

**Community Corrections Task Force
MINUTES**

October 10, 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
John Draxler, Probation Services/ 13th Judicial District (JD)
Tim Hand, Larimer County Community Corrections
Kristiana Huitron, Voces Unidas for Justice
James Karbach, D.A. Office/ 20th JD
Ken Kupfner, DA Office/ 20th JD
Chris Meeks, Denver Community Corrections Board
Katie Ruske, Office of Community Corrections/ Division of Criminal Justice
Mark Wester, ComCor Inc.

ABSENT:

David Coleman, Second Chance Center
Todd Rowell, Sheriff's Office/ Mesa County

STAFF

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

<p style="text-align: center;">Agenda Welcome Introductions Review of Agenda <i>Glenn Tapia, Task Force Chair</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Discussion</p> <p>Glenn Tapia, Chair of the Task Force, welcomed and thanked everyone for participating in the Community Corrections Task Force. Glenn welcomed Chris Meeks from the Denver Community Corrections Board to his first meeting. He noted that the minutes from the August and September meetings were sent earlier today and proposed to postpone the approval of the minutes to allow time for Task Force members to review the minutes. Glenn reviewed the agenda of the meeting, which will start with a presentation on Community Corrections bed capacity, followed by a discussion on the “Sub-population” of misdemeanants, and a review of the Task Force mandates.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Issue/Topic Capacity CC Capacity & Discussion</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Discussion</p> <p>Katie Ruske from the Office of Community Corrections (OCC) in the Division of Criminal Justice presented FY23-Q1 census data from the Community Corrections Billing System (CCIB). Katie mentioned that the OCC recently launched a new and updated CCIB software on July 1, 2022.</p> <p>The highlights of the presentation are found below:</p> <p><u>General overview</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant reduction in bed occupancy and capacity since COVID-19 because of the number of facilities that closed during the pandemic, and the decrease in the female population in Community Corrections Programs. There is about 250 beds reduction in the Community Corrections budget this year. The trend has gone up slightly in recent months. - DOC provides data on the number of people coming from prison transitioning to community placements, approved both by boards and providers. - Staffing issues across the state impact the ability to fill beds and contribute to increased waitlists. - Significant waitlists were reported for both sentenced and diversion beds in the metro area, particularly in Adams County and Denver. Rural areas are not as affected. Overall, the availability of beds has declined in the most populated areas. <p><u>Data</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the most recent weekly report from DOC: 344 individuals were on waitlists for placements in Community Corrections and 54 individuals were scheduled for placement. - The referral location from DOC is based on where the original sentence occurred, where the sponsors are located, and where the client wants to go. This can limit the flexibility of placing someone in an area that has beds (i.e. a rural facility that is under capacity) because it may not be an appropriate placement for that person. - In the CCIB census, 250 individuals who received a direct sentence (diversion clients) are in jails waiting for a bed in Community Corrections. If the jurisdiction in which they are sentenced accepts them, then they will be placed in a facility in that jurisdiction as long as space is available. This
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<p>Issue/Topic Capacity CC Capacity & Discussion</p>	<p>risks and needs. He also suggested that, if a Community Corrections model is adopted to serve the misdemeanor population, the group should statutorily define what happens when people escape or fail the program. Would they receive a sentence back in jail? How would this impact the jails’ backlog? He also raised concerns regarding how some of the rules of community corrections may hinder success.</p> <p>The group agreed on focusing on stability factors, including housing and employment while maintaining accountability. Community Corrections provide affordable and temporary housing, assist with the employment search, and provide training regarding the management of personal finances.</p> <p>Other options to serve this population were discussed, including sober living programs and in-patient drug treatment programs.</p> <p>Katie discussed that there are sets of criteria to fund in-patient beds for misdemeanants in community corrections. Clients need to meet medical necessity criteria to be accepted in inpatient treatment beds. Most clients are served as out-patients.</p> <p>James commented that outpatient substance abuse treatment might be another option and other programs addressing the stabilization factors such as housing, employment, etc.</p> <p>Glenn mentioned an analysis conducted several years ago on Community Corrections in Colorado from the Results First Initiative. The analysis intended to measure the return on investment and cost analysis of the various Community Corrections programs in Colorado based on a model from the Washington State Institute for Public Policy. The analysis showed that there was no cost-benefit return for the specialized programs in community corrections. Many issues regarding the methodology and questions about whether such analysis was even fitting for Colorado were raised.</p> <p>The following discussion points are summarized below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define the “sub-population” of misdemeanants - In-patient misdemeanants are already served in Community Corrections. - Success in Intensive Residential Treatment. - If a Community Corrections model is adopted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Define the process, including statutory changes, structure for the approval of misdemeanants, and what happens when the client fails. Consider unintended consequences. - If not Community Corrections, what other options are recommended and why?
