

**Community Corrections Task Force
MINUTES**

August 22, 2022 / 10:30AM-12:00PM
Virtual Meeting

ATTENDEES

TASK FORCE MEMBERS

Glenn Tapia, *Task Force Chair*, Division of Probation Services
Doug Carrigan, Advantage Treatment Centers
David Coleman, Second Chance Center
John Draxler, Probation Services/ 13th Judicial District
Tim Hand, Larimer County Community Corrections
Kristiana Huitron, Voces Unidas for Justice
Ken Kupfner, DA Office/ 20th Judicial District
Todd Rowell, Sheriff's Office/ Mesa County
Katie Ruske, Office of Community Corrections/ Division of Criminal Justice
Mark Wester, Com Cor Inc.

STAFF

Richard Stroker, CCJJ Consultant
Jack Reed, Research Director, Division of Criminal Justice
Laurence Lucero, CCJJ Staff, Division of Criminal Justice
Kevin Ford, CCJJ Staff, Division of Criminal Justice
Stephané Waisanen, CCJJ Staff, Division of Criminal Justice

GUESTS

Dr. Erin Crites, Division of Probation Services
Chris Meeks, Denver Community board and Co. Association of Community Corrections Boards (CACCB)

<p style="text-align: center;">Agenda</p> <p>Welcome Introductions Review of Agenda <i>Glenn Tapia, Task Force Chair</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Discussion</p> <p>This is the first full meeting of the Community Corrections Task Force (CCTF) of the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice. Glenn Tapia, Task Force Chair welcomed and thanked everyone for participating and participants proceeded to introduced themselves.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Issue/Topic</p> <p>CCJJ/Task Force 101 <i>Jack Reed, DCJ</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Discussion</p> <p>Jack Reed Research Director, Office of Research and Statistics in the Division of Criminal Justice and CCJJ Staff, presented a PowerPoint outlining the Commission and Task Force processes including membership, roles, and responsibilities.</p> <p>The presentation can be found on the Commission/CCTF webpage in the “Materials” section at, ccjj.colorado.gov/ccjj-CCTF2022.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Issue/Topic</p> <p>House Bill 2022-1368 Misdemeanor Offenses in Colorado <i>Dr. Erin Crites</i> <i>Glenn Tapia</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Discussion</p> <p>This Task Force was formed pursuant to <i>House Bill 2022-1368 (Concerning Opportunities for Persons to Access Community Corrections Programs)</i> to study whether it is appropriate to improve the access to community corrections programs for persons convicted of misdemeanors. The Task Force shall create a report of its findings and recommendations before July 1, 2023.</p> <p>Glenn Tapia introduced Dr. Erin Crites who presented a PowerPoint outlining an analysis of the population convicted of misdemeanors by crime type, risk level, gender, age, race & ethnicity. The full presentation can be found on the Commission/CCTF webpage in the “Materials” section at ccjj.colorado.gov/ccjj-CCTF2022</p> <p>Highlights of the presentation can be found below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most people are on probation for a misdemeanor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2/3 of new probation cases - 3/4 of terminated probation cases - 30% of misdemeanants terminated from probation in FY20 were classified as high-risk or high-risk and high-need • Success rates for misdemeanants vary by risk and need <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 44% success rate for high risk and high risk/high need - 78% success rate for moderate to lower risk and need • Colorado Probation’s Population: Risk-Need-Responsibility Strategies Typologies are a research-informed practice that categorize adult probationers according to similar risk and need profiles to better tailor supervision strategies in alignment with Risk-Needs-Responsivity framework. There are several profiles used with distinguishing characteristics for each profile. • Probationers who are higher risk and higher need on supervision for a misdemeanor have lower success rates
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<p>Issue/Topic House Bill 2022-1368 Misdemeanor Offenses in Colorado <i>Dr. Erin Crites</i> <i>Glenn Tapia</i> (cont'd)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes are especially poor for higher risk and higher risk/higher needs probationers with a drug misdemeanor • Probationers who are higher risk and higher need on supervision for a misdemeanor also have higher recidivism rates¹. • Bottom Line: Risk and Need is more important than Offense: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to implement Risk-based program models - Drug use is a problem - May be seeing unintended consequence of reclassifying drug possession - Gaps in service availability exist - Need alternatives to improve outcomes for high-risk high-need misdemeanants • Policy Options for use of Community Corrections with Misdemeanants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Condition of Probation - Treatment access and/or stabilization - New Sentence • Important considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Therapeutic approach - Consider demographic and responsivity factors - Address system, community and individual needs - Aim to disrupt the cycle - Right fit at the right time <p><i>Group Discussion</i></p> <p>Glenn Tapia commented that the presentation highlighted the importance of focusing on risks and needs rather than solely on offenses. As shown in the presentation, many offenses, and not only drug offenses, require more intensive levels of supervision and treatment.</p> <p>Glenn reported that probation officers feel discouraged with state of the management of misdemeanants sent to probation. Many cases are revoked numerous times because probationers fail the conditions of their probation while their outcomes remain unchanged. If those individuals are then sent on a direct sentence to Community Corrections because of a new crime, they are disengaged from community supervision. Could the person have benefitted from community corrections supervision at an earlier point?</p> <p>Misdemeanants can be placed in community corrections with local funding from district or county courts as the state general fund dollars cannot be used. People can also be placed in community corrections intensive residential treatments as a condition of their probation using re-appropriated dollars from the correction treatment boards.</p> <p>Some questions were raised, including: What would make community corrections more successful than probation for misdemeanors? What are the overall differences in outcomes?</p>
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¹ Recidivism is defined as a new deferred agreement failure or conviction one-year post-release from supervision.

