



Community Corrections

Overview of Programs

Department of Public Safety

Greg Mauro, Community Corrections Director

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Community Corrections
programs provide safe
alternatives to incarceration
through three distinct models.

Pretrial Services

- Pretrial is the initial stage of a criminal case which begins with an arrest or citation and concludes with the disposition of charges.
- The program prepares information for the Court shortly after a defendant is arrested and booked into jail. The information provided includes an interview with the defendant, information on the offense, prior criminal history, and risk assessment information.
- Pretrial Services also provides community-based supervision for released defendants if ordered by the Court.
- **24/7 services**

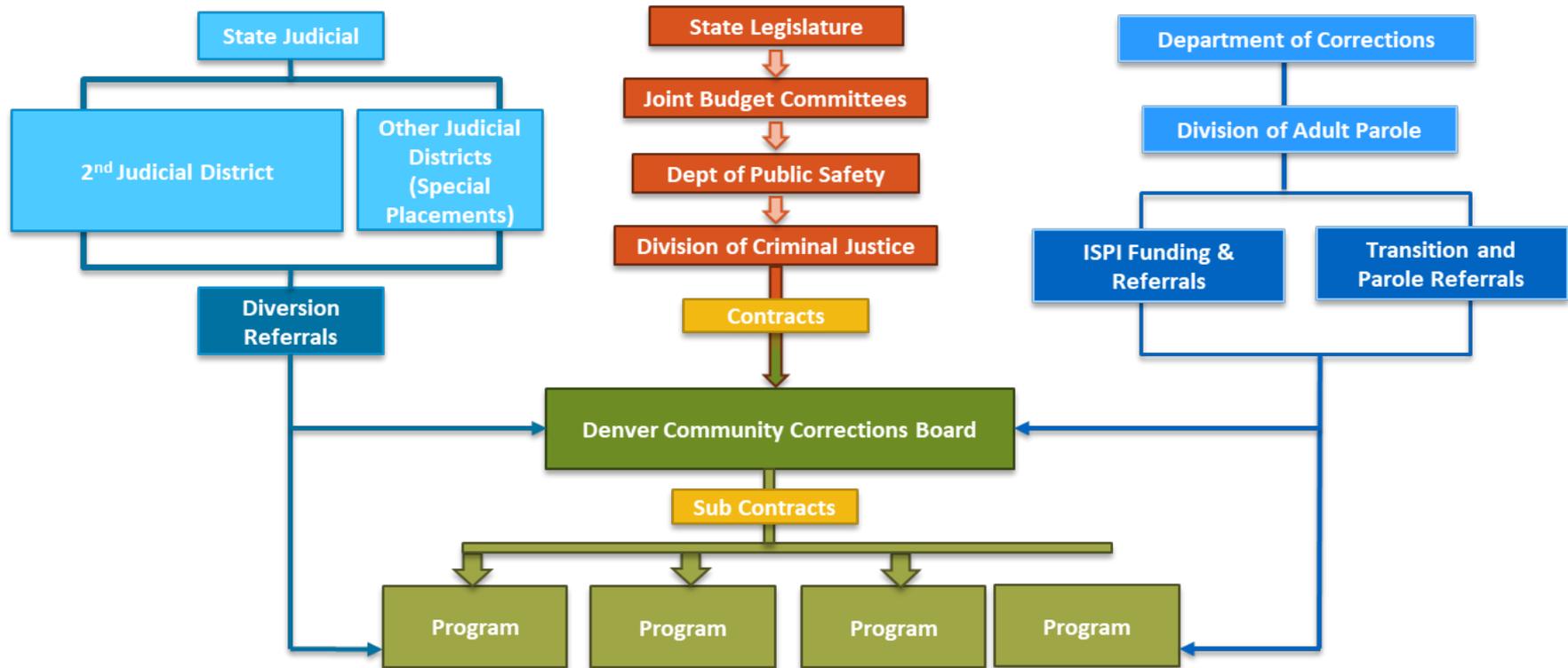
Residential Services

- **24- hour structure** in programming and supervision
- Allow for employment and wide range of **services for criminogenic needs**
- Substance Use and Mental health treatment
- Participants pay into victim restitution, child support, and state/federal tax base
- Gradual step down re-entry services
- >90% of incarcerated population return to their community

Home Confinement

- Court may sentence to program in lieu of a jail sentence
- Utilize electronic monitoring technology
- Participants can work/attend other court ordered activities (i.e. treatment and community service)

Residential Community Corrections Model and Agency Involvement



Residential Community Corrections Eligibility

CRS 18-1.3-301. Authority to place offenders in community corrections programs.

A judge of a district court may refer an offender convicted of a felony to a community corrections program unless the offender is required to be sentenced pursuant to section 18-1.3-406 (1) or a sentencing provision that requires a sentence to the department of corrections. In making a direct sentence to a community corrections program, the sentencing court may impose a sentence to community corrections which includes terms, lengths, and conditions pursuant to section 18-1.3-401. The sentencing court may also refer any offender to a community corrections program as a condition of probation pursuant to section 18-1.3-202. Any placement of offenders referred as a direct sentence or as a condition of probation shall be subject to approval pursuant to section 17-27-103 (5), C.R.S., and section 17-27-104 (3), C.R.S.

