

Juvenile Continuity of Care Task Force
Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice
Minutes

June 6, 2016, 1:30PM-5:00PM
Family Resource Pavilion, 9700 E. Easter Ln., Centennial CO

ATTENDEES:

CHAIR

Robert Werthwein, CDHS, Office of Children, Youth and Families

TASK FORCE MEMBERS

Kelly Friesen, Grand County Juvenile Justice Department & S.B. 94, 14th Judicial District

Meg Williams, Division of Criminal Justice

Susan Colling, State Court Administrators, Probation Services

Bill Kilpatrick, Golden Police Department

Bill Delisio, Colorado Judicial Branch, Family Law Program

Shawn Cohn, Denver Juvenile Probation

Charles Parkins, CDHS, Division of Youth Corrections

Sheri Danz, Colorado Office of Child's Representative

Angela Brant, Colorado Public Defender

Dan Makelky, County Human Services

ABSENT:

Mike Tessean, Jefferson County Juvenile Assessment Center

STAFF

Paul Herman/CCJJ consultant

Kim English/Division of Criminal Justice

Laurence Lucero/Division of Criminal Justice

GUESTS

Tiffany Sewell, Division of Child Welfare	Luis Guzman, Colorado Department of Human Services
Skip Barber, CAFA	Ann Rosales, Division of Child Welfare
Jessica Perrill, Attorney General's Office	Matt Friesen, Division of Youth Corrections, SB94
Doug Gray, Colorado Judicial Branch, 18 th JD, Probation	Tammy Schneiderman, Division of Youth Services
Gretchen Russo, Colorado Department of Human Services	Pax Moultrie, Arapahoe County Attorney's Office
Thad Paul, Larimer County Department of Human Services	Ann Renaud, Governor's Office
Adrienne Russman, Governor's Office	Joe Thome, Division of Youth Corrections
Claudia Zundel, COAIMH	

<p>Issue/Topic: Welcome and Introductions</p>	<p>Robert Werthwein, Chair of the Juvenile Continuity of Care Task Force welcomed the group and thanked members and guests for attending.</p> <p>The members of the Task Force and guests introduced themselves.</p> <p>Robert reviewed the agenda and informed the group that the meeting would start with an overview of the Commission and its task Forces presented by Kim English, and this would be followed by a roundtable with the Task Force members and guests to discuss issues and the scope of work for this Task Force.</p>
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<p>Issue/Topic: Overview of CCJJ and Task Forces</p>	<p>Kim English started her presentation explaining that Division of Criminal Justice provides staff support to the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) and announced that this was Paul Herman's closing week working with the Commission. Paul has been working as a Consultant with the Commission since its inception in 2007. Richard Stroker will be the new consultant to the CCJJ and Task Forces and will be attending the next JCC Task Force meeting.</p> <p>The PowerPoint presented is attached at the end of the minutes.</p>
<p>Issue/Topic: Identifying issues Scope of work for this Task Force</p>	<p>Robert Werthwein reminded the group that all future Task Force meetings are scheduled to be held at the Colorado Department of Public Safety headquarters. This first meeting was held in the Family Resource Pavilion in Centennial, and Robert hoped that the group had the opportunity to tour this four-month old facility. The facility also houses the Arapahoe County Juvenile Assessment Center (JAC).</p> <p>The Family Resource Pavilion is a model where youth and families can have access to a comprehensive network of support services including mental health, diversion, education, respite care and preventive in one location.</p> <p>Robert engaged the group in a roundtable discussion on the suggested areas of work for the Task Force. Robert acknowledged that many initiatives are underway in respective agencies but wanted to invite experts of the juvenile arena at this first meeting to get their perspectives and help identify issues related to juvenile justice continuity of care.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robert Werthwein shared that he was interested in dually-involved youth (or crossover youth) and detention sentences. It is currently difficult to understand what the trends are. Youth involved in Probation, County Child Welfare and DYC (Division of Youth Corrections) are mixed together and data is available on a

case by case level but not at the state level. How many cases of youth who are in detention are releasable or not releasable? And of the youth who are not releasable, how often it is because they do not have a place to go? Robert added that he would like to work on a continuum of care. Many youth “reset” in the agencies they are referred to, and most of the agencies are using the same assessment instruments, but the information is not shared so youth/families are reassessed each time they enter a new intervention or agency. How can we provide a continuum of care in settings like the Family Resource Pavilion? How can we ensure easier access to services and success across multiple systems?

