



Dallas County Criminal Justice Advisory Board

Meeting Agenda

June 20, 2016

2:30 p.m.

Dallas County Health & Human Services Bldg., Room 627

2377 N. Stemmons Freeway

Dallas, TX 75207

- I. Welcome and Introductions** – The Honorable Elba Garcia, Chair, CJAB
- II. Membership & Infrastructure*** – Jeff Segura
 - **Nomination for Co-Chair** Chief David Brown
- III. Minutes Review/Approval***
- IV. Presentation**
 - **Recidivism Study** – Jessica Tyler
 - **Genesis Woman's Shelter** – Jan Langbein
 - **Stepping Up/Caruth Smart Justice** – Dr. Andy Keller
- V. Committee Project Updates**
 - **Bail Bond Committee** – Jeff Segura
 - **Fair Defense Committee** – Lynn Richardson
 - **Law Enforcement/Jurisprudence** – Chief Jim Spivey, Ellyce Lindberg
 - **Public Policy** - Adam Medrano
 - **Jail Population/Pre-Trial Diversion** – Etho Pugh
 - **Justice of the Peace** - Judge Steve Seider
 - **Juvenile Justice** - Dr. Terry Smith
 - **Reentry Committee** – Christina Crain
- VI. Program Update**
 - **SAMHSA Drug Court Expansion** – Laura Edmonds
 - **JAG Grant Renewal** – Jeff Segura
- VII. Public Comments**
- VIII. Announcements**
- IX. Next Meeting Schedule**
 - September 19, 2016
- X. Adjournment**



**Dallas County Criminal Justice Advisory Board
General Membership Minutes for Monday, December 14th, 2015**

Welcome & Introductions, Commissioner Dr. Elba Garcia called the meeting to order at 2:30 PM.

Meeting Minutes:

The minutes from the CJAB General Membership meeting held on September 21, 2015; were made a part of the packet. One correction to the September 21, 2015 minutes to note, Commissioner Garcia received an audio file from Ms. Gbalazeh not a video file as noted. A motion was made to accept the minutes with the correction. The motion was seconded and approved.

Presentation- Ms. Messina Madson, Reformatory Justice Unit with the District Attorney's Office:

Ms. Madson presented the following programs the District Attorney's office is currently implementing:

CARE - Citizens Against Recidivism a community outreach component in which ADAs visit various schools in the DISD area. The attorneys work with the schools to understand the specific struggles they have with the students, and educate the students on problems they are facing. While they are at the schools the attorneys will also act as mentors for the students.

AIM – Achieve, Inspire and Motivate targets young (18-24 yr old), nonviolent offenders. It is a diversion program, run completely by the District Attorney's office. The program will focus on diverting the offender with education and job training, while partnering with Probation for supervision. Referrals can come from law enforcement agencies, attorneys, Probation, and the Public Defender's office. The program is really for young people that need to be redirected, the DA's office is partnering with Habitat for Humanity and Café Momentum to assist with job training. The District Attorney's office is looking for additional partners in the community to help with job opportunities. The goal is that upon graduation the offender will have a job skill, an education, and the option to make a different choice and not to return to the criminal justice system. In the AIM program, after successful graduation the case will be dismissed and the charges will be expunged. Currently there is one caseworker for the program, with a client capacity of 25, while this is a low number the DA's Office hopes to expand the program as time continues. Judge Birmingham will work with the DA's Office and will help with the AIM program.

SET - Stabilization, Engagement, and Transition is a diversion program with set benchmarks. The DA's office received a grant through TACOOMI and have partnered with Metrocare to provide case management and assessment services. There will be a client capacity of 25 people in the beginning of the program. However, Judge Hawk is hoping as the program progresses they will be able to increase the capacity to 100 by the end of 2016. The DA's office is trying to be cautious with this program as they do not want to overlap or compete with work of the Caruth Smart Justice Program. Ms. Richardson clarified this was high risk/high needs offender caseload and cases would be accepted on a case by case basis.

There is a staffing restructure currently taking place and all programs will go live on January 1, 2016. The District Attorney's office will present at the DCDLA to educate the private bar about the available programs, and will do the same with law enforcement agencies.

Commissioner Dr. Garcia requested Ms. Madson to keep CJAB up to date, and send information to Ms. Gonzales for distribution.

Presentation- Ms. Christina Melton Crain, CEO of Unlocking DOORS

Commissioner Dr. Garcia introduced Ms. Crain with a brief bio and thanked her for providing information on Doors. Ms. Crain provided the board with a power point and additional handouts to discuss how Doors operates. The mission for Unlocking DOORS is reducing initial and repeat crimes and the ever-escalating fiscal impact to the State of Texas and its communities through coordinated collaboration, education, training, and analytic reporting of evidence-based data and trends.

Unlocking DOORS is the "Diversion/Reentry Broker" connecting individuals with criminal backgrounds, whether pre-release or community-based, to the services/resources necessary to assist them in finding a future of self-sufficiency that is crime-free.

The unique DOORS model, has used raw data to ask for effective policy changes, and provide cost savings to the taxpayers of Texas. Currently the data that DOORS is able to provide is for services that are being provided within zip codes and council districts. They do collect information from partner agencies to ensure the client is following up on referrals that are given and make sure that there is open and viable communication.

By pulling together all resources, organizations, and programs statewide into one coordinated effort, Unlocking DOORS allows for cross-networking, collaboration, and a stronger service model for those with criminal backgrounds.

Committee Project Updates:

Fair Defense Committee: Lynn Richardson gave a brief overview of the committee's activities. The PD's office continues to track court appointments; currently the county is doing much better at coming into compliance with the requirements of the Fair Defense Act. Some jurisdictions are having difficulties due to lack of staff and are unable to submit electronically. The PD's office continues to work with those jurisdictions to problem solve more efficient ways to contact the PD's office and notify them of an indigent case. With more cases being filed through the new prosecutor's portal, it has started moving in a more expedient and efficient fashion. Mrs. Richardson reported, another 6 months are needed to have the system completed to ensure everyone gets an appointed attorney as required.

Law Enforcement & Jurisprudence: Chief Spivey reports he continues to work through managing digital evidence, this culminated in a working group with Ellyce Lindberg of the District Attorney's office. A joint meeting was held in November where many different agencies were able to talk about difficulties they were having. It also gave them a chance to share solutions they have found with each other, and how filing electronically has affected their agencies. During this meeting another problem surfaced in regard to the migration of information and the different systems the jurisdictions use. Almost all jurisdictions have their own system. Trying to get the various systems to interface with each other could be difficult. The different LEA's are working in collaboration with TechShare in order to problem solve both the technology and the financial aspect to keep costs low. Commissioners Daniels reported they are working with the IT department in order to assist in greater communication between all of the jurisdictions and offered assistance.

Jail Population Update: Etho Pugh reported the Jail Population meeting on December 11, 2015, was cancelled due to the low jail population. Handouts that would have been given at the meeting can be found on pgs. 12 - 18 of the packet. Mr. Pugh stated that the current jail population for this date is 5,188; the lowest amount in many years. In comparison, last year's population on the same day was 5,939.

Justice of the Peace: Judge Seider reported on HB 2398, which requires expunging all truancy cases which go back 20 years. They are working to try and get as many cases expunged as quickly as possible however, with dated technology there has been some problems. They are working with DPS to see if there is some additional assistance that can be provided.

The Justice of the Peace, County, and District Courts have recently completed an audit of the court collections and are waiting for the results. Judge Sieder believes there are no problems and the courts passed the audit. When the results are released Judge Sieder and Commissioner Garcia will review the information and discuss next steps.

The court management system change is going slow; some deadlines have been pushed back. There have been some problems with data migration; however, Craig Morrissey has continued to work with everyone during this process. Commissioner Garcia asked for a list of proposed deadlines the Judges would like to have accomplished, in an effort to help speed up the process.

Judge Sieder reported the JP's are going to create a full day of training on how the laws have changed in the courts. This will most likely take place in February, Judge Sieder reported he will share how the training went at the next meeting.

Juvenile Justice: Rudy Acosta, representing Dr. Smith reports the Juvenile Department continues to work with TechShare and local LEA's to provide assistance, during the change to Techshare. There will be a teleconference on December 17th to hash out any questions that are about the interface and provide information to TechShare. The Juvenile department will have some dates at the end of the week for when they will start entering directly into the new system.

Reentry: Christina Melton-Crain provided a presentation to the CJAB Committee. Please refer to the handouts.

Research: This committee has not met recently, however they will present at the next CJAB meeting.

Funding Opportunity Updates:

Stepping Up/Caruth Smart Justice – Ron Stretcher, reported that Dr.Fabelo is in Dallas today working on the last items for the report with Law Enforcement. One item that is currently being worked on is the screening tool being used for those who enter the jail. After that the team will look for ways to successfully get people out on bond and into treatment with some level of supervision.

SAMHSA Drug Court Expansion – Christina Gonzales, reported the grant has started and has met the first milestone of getting all the stakeholders to meet and determine the best way to refer women to the program. The contract with Nexus will go to Commissioners Court on December 15, once it is approved we will start placing women from jail into treatment.

Announcements

Texas Reentry Symposium will be held in April 2016, please get in touch with Christina Melton Crain for additional information @ ccrain@unlockingdoors.org.

Public Comments

Yvette Gbalazeh – 5123 Echo, Dallas TX 75215: In response to Cite & Release Enforcement HB 2391 and its enforcement in Dallas County. Ms.Gbalazeh referenced a conversation with Mr. Stretcher in the past in regards to a pilot program. Ms.Gbalazeh reported the pilot program is uncalled for and a waste of tax payer's dollars. She continued to say that HB 2391 does not allow for the officers discretion to be taken away, however the proposed pilot program requires an officer make an arrest for over 4oz of marijuana. Since marijuana is still illegal the pilot program is unnecessary. She reported that on January 1, 2016 she will make an announcement, at this point Ms. Gbalazeh's 2 minutes ended.

Daniel Villanueva - 531 E. Ledbetter Drive, Dallas TX 75216. In response to Cite & Release, to discuss getting the Sheriffs cooperation and getting the Police Chiefs in Dallas County to agree as well and enforce Cite & Release as written. Mr. Villanueva would like DA Hawk to enforce the law that was passed in 2007, and make it available to the residents of Dallas County. He reports it will allow people to continue with their life, keep their mode of transportation, and to pay a fine instead of losing everything while sitting in jail. He reports Cite & Release will reduce the amount of people in the jail, and make space available for the harder criminals who commit violent crimes.

Adjournment:

A motion was made to adjourn the meeting; it was seconded and approved at 3:45 PM.

Chief David O. Brown



Biography

Chief David O. Brown is a thirty-year veteran of the Dallas Police Department. As Chief of Police, he commands a department comprised of over 4,000 employees and oversees an annual operating budget of 426 million dollars.

At the request of the City Manager, Chief Brown served as an Interim Assistant City Manager for the City of Dallas and directed operations in the areas of Code Compliance, Environmental & Health Services, Equipment & Building Services, Library Services, Park & Recreation, and Cultural Affairs. These departments were comprised of approximately 2700 employees with a combined annual operating budget of 233 million dollars.

Chief Brown holds both a Bachelor of Science and Master's (MBA) in Business Administration. Chief Brown is a graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) National Academy, FBI National Executive Institute, Senior Management Institute for Police, the National Counter-Terrorism Seminar in Tel Aviv, Israel and the United States Secret Service Dignitary Protection Seminar in Washington, D.C. Chief Brown also holds Master Peace Officer and Police Instructor certifications from the State of Texas.



Jessica Tyler
Research
Manager

CSG Justice Center

Jessica Tyler designs and manages long-term research projects; conducts data analysis; and writes research reports for national, state, and local elected officials and policymakers. Before joining the Justice Center, she worked on judicial and indigent defense research as a senior researcher at the Texas Office of Court Administration. Previously, she worked for MGT of America, a national consulting firm, focused on a variety of criminal justice projects, including the assessment of police and corrections departments. She has also taught American government at the Austin Community College. Jessica holds a B.A. from the University of Texas at Austin, an M.A. in public policy from the College of William and Mary, and an M.A. in political science from the University of Houston.

County Uniform Recidivism Measure Project

Three Years of Recidivism in Dallas County

**Dr. Tony Fabelo
Jessy Tyler
Dr. Rebecca Cohen**

Justice Center, Austin, Texas

Dallas County
Criminal Justice Advisory Board
June 20, 2016



Overview

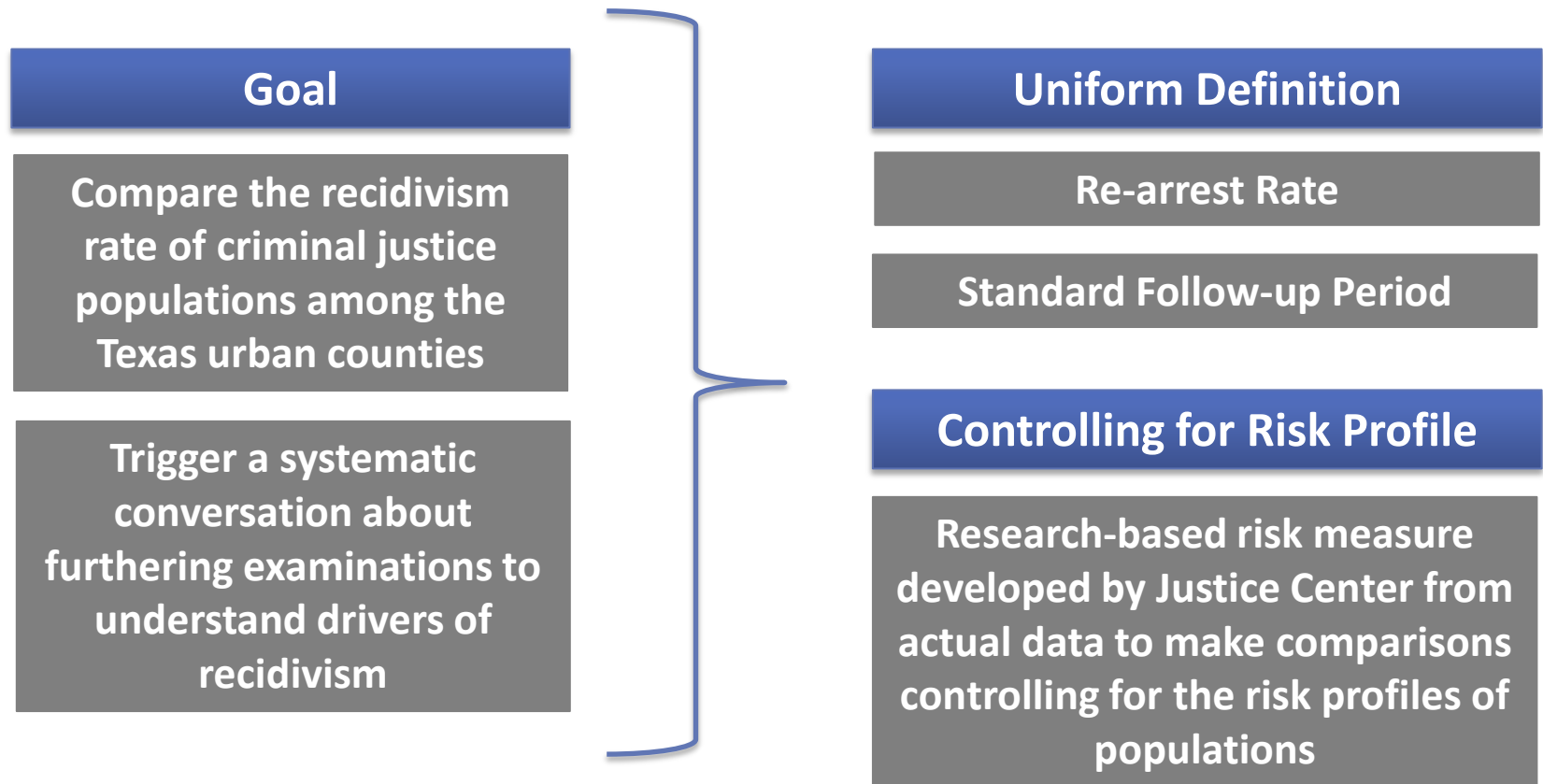


Background

Big Picture Themes

Evaluation Plan

Texas Urban Counties Uniform Recidivism Measurement



Project Spearheaded by County CJ Leaders

Project started in 2013 as an idea of the Criminal Justice Urban Planners sponsored by Sam Houston Correctional Management Institute headed by Doug Dretke

