CCJJ Bail Subcommittee

January 6, 2012, 2:00PM-5:00PM 700 Kipling, 1st Floor Conference Room

ATTENDEES:

CHAIR

Judge Margie Enquist/1st Judicial District, co-chair Grayson Robinson/Arapahoe County Sheriff, co-chair

SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS

Doug Wilson/State Public Defender Scott Storey/Jefferson County DA Sharon Winfree/Colo. Association of Pretrial Services Bill Kilpatrick/Golden Police Chief Maureen Cain/Colorado Criminal Defense Bar Sallie Clark/El Paso County Commissioner John Marcucci/Denver County Court Steve Mares/Professional Bail Assoc. of Colorado Greg Mauro/Denver Pre-trial services Kate Murphy/17 Judicial District, Victims representative Michael Dougherty/Deputy Attorney General

STAFF

Paul Herman/CCJJ consultant (on phone) Kim English/Division of Criminal Justice Germaine Miera/Division of Criminal Justice Mike Jones/Jefferson County Criminal Justice Planner

ADDITIONAL ATTENDEES

Stephanie Clark/Colorado Criminal Defense Bar Jeff Clayton/Judicial Department John Clarke/Clarke Strategies Mike Whitlock/American Surety Randy Riggon/Rocky Mountain Bail Association Jay Labe/Colorado Bail Roundtable

	Discussion:
Issue/Topic:	
Welcome and Introductions	Grayson Robinson welcomes the group and previews the meeting agenda.

Issue/Topic:	Discussion:
December meeting initial goals	Paul Herman reviews the outcomes and goals discussed by the group at the December meeting.
Action	 DISCUSSION POINTS The group came up with basically two kinds of goals - Outcome goals and Process goals. The difference is the way we conduct our business vs. outcomes and results Some are more broad goals and some more targeted goals Goals include- Understanding the system better Understanding pretrial We need good data Nuance of FTA data may be hard to capture Good data will lead to good data-based decisions What data do we want to look at initially for analysis and what data do we want to make sure we're tracking during the process. These are two different things and it will likely be difficult, but we do want to have these conversations early on. Revisit concept and purpose of bail – what exactly are we talking
	about here Goal break-outs as follows- <u>Process goals/how we conduct our business</u> • We need as much accurate info about the system as possible • We need to keep in mind the county perspective, jail detainee population, revolving door and pretrial population • Need apples to apples data comparison for decision making • Create mission statement <u>Outcome goals</u> • Apples to apples outcome data needed for performance measurement. Set the parameters initially so we have a base to measure off of • Reduce the pretrial detainee population without decreasing public safety

0	Outcome goals need to benefit the public fiscally as well as meeting public safety interests. Public/private partnerships?
0	Impact on poor
0	Stop revolving door/reduce costs
Next steps o	Close the loop on the mission statement between now and the February meeting Germaine and Paul to work on mission statement

Issue/Topic:	Discussion:	
issue/Topic.		
Colorado Bond Industry Background	Steve Mares presents the Bond Industry Background (see PowerPoint).	
Action	DISCUSSION POINTS and QUESTIONS	
	\circ Is there a distinction between cash bail agents and surety bail	
	agents?	
	-Cash bail agents in Colorado have to have been licensed 4 years,	
	then put up a 50 thousand dollar deposit with the state	
	-Surety bail agents have an underwriter, insurance company behind	
	them. They indemnify the underwriter. They agree to back the surety	
	agent to be more responsive to the state.	
	 Cash bail agents have less oversight 	
	\circ 38 cash bail agents in the state, significantly smaller number	
	 When bond agents refer to "Assessing Risk" what does that mean? 	
	How do you do this?	
	-We assess risk by asking the offender how much trouble they've	
	been in, how many times arrested, have they served bail before, do	
	they have a job. Bond agents ask as many questions as possible to	
	find out who they're dealing with. They also run background/credit	
	on defendant and cosignor.	
	 Define what you're looking for as far as 'risk'? 	
	-Bond agents have a fiduciary duty to the court. The initial risk is	
	assessed by the judge with the amount set, bail agents do risk	
	assessment from that point forward and most of this is financial.	
	Bond agents are assessing whether or not the defendant will return	
	to court and comply and if they do not, as some inevitably will not, is	
	the indemnity sufficient. Someone with nothing to lose is unlikely to	
	be as cooperative.	
	 Bond agents get background info, everywhere they've ever lived, 	

