



**IJIS Institute**

# **CORRECTIONS INFORMATION SHARING EXCHANGES FOR REENTRY AND PUBLIC SAFETY**



**IJIS Institute**

**Corrections Advisory Committee**

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*IJIS Institute Corrections Information Sharing  
Advisory Board*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The purpose of this document is to take a holistic look at the information sharing requirements needed for release and reentry from the perspective of corrections, other justice partners, and community-based service providers. This document supports a project to develop a comprehensive service specification which can effectively address the information sharing requirements needed to appropriately supervise and provide support for an individual upon their release and reentry back into the community. As we look closely at release and reentry, we acknowledge that stakeholders, including corrections, law enforcement, courts, and community service providers, will have variations in their respective business operations, processes, and policies. For example, institutional and community corrections agencies are often distinct organizations with unique cultures and each agency often possesses its own data and may or may not engage in information sharing with other corrections agencies, let alone with outside justice agencies or community-based organizations. We assert that while the processes may vary and the terminology might be different among the stakeholders, the actual information sharing needs are generally very similar.

Terminology note: Due to the changing status of a person moving through the criminal justice system (jail, prison, community supervision, etc.) this document will refer to them as an *individual*. This project is focused on adults and does not include individuals in the juvenile justice system unless a juvenile is adjudicated as an adult.

## APPROACH

This approach will look at the broader perspective of defining the information that needs to be shared with a focus on individual release and reentry. Information sharing specifications are often referred to as services specifications or SSPs, and we continue to follow this convention. In developing a comprehensive service specification for release and reentry, we relied on information received from subject matter experts who represent the wide variety of stakeholders involved in this process. The IJIS Institute project team also conducted analysis of existing reentry information sharing initiatives. Previous initiatives have been individually successful, but the SSPs were tailored to very specific purposes and narrow data sets. The following observations are noted:

- SSPs are designed to help streamline release/reentry information sharing requirements with overlapping common information about the individual, assessments, programs, treatments, and release.
- Some have more detail than others – most data elements are covered across these specifications though they are represented differently.
- Specifications are uniquely aligned with the agencies for which they are implemented – and while the processes within a facility may vary, the actual information shared is very similar.
- Having numerous or unique specifications may mean that information could be interpreted and processed differently resulting in additional costs for the agencies and service providers who service different facilities, and increased risk of confusion and failure.

It is important to note that data quality is a critical component of effective information sharing and often impacts the data stored in source systems and shared between the producers of the information and the consumers of the information. Data quality is an issue to be considered in any exchange of information. While addressing data quality is not within the scope of this project, there is a significant amount of work underway in different communities to raise awareness and to address data quality issues.

Going forward, we take a close look at corrections information as a primary source, producer, and consumer of information. While police or court records often serve as entry points of information for most persons entering the criminal justice system, corrections agencies collect information about individuals and their activities and associations through years of multiple intakes and releases back to the community.

## **WHAT IS CORRECTIONS? WHY SHARE CORRECTIONS INFORMATION?**

For the purposes of this project, corrections includes jail, prison, probation, parole, and community corrections agencies at the Federal, state, local, and tribal levels. Individuals, under the authority of these agencies, may include pre-trial defendants, convicted offenders who are incarcerated, or individuals who are under community supervision.

Federal and state corrections facilities held over 1.6 million prisoners at the end of 2010 — approximately one of every 201 U.S. residents.<sup>1</sup> According to the National Reentry Resource Center, 708,677 individuals are released to the community annually from state and Federal prisons and another 9 million are released from local jails each year.<sup>2</sup> Persons involved in the criminal justice system often cycle in and out of various correctional agencies throughout their lives (a.k.a. the revolving door). Corrections agencies develop a repository of valuable information compiled over long periods of time on justice-involved individuals. Often compared to a small city, corrections can be thought of as a microcosm of the free world; everything required for someone to function in the free world also occurs within the corrections environment. Information contained in records maintained by correctional agencies may include: personal/pretrial history, institutional behavior and disciplinary violations, education and treatment programing, employment history, health information, gang affiliation, visitor records and activities, vocational training, relationship information, special needs, and details for transition/reentry plans. Institutional and community corrections agencies supervise and provide basic needs such as food, shelter, and safety in addition to education, healthcare, and work opportunities.

An individual's record in a correctional setting can provide foundational information to improve effective decision making for the individual and generate a wide range of accumulating benefits such as improved risk and needs assessments, better response to behavioral health needs, targeted interventions, and more effective reentry planning and management, as the person involved moves between custodial and community supervision. Information needed by key stakeholders who will come into contact with that individual is often available within the internal operational systems used by a correction agency responsible for that person. The value of sharing corrections information across local law enforcement, community supervision, and service providers exponentially increases when you consider that more than 4.9 million individuals are on probation and parole.<sup>3</sup> In a study that looked at recidivism in over 40 states, more than four in ten offenders returned to state prison within three years of their release.<sup>4</sup>

Historically, the justice, support services and health communities have not communicated well concerning the coordination of information for individuals. Better coordination and collaboration between corrections and other justice agencies and service providers can help provide cost savings by avoiding duplication of

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<sup>1</sup> Guerino, P.M., P.M. Harrison, and W. Sabol. *Prisoners in 2010*. NCJ 236096. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2011. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p10.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> Beck, A.J. The Importance of Successful Reentry to Jail Population Growth. Presented at the Urban Institute's Jail Reentry Roundtable, June 27, 2006. [www.urban.org/projects/Reentry-roundtable/upload/beck.PPT](http://www.urban.org/projects/Reentry-roundtable/upload/beck.PPT)

<sup>3</sup> Glaze, L.E. & T.P. Bonczar. *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010*. NCJ 231674. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2011. [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus10.pdf](http://bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus10.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Pew Center on the States, *State of Recidivism: The Revolving Door of America's Prisons* (Washington, DC: The Pew Charitable Trusts, April 2011). [www.pewcenteronthestates.org/uploadedFiles/Pew\\_State\\_of\\_Recidivism.pdf](http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/uploadedFiles/Pew_State_of_Recidivism.pdf)

services and maximizing available resources. The sharing of timely and accurate information is extremely critical in providing continuity of care to empower the individual to be successful in the reentry processes and manage a successful transition. Access and availability of accurate behavior and health information from corrections, for example, can reduce the likelihood of mistaking an individual's mental illness symptoms with criminal behavior during a law enforcement encounter with the individual. The reentry of an individual into the community without appropriate support and resources is a major safety concern.

Sharing corrections data with other agencies and providers allows for a more complete view of an offender's background, current status, and future needs. Unfortunately, the actual amount and quality of information shared is not always adequate, consistent, or timely. There are a number of possible causes of this inconsistency that may include, but are not limited to: the lack of understanding of requirements, unclear interpretation of the law, disparate systems, distrust/poor relations between agencies, closed-off agency cultures, and no clear guidance on use and dissemination of information and differences in philosophy (i.e., mission, vision).