This group represents the criminal justice planners from Bexar, Dallas, El Paso, Harris, Tarrant and Travis County

Bob Wessels, former county court administrator in Harris County, provided the initial guidance for the project

Mike Lozito, Bexar County; Ron Stretcher, Dallas County; Les Smith, Tarrant County; Caprice Cosper, Harris County; and Jose Landeros, El Paso County, were in the original group spearheading the county involvement

Populations and Tracking

UNIFORM RECIDIVISM AND REVOCATION RATE
CALCULATION



RECOMMENDED METHODOLOGIES
FOR
STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES

CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY COUNCIL

MARCH 1991

Local Populations

First Jail Release of the
Year

Jail Releases on PR Bond
or Commercial Bond

Jail Releases after
Sentence Completion

State Populations

Probation Placements,
Regular and Deferred

Prison Releases to the
County

State Jail Releases to the
County



Clock ticks the same for
all being followed

Three Different Groups Tracked Overtime

Short-Term and Long-Term Recidivism Comparisons

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
2011 Cohort	One Year	Two Year	Three Year
2012 Cohort		One Year	Two Year
2013 Cohort			One Year

Population Risk Profile Developed for Each County

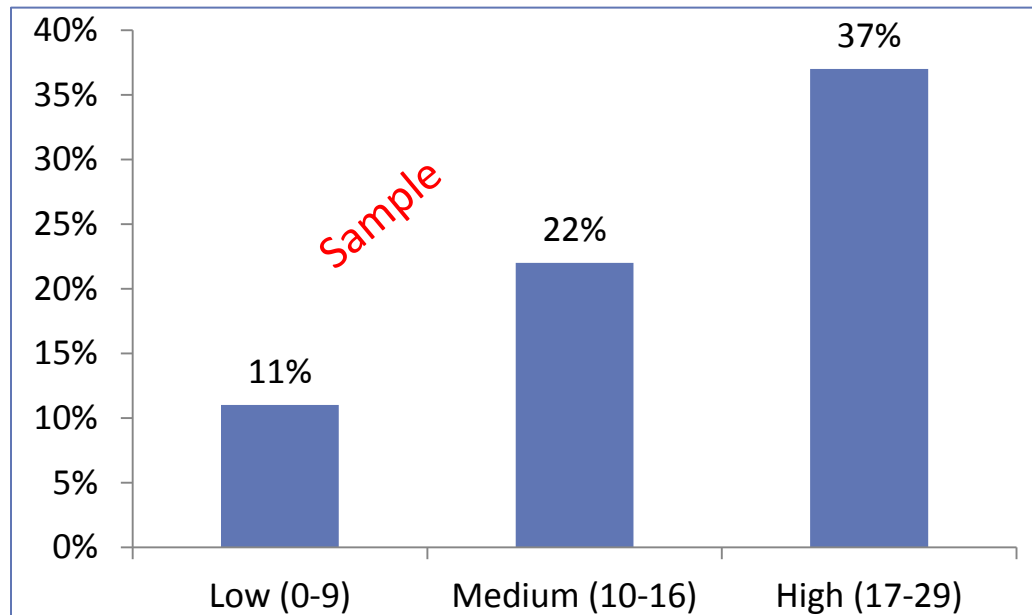
Research Based Risk Profile

Build a proxy risk score using static factors (age, gender, criminal history, etc.) from the county jail and criminal history files

Standardize Measure

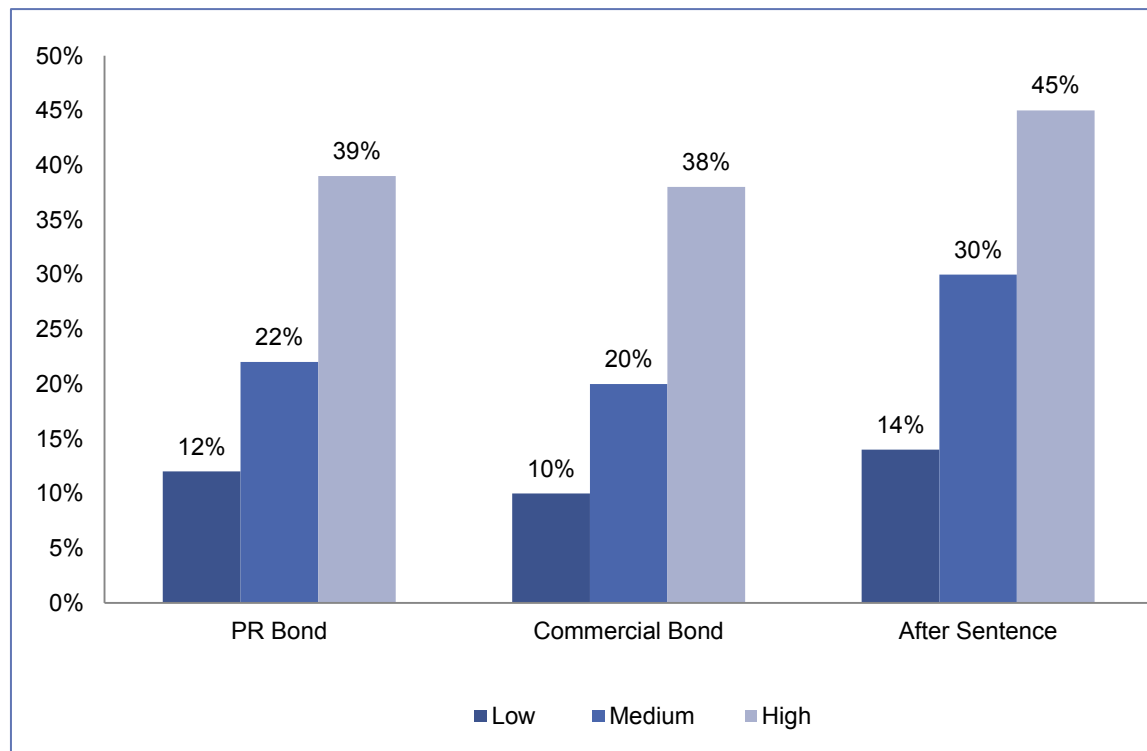
Standardize computation of risk across counties without depending on risk assessment information

Percent New Offense within 3 Years by Risk Score



Actual Example from Dallas County Analysis

One-Year Re-arrest Recidivism Rate by Risk Level for Local Populations in Dallas County, 2011



Status of County Projects

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
2011 One Year	2011 Two Year	2011 Three Year
	2012 One Year	2012 Two Year
		2013 One Year
Bexar, Dallas, El Paso, Harris, & Tarrant Completed	Dallas and Tarrant County Completed – Report Final Bexar and Harris in process El Paso year 2 completed and pending year 3 contract	

Comprehensive Dallas Report Completed in June



County Uniform Recidivism Measure Project: Third Year Results for Dallas County

Dr. Tony Fabelo
Jessy Tyler
Dr. Rebecca Cohen

June 7, 2016

Council of State Governments Justice Center
22 Cortland Street, Floor 22
NYC, NY 10007

1305 San Antonio Street
Austin, Texas 78701

Overview

Background



Big Picture Themes

Evaluation Plan

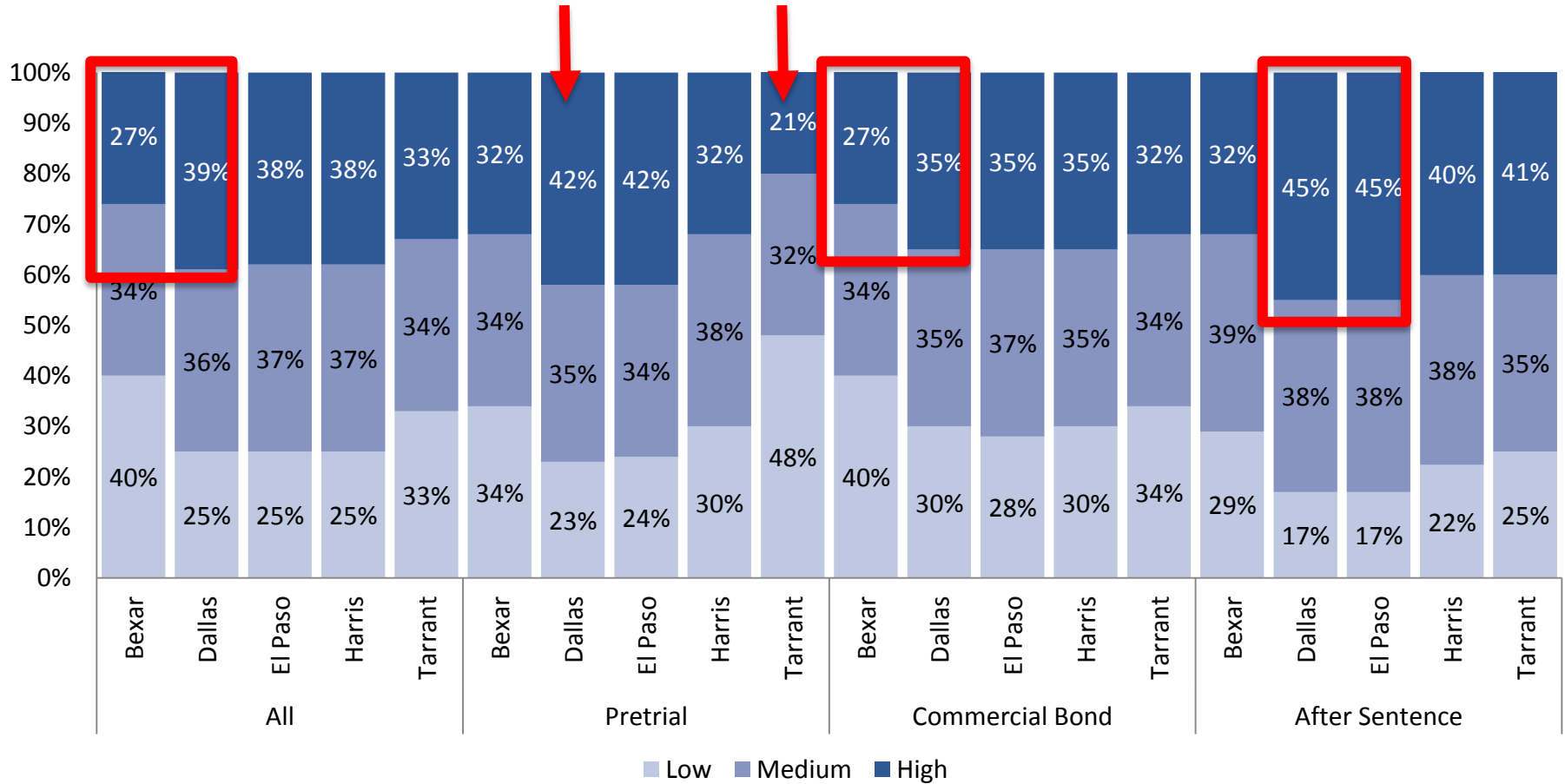
Controlling for Risk is Critical

1. Recidivism rates that do not control for risk of the population are not meaningful

2. Changes in the risk profile of a county or state population can greatly impact recidivism rates

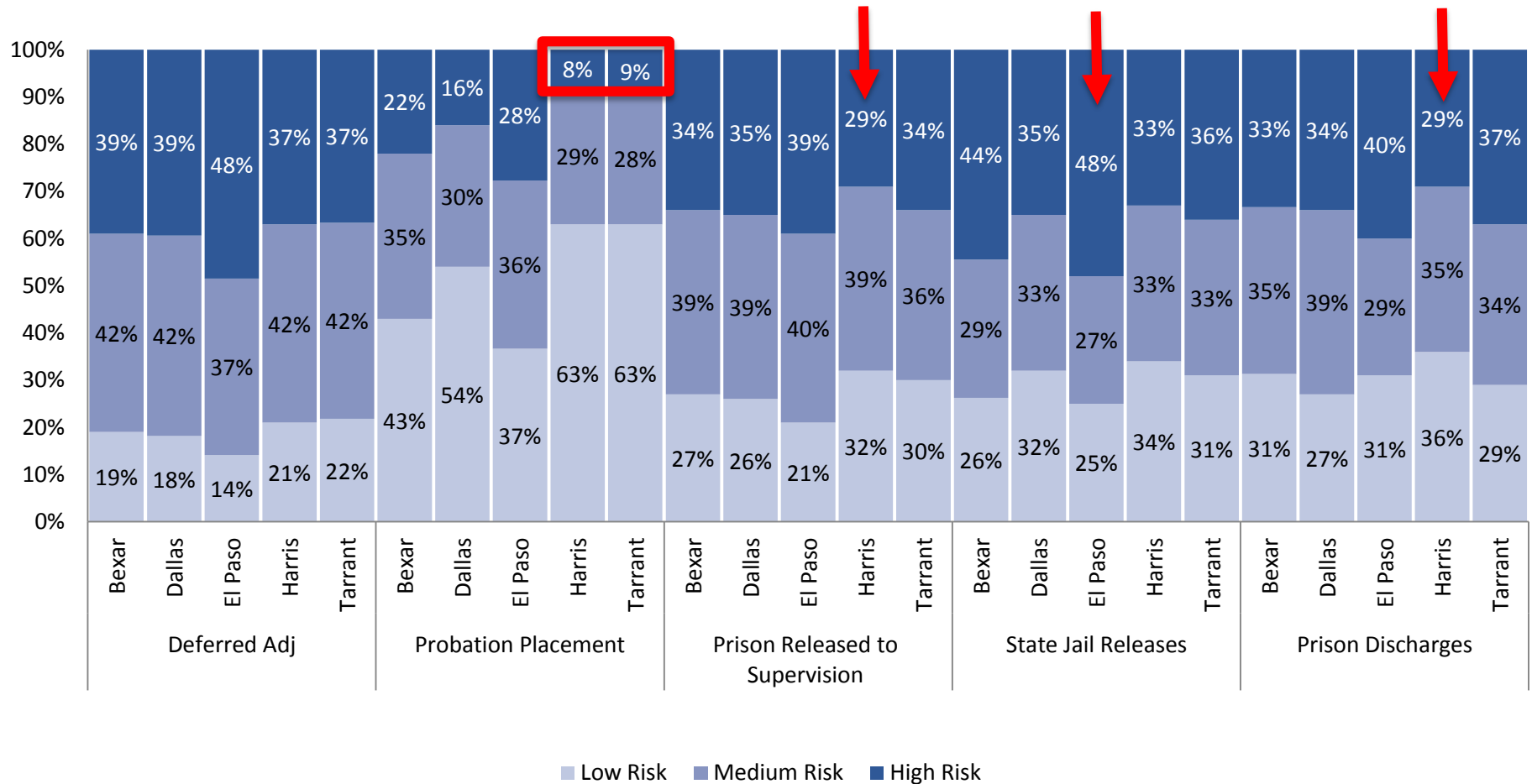
County Population Risk Profiles

Distribution by Jail Population Risk Comparing Bexar, Dallas, El Paso, Harris, and Tarrant County, 2011



State Population Risk Profiles

Distribution of State Population Risk Comparing Bexar, Dallas, El Paso, Harris, and Tarrant County, 2011



No Significant Decline in Recidivism Rates

3. One-year recidivism rates, in general, did not decline for the release groups in 2011, 2012, 2013

One-Year Recidivism Rates – All Jail Releases

	All Jail Releases				
	Dallas	Tarrant	El Paso	Bexar	Harris
2011	28%	26%	21%	22%	25%
2012	28%	27%	22%	22%	
2013	28%	28%		22%	

One-Year Recidivism Rates

Pretrial and Commercial Bond

During this period
Dallas and El Paso
did not have
pretrial
supervision

Bexar and Tarrant
had pretrial
supervision
administered by
the county

Pre-Trial Release					
	Dallas	Tarrant	El Paso	Bexar	Harris
2011	27%	20%	29%	21%	15%
2012	30%	20%	30%	22%	
2013	31%	18%		21%	