- Adrienne Russman, from the Office of the Governor, explained that her office was taking interest in a broad system level crossover youth and building on what has already been done with Senate Bill 91-94 funding and programming and other existing programs. There are gaps in information/data; how can information be shared?
- Ann Renaud with State Planning and Budgeting at the Governor’s Office reiterated that her office was also particularly interested in crossover youth and was currently hiring a person who will be focusing on this issue. Ann also mentioned being surprised by the limited number of advocates in the juvenile justice and child welfare arenas and suggested that this would be an interesting topic to consider.
- Chief Bill Kilpatrick from the Golden Police Department informed the group that, as a past CCJJ and Juvenile Justice Task Force member, he has participated to extensive work and discussions on this topic. Chief Kilpatrick mentioned that when law enforcement officers are dealing with youth, they are trying to decide about “what to do” with this youth and often struggle with the information they have. How do we use the assessments and when are these valuable? How do we get the prosecutors, case workers and other entities to agree on what the youth needs?
- Sheri Danz from Colorado Office of Child’s Representative explained that her office provides legal representation to children involved in the Colorado court system. There is disparity between the metro area and the rural area in terms of availability of services and programs designed to serve youth. Sheri expressed interest in working on access to and a continuum of services for youth with individual needs.
- Shawn Cohn from the Denver Juvenile Probation shared that the systems seem to either be very punitive or with little accountability for youth behaviors. How to find the middle ground where youth are still accountable for their actions but not to the point of being treated like adults. How do you define that balance? Shawn believed that this balance can be found in the Juvenile Assessment Centers (JACs) where youth can be assessed based on risks/needs and their own development. Shawn would like to re-visit the issue of expungement and parent accountability/involvement.
- Joe Thome from NYC suggested the group to study best practices nationally and stated that the JACs (Juvenile Assessment Centers) have grown substantially in