Initial referral. The executive director of the department of corrections may transfer any offender who is eligible pursuant to this subsection (2) to a community corrections program if such offender is accepted for placement by a community corrections board pursuant to section 17-27-103, and a community corrections program pursuant to section 17-27-104.

Unless the offender has an active felony warrant or detainer or has refused community placement, the executive director of the department of corrections shall refer an offender who has displayed acceptable institutional behavior for placement in a community corrections program according to the following timeline:

(II) No more than sixteen months prior to the offender's parole eligibility date for any offender who is not serving a sentence for an offense referred to in section 18-1.3-406; and

(III) No more than one hundred eighty days prior to the parole eligibility date for any other offender not described in subsection (2)(b)(II) of this section.

Subsequent referrals

When an offender is denied placement in a community corrections program, the executive director shall make a subsequent referral for that offender who is eligible pursuant to subsection (2)(e)(II)(B) of this section no sooner than six months after the denial and no later than twelve months after the denial unless the offender is subject to section 17-2-201 (4)(a).

Residential Community Corrections Eligibility

18-1.3-301. Authority to place offenders in community corrections programs

- The state board of parole may refer any parolee for placement in a community corrections program. Such placement, if approved by the community corrections board pursuant to section 17-27-103, C.R.S., and the community corrections program pursuant to section 17-27-104, C.R.S., may be made a condition of release on parole or as a modification of the conditions of an offender's parole after release or upon temporary revocation of parole pursuant to section 17-2-103 (11), C.R.S.
- District courts, county courts, and other local criminal justice officials may enter into agreements with community corrections programs which include the use of such programs to supervise offenders awaiting trial for felony or misdemeanor offenses, offenders convicted of misdemeanors, or offenders under deferred judgments, or to accept for residential placement persons convicted of misdemeanor offenses as an alternative sentence to a county jail sentence. Such agreements are subject to review and approval by the community corrections board of the jurisdiction in which any community corrections program making such agreement is located. Any such use of a community corrections program may be supported with funding from local governments, public or private grants, offender fees, and other sources other than the state general fund.
- A district court, county court, and any other criminal justice official may enter into agreements with community corrections programs that provide residential substance abuse treatment, for the placement and supervision of offenders as a term and condition of probation when assessed treatment need levels indicate that residential substance abuse treatment is necessary and appropriate. The agreement is subject to review and approval by the community corrections board in the jurisdiction where a community corrections program is located. A community corrections program used pursuant to this subsection (4)(b) may receive funds from the correctional treatment cash fund, as well as local funding, public or private grants, or offender fees.

Community Corrections Board

- CRS 17-27-103
- Established by Judicial District
- Authority to accept or reject offenders
- Approve or disapprove establishment and operations of any community corrections program

Who is on the Board?

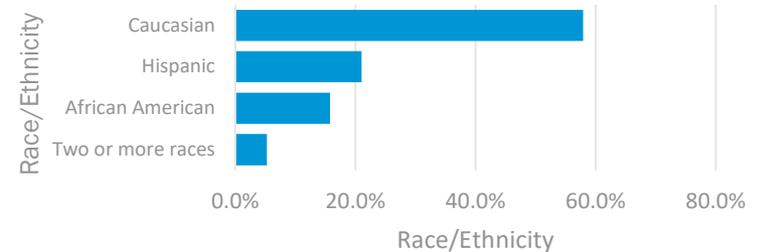
Authority: Denver Revised Municipal Code 2-255.40-43

21 Members appointed by Mayor, Confirmed by City Council

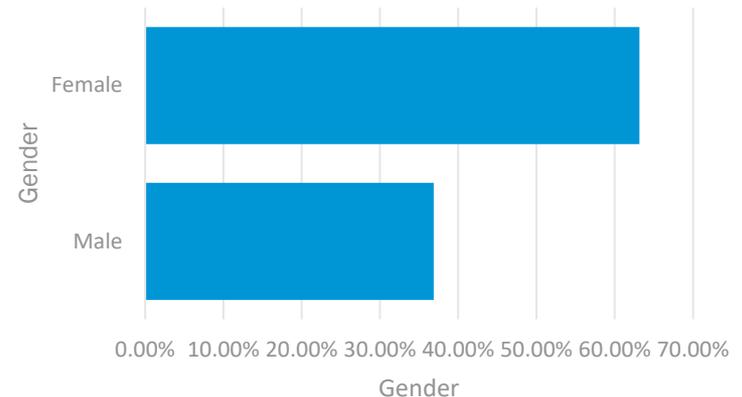
- (1) Locally Elected Official
- (1) Representative of Victim Services
- (1) Denver Public Schools
- **(2) persons with experience/knowledge, expertise criminal justice**
- (6) residents of City and County of Denver
- (10) positions represent criminal justice/human services

District Attorney, Public Defender, DPD, Denver Sheriff, Chief PO-Denver Adult, Chief PO- Denver Juvenile, Director of Adult Parole, Colorado Department of Human Services-DYC, Denver Human Services, Denver Department of Safety

Denver CC Board Member Percentage distribution of 'Race/Ethnicity'