Commercial Bond Release					
	Dallas	Tarrant	El Paso	Bexar	Harris
2011	24%	24%	18%	22%	20%
2012	24%	26%	20%	23%	
2013	23%	23%		23%	

One-Year Recidivism Rates

Probation and State Jail Releases

Placed on Probation					
	Dallas	Tarrant	El Paso	Bexar	Harris
2011	13%	10%	14%	15%	9%
2012	12%	10%	15%	15%	
2013	11%	8%		14%	

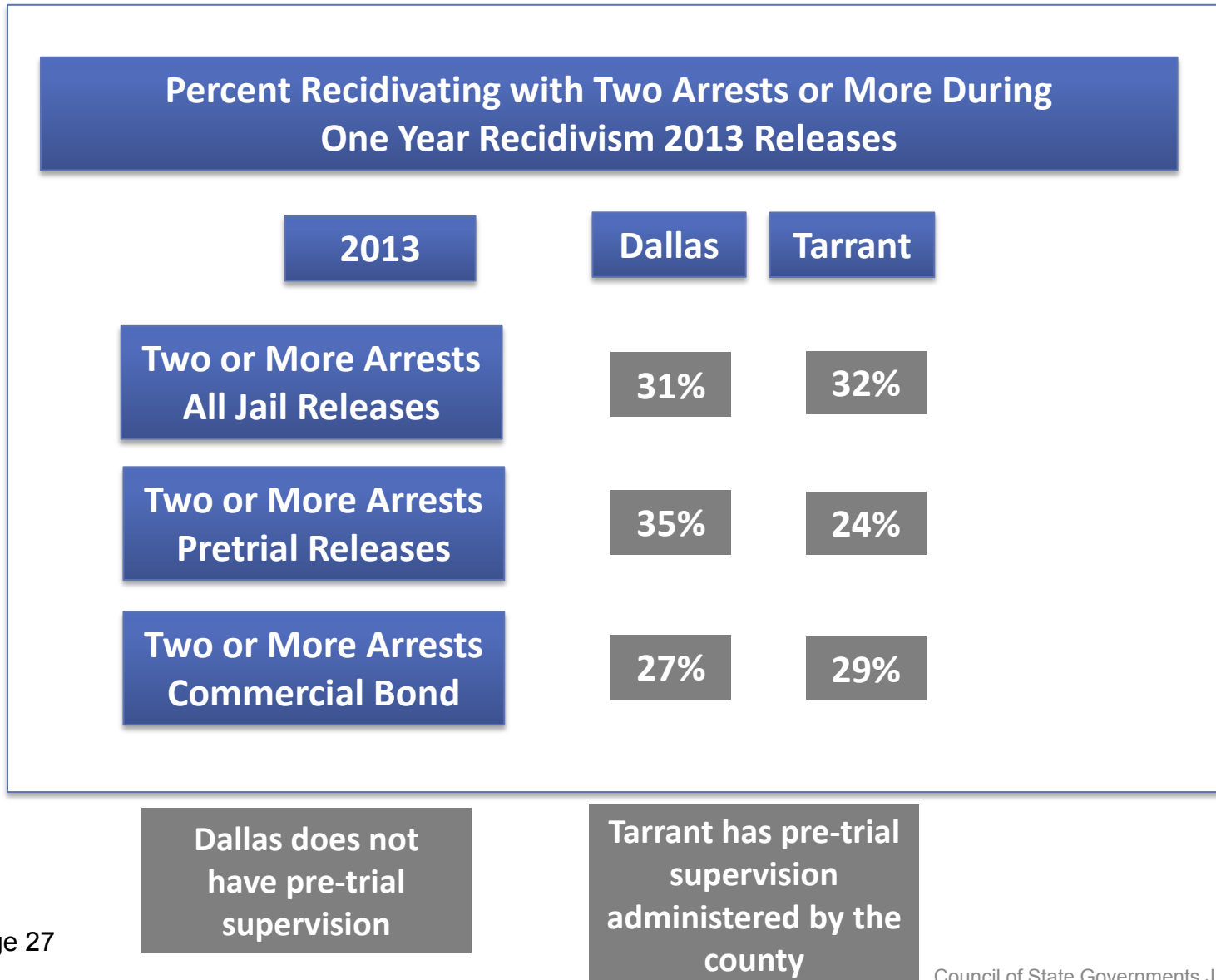
Release from State Jail					
	Dallas	Tarrant	El Paso	Bexar	Harris
2011	39%	37%	37%	42%	43%
2012	43%	40%	35%	43%	
2013	40%	39%		41%	

Recidivist with Multiple Arrests

4. About one-third of those who recidivated during the first year had two or more arrests

One-Year Recidivism Rates

Number of Rearrests



Half of Offenders Recidivate after Three Years

5. Three-year recidivism rates were high, with almost half of releases from jail recidivating

6. More than half of state jail releases recidivated after three-years

7. Probationers on deferred adjudication had higher three-year recidivism rates than regular probationers

Three-Year Recidivism Rates

Local Populations

All Jail Releases

Bexar

Dallas

Tarrant

2011

37%

45%

43%

After Jail Sentence

Bexar

Dallas

Tarrant

2011

42%

54%

54%

Pretrial

Bexar

Dallas

Tarrant

2011

36%

44%

35%

Commercial

Bexar

Dallas

Tarrant

2011

38%

40%

41%

Dallas does not
have pre-trial
supervision

Bexar and Tarrant has
pre-trial supervision
administered by the
county

Three-Year Recidivism Rates

State Populations

Deferred Adjudication

Bexar

Dallas

Tarrant

2011

33%

34%

33%

Regular Probation

Bexar

Dallas

Tarrant

2011

27%

23%

17%

Prison Release to Supervision

Bexar

Dallas

Tarrant

2011

44%

45%

43%

State Jail Releases

Bexar

Dallas

Tarrant

2011

66%

59%

60%

Prison Discharges

Bexar

Dallas

Tarrant

2011

57%

49%

50%

Most Recidivism Occurs First Year After Release

8. Of the population that recidivated during the three-year period, the largest proportion recidivate during the first year

Three-Year Recidivism Rates All Jail Releases

Percent Recidivating the First Year

Percent of Those Recidivating That Recidivated First Year All Jail Releases			
2011	Bexar	Dallas	Tarrant
Number Recidivating During the Three- Year Period	15,037	11,682	11,133
Percent Recidivating First Year	55%	61%	60%

Three-Year Recidivism Rates Pretrial/Commercial Bond

Percent Recidivating First Year

Percent of Those Recidivating That Recidivated First Year - Pre-Trial Releases

2011

Bexar

Dallas

Tarrant

Number
Recidivating During
the Three-Year
Period

2,112

573

687

Percent
Recidivating First
Year

56%

62%

57%

Percent of Those Recidivating That Recidivated First Year – Commercial Bond

2011

Bexar

Dallas

Tarrant

Number
Recidivating During
the Three-Year
Period

6,553

5,582

7,312

Percent
Recidivating First
Year

55%

62%

59%

Dallas does not
have pretrial
supervision

Tarrant and Bexar have
pretrial supervision
administered by the
county

Recidivist with More Severe Recidivism Offenses

9. About one-third of those who recidivate in the three-year period had at least one* re-arrest that was for a more severe offense than their offense of release

* Release offense is the offense at booking in jail which is the one available for our studies. Subsequent offense that was the most severe could be any of the subsequent offenses during the three-year follow-up period.

Three-Year Recidivism Rates All Jail Releases

Offense Severity Escalation

Percent of Those Recidivating – Severity Escalation All Jail Releases			
2011	Bexar	Dallas	Tarrant
Number Recidivating During the Three-Year Period	12,019	11,682	11,133
Percent Subsequent Offense Arrest Higher Offense Severity Than Original	53%	53%	62%

Three-Year Recidivism Rates Pretrial/Commercial Bond Offense Severity Escalation

Percent of Those Recidivating – Severity Escalation Pre-trial Releases

2011

Bexar

Dallas

Tarrant

Number Recidivating
During the Three-
Year Period

3,752

573

687

Percent Subsequent
Offense Arrest Higher
Offense Severity
Than Original

55%

60%

57%

Percent of Those Recidivating – Severity Escalation Commercial Bond

2011

Bexar

Dallas

Tarrant

Number Recidivating
During the Three-
Year Period

6553

5,852

7,312

Percent Subsequent
Offense Arrest Higher
Offense Severity
Than Original

51%

49%

57%

Dallas does not
have pre-trial
supervision

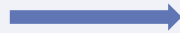
Tarrant has pre-trial
supervision
administered by the
county

Targeting High Risk Population Essence of Evidence Based Practices (EBP)

Proven Principles for Changing Criminal Behavior

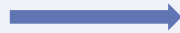


Risk



Assess risk of re-offense and **focus** supervision **on the highest-risk** offenders

Needs



Assess and **target** the **needs & problems** related to criminal behavior that can change

Responsivity



Deliver in a way that maximizes **meaningful understanding and retention** by offender

Fidelity



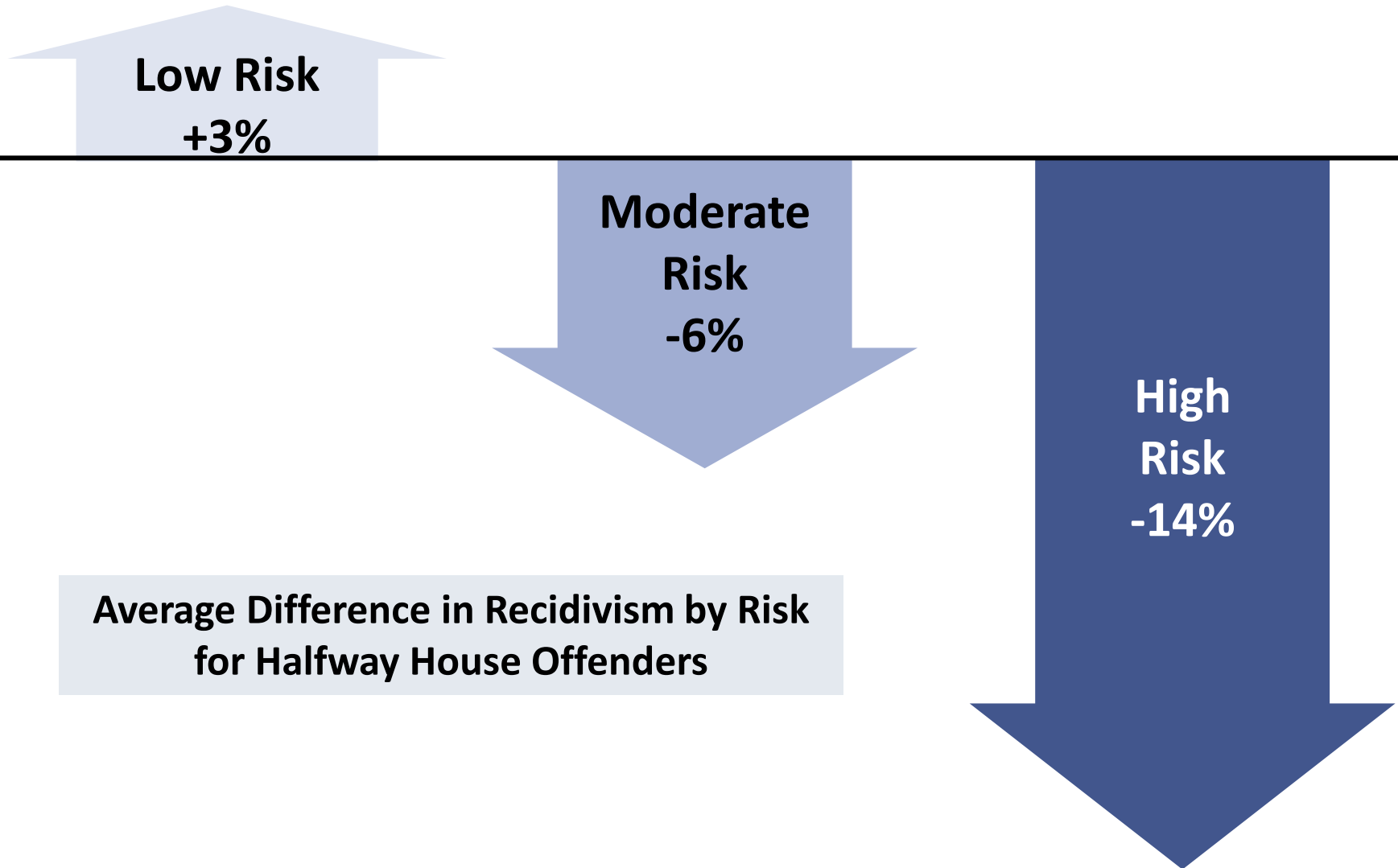
Make sure evidence-based programs are **implemented as designed**

Results



Greater success changing criminal behavior and reducing re-offense rates

EBP Goal is to Impact High Risk Recidivism



High-Risk Recidivism Rate Stable and High

10. One-Year Recidivism Rates for High Risk Offenders Did Not Decline

11. Three-Year Recidivism Rates for High Risk Offenders Were Very High for Certain Populations

One-Year Recidivism Rates – All Jail Releases High Risk Population

All Jail Releases – High Risk Population					
	Dallas	Tarrant	El Paso	Bexar	Harris
2011	41%	40%	30%	36%	38%
2012	40%	43%	32%	36%	
2013	41%	41%		38%	

Three-Year Recidivism Rates

High Risk Local Populations

High Risk	All Jail Releases		
	Bexar	Dallas	Tarrant
2011	61%	64%	64%

High Risk	After Jail Sentence		
	Bexar	Dallas	Tarrant
2011	62%	68%	71%

High Risk	Pretrial		
	Bexar	Dallas	Tarrant
2011	61%	61%	58%

High Risk	Commercial		
	Bexar	Dallas	Tarrant
2011	62%	62%	61%

Dallas does not
have pretrial
supervision

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Tarrant and Bexar have
pretrial supervision
administered by the county

Three-Year Recidivism Rates

High Risk State Populations

Deferred Adjudication			
High Risk	Bexar	Dallas	Tarrant
2011	47%	50%	51%

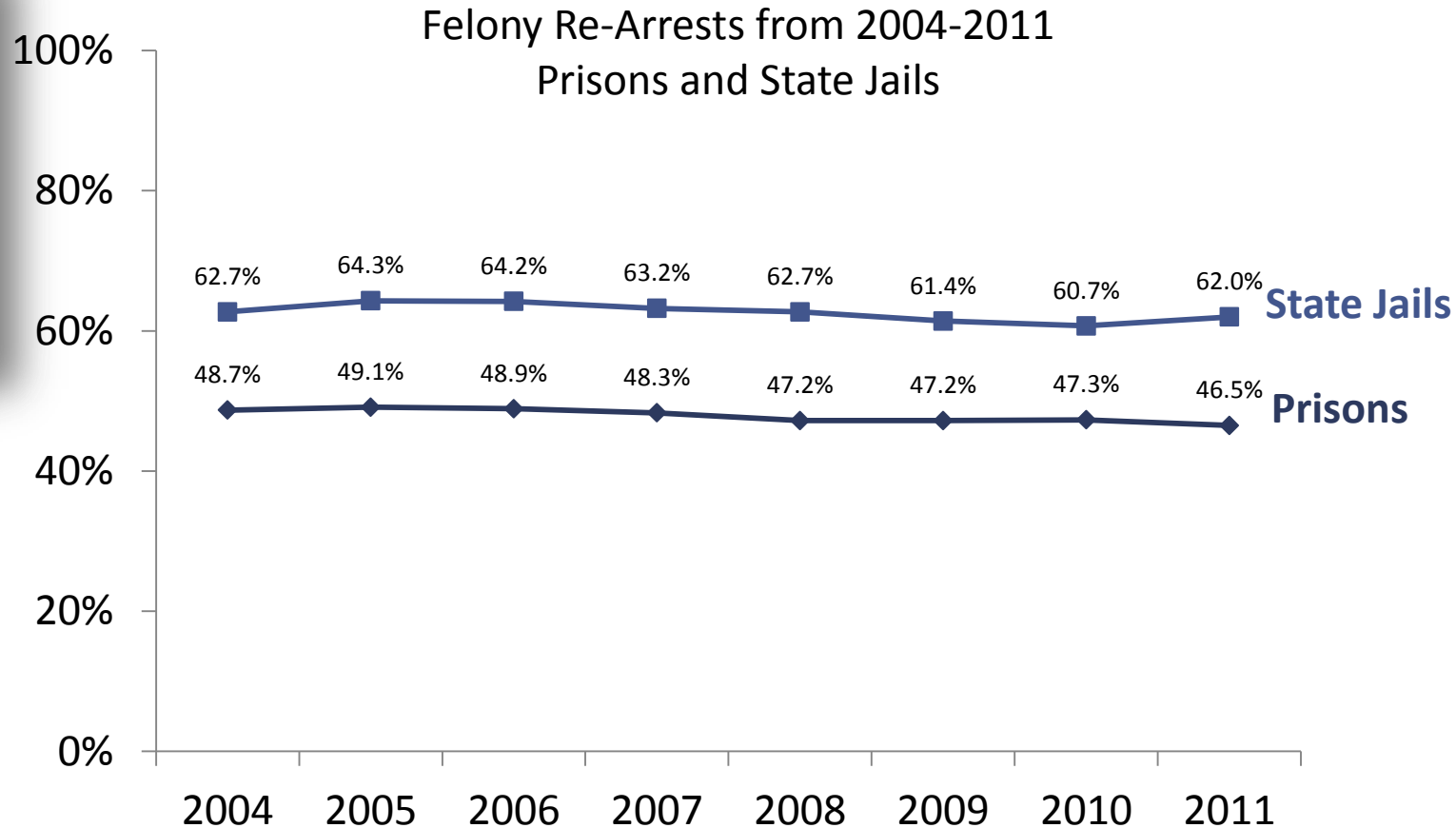
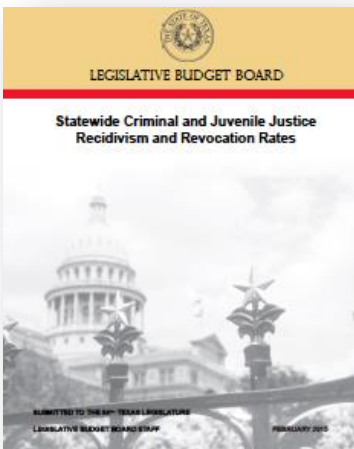
Regular Probation			
High Risk	Bexar	Dallas	Tarrant
2011	54%	53%	47%

