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# **SOMB Quarterly Minute**

August 2023

### **SOMB Chair's Note:**

Hello all! I hope you all have had an enjoyable summer thus far and have had the chance to step away from work, offices, clients, etc to take some time for yourselves!

If part of that time away included a trip to Breckenridge in July for our annual conference I have no doubt you found that very worthwhile. What a great conference our SOMB/DVOMB staff put on! The breakout sessions and keynote speakers were all phenomenal. And it always feels a little like Homecoming getting to re-connect with friends and colleagues in person.

In terms of looking to the future, the Sunset Bill committee has been formed and the future meetings scheduled. You should start to see communication and information on that out soon. All are welcome to provide input and attend.

As always, the therapist in me can't miss the opportunity to remind you to take care of yourselves so you can continue to take care of those that depend on you so much. Your work is valuable to this world and you are so appreciated!

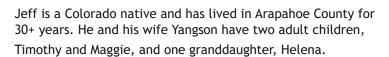
Thank you, Kimberly Kline, MA, LPC, ACS SOMB Chair



## New Board Member - Jeff Baker

Jeff is a retired United States Army military police officer and chief warrant officer. He was deployed in Iraq in support of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. He spent nearly five years as supervisor of Crime Scene Investigation for the Aurora Police Department and he teaches Forensic Science and Crime Scene Investigation at the Community College of Aurora Police Academy.

Prior to being elected commissioner, Jeff worked for Arapahoe County for 18 years as the manager of facility and property operations for Facilities and Fleet Management and in the Human Services Finance and Administrative Services division. During his tenure he became familiar with the County's budget process and participated also in the Capital Improvement Committee process, helping to identify and prioritize projects for the appropriation of capital expenditure funds.







# The 2023 DVSOMB Conference Recap Highlights from Breckenridge

More than 400 participants descended upon the town of Breckenridge from July 11th to the 14th for the 2023 Conference for the Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Management Boards (DVSOMB), featuring 47 breakout sessions with renowned and expert speakers, 10 pre-conference seminars, and two amazing keynotes. The theme for this conference was "Activating Intersectionality while Building Healthy Lives & Trusting Partnerships."

Akshay Nanavati's keynote spoke about the paradox of happiness and how we can look beyond our own agonizing experiences to find the positive through the challenges we face on a physical, emotional, and spiritual level. Dr. Apryl Alexander challenged us to not just acknowledge historical and intergenerational trauma, but to make a conscious effort to engage and advance anti-oppressive efforts. Overall, the success of this conference is again due to all of the speakers, vendors and attendees. Please save the date for the 2024 Conference which will be July 9th-12th, 2024 at Beaver Run Resort in Breckenridge, Colorado.

#### RECORDED CONFERENCE

Once we have all of the recorded sessions uploaded, you will be able to watch all of the sessions from the conference and receive credit. The recordings will be available for 90 days. You do not need to select your "Breakout Sessions," on your registration form.

PLEASE NOTE: If you attended the in person conference or have already registered for Recorded Access Only, you DO NOT need to re-register. You will have access to the recorded sessions once they are uploaded.

### **Conference Awards**

Please help us congratulate the following award winners who were recognized at this year's conference

Dr. Stephen Brake - Gary Burgin Sex Offender Management or Treatment Leadership Award





Kiersten Sherman - Senator Norma Anderson Excellence in Victim Advocacy Award

Sheila Montoya - Denise Fransua Domestic Violence Offender Management Leadership Award





#### **Fundraiser**

The fundraiser for this year raised \$1,350 dollars that will go to the Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault. Thank you for all of the donations, micro-donations, and support. DVOMB Program Coordinator Jesse Hansen has shared that he still smells whip cream from time to time.



### Policy Update - SOMB Sunset

Over the last year, the SOMB has been in the process of undergoing a Sunset Review by the Colorado Department of Regulatory Agencies (DORA). A Sunset Review is a periodic assessment of a state board or program to determine if that organization is meeting its' statutory mandates and whether they should be continued by the State Legislature.

The Legislature considered the recommendations from DORA and after significant engagement and collaboration, CDPS, CDAC, SOMB, CDOC and OSPD agreed to a package of amendments which includes continuing the SOMB until 2028, along with the following changes to the bill:

- Creates a study with cooperation between SOMB, DOC, the Parole Board, and other stakeholders to study the DOC backlog and make recommendations to the SOMB and issue a report to Joint Judiciary Committee.
- Changes a reference to a specific instrument to a generalized risk assessment if the DOC changes the one it is currently using.
- Corrects technical language around the term phase and track to match DOC terminology.
- Establish a study of determinate and indeterminate sentences.
- Adds language that a report is to be made to the SOMB by the end of the year and a report to the Joint Judiciary Committee by Feb 2024.
- Adopt DORA recommendations to have a choice of all providers but require the supervision agency to make referrals to assist the client in selecting an appropriate provider
- Includes a provision for client's to have a provider in their preferred language, where possible.
- Exempts DYS from being required to provide the complete provider list due to the potential inability of being able to transport juveniles to distant providers
- Allow a client to change a provider once within the first 90 days after sentencing or after being on parole.
- Amends the presentence investigation report statute to eliminate mandatory SOMB evaluations in cases where the current charge is not a sex offense, but allows the prosecutor or the court to request an evaluation if the defendant has a history of a prior sex offense.
- Changes the definition of sex offender so the SOMB Standards only apply to a person with a current non-sex offense but a prior sex offense, if they receive an SOMB evaluation that recommends further treatment needs. This will save resources by not using them on history cases when not needed.
- Realigns direct file youth provision so that they go under the Juvenile Standards rather than the Adult Standards, if sentenced before the age of 21.
- Corrects a statutory reference to history cases in the diversion statute.
- Adds language regarding equity, diversity, and inclusivity including the LGBTQ+ community and cross references title 24 civil rights definitions.
- Determine a parole release guideline instrument and describes how the SOMB and parole will collaborate to revise the determinate parole release criteria. Creates a reporting requirement for the parole board to report whether its decisions are consistent or inconsistent with the parole release requirements.
- Standards Compliance Reviews of Treatment Providers. Beginning September 1, 2024 and every two years thereafter, the Board shall perform Standards Compliance Reviews of at least 10% of Treatment Providers.

All amendments were passed in the Senate, the House made a minor change to the fiscal note.

SB23-164 passed out of the legislature 96-3, and was unanimously approved through all steps in the Senate.

The SOMB has begun developing plans on how to meet these new statutory mandates. Please review the entirety of this bill and requirements here: <a href="https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb23-164">https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb23-164</a>. There was a tremendous amount of work put in by the stakeholders and the SOMB appreciates everyone's assistance. For further questions, please feel free to contact <a href="mailto:Raechel.Alderete@state.co.us">Raechel.Alderete@state.co.us</a> or <a href="mailto:Chris.Lobanov-Rostovsky@state.co.us">Chris.Lobanov-Rostovsky@state.co.us</a>



## **Next SOMB Meeting**

Please join us for our monthly SOMB meeting In-Person or Virtually.

When: August 18, 2023 Time: 9:00am-4:00pm

Where: Denver Police Protective Association Event Center

2105 Decatur St., Denver, Colorado 80211

Agenda Coming Soon!



## Traveling Sex Offender Management Board Meetings

This form is a solicitation for traveling SOMB Meetings across the State of Colorado. This allows for other stakeholders to be a part of our meetings in person. Our meetings are the Third Friday of every month. If you are interested in having a SOMB Meeting in your city, please fill out the form below.

Press Here to fill out the Form!



## **Training Updates**

# Please view our Training Updates below!

Press Here to View SOMB Trainings



### **SOMB Provider HUB**

The SOMB is excited to announce the new SOMB Provider HUB!! This is a website where Providers can find Lunch & Learn and standard training recordings. This Hub is for SOMB Providers ONLY. In this Hub, all of the previous and future SOMB Lunch & Learn recordings will be posted, as well as Standards Training recordings. You will need to Register for the Provider Hub ONCE and then you will be able to log in throughout the year to view trainings (it is set up similarly to the conference recordings). You will have to be Approved by SOMB Staff before you are able to log into the Provider Hub. If you have already signed up for the Hub, you DO NOT need to re-register. Please email taylor.redding@state.co.us with any questions.

\*\*Note: There is not a set time or date for these online trainings, they will be available at any time after you register throughout the year. This is where Providers can get their training hours.

Press Here to Register for the Provider Hub



## **Committee Updates**

The Sex Offender Management Board is committed to ensuring that all Standards and Policies are inclusive of all diverse populations, and provide guidance in an equitable way to all stakeholders. Throughout the revisions to the Adult Standards, the Revisions Committee remains committed to increasing cultural awareness and competency in the work of all approved providers. In October 2021, the Board

approved revisions to Section 2: Standards of Sex-Offense Specific Evaluations which provides guidance regarding the use of interpreters during evaluations.

Standard 2.160: Language, Cultural, and Ethnic Considerations were drafted in the Adult Standards Revisions Committee following a review of literature and research when evaluating individuals whose primary or native language is not English and populations outside those in which our assessments are currently validated or normed. Not only did the Revisions Committee emphasize the important information and guidance when using an interpreter, and understand the cultural and ethnic characteristics that impact an individual during an evaluation. The Standard recognizes that it is best practice to conduct an evaluation in someone's preferred language, as well as the benefits of having someone who understands the cultural and ethnic characteristics of the client. Included in the main heading, 2.165 - Use of Interpreters: Part A discusses information evaluators should share and discuss before their evaluations. Part B lists all information required to be documented by evaluators when an interpreter is needed and used within an evaluation. This is followed by a discussion recognizing the inherent difficulties of using an interpreter when discussing such personal and sensitive information.