Denver CC Board Members



Residential Program Participants

78% of participants have an identified mental health need

71% of participants indicate a current problem with alcohol or drugs

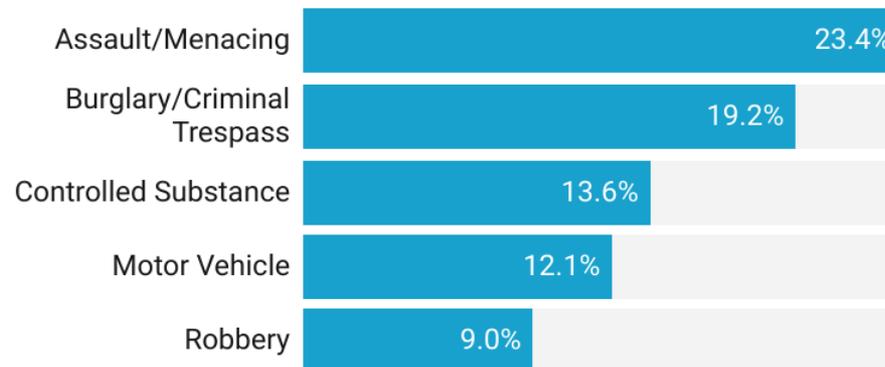
43% of participants have a history of housing instability

70% of participants assess at high risk to recidivate

*Risk does not equate to dangerous or violence

Residential Top Offenses

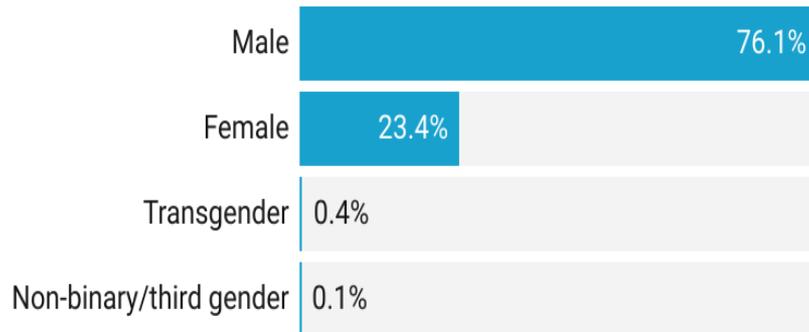
Termed stays active between 1/1/2022 - 12/31/2024