	<p>Colorado and serve as system of care for communities. Joe proposed that MOUs should be developed as a way of information sharing between agencies and JACs used as models for data and information sharing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles Parkins from DYC explained that the focus is to ensure that the kids are in the right place, at the right time and getting the right services while they are at DYC. Charles believes that truancy youth should not be spending any time in detention centers but yet there are still many cases of truants placed in detention centers. Additionally, youth who are involved with child welfare (CW) usually spend twice as long in detention than others mostly because they do not have an appropriate place to release to and as a result they spend lot of time in detention. Unfortunately, while behind bars, there is the opportunity to develop negative peer associations that actually contribute to delinquency. Charles would like the group to focus on crossover youth and how treatment can impact length of stay for committed youth. Decisions regarding treatment needs often determine how long youth stay in residential facilities. Finally he suggested focusing on ensuring that education services are adequate. • Kelly Friesen, from Grand County Juvenile Justice Department and its SB94 program for the 14th Judicial District, echoed the principle of ensuring that youth are in the “right place, right time and right services.” Kelly believes that the group should look at the age of children who enter the criminal justice and are placed in detention. Children 10-11 years old sit in detention centers with older youth. There are no appropriate assessment tools for such young children. Information sharing is an important topic to consider. Assessments are conducted at different agencies (SB94 and Probation for example) and the information should be shared. Finally, Kelly expressed that the group should focus on mental health as many children are often placed in detention with the presumption that they have mental health issues and there is no other alternative placement available. • Angela Brant with the Office of Public Defender also believed that the group should focus on length of stay in detention. There are number of low risk youth who are in detention simply waiting for services or placement through the Department of Human Services. For the youth assessed with higher risks/needs, Angela suggested first working with families in their home before jumping to a higher level of care. Angela expressed concern about labels put on youth who spend time in detention, acknowledging that it is difficult for the youth to overcome labels. For example, when a juvenile is assessed high risk (for example, victims of trafficking), he/she is more likely to remain in detention for much longer period of time. • Meg Williams, Vice Chair of the juvenile parole board and CCJJ member, suggested that the group begin by looking at the data and ensuring that the task force process is data driven. The group should agree on the definition of “dual status” youth and clarify what should be accomplished. Meg would like to focus on the youth who are between child welfare and the criminal justice system and not being served. Meg called these youth a “Missed Opportunity” and added that someone along the path of these children should have done something different and maybe involvement in criminal justice could have been prevented.
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	<p>How can we use the data to profile the youth in DYC and retrace his/her trajectory in CW, in schools, and even including their mental health history so efforts can be targeted with appropriate services and placements for the youth. One of the challenges is that systems do not communicate but Meg believed these challenges can be overcome.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Susan Colling from the State Court Administrator's Office, Division of Probation Services, proposed to explore how to expand the use of JACs. It seems there are opportunities to provide services to youth, and not only youth involved in the juvenile justice system. In many cases, juveniles just need some direction and do not need to be in the system. Susan echoed Meg Williams' comments about the need for data sharing and dissemination of information. Susan would like the group to focus on data sharing and data alignment between systems. • Tiffany Sewell with the Division of Child Welfare challenged the group to not limit the focus on dually involved children. For Tiffany, the issue is larger than dually involved youth because this population involved in both CW and juvenile justice is usually known to officials in schools, known to mental health providers, known to other professionals involved in different systems. Many children are going back and forth from DYC placements to CW, to congregate care, etc., and they do not seem to have the right service at the right time. There are pockets of greatness in terms of programs and assessments (such as the CJRA, the Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment) and Tiffany suggested discussing how to evaluate and build from these existing service planning models. In some counties, every child who is either with CW, criminal justice or mental health has an integrated service plan. How do we align these collaborative efforts and ensure there is no duplication? • Skip Barber from CAFCA (Colorado Association of Family and Children's Agencies) expressed that many of the youth with behavioral issues such as "beyond control" have trouble finding services. For years, judges have had the ability to decide where to serve these juveniles and some of their decisions regarding placement are today being questioned. Should the JACs be an alternative to decide where to serve these youth? Are the JACs the universal answer? The issue that remains is where youth can get treatments/services when they are in distress. • Claudia Zundel (Colorado Association for Infant Mental Health, CAIMH) works with DHS' Office of Behavioral Health, the Office of Children Youth and Families, and Medicaid. Claudia believes that there is a need to make hard decisions about what systems/programs work best, what to keep and even if it means that some programs may go away. There are multiple opportunities at entry points but there is a need for a hub where youth can get the services they need. Right now the system is very fragmented. • Jessica Perrill, from the General Attorney's office, echoed many of the statements made by others, especially regarding her concerns about youth with mental health issues and detention placement. Jessica agreed that one of the major issues is that children are being held in detention where they should be served somewhere else.
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- Dan Makelky, from Douglas County Human Services, expressed that it is important to keep parents involved and accountable. The Level of Care assessment tool informs the placement decision and does not drive the decision, but helps get to a decision. Dan observed that a youth may be placed in residential care for smoking marijuana along with others who are there for shooting up heroin, both ending up in the same residential place and receiving the same treatments.
- Doug Gray, from the Probation Department in the 18th J.D., shared that his office partnered several years ago with Douglas County to look at the high number of youth in placement. Several years ago about 45 youth were committed annually from Douglas County compared to today when about 6 youth are committed. Doug acknowledged that this accomplishment is due to the success of the crossover model in Douglas County. Doug also suggested that the group should work with courts to engage parents and make them accountable. Unfortunately, when parents do not take their children to court or treatments, the children end up being penalized, not the parents.
- Bill Delisio believes that the group should focus on truancy and sharing of information. One of the bigger challenges with truancy is that there are very limited resources available other than detention. Regarding information sharing, some crossover models are able to have people work together on figuring out how to use that information and establish best practice.
- Gretchen Russo from the Office of Children, Youth and Families, echoed many points discussed today acknowledging that there is not only one model but multiple models to consider. Many youth are going back and forth between systems and are served in multiple systems. Who are these children and where should they be served? The Colorado TRAILS information system administered by the Colorado Department of Human Services contains lots of information but no judicial (probation) data. Gretchen would like the group to focus on information sharing and especially probation information. Today, it is not possible to know how many youth are on probation and out of placement. Sharing information would increase success.
- Luis Guzman, from the Office of Children, Youth and Families, said that it is crucial to agree on data sharing and on how to share the data. There should be acknowledgements of each system's data requirements and security agreements. Luis shared that there is plenty evidence that shows that if parents are not included in process, only one part of the problem is dealt with so it is very important for this task force to take a multi-generational approach. Finally, ensuring that when a youth is getting education in our systems and ensuring that education credits or achievements are transferred is important.
- Ann Rosales, from the Division of Child Welfare, echoed that the focus should be on providing the right service at the right time in the right place with the right assessment. Ann added that the group should also work on child abuse prevention by ensuring that children and families are healthy.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matt Friesen mentioned that there is a lot of rotation through the courts and suggested that ongoing training and education about juvenile justice system (assessment, placements, evaluation, mental health, education etc.) should be ensured in the courts across the state. • Tammy Schneiderman, from the Division of Youth Corrections, suggested focusing on the collaboration piece and information sharing. Additionally Tammy encouraged representation of families and youth in the task force. • Pat Moultrie, from the Arapahoe County Attorney's Office, shared that it was important to recognize the parents and who will not participate and those who cannot because of other life issues, and that the system should ensure that not only the child is healthy but also that the parents are healthy to increase success. Pat also mentioned sustainability of professional involvement, and development of more creative solutions for supportive placement. • Thad Paul, from Larimer County Department of Human Services, said that it should be recognized that some systems do not work. Thad also added that focus should be on ensuring that children have the best opportunities to be a family setting. <p>It was suggested that the group include judicial representation especially from municipal courts. Many youth have revolving doors in municipal courts and there may have be opportunities to intervene earlier before the youth ends up in district courts.</p>
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Issue/Topic:	Discussion
<p>Presentations on progressive approaches</p> <p>Identifying issues</p> <p>Scope of work for this Task Force</p>	<p>Paul Herman summarized the various points discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross over youth • Information system: The issue of information sharing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At system level - At case Level • Crossover Models • JAC are the keys • Parent accountability • Time in detention "because somebody is waiting on somebody" particularly a placement • Mental health/behavioral health. What does this mean in relation to building crossover models? How do we define those? • Age threshold • Build on "pockets of greatness" • Right services/right place/right time • Assessments