Privacy and civil liberty protections, such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), 42 CFR Part 2, and other state and Federal requirements, need to be understood and addressed – but not used as excuses for failure to share information.

A lack of understanding in the criminal justice community exists on the standards and rules regarding the consent to share process for exchanging individual information. While justice agencies recognize the need to obtain consent, the scope and granularity of that consent varies. The law clearly provides for protections for individuals to include the ability to control who can get the information, how it can be transmitted, for what purpose, and the duration for which the consent is applicable.<sup>5</sup> Medicaid expansion under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) will enable a majority of individuals released from state and Federal prisons and jails to qualify for Medicaid coverage upon release. The U.S. Department of Justice estimates that former inmates and detainees will constitute about 35 percent of the people who will qualify for Medicaid coverage in the states expanding their programs to anyone earning less than 138 percent of the Federal poverty level (approximately half of the states are expanding Medicaid). This expansion will extend Medicaid coverage for treatment to a substantial population of nonviolent individuals with mental illness or chemical addiction who cycle in and out of local jails.<sup>6</sup> Although the exchange of medical and mental health information is not the focus of this project, the need to exchange the records of these individuals to facilitate eligibility and enrollment is an important consideration (Specific justice to health exchanges are being addressed in another BJA-funded project that is managed by the IJIS Institute).

Corrections, law enforcement agencies, courts, and community-based service providers have much to gain by sharing information at the appropriate time and in a secure manner for the purpose of improving services for an individual. Enhancing the short- and long-term safety and security of staff, officers, and the community being served by sharing information will provide better opportunities for more successful outcomes. The lack of effective, standards-based information sharing capabilities between corrections, law enforcement, and community-based support service and treatment providers inhibits the overall effort to effectively address the needs of individuals in receiving appropriate services and treatment. Failure to share information related to an individual can create a danger for victims, impact public safety and officer safety, and affect the community at large by having a direct impact on the occurrence of recidivism.

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<sup>5</sup> Glaze, L.E. & T.P. Bonczar. *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010*. NCJ 231674. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2011. [www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus10.pdf](http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus10.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> *Medicaid Eligibility for Adults as of January 1, 2014, October 2013 Fact Sheet*, The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured.



## KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND INFORMATION SHARING CONTEXT

Information gathered and maintained by correctional agencies can be beneficial to multiple stakeholders based on their role within the criminal justice lifecycle. It is important to recognize the need to provide the right information to the right individuals at the right time following appropriate agreements and privacy guidelines. Figure 1 illustrates the main stakeholders, and also highlights the fact that operational systems often produce, process, and store information very differently. Some may store all information in a single, unified system, while others may have information about an individual scattered across multiple systems.

For the purposes of this project, stakeholders for information sharing are classified in three categories based on their roles: internal corrections participants, CJIS agencies and other partners, and other participants or stakeholders. Juvenile justice is applicable only when a juvenile is adjudicated as an adult.

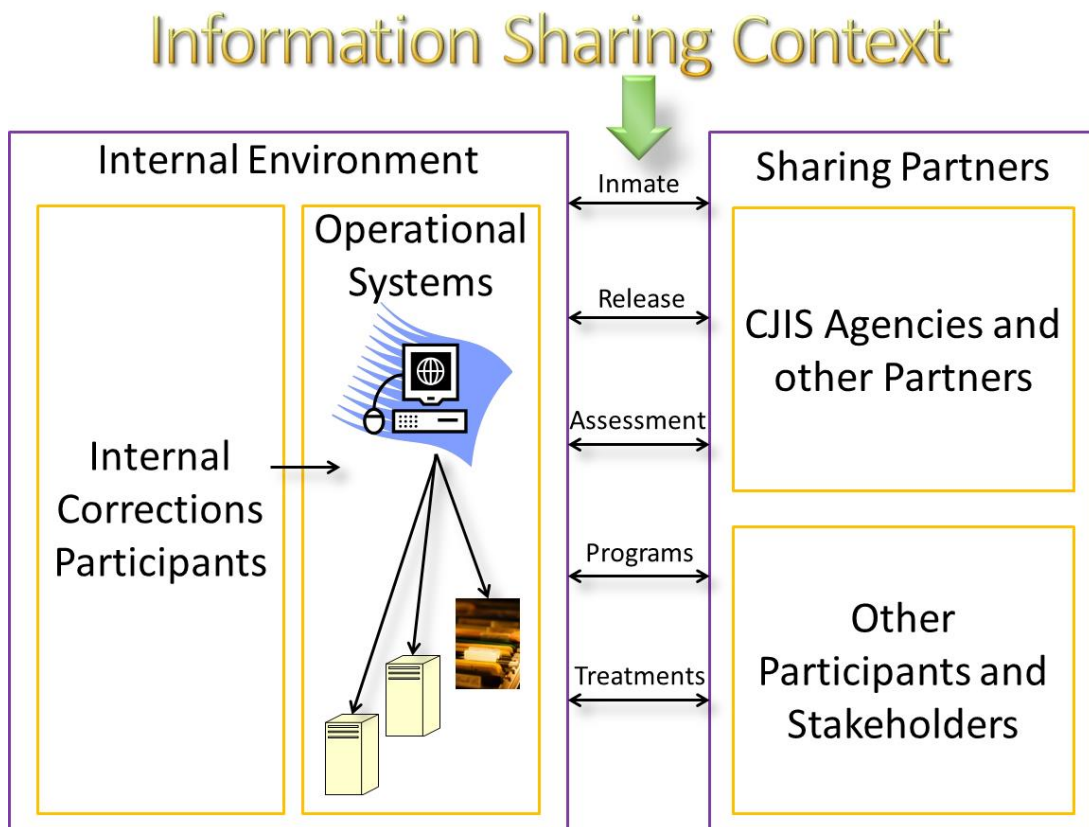


Figure 1: Information sharing context.

### Internal Corrections Participants

Internal participants characterized here are typically internal to a corrections agency. Although not all participants will be full-time employees, for the purposes of this project, they are individuals with authorized access to the agencies' case management and other information systems required to complete the core mission of the corrections agency. As such, calculated information access and exchanges are typically permitted through internal policy and job classification. Examples of corrections internal participants include:

- Classification Officers and Institution Case Managers
- Corrections Officers
- Educators/Program Providers
- Facility Management
- Inmate Banking and Account Managers
- Intake/Records
- Internal Affairs
- Medical/Mental Health Workers
- Pretrial/Probation/Parole Officers
- Probation/Parole Management
- Security and Investigations Officers
- Support Staff
- Transportation Officers
- Disciplinary Officers
- Reentry Coordinators

## CJIS Agencies and Other Partners

Typically, in the majority of cases, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or similar legal document is created between agencies that identify the legal boundaries and limitations associated with the exchange of information. Some agreements are easier to form than others and many are based on formal legislative exchange requirements or policy. Regardless of the type of agreement or legal framework on which the agreement is based, these relationships are built on a foundation of trust and require a strict adherence to privacy, as well as audit compliance. Examples of corrections CJIS agencies and partners include:

