

# Task Force Introduction and Background

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### Overview

- Commission background
  - Mission
  - Guiding Principles
  - Process
- What is a Task Force?
  - Membership
  - Roles, responsibilities
- A few accomplishments

### CCJJ

The Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice is a multidisciplinary 27-member entity that was established in 2007 by C.R.S. 16-11.3-101 to improve "the effective administration of justice" by undertaking a comprehensive examination of the criminal and juvenile justice systems and making recommendations for reform.

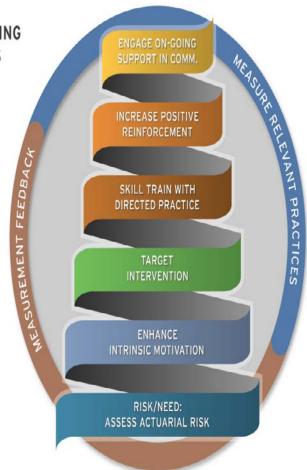


### Mission of the Commission

§16-11.3-102, C.R.S.

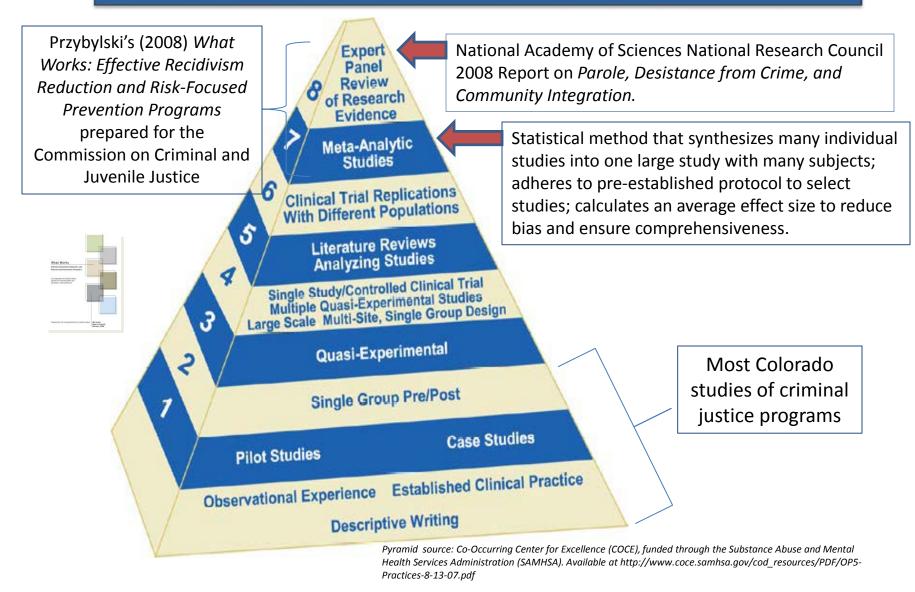
- Enhance public safety
- Ensure justice
- Ensure the protection of the rights of victims
- Focus on cost effective expenditure of funds
- Work with other stateestablished boards
- Establish advisory committees that make recommendations to the full Commission
- Focus on evidence-based recidivism reduction

EIGHT GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR RISK/ RECIDIVISM REDUCTION



Source: National Institute of Corrections

### Pyramid of Evidence-Based Practices



## **Guiding Principles**

- 1. Public safety should always be paramount in our thoughts.
- 2. It is important that we are inclusive of all represented perspectives and areas of expertise, and that we commit to nonpartisanship.
- 3. We agree to question our assumptions, maintain respect for differences and work towards common goals that meet the Commission's mandate.
- 4. We should seek outside help for areas where we are lacking in knowledge.

## **Guiding Principles**

- 5. Because our decisions impact all Colorado, we should carefully consider the perspectives of the various regions and diverse populations of citizens, victims, and offenders across the state.
- 6. To the best of our ability, our decisions should be straight forward and timely.
- 7. Our decisions are guided by data and should be aimed at crime prevention, reducing recidivism, achieving public safety through the most cost effective means, and achieving justice.
- 8. We should be mindful that a need for treatment is not an adequate reason for incarceration (other options should be available).