- Expungement/collateral consequences

Family Resource Pavilion, Centennial

Dan Makelky shared that in 2010, the 18th Judicial District was asked to explain the high number of youth committed and placed in congregated care. It was quickly understood that assessments were sparsely used to determine the needs of the adolescents. Youth were very often placed in congregated care as a way to address their behavior. The Department of Human Services, the probation dept., S.B.94, the Juvenile Assessment Center (JAC), and youth organizations decided to implement a crossover model which serves as one-stop center for adolescents and families to receive treatments and services. At the Family Resource Pavilion, an arrest doesn't need to occur for a youth to receive services and families can use their private insurance.

At the implementation phase, it was agreed that S.B.94 would pay for assessment and Douglas Human Services for treatments and services.

Doug Gray explained that, in a traditional crossover model, the youth who is served is involved with DHS and then commits criminal charges along the way. In Douglas County the opposite occurs 80% of the time. When a youth commits a criminal charge, the district attorney initiates a court order to involve DHS at the filing of charges. Within 72 hours, a pretrial officer and case worker will together conduct an assessment with the family, evaluate the needs and recommend services. From that point, crossover meetings will be arranged with all entities engaged with the youth (probation, DHS, schools, therapists etc.) and the family in order to determine best services and treatments. Payment for services will be discussed at another meeting with DHS and pretrial. Once the youth crossovers to probation, the probation officer will issue a pretrial order and same process is engaged until DHS is dismissed. If a youth is on probation and picks up another charge, the court will review the case to determine if there should be revocation or continuation of the same process.

For low level cases, diversion can be offered and various treatment options are housed in the Family Resource Pavilion.

With this model, the focus is on addressing the needs so youth can be diverted out of the juvenile justice system.

One of the keys to success is that all entities involved (probation, S.B.94 and DHS) agree on the principle that placement should be the last resort and are really guarded in using residential treatment as containment. Does the youth really need to be detained in order to be treated?

Larimer County Crossover Youth Model

Thad Paul explained that the crossover model in Larimer County is similar to the crossover model in Douglas County. Family meetings are used as case plan meetings. Most of the referrals are made to Child Welfare.