- Court Administration
- Prosecution
- Customs and Immigration
- Judiciary
- Law Enforcement (Sheriffs and Police)
- Homeland Security
- FBI (and other Federal agencies such as DEA, ATF, U.S. Marshals, ICE, etc.)
- Local Corrections and Jail Facilities
- Public Safety
- Parole Board
- Supervision Authority
- Victim Services
- Protection Order Registries
- Sex Offender Registries

## Other Participants or Stakeholders

The third category includes external participants and other stakeholders including community-based organizations and social service providers, for example, who are often tasked with providing services to probationers/parolees needed during release and reentry. Typically, corrections agencies are required to authenticate and validate access information requests on a case-by-case basis. Identity assurance is critical within this group to ensure that only the appropriate information is shared with the appropriate party. Examples of corrections external participants include:

- Approved Contacts
- Community Supervision Clients
- Custody Supervision Clients
- Detainee
- Sentenced Individuals
- Defendants
- Defense Counsel
- External Service Providers
- Behavioral Health Providers
- Day Reporting Centers
- Education Providers
- Housing Providers
- Private Custodial Service Providers
- Family Members
- Former Corrections Clients
- Media/General Public
- Victims
- Other Government Service Providers
- Driver Service
- Education
- General Health Services
- Social Services



- Halfway Houses
- Hospital/Medical Care Providers
- Veterans Affairs
- Youth and Family Services

## Information Sharing Context

It is critical to note there is a difference between completing a set of corrections processes, steps, or activities, and the data that is stored and shared between corrections and the participating stakeholders. While we fully expect the processes and steps to vary across the different corrections and participating stakeholders, the underlying data needs for sharing are often very similar and candidates for standardization. The term Information Sharing Context is used in this discussion to describe the interaction between the different user communities and the information they share.

The individual record is the ultimate system of record that brings together the different types of information captured and stored by the offender/jail management or other operational systems. At different phases of the individual's lifecycle and interactions with the facilities, the individual record is either created or updated to capture the appropriate information. These events may include data collected during initial intake, risk and needs assessment results, education and program participation and completion status, treatment programs including physical and mental health, behavioral, substance abuse, etc. As the individual approaches a potential release date, the release plan developed is also a part of a subset of the individual record. It is important that this valuable information be shared with stakeholders and service providers in the community in preparation for the individual's release in order to improve chances of success. To enable proper and legal information sharing, information sharing agreements need to be developed between the various stakeholders and service providers to protect the sharing entities, and, more importantly, the individual's rights regarding consent to share. A consent management process to protect an individual's rights regarding consent to share must be followed based on established rules and guidelines for compliance within the justice and health domains. The guidelines are established to protect the individual and enable the ability for an individual to control the sharing of their protected personal information. When new services are implemented, a consent process must be included as a major part of the planning and implementation process.

## CORRECTIONS LIFECYCLE EVENTS

The corrections lifecycle for an individual included the key events that take place as part of an individuals' interaction with the corrections environment. Figure 2 highlights the different areas and their inter-relationships and sequencing within this lifecycle.

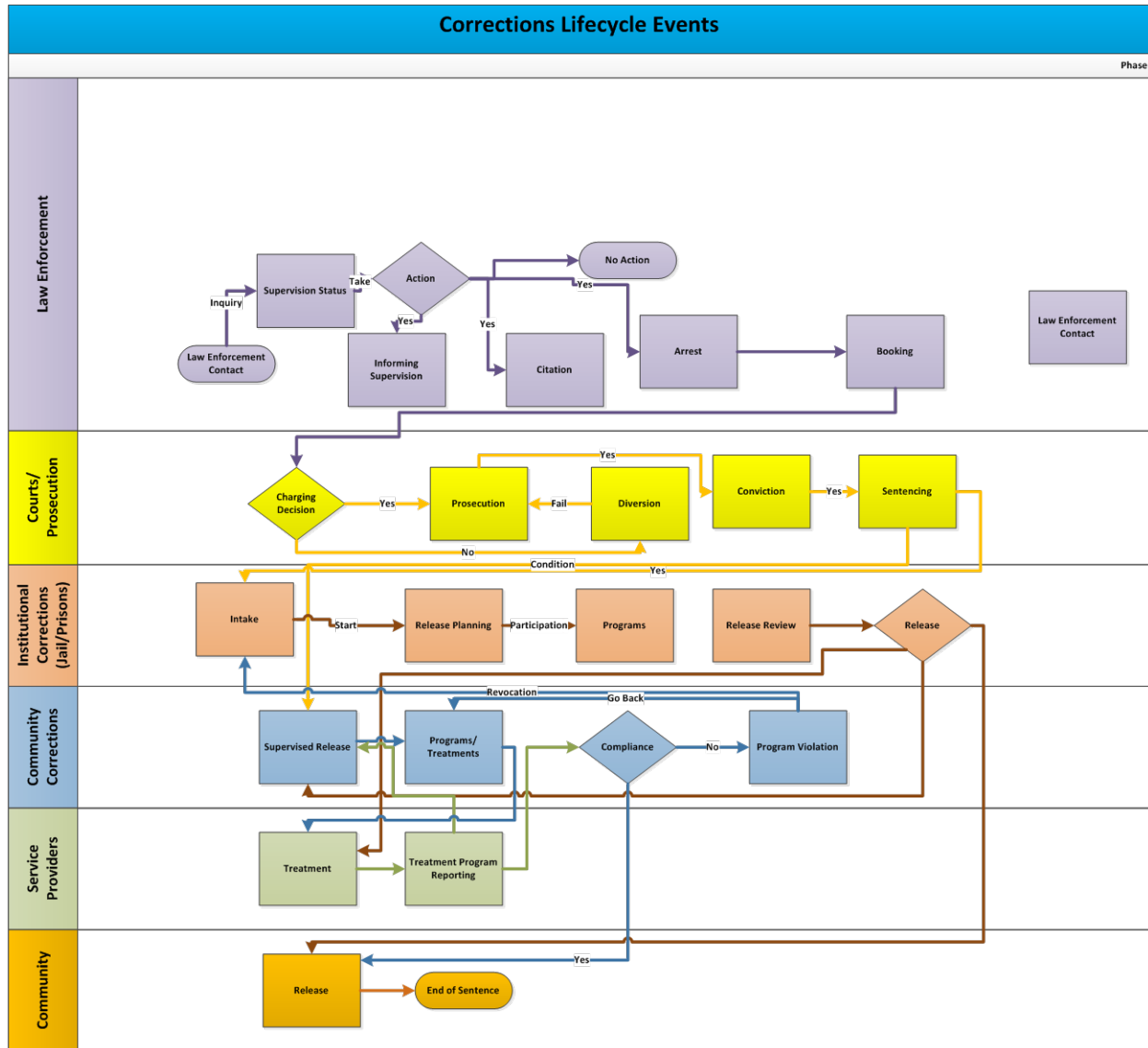


Figure 2: Corrections lifecycle events.

