

Transitional Control (TC) Screening Process

- If offender meets basic criteria regarding sentence, previous criminal history, security level, etc., the offender's case manager will meet with him/her to discuss possibility of Transitional Control.
- Offender must sign a Transitional Control Request/Waiver form. The offender has the right to waive the Parole Board's consideration for Transitional Control.
- Mental Health personnel evaluate the offender to make sure that he/she would be able to participate based on any mental health needs.
- Parole Board Parole Officer (PBPO) will screen the offender based on several factors:
 - Earliest eligibility date for Transitional Control and projected release date
 - LEADS information (prior commitments/prior offenses/detainer status)
 - Rule infractions (past 6 months)/Security level
 - Medical/mental health status
 - Victim input (if applicable)
- Once approved by the PBPO, the Bureau of Community Sanctions completes a screening. They are also looking at several factors:
 - Detainer status
 - Change in status (Rule infractions/medical issues/mental health issues)
- Bureau of Community Sanctions will then notify the sentencing judge that the offender is eligible for Transitional Control. At which time, the judge has the right to veto the decision. If the judge does not veto the decision, the Bureau of Community Sanctions will attempt to place the offender in a halfway house that is near his/her resident county.
- Approval into a Transitional Control program can be withdrawn for subsequent bad conduct by the inmate prior to being transported to a halfway house.

If the sentencing judge does not want to consider Transitional Control or IPP, it can be documented in the Journal Entry at the time of sentencing. This may reduce some unnecessary paperwork that the DRC sends to the sentencing courts.