A "Unit" includes one case worker and two probation officers who are funded

	<p>with different pots of money depending on their function. The case worker and probation officers are making recommendations to the courts. Probation can make referral to the DHS staff to assess and offer services to families. A court order to involved DHS is not required because families can already access those services in this more conventional model.</p> <p>The crossover model can go both ways: either from CW to juvenile justice or from juvenile justice to CW. The court has a crossover docket, and probation and CW send a letter on joint letterhead to the magistrate with their recommended plan. The magistrate can decide if the youth is acting out criminally due to other circumstances.</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p><i>What is the role/involvement of the family?</i> Families are involved in all meetings.</p> <p><i>Who's responsibility is it to make sure the plan gets carried out?</i> Coordinators manage this process. They set agenda, ensure follow-up.</p> <p><i>Is this program part of the JAC? Is this crossover model is separate from JAC?</i> The JAC is a participant in this model. JAC staff screens all youth who get arrested and can be the service provider. This crossover model is unique in that it serves D&N (Dependent and Neglected) youth who get involved with juvenile justice and ensures that youth can be connected with services. Traditional crossover models are usually the opposite and start with youth involved in criminal activities.</p> <p>There are 3 types of crossover youth models in Colorado:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Serving youth involved in juvenile justice who move to Child Welfare, 2. Serving youth from Child Welfare who move to juvenile justice, and 3. Serving youth involved in municipal court who move to Child Welfare or who move from Child Welfare to municipal court. <p>In Denver, the crossover youth courts have open D&N cases and JD cases. The majority of youth in Denver cross over from juvenile justice into Child Welfare. In half of the cases, there are judges who deal with D&N cases and the other half are judges with JD cases who rule that services should be provided through DHS because many families are unable to pay for services while youth are on probation.</p> <p>It was expressed that the profile of crossover youth usually involves D&N children who are in residential facilities and end up on probation. Most youth have behavioral or mental health issues and should not be in the juvenile justice system.</p> <p>In Denver, similar round table meetings are arranged with multiple entities who usually agree that a referral at the <i>Third Way Center in Denver</i> would be the best provider for the child. <i>Third Way Center</i> provides treatments and services for high risk, mentally ill, disadvantaged and often homeless adolescents, and their</p>
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	<p>families. At this point, the group discusses whether DYC or CW will place the youth and determines which agency will be responsible to pay for services. Some families who have generational juvenile justice involvement understand very quickly that if DHS places the youth, they will have to pay for the services but if placed in DYC, there is no charge so family usually ask for their children to be placed at DYC.</p> <p>It was suggested to consider probation as an alternative for services in lieu of asking DHS to open cases just so services can be funded. Juvenile probation officers have more manageable amount of caseloads and funding may be available.</p> <p>There is currently a substantial need for short term residential drug and alcohol. Many youth go to congregate care due to substance abuse. In the Family Resource Pavilion, there are 12 shelter beds and the substance abuse treatment is based on an adult model.</p> <p>It was agreed that the Task Force should broaden the scope of work and not be limited to Child Welfare involved youth. Conceptually, the work could involve all youth who come to the juvenile justice spectrum.</p>
<p>Issue/Topic:</p> <p>Data and information</p> <p>Action:</p>	<p>Paul Herman engaged the group to discuss what data and information are needed to better define the areas of focus and to narrow the scope of work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study <i>“Youth with high behavioral health needs in Colorado: Cross-System Utilization Patterns”</i> commissioned by DHS was mentioned as a valuable source of information for this Task Force. Robert Werthwein proposed to present the study at the next JCC Task Force meeting. • Assessment instruments used across systems and information sharing: We need an overview of screening assessment tools used by various systems and what is the purpose? Is there duplication? Members were directed to the list of risk assessments tools at, https://www.colorado.gov/ccjj/ccjriskassessment • Profile of youth involved in multiple systems and determine if there are any missed opportunities to address issues earlier and prevent system involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Youth in DYC: Prior involvement with DHS, history of substance abuse, out of home placements, offense type. Are there children in DYC who didn’t need to end up there? - Youth in Probation: Open CW cases or involvement with DHS. - Youth in Child Welfare - Youth in Diversion

Issue/Topic:	Discussion:
<p>Next steps and Adjourn</p> <p>Action:</p>	<p>The following information and data will be presented at future meetings of the Juvenile Continuity of Care Task Force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Juvenile Assessment Centers and assessments (Gretchen Russo). - S.B. 94 and assessment (Matt Friesen) - Study of <i>Youth with high behavioral health needs in Colorado: Cross-System Utilization Patterns by COACT</i> (Robert Werthwein) - Youth in DYC (Charles Parkins and Ed Wensuc) - Youth in Probation (Susan Colling and Shawn Cohn) - Youth in Diversion (Meg Williams) - Crossover Youth (Robert Werthwein and Gretchen Russo) - Child Welfare (Robert Werthwein and Gretchen Russo) <p>Robert Werthwein thanked the group for coming and reminded that the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice and Task Forces are public meetings and welcomed guests to attend.</p> <p>Meeting adjourned at 4:30 pm.</p>

