

**Community Corrections Task Force  
MINUTES**

November 7 / 10:30AM-12:00PM  
Virtual Meeting

**ATTENDEES**

**TASK FORCE MEMBERS**

Tim Hand, Task Force Vice-Chair, Larimer County Community Corrections,  
Doug Carrigan, Advantage Treatment Centers  
John Draxler, Probation Services/ 13<sup>th</sup> Judicial District (JD)  
James Karbach, D.A. Office/ 20<sup>th</sup> JD  
Ken Kupfner, DA Office/ 20<sup>th</sup> JD  
Chris Meeks, Denver Community Corrections Board  
Katie Ruske, Office of Community Corrections/ Division of Criminal Justice  
Mark Wester, ComCor Inc.

**ABSENT**

Glenn Tapia, *Task Force Chair*, Division of Probation Services  
David Coleman, Second Chance Center  
Kristiana Huitron, Voces Unidas for Justice  
Todd Rowell, Sheriff's Office/ Mesa County

**STAFF**

Richard Stroker, CCJJ Consultant  
Laurence Lucero, CCJJ Staff, Division of Criminal Justice

<p><b>Agenda</b>                  Welcome                  Introductions                  Review of Agenda  <i>Glenn Tapia, Task Force Chair</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Discussion</b></p> <p>Tim Hand, Vice-Chair of the Task Force, welcomed and thanked everyone for participating in the Community Corrections Task Force (CCTF). Tim reviewed the agenda of the meeting and solicited any additions or corrections to the August 22, September 12, or October 10 minutes. A motion was offered and seconded to approve each set of minutes. Task Force members unanimously approved the August, September, and October minutes.</p>
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<p><b>Issue/Topic</b>  <b>Presentation:</b>                  Disparity Issues in Probation  <i>Erin Crites, Division of Probation Services</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Discussion</b></p> <p><b><u>Gender/Race/Ethnicity on Probation</u></b></p> <p>Dr. Erin Crites (Division of Probation Services) presented on disparities in Gender, Race, &amp; Ethnicity in Probation. The full presentation can be found on the Commission website on the CCTF page under the “Materials” tab at, <a href="http://ccjj.colorado.gov/ccjj-cctf2022">ccjj.colorado.gov/ccjj-cctf2022</a>.</p> <p><b><u>Highlights</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most people are on probation for a misdemeanor; about 2/3 of new probation cases and 3/4 of terminated probation cases are for misdemeanor offenses.</li> <li>- 30% of misdemeanants terminated from probation in FY20 were classified as high-risk or high-risk and high-need (high-risk only: N=465 individuals; high-risk/high-need: N=5497 individuals).</li> <li>- Nearly 87% (N=404) of those classified as high risk were males, and about 67% (N= 3676) of those classified as high risk/high needs were males. About 13% (N=61) of those classified as high risk were females, and about 33% (N= 1820) of those classified as high risk/high need were females.</li> <li>- In FY22, about 76% of probationers were White, 11% were Hispanic, 9% were Black, and the remaining 4% were other races.</li> <li>- Approximately 3/4 are male (74% in FY22).</li> <li>- Data have some limitations: Race and ethnicity are combined in the court database system which results in a smaller percentage of Hispanic probationers than would be expected; gender is coded in a binary measure; Data are not typically self-reported but rely on officer perception.</li> <li>- Between 2008 and 2018, probation’s new misdemeanant population grew by over 11,000 people. New felonies increased by about 2,300.</li> <li>- Offenses type distributions vary within races. Because of their large representation in the data, white probationers drive the averages.                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Asian (45.9%), Hispanic (40.5%), and probationers of some other race (41.1%) have higher rates of <b>DUI</b> compared to the average (38.5%)</li> <li>▪ Black probationers (15.8%) have higher than average rates of <b>drug</b> offenses (12.6% is the average)</li> <li>▪ Native Americans (14.1%) have higher rates of <b>other</b> offenses compared to the average (10.3%)</li> <li>▪ Native Americans (25.8%) have higher rates of <b>person</b> crimes compared to the average (18.1%)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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<p><b>Issue/Topic Presentation:</b>                  Disparity Issues in Probation  <i>Erin Crites, Division of Probation Services</i>                  (continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Black (13.8%) and Native American (13.1%) probationers have higher than average rates of <b>property</b> crime (9.8%)</li> <li>▪ Hispanic (14.2%) probationers have the highest rate of <b>traffic</b> offenses compared to the average (9.8%)</li> </ul> <p><u>Key Takeaways</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minorities are over-represented in the high-risk group and underrepresented in the high-need group</li> <li>▪ Men are over-represented in the high-risk group and underrepresented in the high-need group</li> <li>▪ Types of offenses vary by race and gender – White probationers drive the averages; Women are more likely to be on probation for drug offenses compared to men.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Presentation:</b>                  Community Corrections Services  <i>Doug Carrigan, Advantage Treatment Centers</i>  <i>Mark Wester, ComCor Inc.</i></p>	<p><u>Community Corrections Services</u>                  Mark Wester and Doug Carrigan presented on Community Corrections Services. They shared an interactive map developed by the Office of Community Corrections at the Division of Criminal Justice, including the location of the Community Corrections programs. The listing of programs and map can be found at, <a href="http://dcj.colorado.gov/dcj-offices/community-corrections/find-community-corrections-programs">dcj.colorado.gov/dcj-offices/community-corrections/find-community-corrections-programs</a>.</p> <p>A quick reference guide for Specialized Treatment Programs in Community Corrections can be found below the map of Community Corrections facilities. These include Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT), substance abuse therapeutic community (TC), Sex Offender Supervision and Treatment in Community Corrections (SOSTCC), and Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT).</p> <p>Doug highlighted that Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT) programs are widely used in Colorado and that there is an array of specialized outpatient services offered in rural areas.</p>
<p><b>Presentation:</b>                  Bed Capacity in Community Corrections  <i>Katie Ruske, Office of Community Corrections, DCJ</i></p>	<p><u>Bed Capacity in Community Corrections</u>                  Katie Ruske offered an update on bed capacity. She reminded the group that there are three ways to define capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Physical capacity: Number of beds in the facility</li> <li>- Budget capacity: Number of beds funded.</li> <li>- Staff capacity: Number of beds with adequate staffing capacity.</li> </ul> <p>Katie shared that 18 of the 26 surveyed programs responded with the following information about their capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are 3252 “physical” beds; 2534 “staffing” bed capacity; 2201 “funded” beds across all residential types.</li> <li>- Noticeable increase in daily population in the last 5 months.</li> </ul>