Table 1: Corrections lifecycle events descriptions.

Event	Definition
<b>Intake</b>	<p><b>Jail Booking</b> – intake processing for individuals arrested on a new charge, those arrested for technical violations, or those who may be out on recognizance or bail and are returned to custody following a conviction in court. At initial intake the individual receives a health/mental health screening and is fingerprinted and photographed, etc. After 72 hours, a further assessment may occur. At 14 days, a full health assessment must occur. (Most arrestees are released on bail or recognizance prior to this time.) Those convicted and sentenced to jail are classified and receive a risk/needs assessment.</p> <p><b>Prison Intake:</b> Those transferred from court or jail to serve a sentence in state/Federal prison. State prisons have either regional or central intake where inmates spend approximately 30 to 90 days to be classified, undergo risk/needs assessments and physical and mental health assessments, and are then sent to facility to serve time based on classification.</p>
<b>Release Planning</b>	Actions initiated to develop a release plan when the inmate becomes eligible for release (discharge with or without supervision) usually six months prior to release. Depending on sentence, this process begins on day one of incarceration and is periodically updated throughout incarceration. The release plan and individual incarceration record (behavior, programming, etc.) may be shared with parole authorities at or prior to hearings or with probation authorities just prior to release. Plans for those being released without supervision may be shared with agencies/service providers to be accessed by the released individual even though not required as a condition of release.
<b>Release Disposition Decision</b>	Release date known (unsupervised release, parole, probation). Releasing authority reviews the individual's release plan, institutional record, and criminal history and either approves (often with conditions), denies, or delays the individual release to supervision.
<b>Justice Reentry</b>	Releasing authority approves the individual's release. Jail/DOC and Supervision records systems receive release notification information which initiates a series of interactions and notifications between institutional corrections and supervision authorities, support services, or treatment providers as the individual is released based on the release plan and local procedures.
<b>Individual Release</b>	This is the actual release from the correctional facility, and triggers notifications of actual release. For those who have completed their time and do not reoffend, the cycle stops here.
<b>Law Enforcement Contact</b>	<p>For those who reoffend, the cycle may continue with either law enforcement contact or treatment provider reporting that an individual has not completed treatment.</p> <p><b>Contact with Law Enforcement:</b> Released individual comes into contact with law enforcement - leads to inquiries about release status and conditions, law enforcement notifies supervision authority of the contact with the individual.</p> <p><b>Re-arrest for new crime:</b> Law enforcement rearrests released individual triggering notification to supervision authority.</p> <p><b>Re-arrest for technical violation:</b> Person is violated by supervision authority/court and re-incarcerated in a jail to await hearing or direct return to prison.</p> <p><b>Re-arrest not under supervision:</b> Released individuals not under supervision is arrested for a new crime.</p>
<b>Treatment Provider Reporting</b>	Treatment providers provide frequent status on treatment plan compliance to supervision authority and/or courts. Medical/mental health providers report to designated entities in response to inquiry by other medical/mental health entities. Treatment provider reports may not necessarily occur after law enforcement contact and can be a separate violation to trigger reentry.
<b>Reentry Suspension/Termination</b>	Release supervision is terminated due to re-arrest/technical violation, satisfactory completion of conditions of supervision or death. Note: This may not necessarily be dependent on a treatment provider reporting non-compliance as the cycle shows.

## Events Elaboration

Each event is further elaborated in the following sections. Three key areas are elaborated for each event:

- **Trigger:** Trigger, as the word suggests is the event that triggered the initiation of the correction event leading to specific information sharing actions. This could be a specific value that is part of the individual record, or an action taken by a stakeholder participant in the corrections environment.
- **Exchanges:** Exchanges include the actual information sharing exchanges that take place as the event is executed. The exchanges section identifies the exchange and defines the information sharing partners involved in the exchange. (Note: In a separate document, these exchanges are described in greater detail to further identify the specific data elements included as part of the exchange.)
- **Information Sharing Components:** These represent the various sources of information that may be shared or exchanged with the Internal, External and Trusted Partners. These components are defined in Table 2.

Table 2: Information sharing components.

Component	Definition
<b>Individual Record</b>	Individual Record represents the collection of all individual-related information created, updated, and maintained about an individual. This includes, but is not limited to, personal information, demographics, identifiers, sentencing, housing, classification, assessments, programs and treatments, gang affiliations, associations, financials, etc.
<b>Sentencing Information</b>	Sentencing Information is the information received from courts describing the terms, duration, and any other specific conditions applicable to the individual's stay at the facility.
<b>Community Based Services</b>	Community-based service providers are non-corrections entities that provide support and services to the individual during their incarceration, and reentry processes.
<b>Police Report/Booking Information</b>	Police Report/Booking Reports contain the initial information gathered by law enforcement entities that may be reused during the intake process for improved accuracy, efficiency, and timely processing of the individual during the intake process.
<b>Historic Inquiries</b>	Historic Inquiries represent information that might be available about an individual outside the current incarceration facility records. This includes their past assessments, programs, treatments, offenses, from other facilities that might re-used during the intake process.
<b>Supervising Authority</b>	Supervising Authority is the entity that is responsible for providing supervision once the individual is released. Depending on the facility, or jurisdictional practices, the supervising authority may be part of the correctional facility, or may be a separate agency.
<b>Incarceration Facility</b>	Incarceration Facility is where the inmate is incarcerated.
<b>Release Plan</b>	Release plan is developed as the inmate approaches a Release Eligibility Date, and may be initiated approximately six months before this date. The release plan outlines housing, treatment, and other programming that the released individual will participate in based upon the individual's classification, risk and needs assessments (e.g., educational, vocational, medical, mental health, and substance abuse treatment) for release authority review.
<b>Notifications</b>	Notifications are triggered at different stages of the criminal justice lifecycle.
<b>Release Authority Review</b>	Release Authority Reviews are conducted to review the release plans developed by the incarceration facility in conjunction with the supervising authority and individual, and

Component	Definition
	make determinations leading to approval, deferment, or denial of release.
<b>Updated Release Plan</b>	Once the release authority makes a determination, release plans are updated to reflect the decisions and changes/stipulations from the release authority review to reflect the final terms of release along with the release dates.
<b>Law Enforcement</b>	Law Enforcement represents Federal state and local law enforcement authorities including police departments, sheriffs' departments, and other sworn peace officers with arrest powers.
<b>Individual Citation</b>	Citations are issued when an individual is stopped by law enforcement and is cited for a law violation.
<b>Individual Arrest</b>	Individual Arrest is an event when an individual is taken into custody by law enforcement.
<b>Status Update</b>	Status update is a feedback mechanism for community-based service providers to provide updates indicating an individual's compliance with a program or treatment plan to the supervising authority. This information is important for the supervising authority to be able to intervene with the individual before there is a complete failure of conditions of supervision resulting in a return to custody.