Next Meeting

July 11, 2016 1:30pm – 4:30pm 690 Kipling St., 1st floor Conference Room

Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice and Task Forces



Task Force Introduction and Background

Kim English
Research Director
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice
June 2016



Task Force Membership

- Subject matter experts/stakeholders
- Criminal justice system stakeholders
- Geographic representation
- Connection to other relevant boards and initiatives



Task Force Membership

- Staff compiles names of stakeholders and potential task force members
- Suggest names to Task Force Chairs and Commission Chair and Co-chair
- Commission Chair and Co-chair with the input of the task force chairs
 - decide group membership
 - based on person's expertise and role in the system
- Invitations issued
- First meeting date identified



Roles and Responsibilities of Task Force Members

The Task Force shall conduct a thorough analysis of the issue(s) sent from the Commission.

- Spend time defining the problem
 - Do not assume we know the problem
 - Do not assume we know the solution
- Use data and evidence when available

Roles and Responsibilities of Staff to the Task Force

- **Division of Criminal Justice/Office of Research and Statistics—provides research and staff support to the Commission and its task forces**
 - Minutes are posted on the Commission web site once approved
- **Task Force support**
 - Kim English
 - Germaine Miera
 - Christine Adams
 - Peg Flick
 - Laurence Lucero
- **Consultants**
 - Paul Herman
 - Richard Stroker

Roles and Responsibilities of Staff to the Task Force

- **Paul Herman/Richard Stroker**
 - Serves as consultant for the Commission (since 2007/July 2016)
 - Plays an active role in strategic planning; facilitates most task force meetings; ties together the work of the task forces
 - 25+ years at Missouri/S.C. Department of Corrections
 - 10+ years at Center for Effective Public Policy
 - Worked with dozens of policy groups in more than 40 states and Indian Country
 - Worked with Denver's Community Corrections Board (RS)
 - Was Director of National Parole Resource Center (RS)
 - Worked with DOC's strategic planning group

Mission of the Commission

C.R.S. 16-11.3-102

- Enhance public safety
- Ensure justice
- Ensure the protection of the rights of victims
- Focus on cost effective expenditure of funds
- Work with other state-established boards
- Establish advisory committees that make recommendations to the full Commission
- **Focus on evidence-based recidivism reduction**