Prison Release to Supervision			
High Risk	Bexar	Dallas	Tarrant
2011	65%	64%	65%

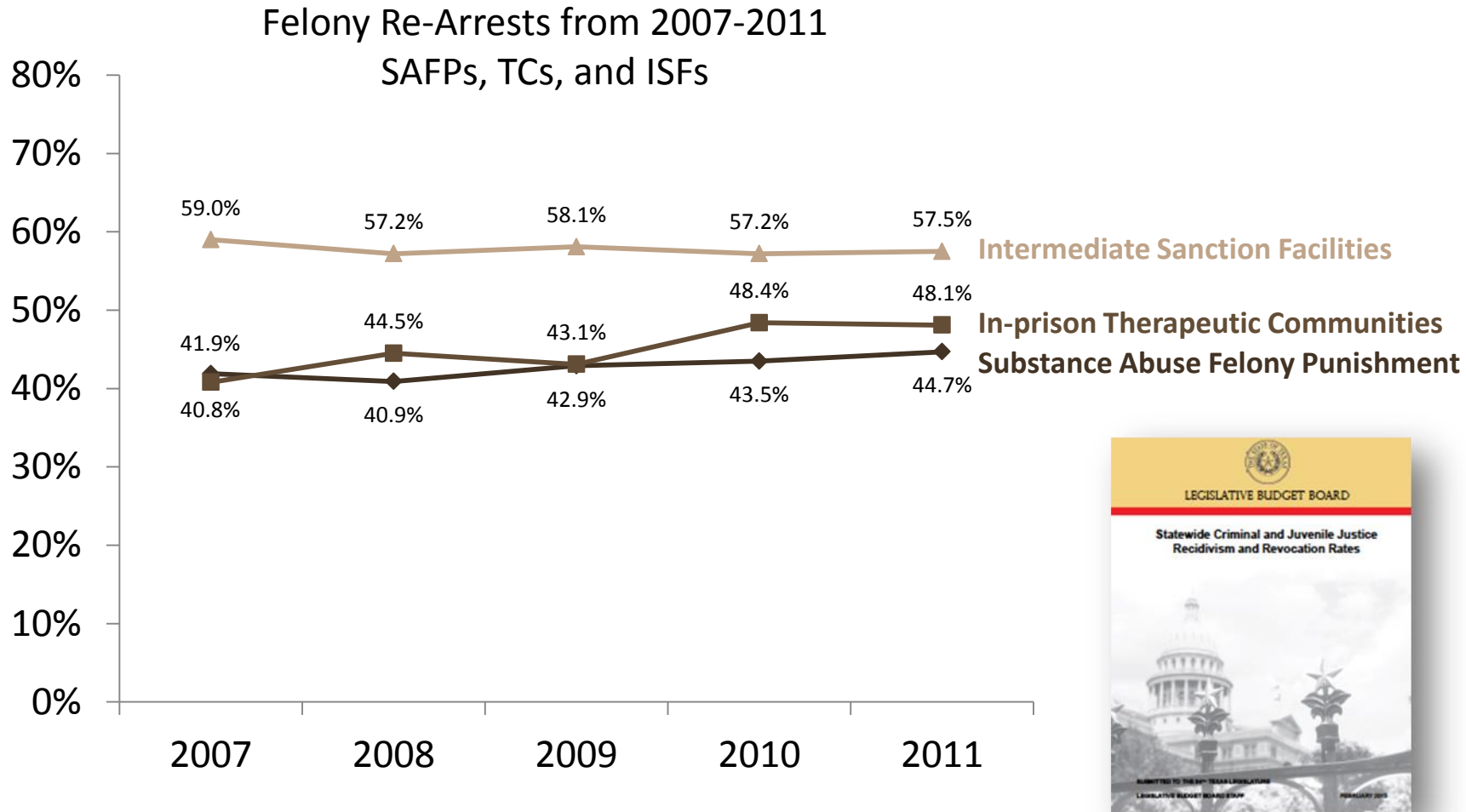
State Jail Releases			
High Risk	Bexar	Dallas	Tarrant
2011	80%	78%	75%

Prison Discharges			
High Risk	Bexar	Dallas	Tarrant
2011	83%	71%	72%

Three Year Statewide Re-arrest Rates for Prison Releases and State Jails Have Not Declined



Three Year Statewide Re-arrest Rates for ISF and Drug Treatment Programs Have Not Declined Either



Overview

Background

Big Picture Themes



Evaluation Plan

Need for Evaluation Agenda at County Level

1. Identify major recidivism reduction programs or initiatives that have been adopted/sold

2. Start evaluating the largest of these initiatives to determine effectiveness

3. Generate recommendations for improvements with an accountability work plan to implement improvements

Agreement on Inventory

How many programs in county are targeting recidivism reduction as main goal?

Can program administrators track basic statistics like number of people served and number of people completing programs?

What are the target populations of these programs in terms of risk and needs?

What is the size of the different target populations?

How are outcomes defined and measured for the programs?

Need to Distinguish Programs Directed at Reducing Recidivism vs. “Services” for Offender Populations

Survey of Texas County Programs in Process



Survey of Texas County Programs for Corrections Management Institute, Criminal Justice Planning Group

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/5countyprograms>

Powered by
 SurveyMonkey®
See how easy it is to [create a survey](#).

Texas County Recidivism Reduction Programs/Initiatives Survey

Corrections Management Institute, Criminal Justice Planning Group invites counties participating in the Five County Recidivism Measurement Project to provide feedback on recidivism reduction programs and initiatives currently in use. Justice Center would like each county to identify major recidivism reduction programs or initiatives that have been adopted/sold. This will enable us to help counties start evaluating the largest of these to determine effectiveness. The evaluation will generate recommendations for improvements with an accountability work plan to implement improvements.

If you have any questions about the survey please call or email Jessie Tyler at 512 470 5071.

1. Program Name:

2. What county is your program based in?

- ☐ Bexar County
☐ Dallas County
☐ El Paso County
☐ Harris County
☐ Tarrant County
☐ Travis County

3. When did this program start? (If you are not sure of the exact date, an estimate works)

Month (eg 08)

Year (eg 2015)

4. Who does this program serve? (Example: prison releases, jail releases, probationers with

- ☐ State
☐ County
☐ Federal Grant(s)
☐ Private Funding
☐ Other (please specify)

6. Where is the program delivered? (Example: community, inside a facility)

7. How many people does this program serve in a year?
This is the total number of people enrolled for one day during a calendar year.

8. Is one of your stated goals for the program to reduce recidivism?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No, other goal or services to assist persons in the criminal justice system

9. We would like to know about program completion rates. Please define completion for your program, report the number completing last year, and the number starting but not completing:

Define Completion:

How many people completed this program last year?

How many people started the program, but did not complete it last year?

recidivism.

How does your program define recidivism?

Do you measure recidivism rates? (Yes/No)

11. Do you have a risk assessment for placement?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

12. We would like to know about your program's Standard Operating Procedures

	Yes	No
Do you have a Standard Operating Procedure manual for your program?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Does it include the program's curriculum?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Does it include staff training?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

13. Do you have another program to enter?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Next

Evaluation Needs to Examine Fidelity

Fidelity



Make sure evidence-based programs are **implemented as designed**

Program Effectiveness

Matched with
correct client
population

Based on proven,
effective
principles

Implemented as
designed

Staff trained in
assessments and
service delivery

Performance
tracked and
measured against
expectations

What works with offender programming?

Who:

Programs that target high-risk individuals are more likely to have a significant impact on recidivism.

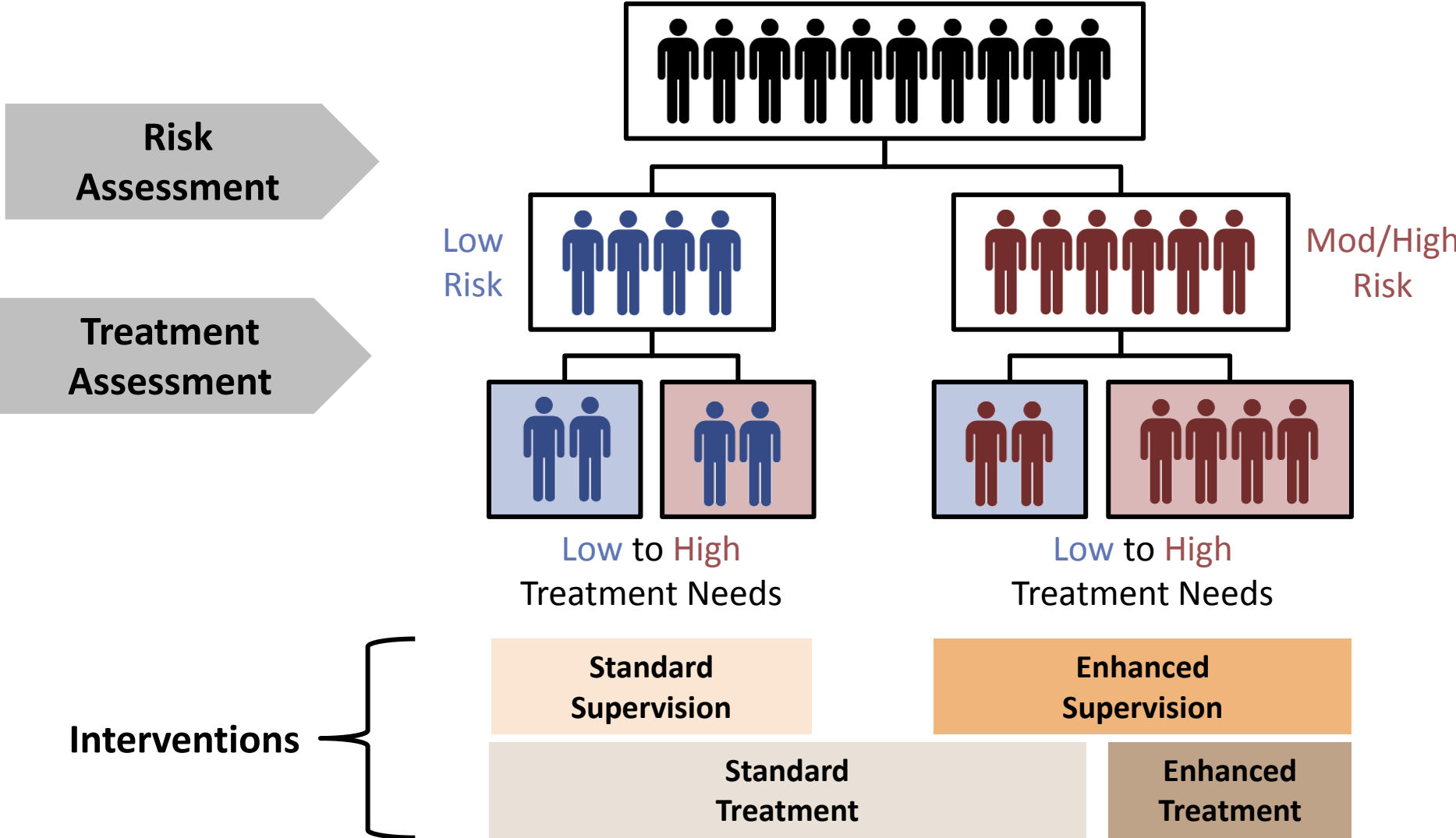
What:

Certain programs are more effective than others - effectiveness can relate to the **type** of program and **where** it is delivered (in a prison vs. in the community).

How Well:

Assessing how well a program is executed can reveal whether or not a program has the capability to deliver evidence-based interventions.