Residential Program Participants

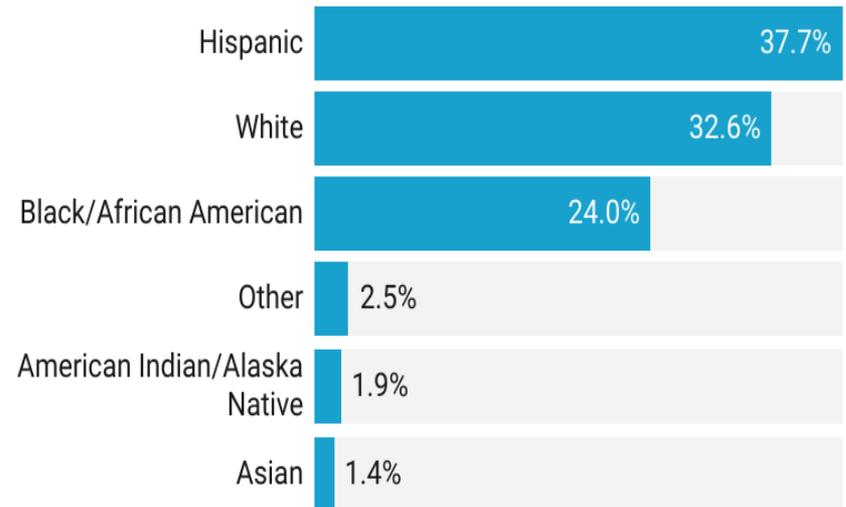
Residential Clients

Termed stays active between 1/1/2022 - 12/31/2024



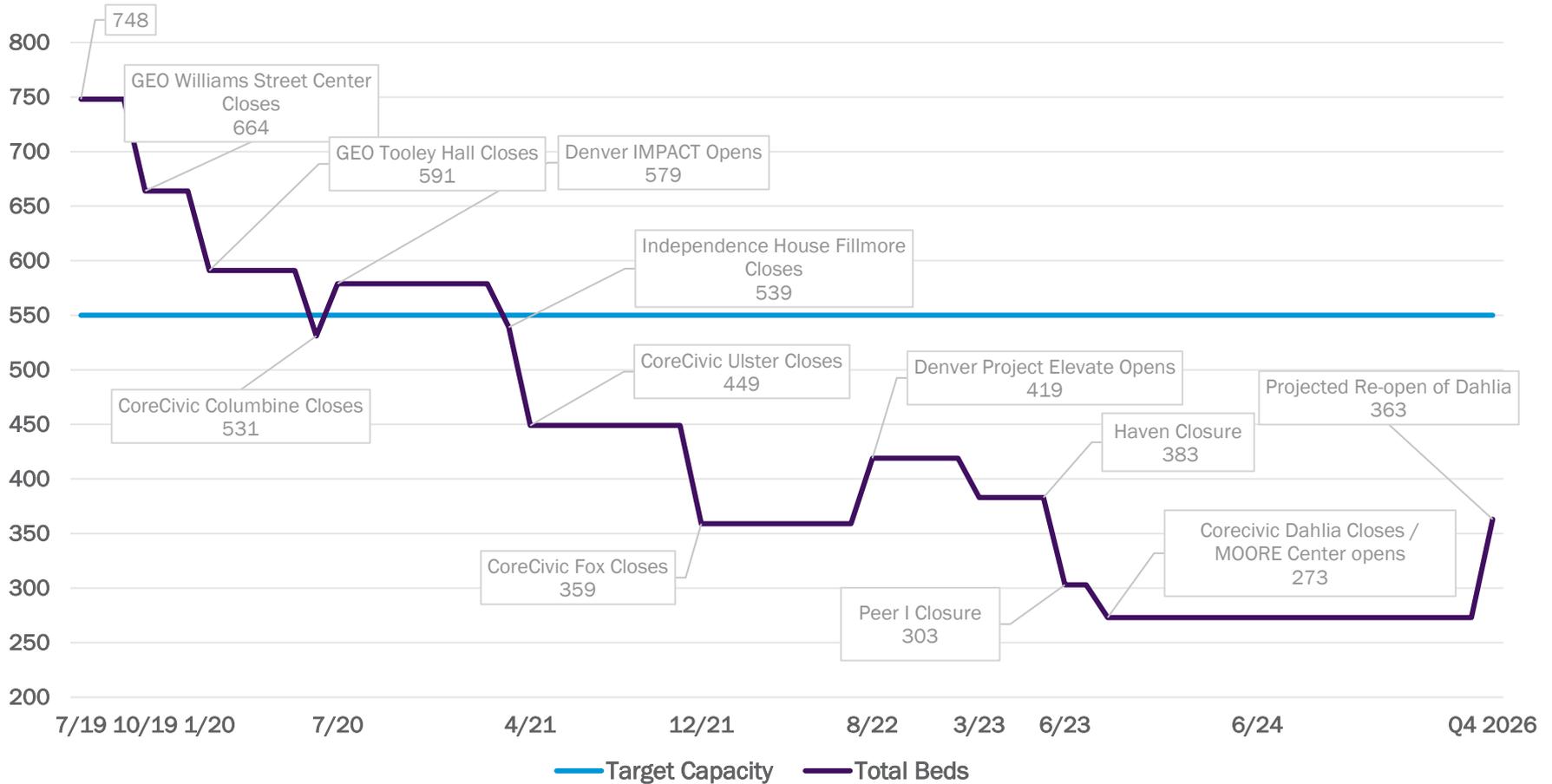
Residential Clients

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Community Corrections Bed Capacity

Denver Community Corrections System
Total Bed Capacity July 2019 to December 2026



Denver Residential Programs July 2025

Denver contracts with one private provider.

- Independence House Pecos (75 beds)

Denver directly operates 3 residential programs.

- IMPACT Center (48 beds)
- Project Elevate (Denver/Empowerment) (60 beds)
- MOORE Center (Denver/Second Chance Center) (90 beds)
- Plans to open 4th site in late 2026

Within the residential environment Denver offers:

- Integrated services with community agencies/partners
- De-institutionalize/Normalization efforts
- Staff with Lived Experience/Peer Navigators

Outcomes

- Less than 2% of participants are terminated from residential programming for the commission of a new crime
- Successful Termination from residential programs CY24= 59%
- Participants paid >\$120,000.00 in restitution over the past 12 months

Everyday Wins

- Recognizing that women's pathways to the criminal justice system often involve intimate partner relationships, a program participant was able to overcome an unhealthy relationship and set positive boundaries for herself.
- A participant was able to reunite with her father after a significant period of separation
- Program staff were able to provide coaching and support to a participant with serious mental illness, resulting in an increase in adherence to his medication regimen.
- A participant was able to reunify and visit with his son after three years of separation
- A participant who has struggled with consistent challenges throughout her life avoiding antisocial behavior and substance misuse behaviors was able to obtain a job and reports that she is loving it.

Pretrial Services

Denver's Pretrial Services program continues to advance pretrial justice initiatives and reflects national efforts to improve pretrial processes.

What does Pretrial mean?

Criminal Justice System Context

Pretrial is the initial stage of a criminal case which begins with an arrest or citation and concludes with the disposition of charges.

Disposition may include no filing of charges, dismissal, a not guilty finding, or sentencing.