Source: National Institute of Corrections

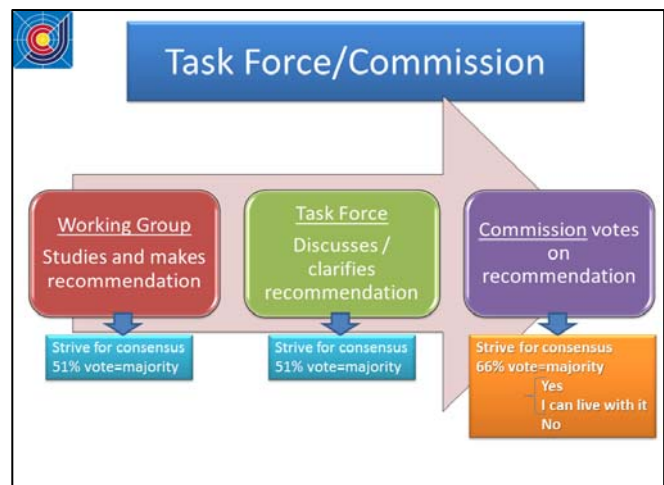
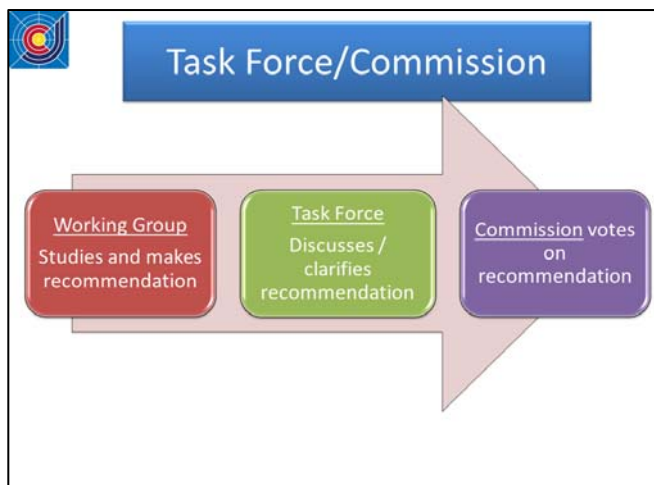
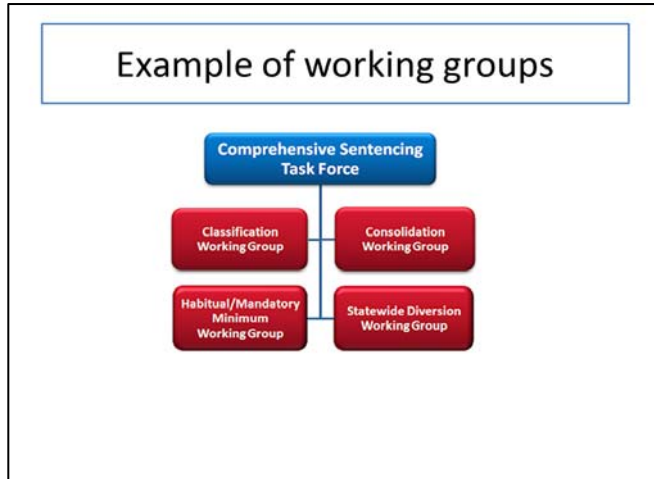
Pyramid of Evidence-Based Practices

Task Force Process

- Look at the **Big Picture** from multiple lenses
 - From a system's perspective
 - From a stakeholder perspective
 - Incorporating data/evidence
- Identify gaps/issues/problems
- Clarify gaps/issues/problems
- Prioritize issues for the Task Force to focus on
- Identify working groups to study issues

Working Groups


- Receive direction from the Task Force
- Sometimes have chairs/co-chairs that are task force members
- Are not typically staffed by DCJ
- Include non-task force members
- Undertake careful study of an issue
- Report back monthly to Task Force
- Develop recommendations for Task Force review and consideration





Colorado Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice

A few Commission accomplishments



Colorado Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice


EARLY REFORMS

- **Eliminate statutes that require mandatory revocation / suspension of driver's license** for conviction of non-driving offenses (exclude child support enforcement) (2008)
 - HB09-1266:
 - In **FY09, 10,746** lost license
 - In **FY10, 1,055** lost license
- **Clarify jail time credits/jail inmates awarded earned time** (2008)
 - 7220 bed days saved annually in Arapahoe County alone (\$490,960/year)
- **Mandate that parolees receive credit for time spent in jail pending a technical parole revocation** (2008)
 - HB09-1263



Colorado Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice

- **Increased the age of eligibility to 19 for individuals sentenced to the DOC's Youthful Offender System** (2009)
 - HB09-1122
- **Introduce a structured decision-making guide for use by the Colorado parole board** (2009)
 - HB10-1374
 - *Colorado Parole Board Release Guidelines Instrument*
 - Use of actuarial risk scale
 - Determination of readiness
 - Annual report of progress and findings
- **Expand probation eligibility for those with multiple felony convictions** (2009)
 - HB10-1338
 - Estimated to save \$2.5M in DOC costs
- **Provide for sealing certain drug offenses** (2010)
 - HB 11-1167



Colorado Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice

- **Increase behavioral health treatment** (2008)
- **Increase treatment availability prior to restructuring drug laws** (2009)
 - Increase in Persistent Drunk Driver Surcharge (\$550,000/year) (HB 10-1347)
 - Drug offender surcharge assessed doubled (HB10-1352)
 - **\$1,545,409 for community corrections treatment beds** (HB10-1360)
 - **\$2,057,225 services for parolees** (HB10-1360)
 - **First \$2M in medical marijuana sales/use tax fund substance abuse treatment programs** (HB10-1284)




Colorado Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice

Drug law reform (2009/2012)