All Approved Evaluators and Treatment Providers are encouraged to review these changes and contact the SOMB with any questions or concerns.



### **Research Corner**

Research Corner by Dr. Rachael Collie, Staff Researcher ODVSOM, DCJ, CDPS

In this quarter, I highlight two recent research articles that help inform the application of RNR principles in practice with adults and juveniles. The first article examines the impact of treatment on sexual recidivism rates for males with a history of sexual offenses. The second article examines the likelihood of future sexual offending among adolescents adjudicated for sexual misconduct and adolescents adjudicated for non-sexual misconduct.

Hopler, L., Mokros, A., & Habermeyer, E., (2023). Moderators of sexual recidivism as indicator of treatment effectiveness in persons with sexual offense histories: An updated meta-analysis. *Sexual Abuse*, *adv publication*, 1-37. https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10790632231159071

This study updated the treatment outcome meta-analysis by Schmucker and Lösel published in 2017 [Campbell Syst. Rev. 2017, 13, 1-75]. The updated meta-analysis included 37 samples (from 35 studies) corresponding to a total of 30,394 male individuals with sexual offense histories and recidivism follow-up data (mean time at risk = 6.7 years). The overall impact of treatment on sexual recidivism was positive with the size of this effect being slightly larger than that reported by Schmucker and Lösel in 2017.

To further understand what factors explained the variability in outcome between different studies, moderator analyses were conducted. The moderator analyses showed that larger treatment effects were observed when authors had some involvement with treatment programs and when the quality of the reporting was greater. One explanation is that these factors are associated with greater integrity in program implementation. Treatment programs based on cognitive-behavioral, behavioral, and mult-systemic therapy all showed positive treatment effects, although no one treatment had a significantly larger effect than the others. Specialized treatment that targeted sex offense-specific criminogenic needs had a larger effect than treatment focused on non-criminogenic needs. Treatment was also found to have a positive impact on both juveniles and adults, as well as when delivered in prison and community-based settings. Finally, individuals with higher risk showed greater reductions in sexual recidivism rates following treatment than individuals with lower risk (for whom a negative treatment effect was observed).

Limitations of this meta-analysis to bear in mind include that the treatment programs contained a wide variety of different features (e.g., country, time period conducted, treatment setting, treatment model, recidivism definition, and so on). When studies were compared in the moderator analyses this often meant some subgroups had a small number of studies and these studies may have been dissimilar to each other in other important ways. Thus, drawing simple generalizations from the findings is not so simple. Nonetheless, the updated meta-analysis clearly adds to the evidence base that suggests males with sexual offense histories who receive treatment are less likely to sexually reoffend than those not receiving treatment and that implementation of the RNR principles appears associated with better treatment effects.

To read the original article, you will find it freely available via open access from the ATSA Sexual Abuse Journal

https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10790632231159071. To read another review of this study please see the commentary by David Thornton Ph.D. in the ATSA Forum: Thornton, D. (2023). What works and what doesn't work. *ATSA Forum*, *35*(1). http://newsmanager.commpartners.com/atsa/issues/2023-06-12/6.html

Caldwell, M. F., & Caldwell, B. M. (2022). The age of redemption for adolescents who were adjudicated for sexual misconduct. *Psychology*, *Public Policy*, & *Law*, 28(2), 167-178. <a href="https://psycnet.apa.org/fulltext/2022-48422-001.pdf">https://psycnet.apa.org/fulltext/2022-48422-001.pdf</a>

This study examined desistance from sexual misconduct among adjudicated youth. The study involved 349 participants who were adjudicated for sexual offenses as adolescents and 1,711 participants who were adjudicated for nonsexual misconduct as adolescents.

The participants were consecutively released from secured custody settings between 1993-2003 with an average follow-up of 19.9 years. Recidivism was determined by new charges. The racial-ethnic heritage of the participants was 51% White American, 37% African American, 7% Native American, and 4% Hispanic American. The study found that the odds of participants who were adjudicated for sexual misconduct as an adolescent being charged with a new sex offense in the future declined throughout the teen years. By age 18 it was not significantly greater than for participants who were adjudicated when adolescents for non-sexual misconduct. One factor that did predict future sexual felony charges for both groups was the number of non-sexual violent charges. The rates of non-sexual offending were also high in both groups (59%-67%) and the patterns of desistance ran in parallel. Together these findings suggest the factors that play a role in adolescent sexual and non-sexual misconduct are highly sensitive to the maturational transitions that occur between adolescence and young adulthood. The study adds to the research that suggests youth adjudication for sexual misconduct is not a stable predictor of adult sexual offending. Treatment for adolescents adjudicated of sexual abuse should focus on a broad range of developmentally sensitive processes and transitions occurring during the teen years.



<u>SOMB Website</u> <u>cdps\_dcj\_training@state.co.us</u>

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