# Current Task Forces & Committees

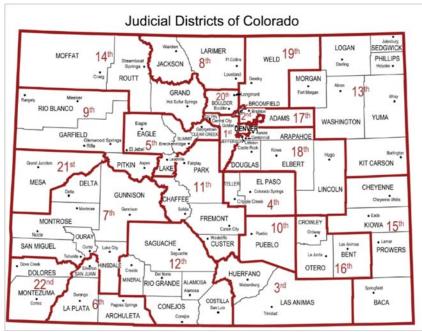


## Establishing a Task Force

- The Commission determines an issue area
- Commission leadership determines task force chair, key stakeholders and potential task force members
- Commission Chair and Co-chair with the input of the task force chair
  - decide group membership
    - based on person's expertise and role in the system
- Invitations issued
- First meeting date identified

## Task Force Membership

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



# 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
  - Laurence Lucero
  - Kim English
  - Germaine Miera
  - Jack Reed
  - Peg Flick

### **Consultant**

--Richard Stroker

# Roles and Responsibilities of Staff to the Task Force

### **Richard Stroker**

- Serves as consultant for the Commission
  - Plays an active role in strategic planning; facilitates most task force meetings; ties together the work of the task forces
- 25+ S.C. Department of Corrections
- 10+ years at Center for Effective Public Policy
  - Worked with dozens of policy groups in more than 40 states, in Indian Country, and dozens of local jurisdictions
  - Worked with Denver's Community Corrections Board Director of National Parole Resource Center
  - Worked with DOC's strategic planning group

### 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



Identify working groups to study issues

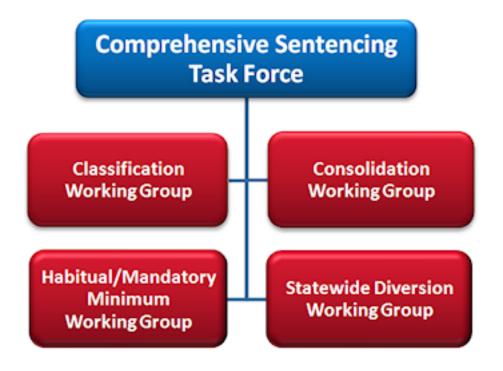


## **Working Groups**

- 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



## Example of working groups



## Recommendations: Types

### **Business practice**



### Legislation



# Recommendation Process: Task Force/Commission

Working Group
Studies and makes
recommendation

Task Force

Discusses / clarifies recommendation

Commission

Votes on recommendation

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**Working Group** 

Studies and makes recommendation

Task Force

Discusses / clarifies recommendation

Commission

Votes on recommendation

Prioritize options by ranking or majority vote (51%).

<u>ALL</u> prioritized options presented to Task Force.

Strive for consensus.

Majority vote (51%).

ALL aspects considered presented to Commission.

Strive for consensus.

Supermajority vote (66%)

A. Yes

B. I can live with it

C. No

## Prior Task Forces/Committees

- Bail Subcommittee
- Community Corrections Task Force
- Cost Savings Subcommittee,
- Cyber-bullying Subcommittee
- Direct File Subcommittee
- Drug Policy Task Force
- First-Responder Study Group
- Behavioral Health Task Force
- Incarceration Task Force
- Juvenile Justice Task Force
- Re-Entry Oversight Committee

- Re-entry Task Force
- Juvenile Continuity of Care Task Force
- MOR Subcommittee
- Mandatory Parole Subcommittee
- Probation Task Force
- Transition Task Force
- Post-Incarceration Supervision TF
- Sentencing Task Force
- Sex Offense/Offender Task Force
- Human Trafficking Working Group
- Jessica's Law Working Group



# A few Commission accomplishments



#### **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, <u>10,746</u> lost license
    - In FY10, <u>1,055</u> 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



#### **EARLY REFORMS**

- 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)



### **Drug Law Reform (2009/2012)**

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		

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



### **Restructuring Theft Statute (HB 13-1160)**

BEFORE AFTER

Offense Level	Value
F3	\$20K and up
F4	\$1K -\$20K
F5	\$1K -\$20K (rental
	property)
F6	
M1	\$500 - \$1K
M2	Less than \$500
M3	
PO1	

Offense Level	Value
F2	\$1M and up
F3	\$100K - \$1M
F4	\$20K - \$100K
F5	\$5K - \$20K
F6	\$2K - \$5K
M1	\$750 - \$2K
M2	\$300 - \$750
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