- SB13-250: created new drug grid, DF1-DF4/DM1,2, petty

DRUG LEVEL	PRESUMPTIVE RANGE	AGGRAVATED RANGE	PAROLE
DF 1	8 – 32 years	n/a	3 years
DF 2	4 – 8 years	8 – 16 years	2 years
DF 3	2 – 4 years	4 – 6 years	1 year
DF 4	6 months – 1 year	1 – 2 years	1 year
	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	
DM 1	6 months, \$500 fine or both	18 months, \$5,000 fine or both	
DM 2	\$50 fine	12 months, \$750 fine or both	

- Allows a “wobbler”—Court may vacate the felony conviction and enter a misdemeanor conviction if defendant completes community based sentence (certain cases ineligible based on prior record)
- Effective October 2013

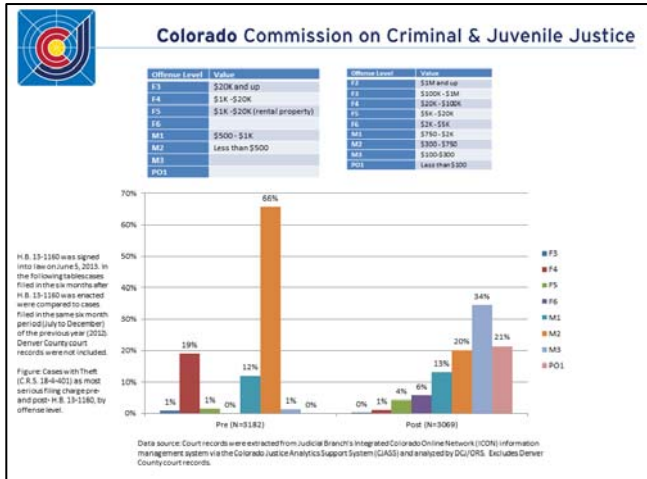


Colorado Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice

Restructuring Theft statute (HB 13-1160)

BEFORE		AFTER	
Offense Level	Value	Offense Level	Value
F3	\$20K and up	F2	\$1M and up
F4	\$1K - \$20K	F3	\$100K - \$1M
F5	\$1K - \$20K (rental property)	F4	\$20K - \$100K
F6		F5	\$5K - \$20K
M1	\$500 - \$1K	F6	\$2K - \$5K
M2	Less than \$500	M1	\$750 - \$2K
M3		M2	\$300 - \$750
PO1		M3	\$100-\$300
		PO1	Less than \$100

HB14-1266—thresholds applied to criminal mischief, fraud by check, defrauding a secured creditor, and unauthorized use of a financial transaction device, and computer crime



Colorado Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice

EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING

- Bail reform (2012)
 - Implement evidence-based decision making practices
 - Discourage the use of financial bond for pretrial detainees
 - HB 13-1236

More than 10 counties are now using the Colorado Pretrial Assessment Tool (CPAT)

Colorado Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice

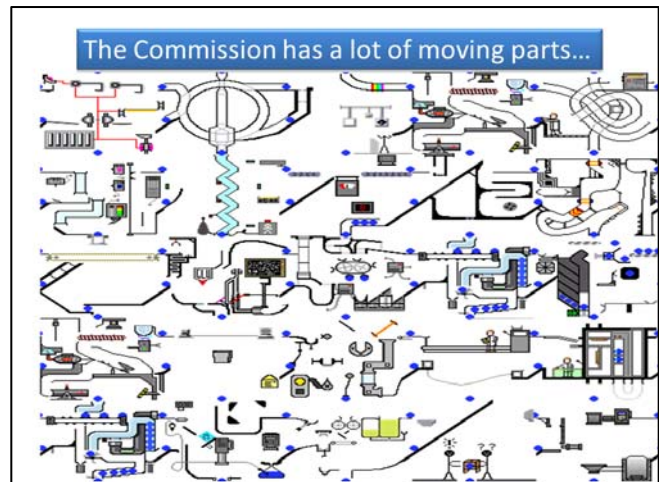
Recent Commission Bills

House Bill 15-1022 Created a petty ticket option for law enforcement as an alternative to initiating formal proceedings for youth.

House Bill 15-1072 Made changes to the harassment statute to clarify cyberbullying behaviors.

House Bill 15-1203 Retroactively provided earned time credit to certain individuals sentenced under the habitual criminal statute.

House Bill 16-1215 Revised the purposes of parole to reflect a focus on successful outcomes



Check out the Commission web site

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Questions?