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<p>Issue/Topic Potential “Sub-population” of misdemeanants</p>	<p>Discussion This discussion was postponed to the next meeting in November.</p>
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Issue/Topic	Discussion
<p data-bbox="151 216 496 279">Review the 8 statutory tasks assigned to the CC TF</p> <p data-bbox="272 428 375 455">ACTION:</p> <p data-bbox="237 464 410 491">Presentations:</p> <p data-bbox="110 499 537 527">Gender/race/ethnicity on probation</p> <p data-bbox="256 535 391 562">CC Services</p> <p data-bbox="256 571 391 598">CC Capacity</p>	<p data-bbox="565 216 1511 348">The group discussed the 8 statutory tasks assigned to the Task Force and the data needed to respond to the first 4 questions. The mandates can be found on the Commission webpage at https://ccij.colorado.gov/ccij-cctf2022 under “Mandates.”</p> <p data-bbox="581 394 1490 457">A) Analysis of the population convicted of misdemeanors, including crime of conviction and assessed risk by gender, age, race, and ethnicity.</p> <p data-bbox="630 466 1484 705">Glenn explained the lack of ethnicity information in the statewide court data system. Specifically, the Judicial Branch data system does not distinguish between race and ethnicity. As a result, persons of Hispanic ethnicity are typically in the White race category, and thus significantly under-counted in the Hispanic category. The Division of Criminal Justice developed a statistical model to predict whether an offender was Hispanic.</p> <p data-bbox="630 714 1373 741">Glenn will present data on gender/race/ethnicity on probation</p> <p data-bbox="581 787 1495 850">B) The services provided by community corrections programs that may be beneficial to persons convicted of misdemeanors;</p> <p data-bbox="630 858 1500 1134">Mark Wester and Doug Carrigan will present on community corrections programs, particularly specialized programs. They will also reach out to the Community Corrections Coalition to gather information on the services provided statewide and their repartition across the state. As discussed for their presentation, Mark and Doug will also share some preliminary findings from a report due by the Coalition at the end of the year regarding barriers to success and treatment evaluations at the point of entry of a program and exit.</p> <p data-bbox="630 1180 1503 1243">Jack Reed will research peer literature regarding what works and national best practices.</p> <p data-bbox="581 1289 1511 1386">C) Which persons convicted of misdemeanors, based on their assessed risk, would benefit from services provided by community corrections programs;</p> <p data-bbox="630 1394 1425 1457">The group will discuss “subpopulation” misdemeanants at the next meeting.</p> <p data-bbox="581 1503 1495 1600">D) The ability to provide services to persons convicted of misdemeanors that align with their assessed risk using existing community corrections program resources;</p> <p data-bbox="630 1608 1451 1705">Katie will survey the community corrections providers to get more information about their capacity using the different definitions: staff, waitlist, budget, and physical).</p>

<p>Issue/Topic Next Steps & Adjourn</p>	<p>Discussion</p>
<p><i>Richard Stroker, CCJJ Consultant & Glenn Tapia</i></p>	<p>The following presentations will be prepared for the next Task Force meeting in November.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data on gender/race/ethnicity on probation – Glenn Tapia - Community Corrections Services - Mark Wester and Doug Carrigan - National Best Practices – Jack Reed - Community Corrections capacity – Katie Ruske - The Denver experience with Probation revocation - Greg Mauro [<i>this presentation was added subsequently to the meeting</i>]. <p>Richard and Glenn discussed that the group the following important issues to address related to the statutory tasks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Is there a population of misdemeanants who might be well served by being placed in Community Corrections?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the population defined by risk and those failing on probation? Is the population subject to revocation? - Is the population defined by need? For example, stability factors such as housing, employment, and treatment needs? 2) What is the capacity of Community Corrections to serve this population? 3) Is Community Corrections the better answer? If YES, there is a need to define a process. If the answer is NO, the group should identify other options. <p>Glenn thanked the group for their participation and adjourned the meeting. With no further discussion, the meeting adjourned at 11:45 am.</p>

Next Meeting

Monday, November 5, 2022 / 10:30 am-12:00 pm

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