Evaluation Needs to Examine if High Risk/Need is Targeted



Six Month Recidivism for Those Released on Pretrial

Bexar has pre-trial supervision administered by the county

2013 Six Month Recidivism	Bexar		
	All	Low	High
Pre-Trial	14%	6.6%	25%
Commercial	14%	6.4%	25%

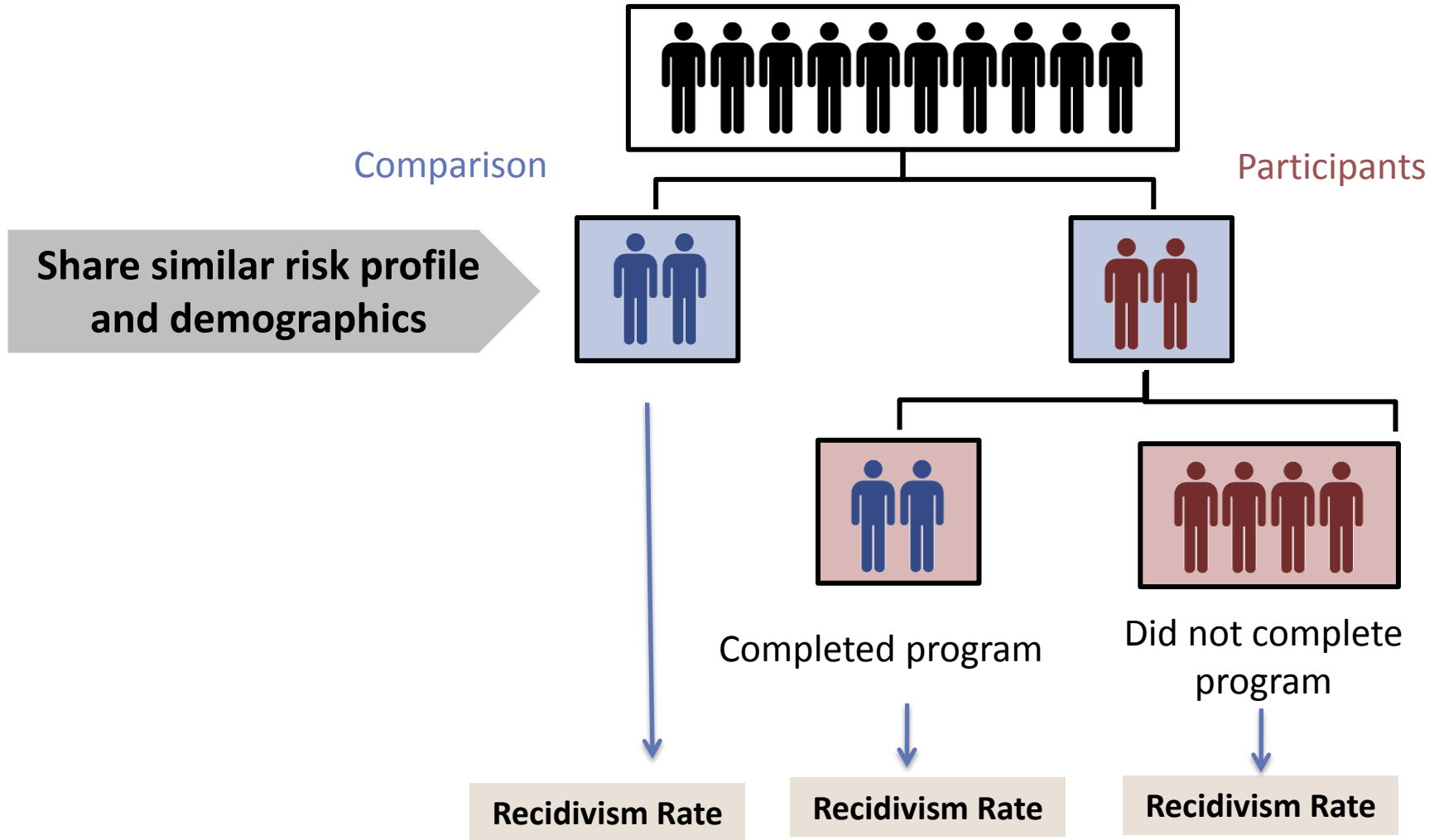
Dallas does not have pre-trial supervision

2013 Six Month Recidivism	Dallas		
	All	Low	High
Pre-Trial	20%	11%	27%
Commercial	15%	6%	24%

Tarrant has pre-trial supervision administered by the county

2013 Six Month Recidivism	Tarrant		
	All	Low	High
Pre-Trial	11%	6%	20%
Commercial	15%	7%	24%

Comparison Groups Essential to Evaluations



Overview

Background

Big Picture Themes

Evaluation Plan

Thank You

JUSTICE★CENTER
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS



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Research Director

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Research Manager
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512 470 5071



JAN EDGAR LANGBEIN
Chief Executive Officer

For 25 years, Jan Edgar Langbein has been an activist in efforts to end violence against women. Currently, as CEO of Genesis Women's Shelter Support, Ms. Langbein oversees Genesis' internal and external operations as well as funding and community education.

Recognized as a National Expert on the dynamics and effects of domestic violence, Ms. Langbein provides expert testimony in court cases and trains law enforcement and prosecutorial professionals to enhance their efforts to end violence against women. She conducts training, keynote, and workshop programs for numerous local and national conferences, social and civic organizations, and corporations, and is an adjunct faculty member at AEquitas, The Prosecutors' Resource on Violence Against Women.

In partnership with the Dallas Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Ms. Langbein co-founded the annual National Conference on Crimes Against Women, which trains law enforcement, prosecutors, and advocates on the most advanced, cutting edge techniques and strategies in the investigation of crimes against women.

In 2009, Ms. Langbein concluded a Presidential Appointment as Senior Policy Advisor to the Director of the United States Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). Jan is the recipient of numerous local and national awards and recognition, including the FBI Director's 2012 Community Leadership Award.

**DALLAS COUNTY
ADULT INTIMATE PARTNER
VIOLENCE FATALITY REVIEW TEAM
INTERIM REPORT**



CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES



Injury Prevention Center
of Greater Dallas



**DALLAS COUNTY
MEDICAL EXAMINER**



**DALLAS COUNTY COMMUNITY
SUPERVISION & CORRECTIONS
DEPARTMENT**

**BRIGHTER
TOMORROWS**
Empowering survivors of domestic and sexual violence



**Dallas
Independent
School
District**



This research/review was supported by DFW Hospital Council Education and Research Foundation Information Quality Services Center Regional Data. Dallas-Fort Worth Hospital Council Education and Research Foundation, Information and Quality Services Center, Irving, Texas 75062. August 10, 2015.

IPVFRT reviewed 34 adjudicated intimate partner violence fatality cases that occurred from 2009-2011.

Fourteen of these cases were reviewed in comprehensive, full team meetings, and 20 cases underwent expedited data reviews.

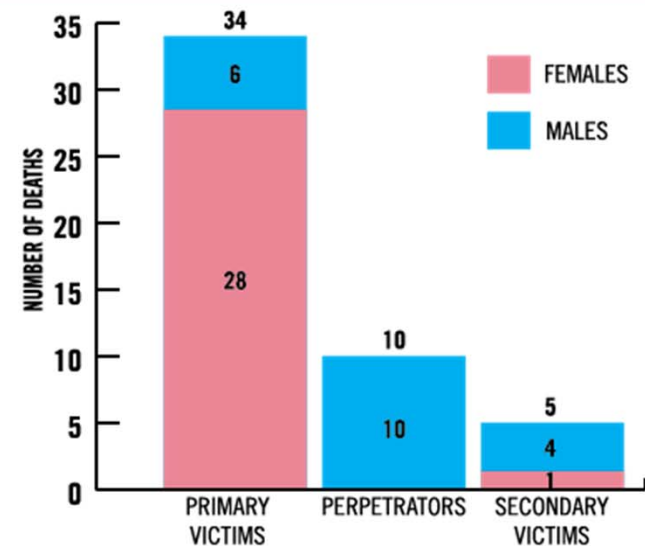
Because case information is pulled from several different sources and cannot be reviewed until they are adjudicated, this list is not comprehensive. Additional 2009-2011 case information will be included in the team's reports as it becomes available.

NUMBER OF DEATHS RESULTING FROM INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (2009-2011)

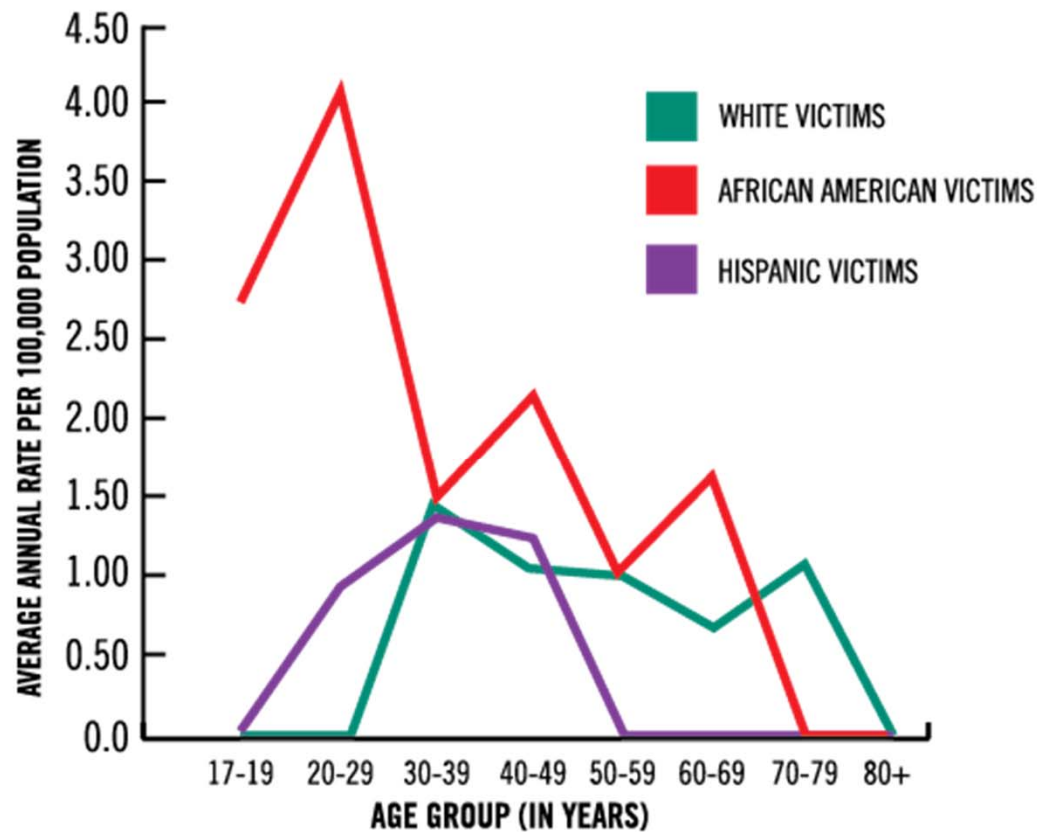
The primary victim is defined as the intimate partner who was killed. The perpetrator is defined as the individual who committed the homicide, then committed suicide.

A secondary victim is defined as any other individual who was killed as a result of the incident.

- A total of 49 individuals died in Dallas County as a result of 34 intimate partner violence homicide cases
 - Two male victims were murdered in a same gender relationship.

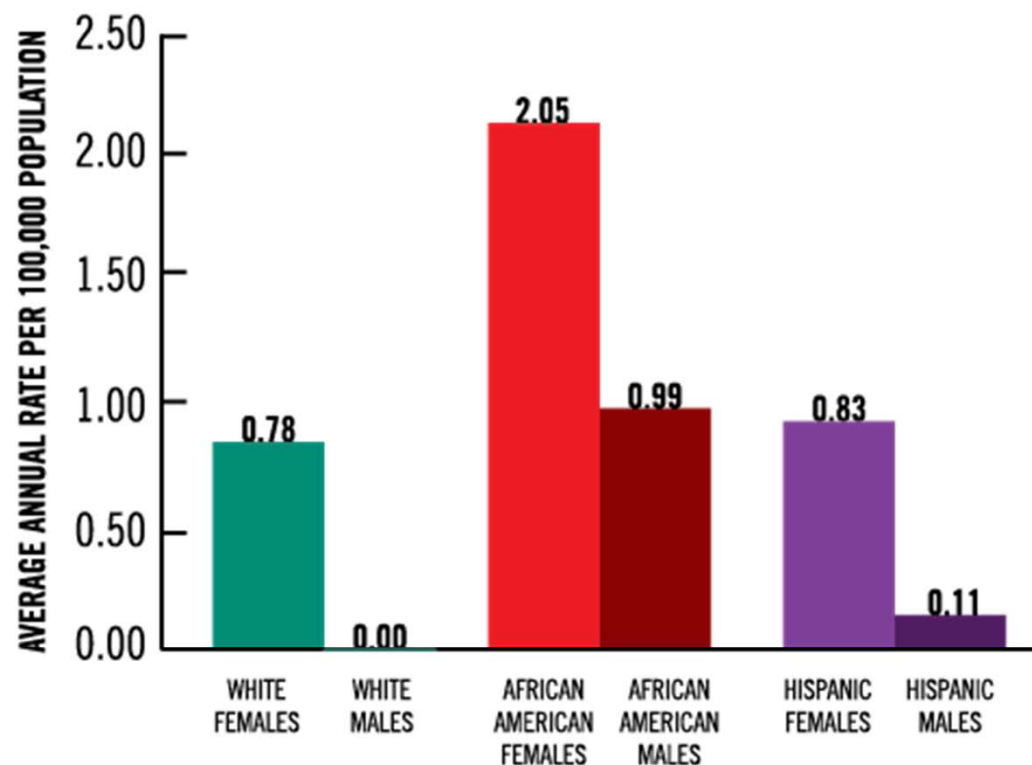


FEMALE INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE VICTIM FATALITY RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUP



- African American women and women between 20-24 have the highest rate of fatality
- The average age of the victims was 38.0 years old, with a range in age from 19 to 71 years

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE VICTIM FATALITY RATES BY GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY



African American females are approximately 2.5 times more likely to die by intimate partner violence than White females or Hispanic females.

CHILD VICTIMS

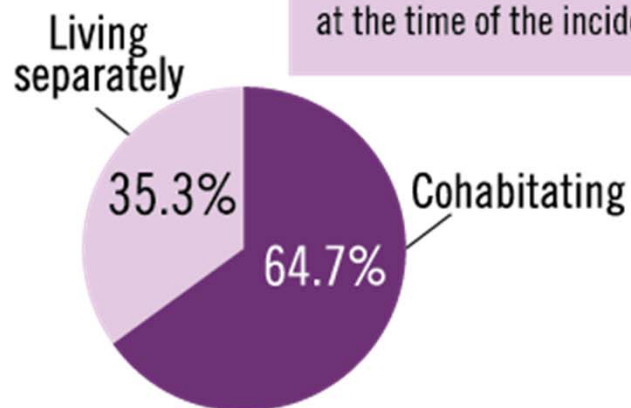


- 44.1% of the cases directly impacted at least one child
- A total of **34 children were impacted by intimate partner violence** homicides in those cases
- Fourteen children were present (in the household) during the homicide. Of those 14, at least two directly witnessed the homicide.
- Two children were not present during the homicide, but found the victim

RELATIONSHIP INFORMATION

COHABITATION

22 of 34 victims and perpetrators were cohabitating at the time of the incident (64.7%).



VICTIM/PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP

Of the 15 relationships pending separation:

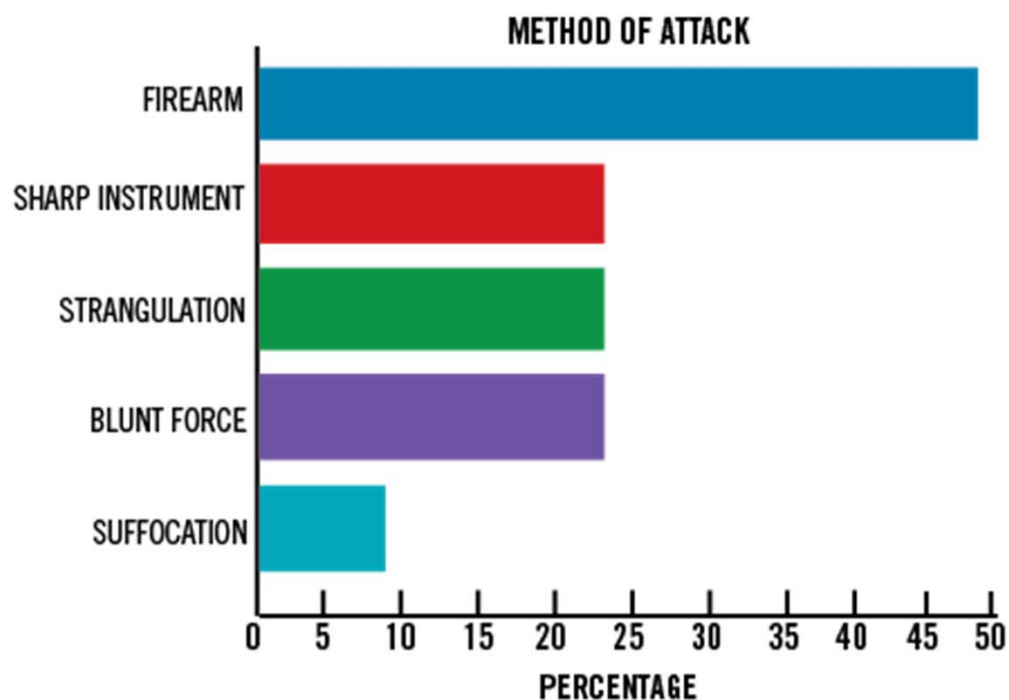
- 5 victims had threatened to break up with the perpetrator immediately preceding the homicide
- 4 relationships had ended immediately preceding or during the incident
- 6 relationships had ended some time prior to the homicide