## Intake

Intake is one of the first events to occur in the individual's criminal justice lifecycle process. Intake is initiated once an individual is presented at a jail or prison facility. Upon intake, information may be provided from the police incident report or from the initial booking report. In many facilities, there is little or no access to historic information about the inmate unless the inmate is returning to the same facility. A general consensus is that the quality of information received could improve significantly if this historic information was available during the intake process, leading to better classifications and reduced staff time. Information may also need to be shared with the community-based service providers depending on the immediate needs of the inmate. The intake process assumes the completion of some or all of the following steps, although the actual sequence may vary by facility:

- Identification
- Medical/mental health assessment
- Custody status (pretrial/sentence)
- Initial classification
- Risk and needs assessment

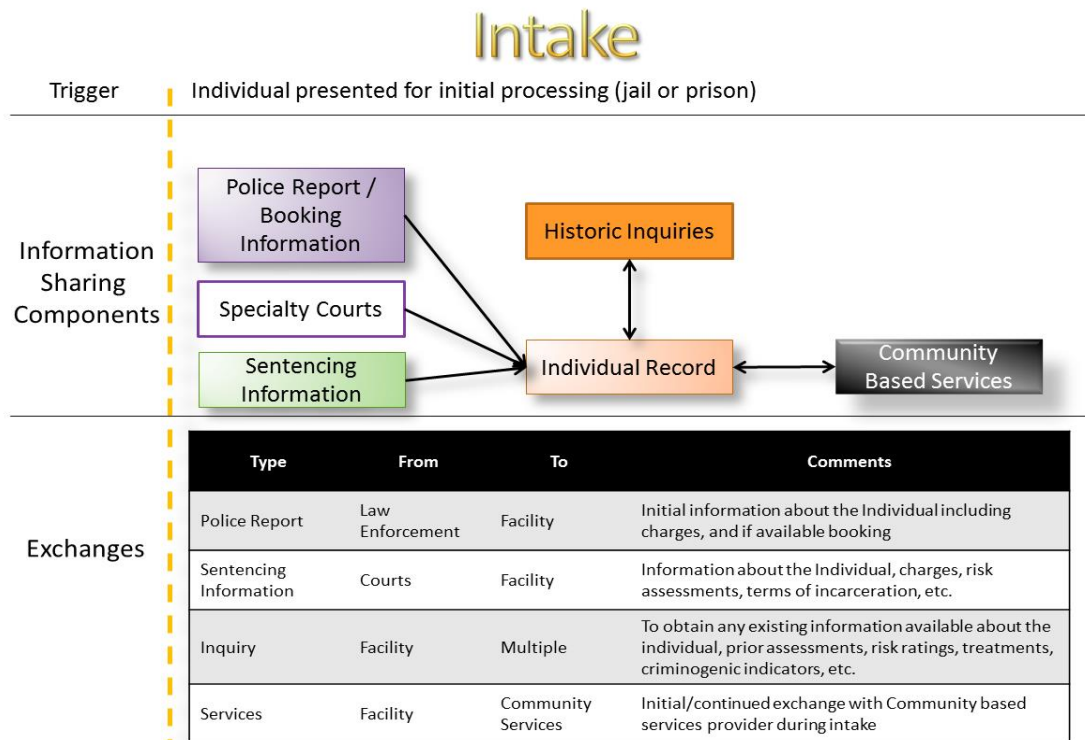


Figure 3: Intake.



## Release Planning

Release planning is the next step in the individual's lifecycle process. This event is often triggered based on the release eligibility date. This date is usually calculated based on the sentencing information and accounts for time served, or other factors that are determined as part of the facility operations. Release planning activities vary by facility and usually start before the release eligibility date becomes current. The planning process usually involves gathering information from the individual record, service providers and coordinating activities with the supervising authority representatives (they may be part of corrections or a separate entity and often varies by state) to develop a release plan. This release plan includes details about the individual, time served, any disciplinary actions, behavioral health assessments, risk/needs assessments, programs completed while incarcerated, housing plan, and determination of services needed outside the facility if the individual is approved for release. This process also generates notifications to external recipients including the courts, law enforcement, probation, victim etc. (described in the list of exchanges). From an information sharing perspective, the release plan is a subset of information often captured as part of the individual record and is an important part of the information reviewed by the release review authority when making a release decision. In some cases, inmates just complete their term and are released without supervision (also known as flat release). These inmates may get very limited support once released based on the local corrections policies. While release plans may not be developed for such inmates, notifications are still generated to the appropriate recipients.

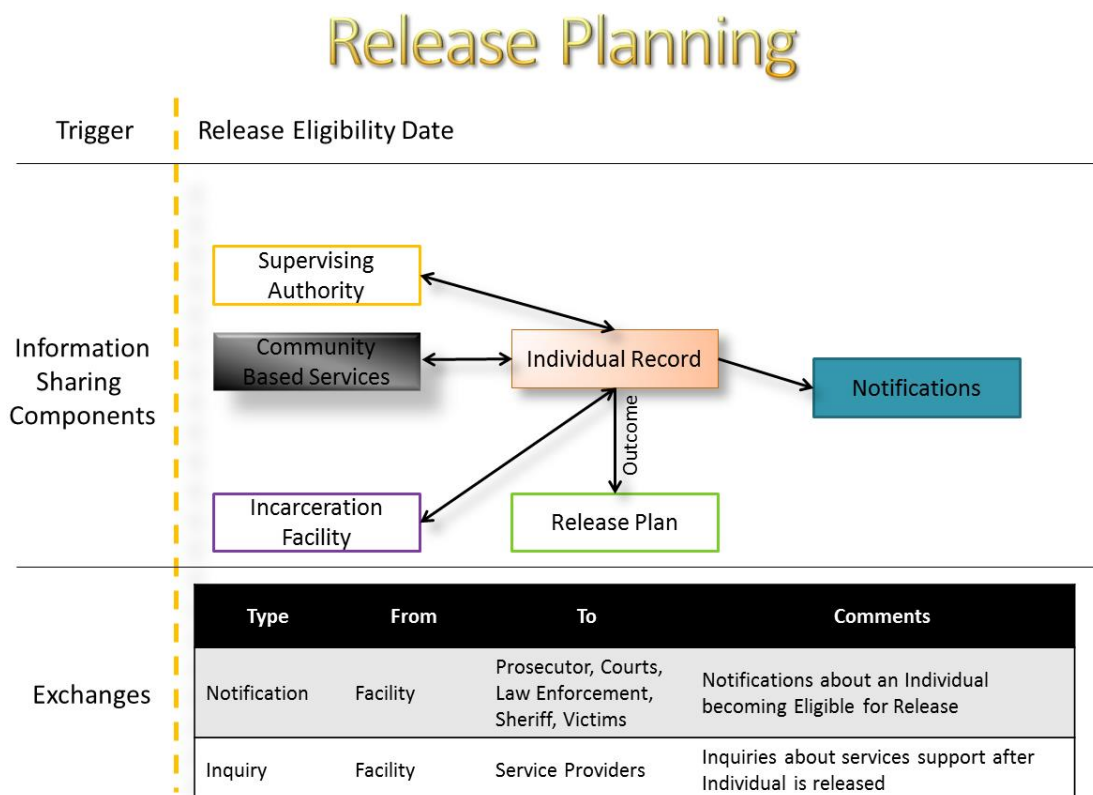


Figure 4: Release planning.