Decisions made at the pretrial stage of a criminal case are governed by constitutional and statutory legal principles that purposely separate this stage of the criminal justice system

Pretrial Legal Principles and Framework

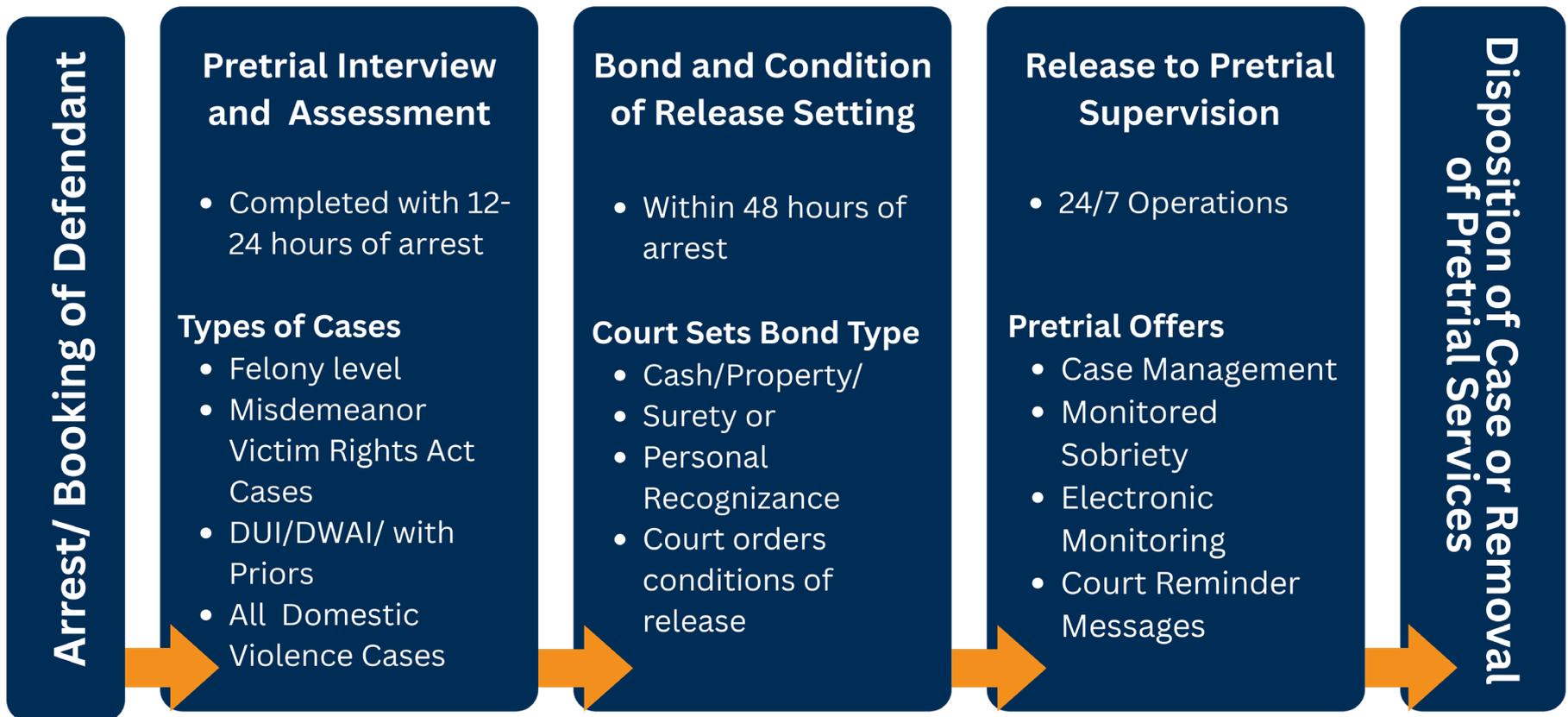
US Constitution & Colorado Constitution

- With very limited exception, pretrial Defendants have a fundamental constitutional and legal right to bail, regardless of the individual's financial status.
- Bail is not punishment. Individuals released on bail are innocent and the pretrial phase of a case is not intended to punish.
- Bail cannot be excessive.
- Limitations on pretrial detention eligibility Section 19 of article II of the Colorado Constitution.

Colorado Statutory Provisions

- CO Rev Stat § 16-4-101 limits who can be detained pretrial
- 2013: Colorado's Bail Statutes were Revised to limit use of financial condition of release (cash bail) and encourage use of research informed tools (Pretrial assessments).
- Presumption of release /Least Restrictive conditions.
- 2019-2021: No money bail for low level offenses/Bond must be set within 48 hours/ Defendant released within 6 hours of posting bond.