15
pending
separation

10
currently
in
relationship

9
unknown

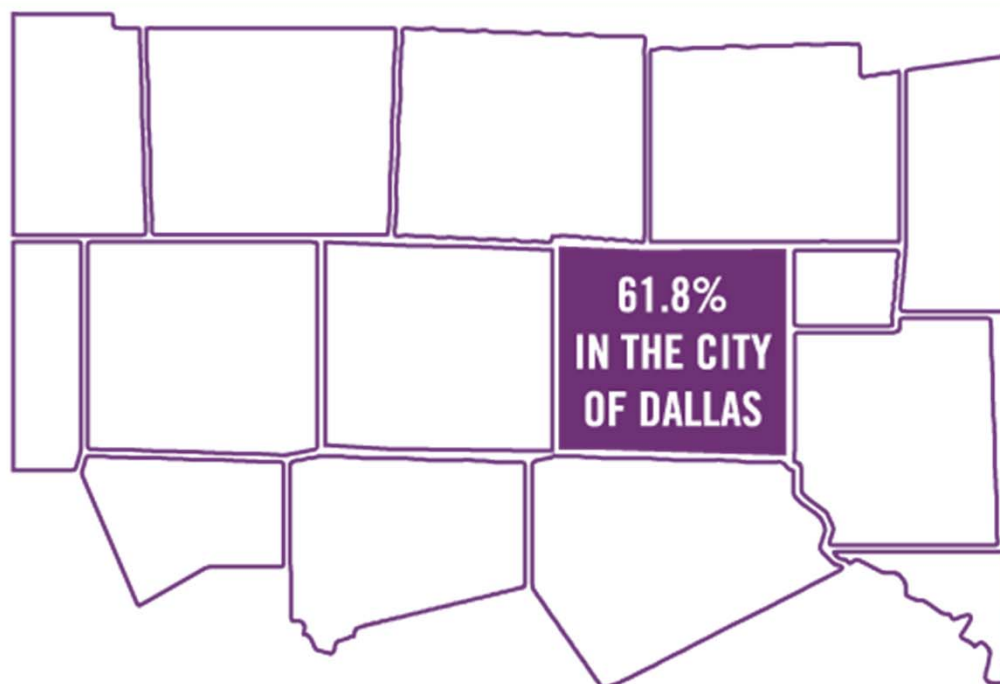
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE HOMICIDES BY METHOD**



- 16 of 34 incidents (47.1%) involved a firearm
- 8 of 34 incidents (23.5%) involved a sharp instrument
- 8 of 34 incidents (23.5%) involved strangulation
- 8 of 34 incidents (23.5%) involved blunt force injuries and/or personal weapons (hands/feet)
- 3 of 34 incidents (8.8%) involved suffocation

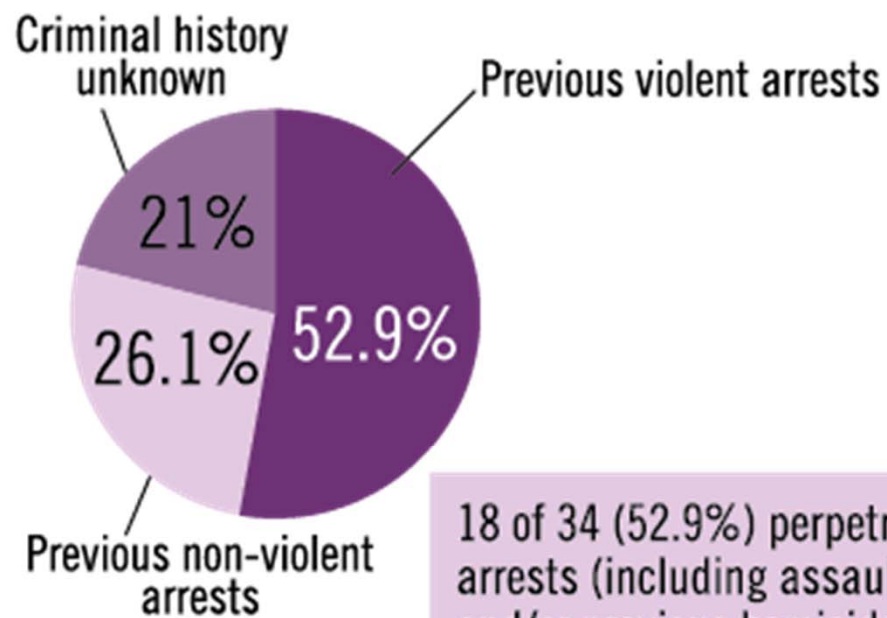
****Homicides can be classified by one method or by several methods.**

LOCATION OF INCIDENTS



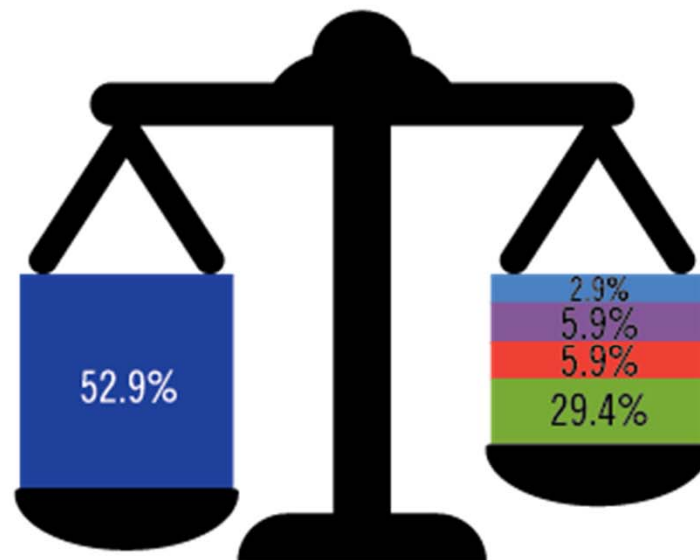
- An average of 11.3 incidents occurred per year
- Incidents occurred across 26 zip codes
- 21 of 34 incidents (61.8%) occurred in the city of Dallas
- Remaining incidents occurred in eight other cities in Dallas County, including:
 - Carrollton
 - Cedar Hill
 - Coppell
 - DeSoto
 - Garland
 - Irving
 - Mesquite
 - Rowlett
- 30 of 34 incidents took place at a house/apartment

CRIMINAL HISTORY OF PERPETRATOR



18 of 34 (52.9%) perpetrators had previous violent arrests (including assaults, domestic violence offenses, and/or previous homicides) before the homicide. Criminal history was unknown for 9 of 34.

PERPETRATOR DISPOSITION STATUS



CONVICTION



PERPETRATOR DECEASED (MURDER/SUICIDE)



CONVICTION STATUS UNKNOWN AT TIME OF REVIEW



NO BILL/DISMISSED



UNAPPREHENDED

RESOURCE INFORMATION



Findings indicate that victim assistance was sought by eight victims prior to death. Victim assistance included law enforcement and legal aid.



**NO VICTIMS SOUGHT
SHELTER WHILE IN A
RELATIONSHIP WITH
THE PERPETRATOR.**



Three victims had applied for protective orders. Two protective orders had been granted but were no longer valid at the time of death. One protective order had been filed but was not yet granted at the time of death.

NEXT STEPS

- Continuation of case reviews
- Collection of demographic data for primary and secondary victims and the perpetrators of intimate partner violence homicides
- Collection of quantitative and qualitative data collected in both full and expedited reviews
- Recommendations for policy and systemic changes at the city, county and state level

CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES



Injury Prevention Center
of Greater Dallas



**DALLAS COUNTY
MEDICAL EXAMINER**



**DALLAS COUNTY COMMUNITY
SUPERVISION & CORRECTIONS
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**BRIGHTER
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Independent
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District**



This research/review was supported by DFW Hospital Council Education and Research Foundation Information Quality Services Center Regional Data. Dallas-Fort Worth Hospital Council Education and Research Foundation, Information and Quality Services Center, Irving, Texas 75062. August 10, 2015.

Dr. Andrew Keller



Biography

Dr. Keller is a psychologist with more than 20 years of experience in behavioral health policy and is a recognized leader in health and human services integration, behavioral health financing, and implementation of empirically supported practices for adults and children. Dr. Keller was also a founding partner of TriWest Group, a national behavioral health systems consulting firm focused on human service evaluation, community collaboration and management. His work has centered on helping local systems implement evidence-based and innovative care, as well as helping local and state governments develop the regulatory and financial framework to support them. Prior to forming TriWest, Andy worked in Colorado at the health plan level with a leading Medicaid HMO and at the provider level with the Mental Health Center of Denver. He has directed and led a range of community-based programs, including assertive community treatment teams, adult and child outpatient clinics, school-based and early childhood programs, and specialty programs for older adults and Latino communities.



THE MEADOWS MENTAL HEALTH POLICY INSTITUTE

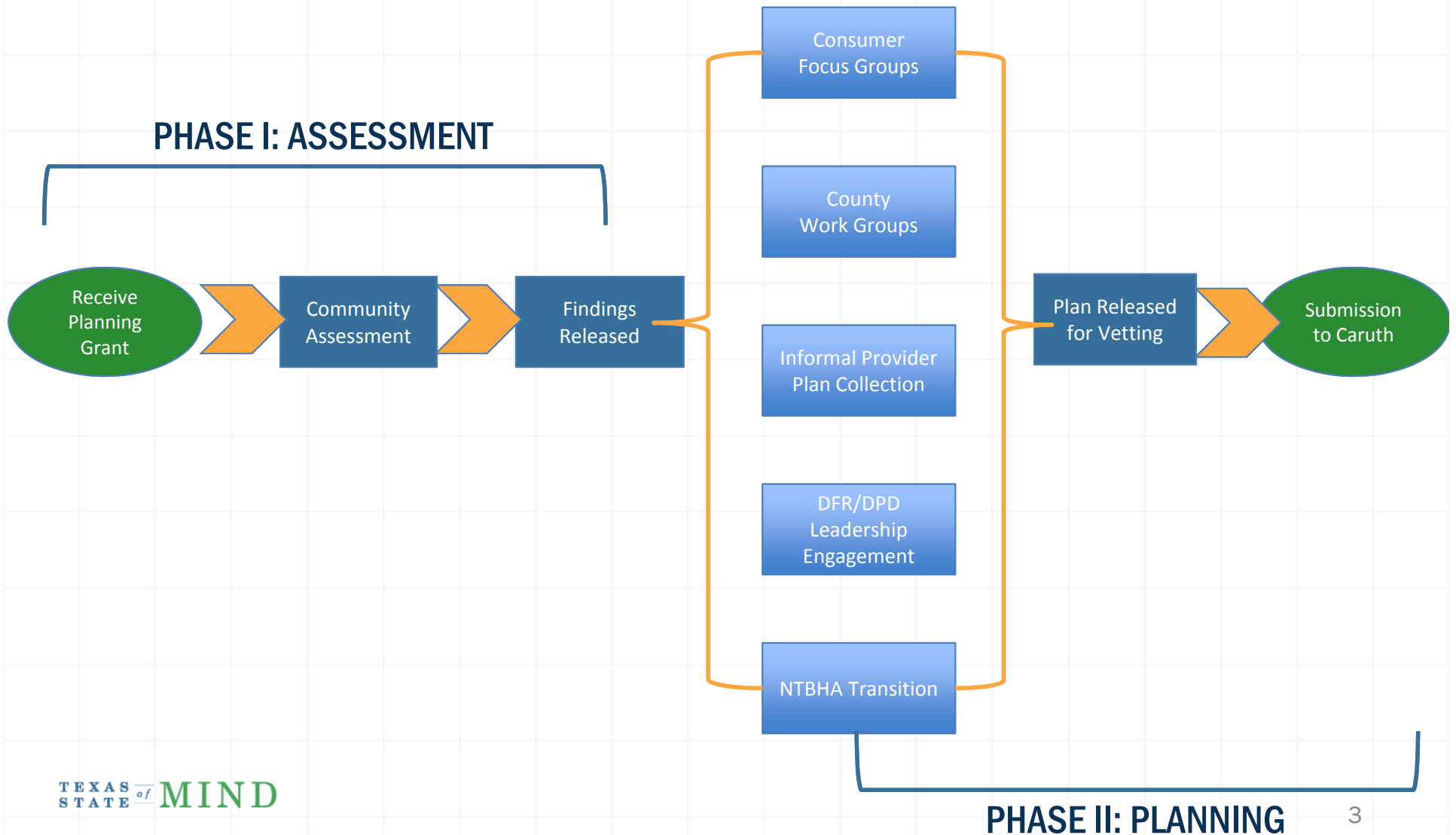
Caruth Smart Justice Implementation Plan – Community Review

June 2016

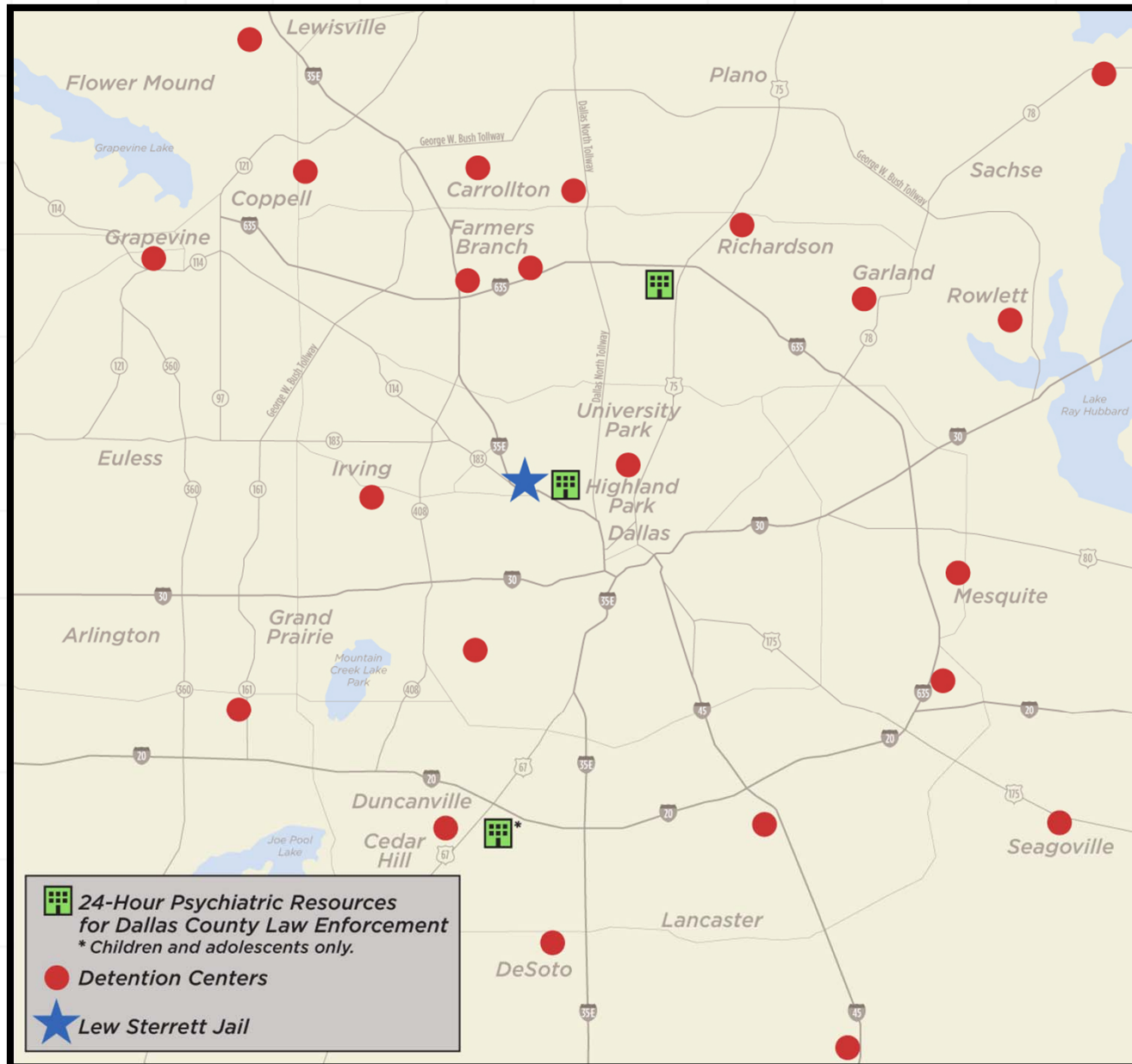
About the Implementation Plan

- Based on Phase 1 findings (see summary report provided)
- Vision and Primary Outcome: Move away from current practices that mire both law enforcement and individuals with mental illness in an inefficient and destructive cycle of repeat arrest, incarceration and ineffective expenditures.
- Priority outcomes:
 - Free up law enforcement officers to focus more on public safety rather than mental health service delivery,
 - Reduce Dallas County's high recidivism rates for people with mental illness after their first release from jail, and
 - Permanently shift more than \$40 million in annual spending to sustain a comprehensive array of evidence-based policies and practice.