## Release Disposition Decision

The Release plan developed in the previous step is reviewed by the releasing authority. The releasing authority may deny, delay, or approve release (sometimes with stipulations and conditions). Once approved, a planned release date is established and appropriate notifications are generated to a much broader recipient group. These notifications serve as a heads-up to the recipients to help them determine availability and prepare for the inmate according to their specific risk/need factors or treatment needs.

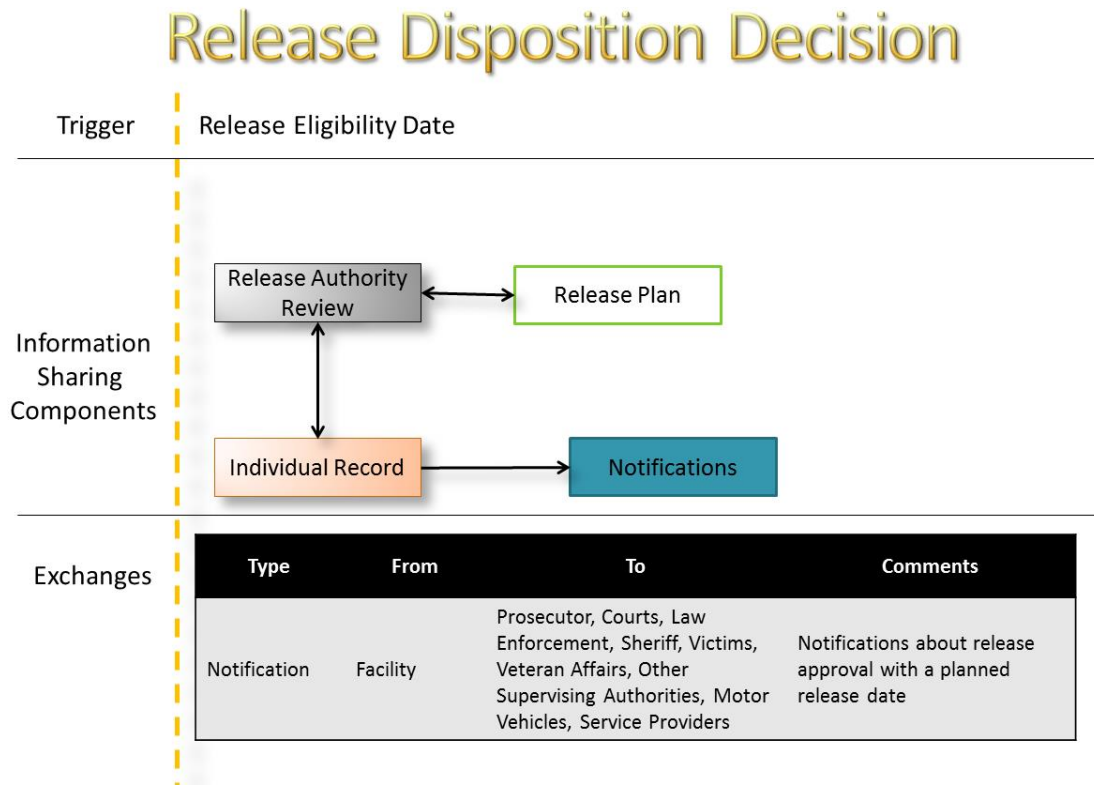


Figure 5: Release disposition decision.

## Reentry

Information sharing related to an individual's reentry is a critical component of the corrections lifecycle and is triggered once the inmate is approved for release. This event is where information is shared with the supervising authority and the community-based service providers. The primary purpose is to provide the authorized recipient with the appropriate information for them to start planning for any support services needed for the individual, once released. The updated release plan is shared with the supervising authority. This plan also triggers detailed information sharing with providers based on the individual's risk profile, assessments, treatments, and programs. The information may include details about the individual, including demographics and identifiers, and information packages to be shared with specific service providers, as determined by the release plan. Not all service providers get all the information. The level of sharing is usually determined by a consent process. Depending on the maturity of the facility processes and systems, the individual to be released may provide consent for sharing all their information, more granular consent about what may be shared, or provide more targeted consent on the use and dissemination of his or her information as well as the duration of the consent.

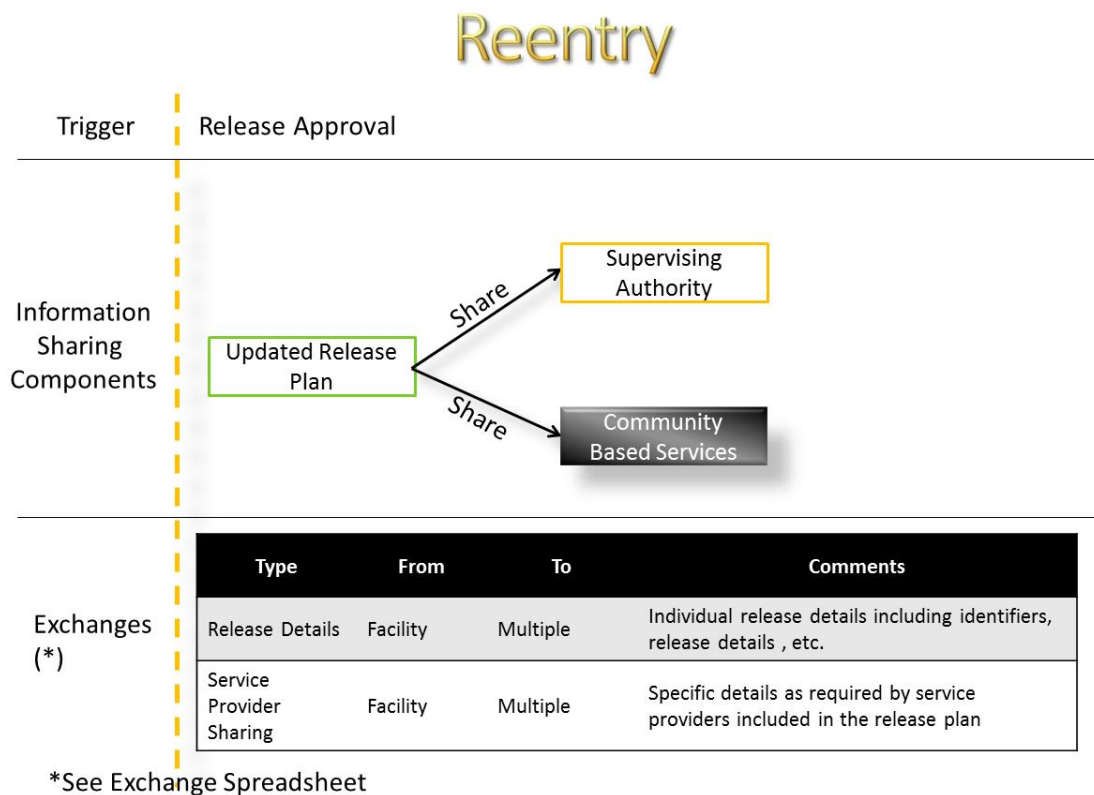


Figure 6: Reentry.