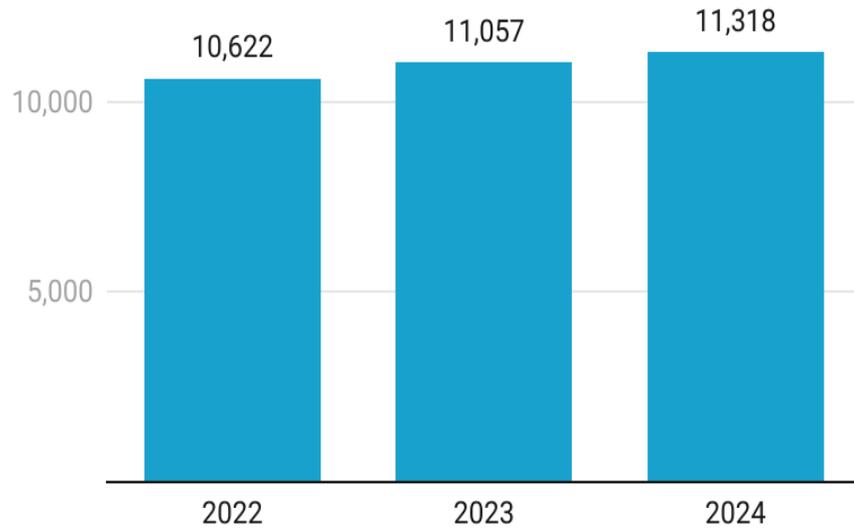
Denver Pretrial Services Process



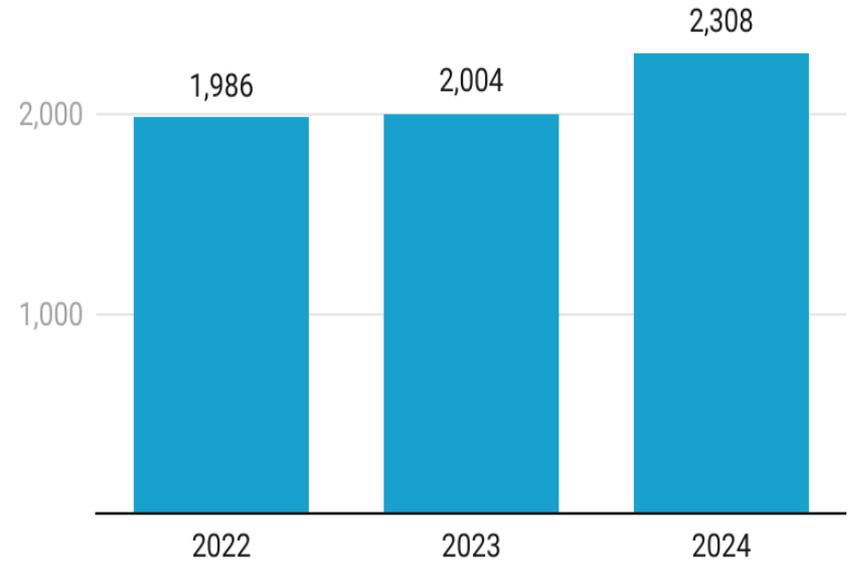
Victim Rights Act 24-4.1-302(1) C.R.S

More Serious Crimes (i.e. Assault, Sexual Assault, Menacing, Agg Robbery...)

Pretrial Bond Advisement Reports



Pretrial Average Daily Supervised Population



Created with Datawrapper

Who is supervised by Denver Pretrial?

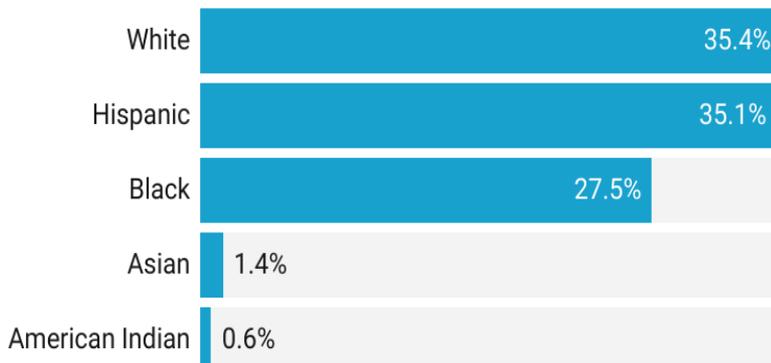
Pretrial Clients

Termed between 1/1/2022 - 12/31/2024



Pretrial Clients

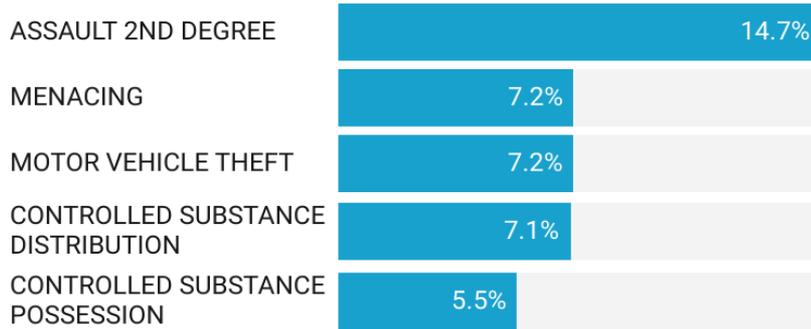
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Who is supervised by Denver Pretrial?