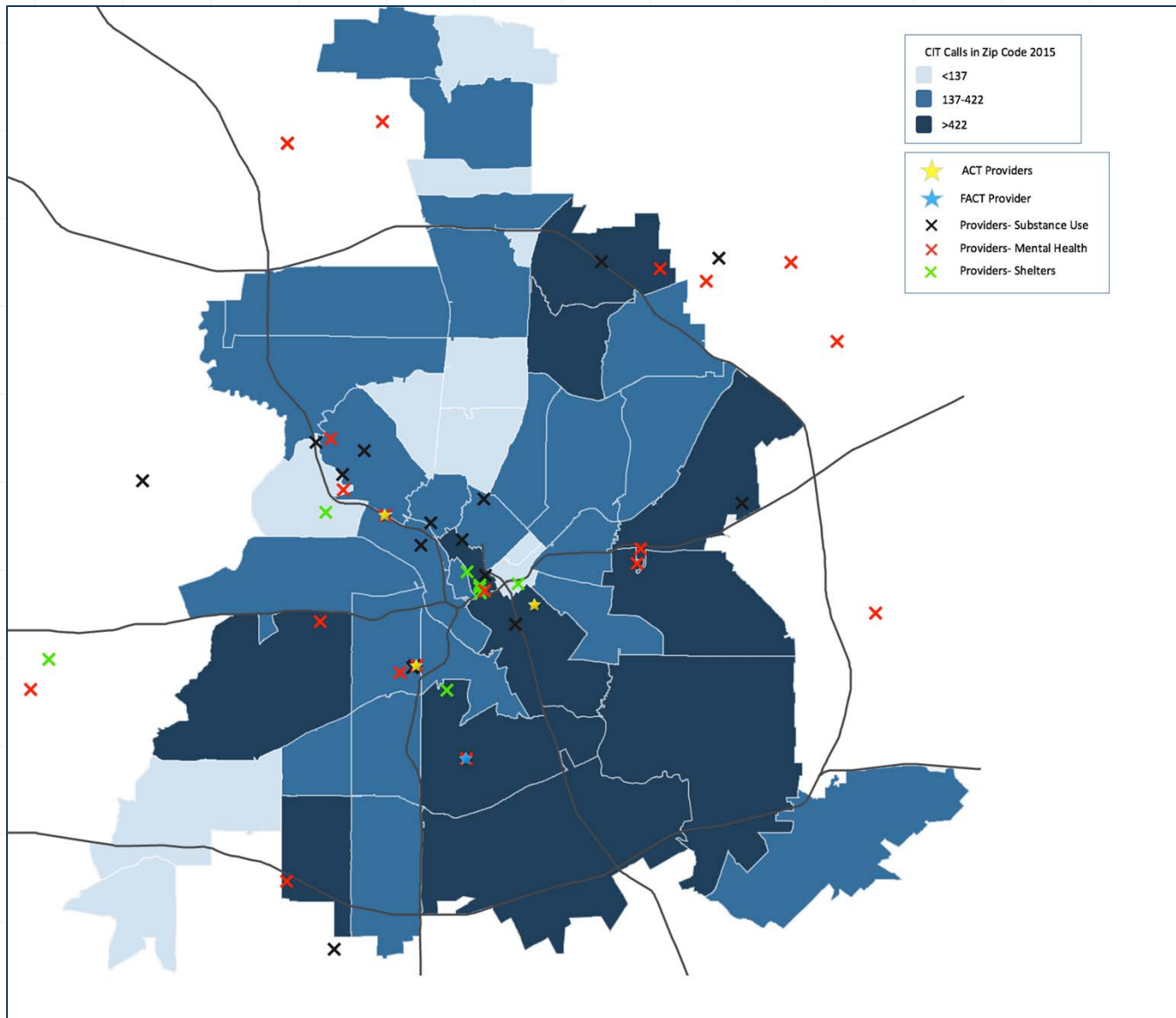
Caruth Smart Justice Planning Process



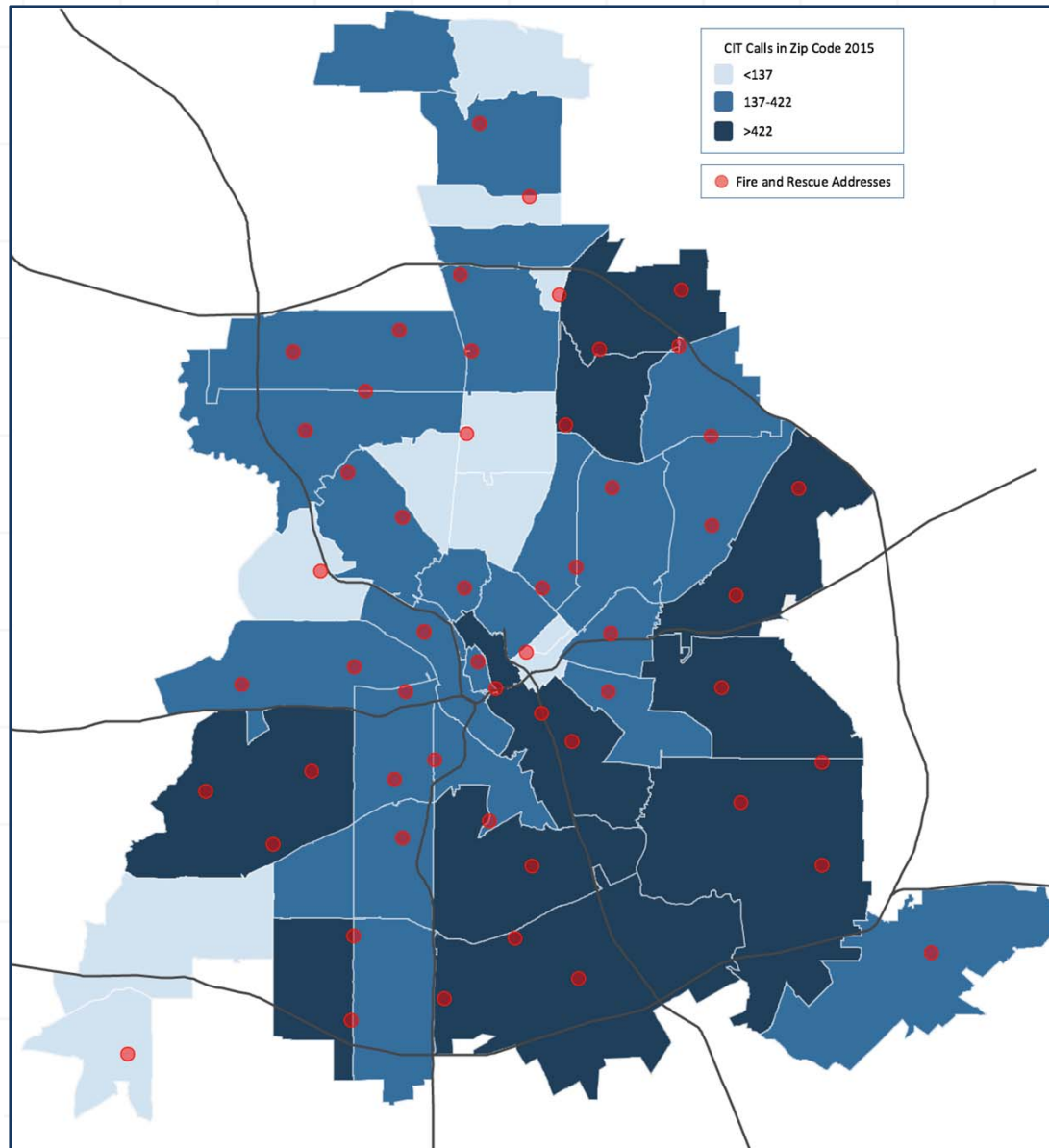
How to compete with 25 detention centers?



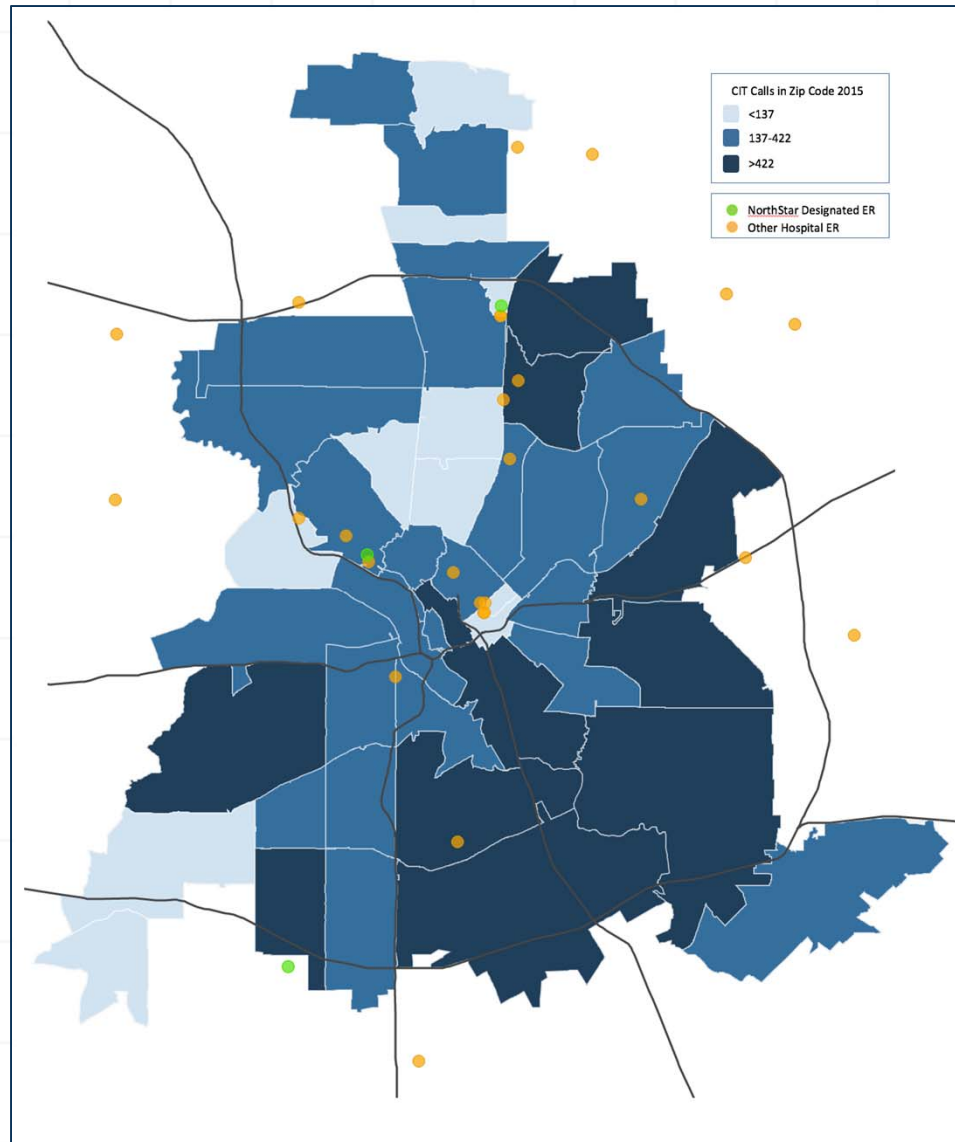
Strategy 1: Build on our existing provider base



Strategy 2: Engage broader EMS capacity



Strategy 3: Engage more ED's proactively





DRAFT PLAN FOR COMMUNITY REVIEW

Law Enforcement and EMS (Intercept 1)

Approximately one-third of the funds to build front-end diversion including:

Mental Health Clinician At Dispatch

- Decrease unnecessary 46/46A calls
- Provide officer support for complex calls

R.I.G.H.T. Care Teams

- Decrease law enforcement response to 46/46A
- Decrease emergency department utilization

Additional Psychiatric Drop-Off Site in Southern Region

- Increase likelihood of diversion to care
- Increase access to services for Southern area

Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion Framework

- Increase likelihood of care engagement
- Divert low risk persons from initial arrest

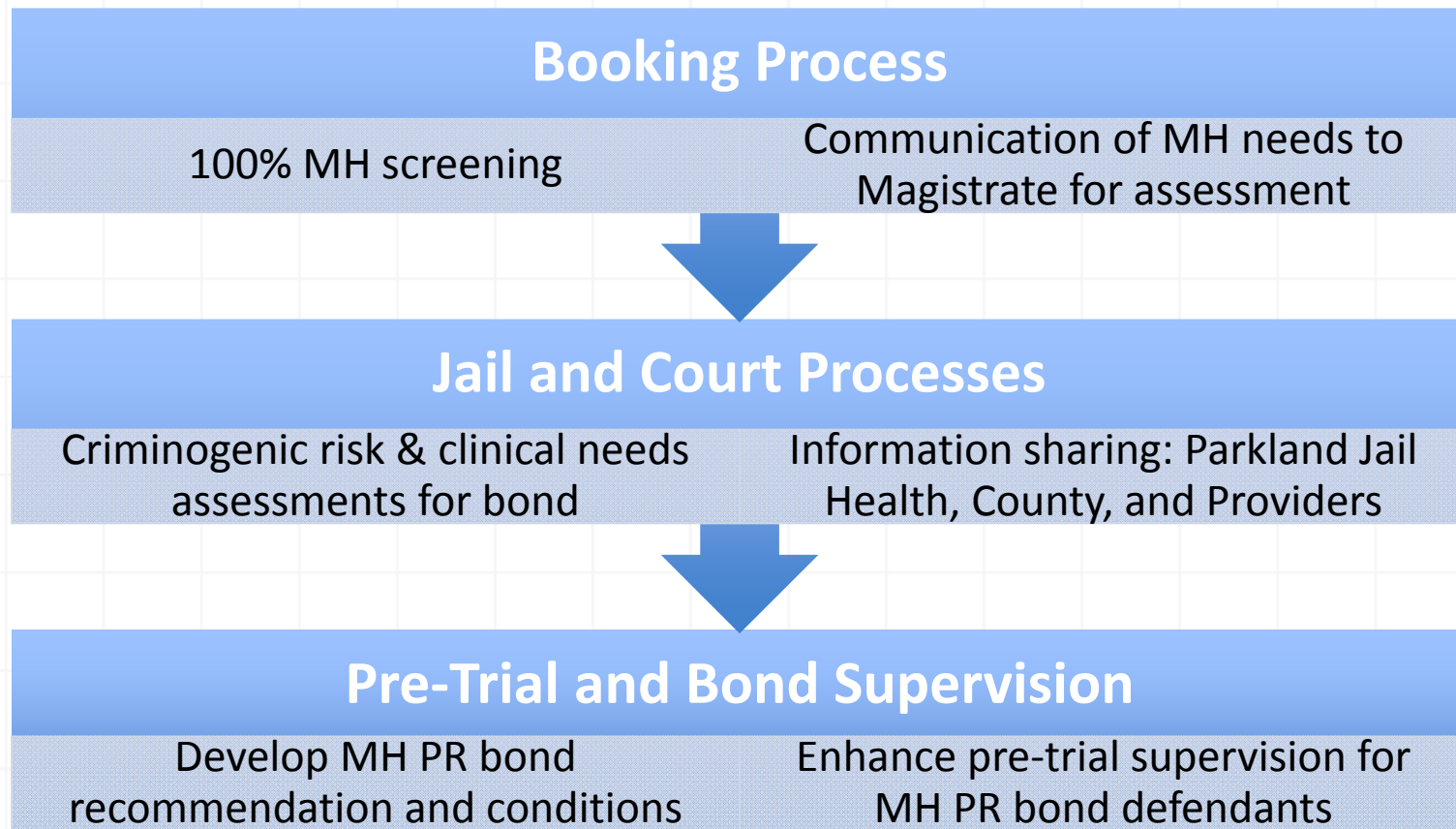
Point-in-Time Information Systems

- Increase care coordination for super-utilizers
- Increase coordination across all ED locations