<p>Issue/Topic House Bill 2022-1368 Misdemeanor Offenses in Colorado <i>Dr. Erin Crites</i> <i>Glenn Tapia</i> (cont'd)</p> <p>ACTION: DCJ to present Community Corrections outcome data for high risks/high needs clients</p>	<p>It is believed that stability, case management, and the intensity of supervision are the key differences between community corrections and probation. Community Corrections might also have more access to in-patient treatment than probation.</p> <p>Additional questions include: What are the treatment options in community corrections and probation? What are the differences, availability, and effectiveness of the treatment? Glenn Tapia recalled a presentation offered several years ago by DCJ regarding treatment matching data.</p> <p>Stability is a critical factor for probationer success. To enhance the stability factor, individuals with high risks/high needs sometimes receive a probation sentence in a work release program, and beds are often similar to those in community corrections. Is there outcome data of probation with work release compared to probation only.</p> <p>The data might not be comparable as work release programs are not available in all jurisdictions and treatment generally not also included as a condition of probation.</p> <p>The group discussed the interest in obtaining the following data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Corrections outcome data for high risks/high needs individuals. - Which jurisdictions offer works release and what are the number of clients served? - Which jurisdictions have beds for misdemeanors funded locally? - What are the Treatment options in community corrections and probation? <p>Katie Ruske explained that the risk levels in Community Corrections are categorized using the Level of Service Inventory (LSI). The LSI is a 54-item assessment instrument that is administered by a trained professional using a semi-structured interview.</p> <p>In the chat box, Tim Hand suggested a presentation from Colorado State University (Sociology Dept) regarding a study conducted by Dr. Opsal on Community Corrections in Colorado Assessing staff and leadership perspective on the state of community corrections.</p>
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<p>Issue/Topic Next Steps Adjourn <i>Richard Stroker, CCJJ Consultant & Glenn Tapia</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Conclusion</p> <p>Richard Stroker offered the group a meeting recap about those placed on probation. At the next meeting, the group will hear about high risks/high needs clients in Community Corrections, will discuss the scope of work, and define the targeted population. Glenn Tapia believed that there are two categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) people who committed a misdemeanor offense and serve their sentence in community corrections programs as a condition of their probation; and 2) people who committed a misdemeanor offense and were diverted from the court in community corrections programs.
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<p>Issue/Topic Next Steps Adjourn <i>Richard Stroker, CCJJ Consultant & Glenn Tapia</i> (cont'd)</p>	<p>At future meetings, the group will discuss treatment options, and differences in treatment and both availability and effectiveness of treatment.</p> <p>A public comment was offered by Dianne Tramutola-Lawson regarding the significant DOC backlog and wait time for those incarcerated to be moved to community corrections after approval and hoped this Task Force will consider this topic.</p> <p>Glenn thanked the group for their participation and adjourned the meeting. With no further discussion, the meeting adjourned at 11:45am.</p>
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Next Meeting

Mondays, September 12, 2022 / 10:30am-12:00 pm

Meeting information will be emailed to members and posted at, colorado.gov/ccjj/ccjj-meetings