## Release

Release is the actual action of releasing the individual from a correctional facility. Most of the information sharing at this event is based on notifications provided to appropriate stakeholders including law enforcement, courts, prosecution, supervision authorities, victims, and community-based service providers to ensure a smooth and safe transition of the inmate to the community.

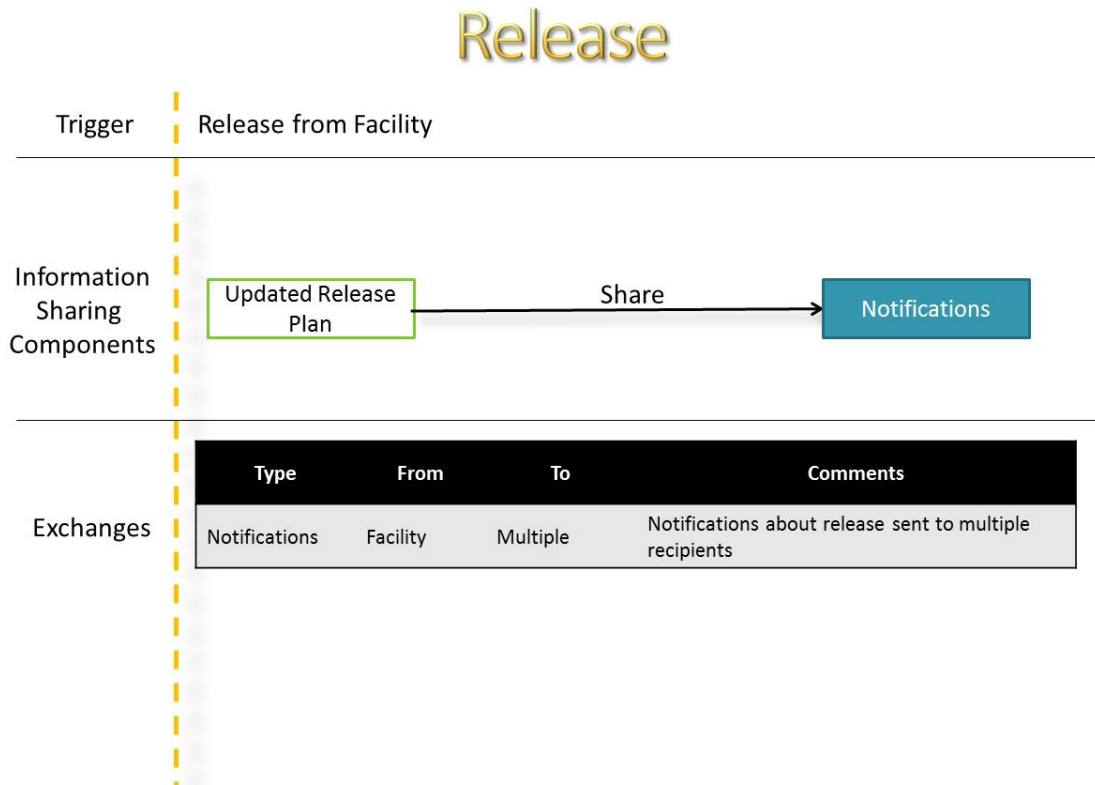


Figure 7: Release.

## Law Enforcement Interaction

Law enforcement interaction with an individual following the release from custody could be a critical event. This is triggered if the individual is stopped, cited, or arrested for incidents that may trigger multiple notifications to the supervising authority. From a law enforcement perspective, officers need the ability to make an inquiry of some repository to be able to determine the individual's release or supervision status, risk assessment, history of assaultive behavior, and factors including physical and mental health indicators to assist the officer in making an informed decision during contact. This repository may be a service offered at the local, state, regional, or national level, and may vary by the maturity of the communities implementing this inquiry capability. This information is critical from an officer safety, public safety, and individual safety perspective. Notification to the supervising authority for individuals under supervision would occur when law enforcement contact takes place.

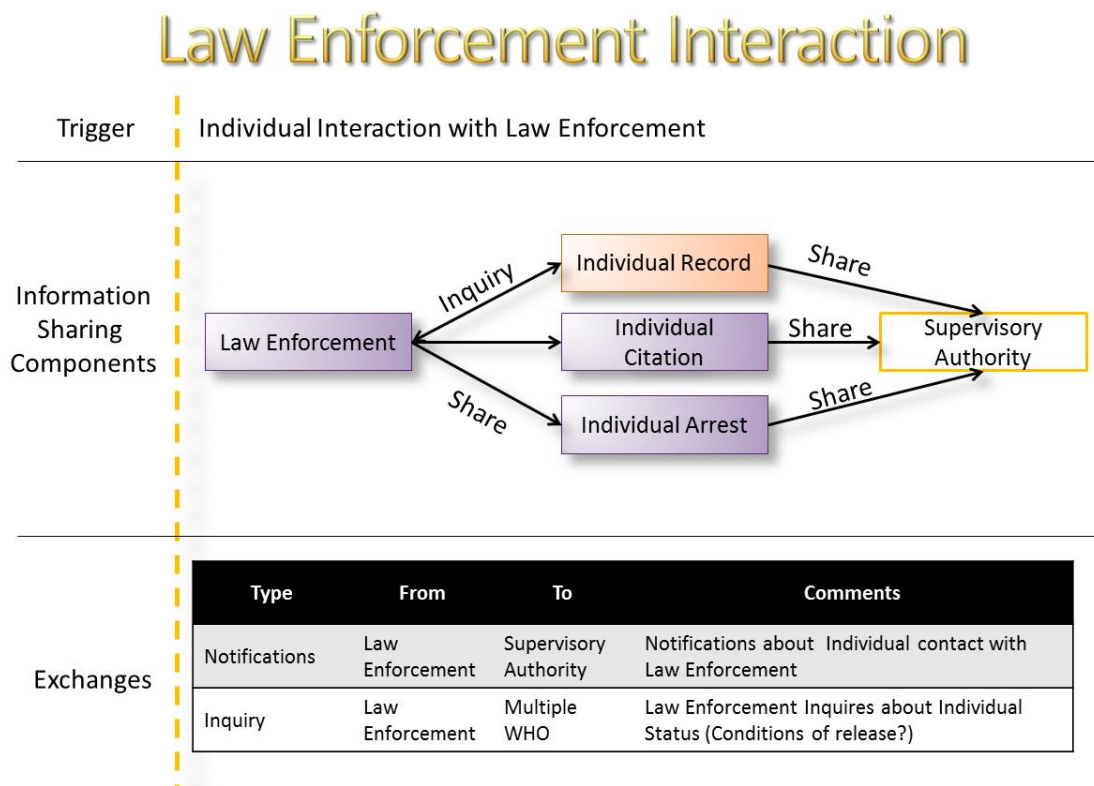


Figure 8: Law enforcement interaction.