<p><b>Issue/Topic</b> <b>Next Steps &amp; Adjourn</b></p>	<p><b>Discussion</b></p>
<p><i>Richard Stroker, CCJJ Consultant &amp; Glenn Tapia</i></p>	<p>Richard Stroker recapped that during the past meetings of the Task Force, the group heard several presentations on background information and data. The specific mission of the Task Force is to determine whether services provided by community corrections programs might be beneficial to persons convicted of misdemeanors. Richard commented that, based on the Task Force conversations, the group agrees that there might be a population that could benefit from the CC services. He proposed that, at the following meetings, the group target discussions on the important issues to address related to the statutory tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Type of population that might be served well by being placed in Community Corrections                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Available to everybody?</li> <li>o Available to a population defined by risk? ---failing probation and facing revocation?</li> <li>o Available to a population defined by needs? ---Stability factors (housing, employment, and treatment)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Framework:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o A pilot or a statewide initiative?</li> <li>o If pilot, what are the parameters? Location, length of stay, how long should the pilot run, etc.</li> <li>o Funding, cost, capacity, medical, and probation revocation for misdemeanors.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Tim thanked the group for their participation and adjourned the meeting. With no further discussion, the meeting adjourned at noon.</p>

**Next Meeting**

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

**Meeting information will be emailed to members and posted at, [colorado.gov/ccjj/ccjj-meetings](https://colorado.gov/ccjj/ccjj-meetings)**