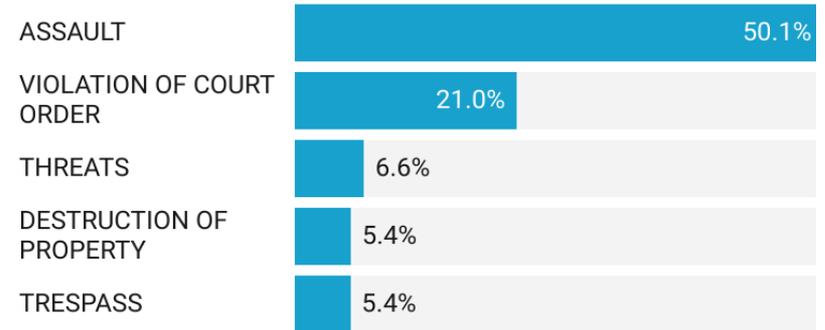
Pretrial Top Offenses for Felonies

Termed between 1/1/2022 - 12/31/2024



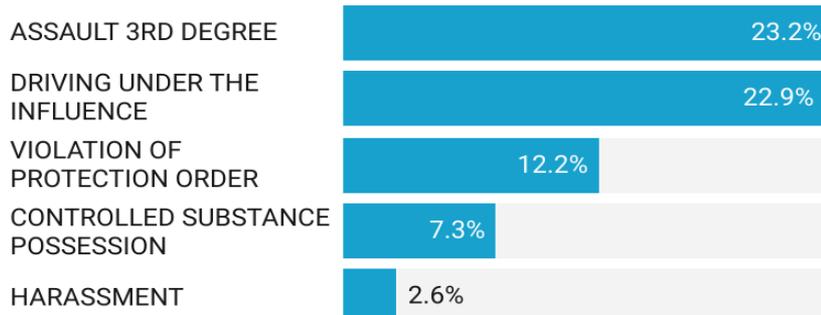
Pretrial Top Offenses for Municipal

Termed between 1/1/2022 - 12/31/2024



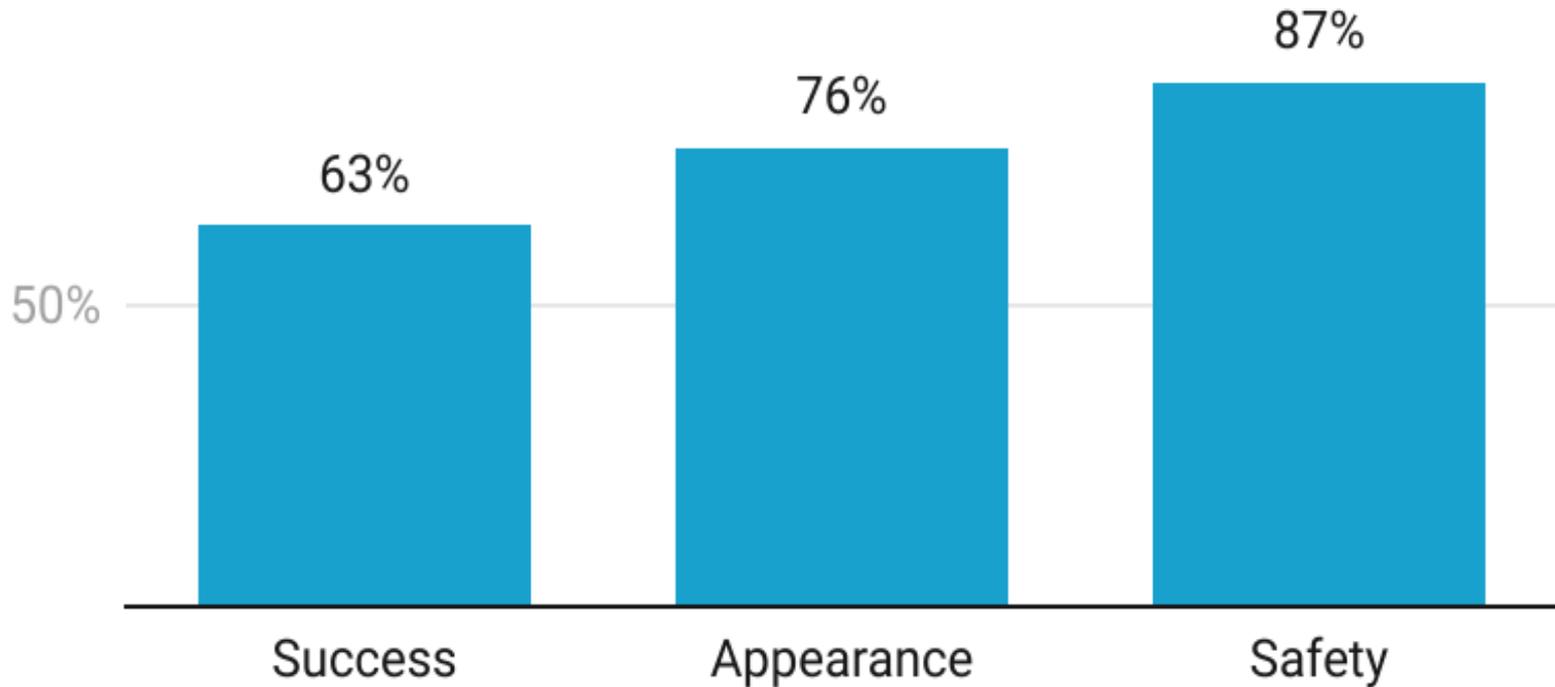
Pretrial Top Offenses for Misdemeanors

Termed between 1/1/2022 - 12/31/2024



Pretrial Outcomes

Termed between 1/1/2022 - 12/31/2024



In-Home Detention

Alternative to Jail/In Home Detention Sentence

Since 1994, a client sentenced by the Court directly to in home detention/electronic monitoring as an alternative to serving a jail sentence or in combination of serving a jail sentence.

Electronic Monitoring for Alternative to Jail In-Home Detention Sentences

Clients are sentenced by the court to a period of home detention in lieu of an in-custody jail sentence.