## Bail Reform (HB 13-1236) 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)



#### **Recent Commission Bills**

#### **House Bill 16-1215**

Revised the purposes of parole to reflect a focus on successful outcomes

#### Senate Bill 17-207

Strengthen Colorado Behavioral Health Crisis System

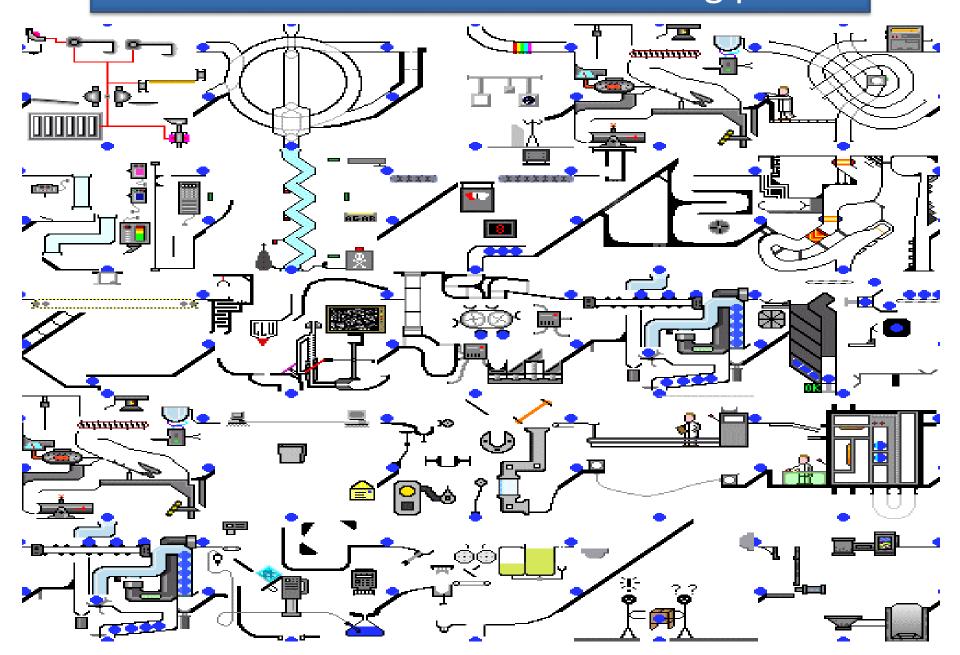
The bill puts systems in place to help Colorado end the use of jails and correctional facilities as placement options for individuals placed on emergency mental health holds if they have not also been charged with a crime and enhances the ability of emergency departments to serve individuals who are experiencing a behavioral health crisis. It also establishes Mental Health First Aid ® curriculum for peace officer inservice training and inclusion in POST basic academy

#### House Bill 17-1308

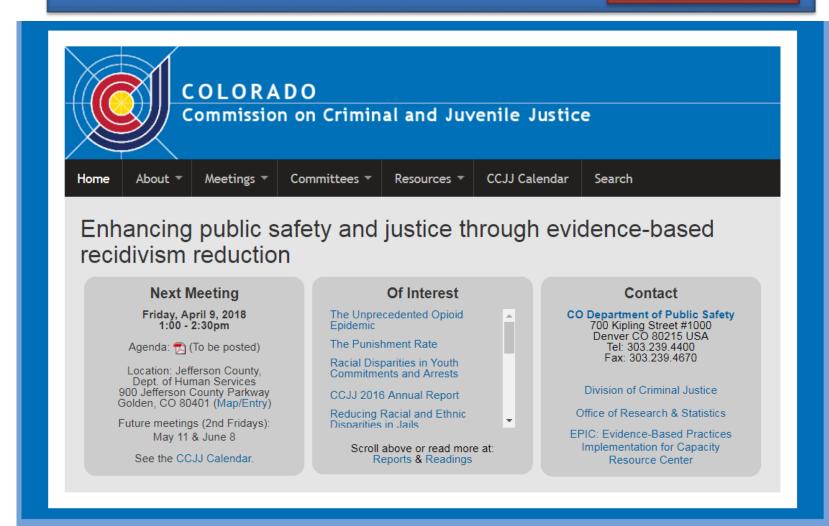
Individualized conditions of parole

Removes certain mandatory conditions and makes them discretionary

### The Commission has a lot of moving parts...



### Check out the Commission website: colorado.gov/ccjj





Colorado.gov Governor's Office General Assembly CO Revised Statutes

Friend us on **FACEBOOK!** 





## **Questions?**