## Treatment Provider Reporting

Supervision authorities are responsible for ensuring that individuals under their supervision are complying with the terms and conditions of their release. This responsibility requires that they are regularly informed about the individuals' interactions with the community-based service providers, their conformance with the treatment plans and programs, and successful completion of the services outlined in their release and supervision plans. Treatment and service providers' reporting mechanisms are therefore critical to provide valuable feedback and advanced warnings to the supervising authority about potential indicators of non-compliant behavior or failures to participate in the prescribed services.

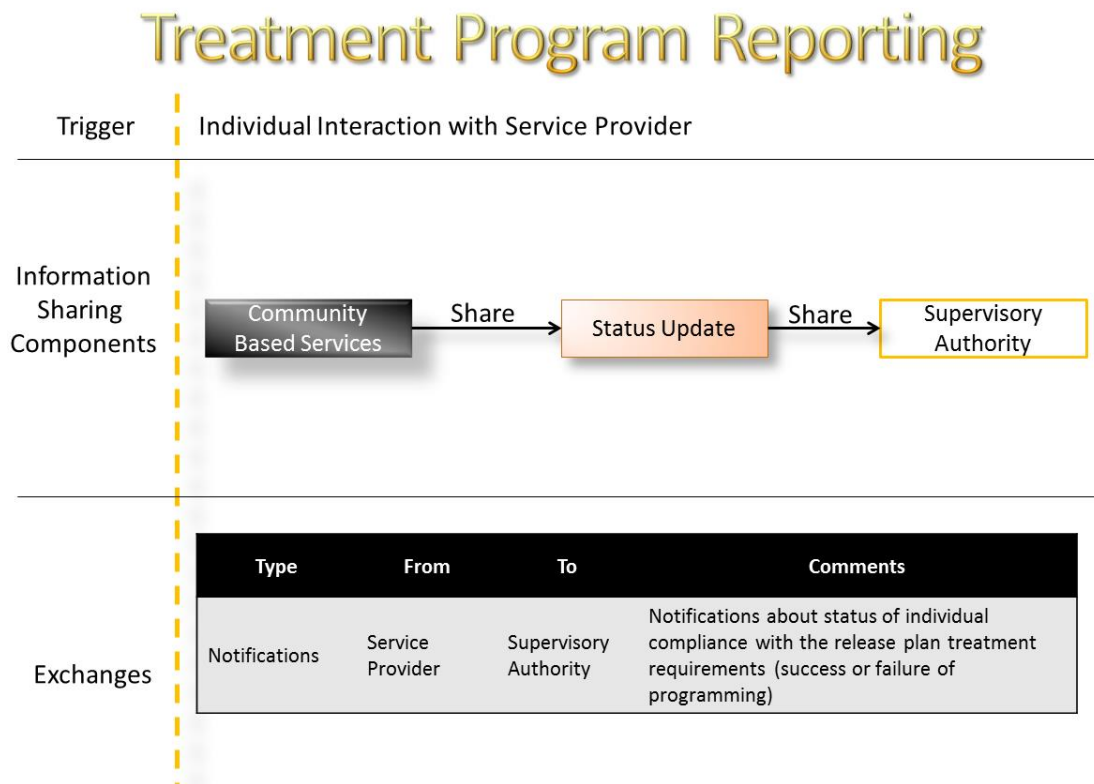


Figure 9: Treatment provider reporting.



## Reentry Suspension/Termination

Reentry services and supervision are suspended or terminated and service providers are notified to stop providing services. Triggering events include: a technical violation based on law enforcement contact or new arrest, lack of conformance with the release terms, or failure to complete or attend treatment programs. Other scenarios that terminate reentry services would include the death of the individual or successful completion of supervision. In both cases the supervising authority notifies the service providers to terminate reentry services.

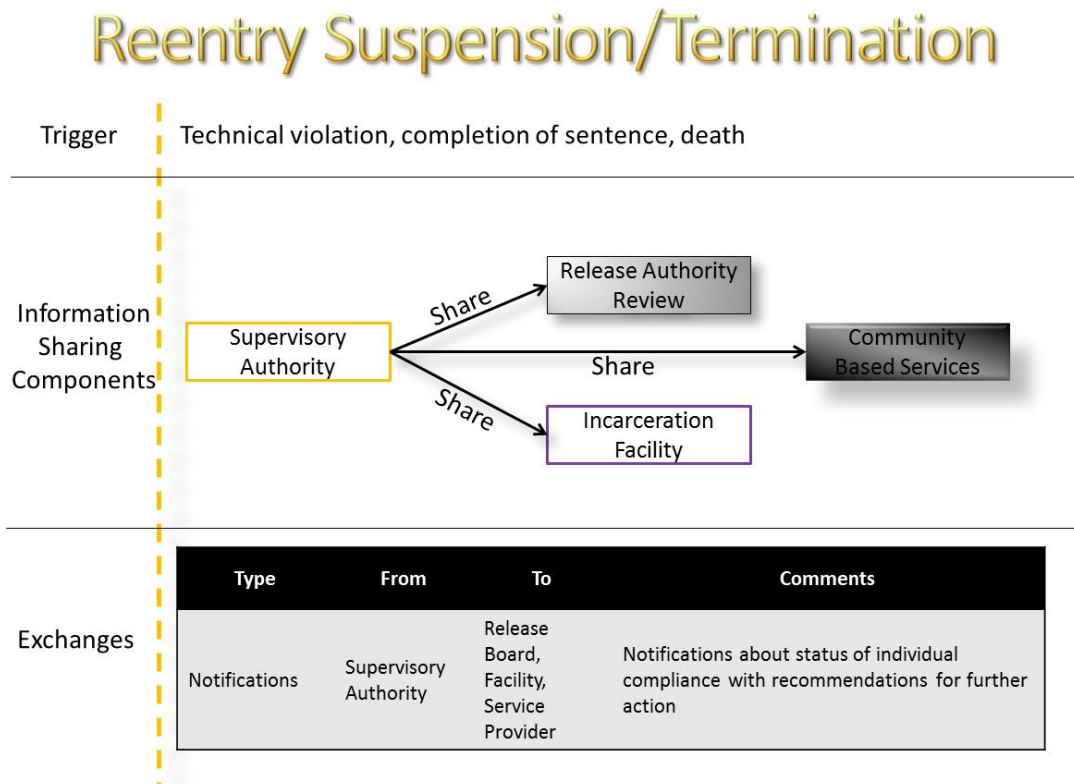


Figure 10: Reentry suspension/termination.