- Clients remain in the community, employed, attend treatment, and complete community service while serving an alternative to a jail sentence.
- The program provides an option for the court that avoids the destabilization of the client.
- 96% of clients complete their sentence successfully.
- Clients are assessed a fee for the electronic monitoring.

DRMC Sec. 14-67 - Home Detention Eligibility

The manager of safety shall implement a program of home detention for violators of Denver municipal ordinances, rules and/or regulations and shall have power and authority, and is hereby empowered and authorized, to adopt rules and regulations for the management and operation of this home detention program.

The manager of safety shall have power and authority, and is hereby empowered and authorized, to adopt rules and regulations for the management, supervision and operation of a home detention program for persons released from the Denver County Jail to home detention pursuant to the provisions of C.R.S. 17-26-128 or C.R.S. 16-11-204.

Any county judge may impose home detention as a condition of probation or as an alternative sentence whenever any person shall be adjudged guilty or has entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a criminal violation of any ordinance of the city or rule or regulation promulgated thereunder, for non payment of any fine or forfeiture, for contempt of court or pursuant to the provisions of C.R.S. § 17-26-128 or C.R.S. § 16-11-204. Additionally, any judge may impose home detention as a condition of bond for purposes of pre trial release pursuant to C.R.S. § 16-4-105. **When placing a defendant on home detention, the judge shall designate whether the placement is an alternative sentence, a condition of probation, or a condition of bond.**

For the purposes of this section, "home detention" means a program that provides supervision by the department of safety wherein a defendant is allowed to serve his sentence or term of supervision, or a portion thereof, within his home or other approved residence. Such sentence or term of supervision shall cause the defendant to remain within his approved residence at all times except for approved employment, court-ordered activities and medical needs. Supervision of the defendant shall include personal monitoring by an agent or designee of the department of safety and monitoring by electronic devices which are capable of detecting and reporting the defendant's absence or presence.

The manager of safety shall determine the fee charged to defendants placed on the home detention program. This fee shall be on a sliding fee scale, based on the defendant's ability to pay. The manager of safety may waive fees for those defendants who are determined to be indigent.

Every person placed on home detention shall pay the fee for the supervision and administrative services for the home detention, unless they are determined by the court to be indigent, in which case this payment shall be waived.

Any defendant may petition the court for placement on home detention at the time of the setting of bond, at the time of sentencing or thereafter and, in the discretion of the court, may renew his petition. The court may withdraw this placement on home detention at any time by order entered with the defendant being given notice and an opportunity to be heard. If the defendant is placed on home detention as a condition of probation, the notice and hearing given shall be consistent with the provisions of [section 14-65](#) of this Code.
(Ord. No. 295-92, § 1, 5-26-92; Ord. No. 183-01, §§ 1, 2, 3-5-01)

In-Home Detention Population

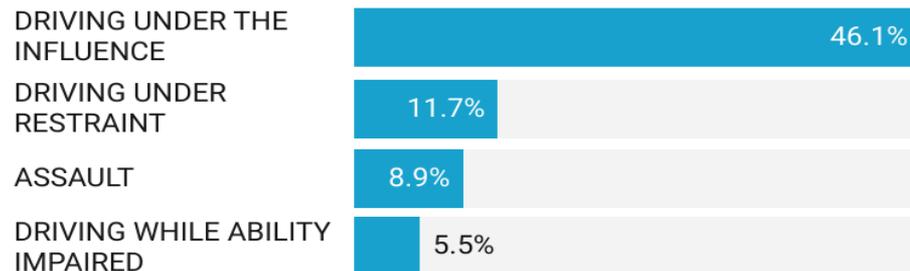
In-Home Detention Clients

Termed between 1/1/2022 - 12/31/2024



Top Offenses for In-Home Detention Cases

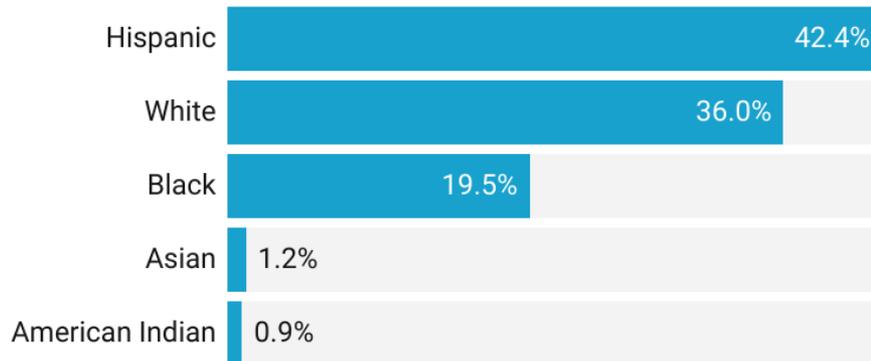
Termed between 1/1/2022 - 12/31/2024



In-Home Detention by Race/Ethnicity/Gender

In-Home Detention Clients

Termed between 1/1/2022 - 12/31/2024



In-Home Detention Clients

Termed between 1/1/2022 - 12/31/2024



Questions?

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