	they known associates, etc. All the questions asked paint a pretty
	good picture.
0	Bond agents get a good feel for a person based on both objective
	and subjective criteria
0	What efforts does your industry take to reduce risk? What are the
	interventions?
	-Bail/Bond agents used to do quite a bit. In Colorado, the Division of
	Insurance says bail agents can do very few things to put additional
	provisions on clients. Can't do much now. Used to have clients check
	in on the phone or in person, etc. Clients still check in and
	indemnitors are in contact also. The COI will not let bond/bail agents
	pass on costs for ankle monitors, urinalysis, etc. which makes it
	unfeasible on a large scale.
0	Here in Colorado, agents rely on indemnitors to check on their
	clients. Agents don't rely solely on indemnitors but they provide a
	good method for tracking defendants since they are the ones who
	are affected if the defendant disappears.
0	The question is, what interventions can you or do bail/bond agents
	take?
	- Alcohol monitoring, ankle monitoring, GPS monitoring that could be
	utilized but is often cost prohibitive (as DOI will not allow agents to
	pass on the costs, even if the defendant requests).
0	The risk assessment issue is huge, when we refer to risk we're talking
	about re-offense and potential to FTA.
	-There is no risk assessment tool used per se to assess potential
	recidivism.
0	Is the consent of sureties statutory or contractual?
	-It's statutory. In the 80s there was no consent of surety.
0	You say " Can't continue the bond without their consent", whose
	consent are you referring to?
	-The bail contract is with the court, the defendant and then bail
	agent, in most circumstance the indemnitor is also involved.
0	The defendant and bail agent are both under contract with the court
0	You mention that 2.16M a year is forfeited to the court. Where does
	the 2.16 million go?
	-To the state's general fund
0	Bail agents can't charge for consent of surety
0	Consent of surety is similar to servicing an insurance policy
Sunset Rev	iew Issues
	Changes that will be helpful include the fact that the bail
	AGENCY will be recognized, not just the bail AGENT. This means
	everyone who works at the bail company can sign a receipt or
	give back collateral. Rather than just the individual bail agent.

 Another positive change is that a new bail agent has to work under an agency for 4 years before they can open their own business Grayson informs the group that at the February meeting the subcommittee will go through the Sunset review recommendations as a group
 Bail/Bond Industry Jail Study- Bail agents are currently working on a survey to send to all county sheriffs to gather information Grayson met with Sheriffs over the last few days about the bail agents jail study There is friction between bail agents and pretrial release and it would be good to have some kind of communication and cooperation.

Issue/Topic:	Discussion:
Next meeting	DISCUSSION POINTS
	 As we move into February, the group needs to read the DORA report
Action:	and make sure they understand it as we will be going over each of
	the recommendations
	 Timing is important as legislators are starting their work on this
	 Judge Enquist informs the group that police chiefs passed a
	resolution related to pretrial release and BJA has some technical
	assistance to offer if we want to partake in either of those
	 Sallie informs the group about the National Association of Counties
	(NACo) Justice and Public Safety Symposium which will be held in
	Atlanta, GA January 25-28 th . The focus will be on reducing costs for
	counties through innovative programs.
	 Let's talk about specialty courts; look to sentencing alternatives (is
	this in our scope?)
	 Recidivism – there is a distinction between recidivism and
	committing an offense when on bond. This is hard to measure. When
	we're looking at data we need to look specifically at behavior on
	bond
	 Recidivism is different than committing a crime while on bond
	 G will let you know on the meeting time

Meeting Schedule

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,	2:00pm – 5:00pm	Jefferson County DA's office, 500 Jefferson County Parkway
March 2 nd	2:00pm – 5:00pm	700 Kipling, 1 st Floor Conference Room
April 6 th	2:00pm – 5:00pm	710 Kipling, 3 rd Floor Conference Room
May 4 th	2:00pm – 5:00pm	710 Kipling, 3 rd Floor Conference Room
June 1 st	2:00pm – 5:00pm	700 Kipling, 1 st Floor Conference Room