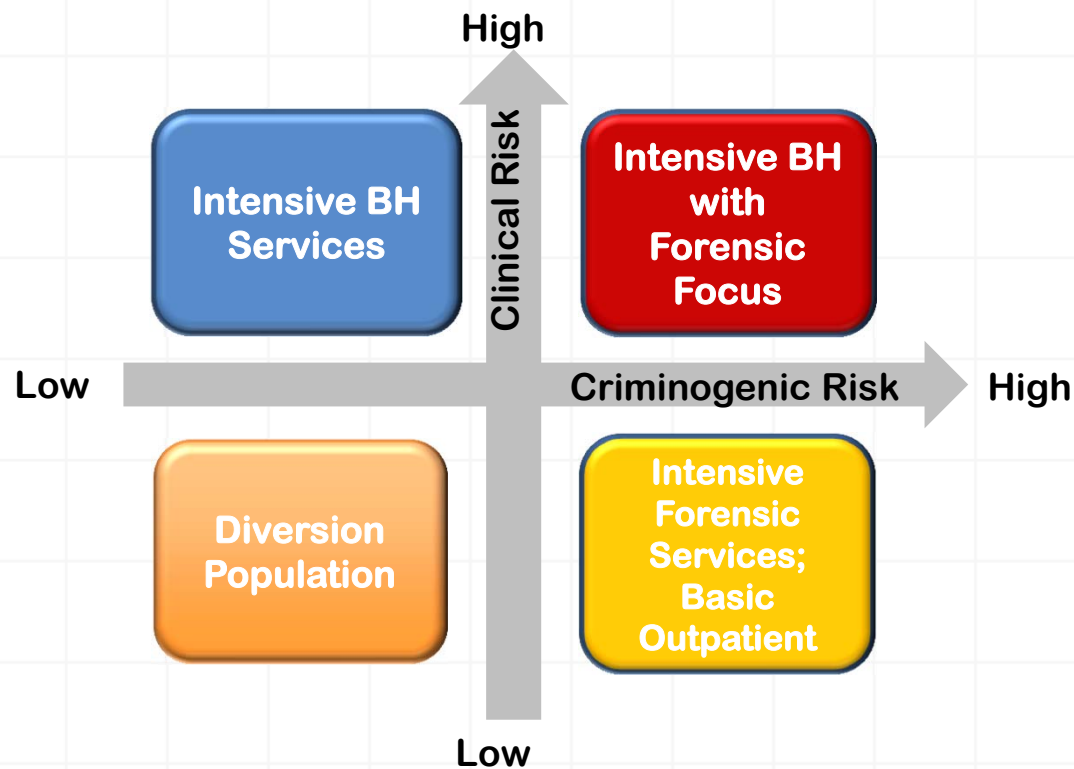
Increasing public safety by decreasing use of law enforcement for behavioral health calls and focusing on an improved medical response.

Initial Detention/Hearing/Jails/Courts (Intercepts 2-4)

Just under one-fifth of the funding within the criminal justice system to:



Risk / Needs / Responsivity Model



Intensive Community Support (Intercept 5)

Approximately one-third of the funds to build ongoing treatment and housing supports by:

Assertive Treatment

- Increase treatment slots from 725 to 2,350 slots (just over half of current need)
- Enhance capability to address severe substance use and criminogenic risk
- Stepwise growth: Begin by enhancing existing ACT, ACT-like, FACT-like teams
- Build additional teams as local (and hopefully state) funds become available
- Develop housing for all additional ACT / FACT capacity

Step-Down Levels of Care

- Increase slots by 750 to accommodate all people stepping down from assertive care
- Enhance capability to address severe substance use and criminogenic risk at all levels of care

First Episode Psychosis

- Build capacity to serve half of the estimated 400 people in Dallas County who first develop psychosis each year
- Leverage additional state, Medicaid, philanthropic, and private insurance funding

Housing Plan: Key Components

A contractor will be engaged to develop a detailed plan to be completed in first 90 days. Key components expected to include:

- Improve system coordination through a centralized function.
- Improve work with landlords: outreach, support, incentives.
- Improve housing search capacity.
- Explore and pursue master leasing strategies.
- Improve fidelity to Permanent Supported Housing model.
- Maximize city and county policy and regulatory authority.
- Improve and expand use of project-based vouchers.
- Expand commitment to project-based vouchers.
- Explore use of general obligation bonds, master leasing and other financing strategies in support of new PSH units.

Administration and Program Evaluation

Fifteen percent (15%) of funding for infrastructure to support and evaluate this transformation, including:

- 3.3% (matched 1:1 by MMHPI core funding) for MMHPI administration of the grant,
- 5% (plus a substantial in-kind match) for Dallas County administration of the transition process,
- 6.7% for technical assistance by the CSG Justice Center and national experts to support the transition, and
- Additional support from a national foundation to fund a rigorous evaluation of the project's challenges and successes, including its capacity to be taken to scale in Dallas County and across Texas.



WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE? Review in
June, Submit Proposal Mid-July, Decision in August

TEXAS STATE
— of —
MIND

THE MEADOWS MENTAL HEALTH POLICY INSTITUTE



The truth is: mental illness affects more people than you may think, and we need to talk about it. It's Okay to say..." okaytosay.org



April 2016

THE DALLAS COUNTY SMART JUSTICE PLANNING PROJECT: An Overview of Phase One System Assessment Findings

Problem

The toll of mental illness is staggering across the nation and in Texas. About 20 percent of people in local jails across the country are estimated to have a “recent history” of a mental health condition,¹ almost three-quarters of whom also have substance use disorders. Once incarcerated, people with mental illnesses tend to stay longer in jail and upon release are at a higher risk of returning to incarceration than those without these illnesses.²

Counties in Texas report that 20 to 25 percent of their average daily jail populations have a diagnosed mental illness.³ On any given day, between 12,000 and 16,000 people with mental illnesses are in jail in Texas, at a cost of over \$450 million dollars a year to incarcerate them.⁴ In Dallas County alone, estimated housing and booking costs for people with mental illnesses were approximately \$40 million in 2013. Medication and other treatment services provided to people with mental illnesses while incarcerated cost an additional \$7 million.⁵

National and State Momentum to Address This Problem

Whether in Dallas County, at the state level in Texas, or in counties across the United States, there is near universal agreement that counties and states need to work in partnership to effectively reduce the number of people with mental illnesses in jail. The Meadows Mental Health Policy Institute (MMHPI) is a nonprofit organization established in 2013 to provide nonpartisan policy research and development to improve mental health services in Texas. MMHPI analyzes and evaluates public policy through evidence-based research and data-driven assessment. Through its Smart Justice division, the Institute is

working with counties across Texas to devise strategies to reduce the number of people with mental illnesses in Texas jails.⁶

Nationally, The Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center, the American Psychiatric Association Foundation, and the National Association of Counties established the Stepping Up Initiative to work with state and local governments to reduce the number of people with mental illnesses in jail. In response to a national call to action issued in 2015, more than 250 counties, including Dallas County, have passed resolutions committing themselves to a series of steps to reduce the number of people with mental illnesses in jail.⁷ MMHPI has partnered with the CSG Justice Center and its Austin, TX-based research team to provide data analysis and expert guidance to Texas counties participating in its Smart Justice work.⁸

W.W. Caruth, Jr. Foundation Smart Justice Planning Grant

With support from the W.W. Caruth, Jr. Foundation at the Communities Foundation of Texas, in 2015, MMHPI launched a county-wide planning project to identify strategies to improve outcomes for people with mental illnesses within the Dallas County justice system. The goal of this planning effort was to develop a comprehensive plan to eventually eliminate the use of the county jail to house people with mental illnesses who do not otherwise need to be incarcerated by engaging local partners in a rapid and results-oriented planning process. Central to that process was data-driven planning to develop specific implementation strategies for transforming the Dallas criminal justice system to better identify, assess, and divert people with mental illness from the justice system. The project also included an evaluation of law enforcement responses to people with mental illnesses and the identification of gaps that need to be addressed in community-based mental health services to prevent

entry into the system. The primary objective of the project is to improve public safety by developing a comprehensive multi-year plan to reduce and eventually eliminate the use of the Dallas County Jail for treating people who primarily have psychiatric needs. The project has two phases: Phase One assembled facts to inform the plan. In Phase Two, project partners the CSG Justice Center, Dallas County, the Caruth Police Institute, Parkland Health & Hospital System (Parkland), and the Parkland Center for Clinical Innovation will work together with stakeholders from across the country to draft the plan.

The Caruth Smart Justice Planning Grant calls for pulling together key stakeholders to produce a business and sustainability plan based on the assessment findings. Dallas County commissioners, along with other key county leaders, including judges, the sheriff, the district attorney, and the public defender, as well as the leadership of Parkland Health & Hospital System, have made improved outcomes for people with mental illness in the county and in the justice system a top priority. On July 7, 2015, Dallas County Commissioners unanimously passed a resolution in support of the Stepping Up Initiative. County leadership committed to developing a plan, with measurable outcomes, to reduce the number of people with mental illnesses in jail and improve community-based treatment options. The Caruth Smart Justice Planning Grant has supported key Stepping Up activities, allowing Dallas to benefit from a complete justice system assessment.

Phase One: Methodology

The research team conducted an in-depth analysis of case-level criminal justice data of the more than 100,000 people booked into the Dallas County Jail between 2011 and 2014. These records were matched with the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system, which provides criminal history information (e.g., including information about prior arrests and sentencing) for people booked into jail.

Through this match, researchers calculated recidivism rates for people released from the jail.⁹ Researchers drew on this and other data that correlate with risk of rearrest (e.g., age at first arrest, current age, type of offense) to develop a “risk proxy” that estimated the risk of re-arrest that each person booked into the jail presented. This risk proxy made it possible to present like comparisons among different sub-populations.

The research team also matched those individuals booked into the county jail with the database maintained by NorthSTAR, which manages the publicly funded mental health and substance abuse services for people living in its service area. The data did not have specific mental health diagnoses or treatment information, making it possible only to “flag” people booked into jail who had a prior contact with the publicly funded behavioral health care system, but not differentiating them from people who had received services for substance abuse only. As a result, the findings below that draw on the

The Project Team

The project team is led by Dr. Andy Keller, MMHPI President and Chief Executive Officer, working with Project Manager, Brittany Lash. Criminal justice and mental health system expertise were provided B.J. Wagner, Director of Smart Justice, and Dr. Jacqueline Stephens, Director of System Transformation. Dr. Michele Guzmán, Senior Director of Evaluation, and Dr. Jim Zahniser, Director of Evaluation Design, led the evaluation team, which included Kendal Tolle, Evaluation Project Manager, and Jesse Sieger-Walls, Analyst and Consultant. The Caruth Police Institute, under the leadership of Executive Director Dr. Melinda Schlager, provided expertise in involving law enforcement agencies across the county as part of the MMHPI team. John Petrila, JD, provided critical guidance regarding cross-systems information sharing.

The research team is led by Dr. Tony Fabelo, CSG Justice Center Director of Research and Senior Fellow at MMHPI. The research team includes Jessica Tyler, Research Manager, and Dr. Becky Cohen, Senior Research Associate, from the CSG Justice Center’s Austin, TX office; and Lila Oshatz, LMSW-AP, Justice Transformational Services Facilitator.

The Dallas County team is led by Ron Stretcher, Director of the Dallas County Criminal Justice Department, working with Deputy Director Leah Gamble, Smart Justice Jail Diversion Project Manager Michael Laughlin, Pretrial Manager Duane Steele, and Jail Population Coordinator Etho Pugh.

NorthSTAR data do not describe these individuals as people with mental illnesses but instead as people with prior contact with the publicly funded behavioral health care system or people with the “NorthSTAR flag.”

In addition to the quantitative analyses described above, the project team conducted numerous in-person meetings over a six-month period. MMHPI conducted 58 focus groups with over 400 law enforcement officers from the county, representing all participating municipalities in the county, and

shifts (including day, night and overnight shifts), and met with mental health care providers, to determine system process and capacity gaps. The CSG Justice Center and MMHPI teams conducted justice system process reviews involving dozens of jail, judicial, and county officials to determine opportunities to improve the ability to screen, assess, and divert people with mental illnesses once they enter the justice system.

This report summarizes the results of the analyses conducted pursuant to Phase One of this project.

Phase One: Findings

I. Super-utilizers

A small subset of adults with behavioral health needs in Dallas are “super-utilizers” of mental health services; due to their extreme and inadequately managed treatment needs, they are repeatedly incarcerated and frequently use local emergency rooms, hospitals, homeless services, and other intensive supports.

- Based on a rigorous application of epidemiological estimates to the Dallas population and analysis of mental health and jail utilization data, more than 6,000 people in Dallas (nearly 4,000 of whom live in poverty) are “super-utilizers” of services.
- Approximately three out of four people released from the jail who have had prior contact with the publicly funded behavioral health care system who have also been assessed as being at a high risk of offending are reincarcerated in the jail within three years of their release.
- On a typical day at the Dallas County Jail, half of the people incarcerated who have had prior contact with the county’s publicly funded behavioral health care system have experienced four or more bookings in the jail during the preceding four years.

II. Demand for and availability of community-based and inpatient behavioral health care services

A. There is a large number of people with serious mental illnesses and/or substance use disorders in Dallas County, and many of these people live below the poverty level.

- Epidemiological data adjusted for Dallas County demographics suggest that there are approximately 155,000 people who have serious behavioral health needs living in Dallas, inclusive of people with severe cases of addiction and substance use. Most of these people also live in poverty.¹⁰
 - Among this group, there are more than 88,000 adults with serious mental illness (SMI) and an overlapping group of 81,000 people with substance use disorders who meet the state’s definition of the “priority population” eligible for substance use treatment services.¹¹
- B. Dallas has some critical service gaps in the community that should be addressed to improve services, particularly for people with serious mental illnesses.*
- There is community-based behavioral health care service capacity, but a number of gaps and barriers were identified, most notably, intensive community-based programs for “super-utilizers.” There is also insufficient mobile crisis support, gaps in the availability of various evidence-based programs, such as supported housing and employment services, and the cultural competence and geographic coverage of community-based programs are also insufficient.
 - Dallas County does have notable community-based programs, including several Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) teams and two intensive teams for people with SMI who are involved with the criminal justice system. Relative to the large numbers of “super-utilizers” who need ACT or Forensic ACT level of care, the availability of intensive programs is insufficient to

meet the need. Fewer than one in five “super-utilizers” with low to moderate forensic needs and fewer than one in ten “super-utilizers” with high forensic needs have access to adequately intensive supports. Permanent supported housing gaps compound this lack of treatment capacity.

- Specialty inpatient beds at state hospital facilities are at times in short supply compared with demand, but acute psychiatric inpatient beds are generally available. Inpatient stays are used only for brief stabilization, so when a number of stakeholders cited a “lack of beds” as a system criticism, they were primarily referring to a lack of longer-term, intensive treatment capacity and housing options post-discharge.
- People charged with a misdemeanor who were subsequently ordered to a state hospital for competency restoration waited in Dallas County Jail from 39 to 60 days (average of 45 days) before being transferred to the hospital. People charged with a felony waited between 50 and 87 (average of 64 days) before being transferred to the state hospital.

III. Contact with local law enforcement

A. A significant number of people with serious behavioral health needs come into contact with the justice system, straining law enforcement resources.

- Law enforcement officers are the primary first responders for people experiencing a mental health crisis and they are the primary providers of emergent detentions of people who are experiencing a mental health crisis.
- Texas is one of just a few states that do not empower physicians or other health care providers to emergently detain people who pose an imminent risk to themselves and others.
- From 2012 through 2015, the number of mental health calls for service (also known as “46 calls”) increased by 18 percent, from 10,319 to 12,141; those same calls with a request for an ambulance (a “46A call”) increased by 59 percent, from 2,176 to 3,452 during the same period.¹²
- The Dallas Police Department policies currently require that four officers and a supervisor respond to all 46 calls.

B. Law enforcement officers who attempt to connect people with mental illnesses to behavioral health care services report numerous challenges.

- The most common and significant concern that law enforcement officers raised was time spent driving someone with a mental illness to a treatment facility and the time spent waiting at the treatment facility (typically an emergency room) before the person is admitted for treatment.
- A second barrier was frustration with the treatment system, based on the perception that after law enforcement officers left someone in the care of the emergency room, those people were subsequently discharged to the community within hours or days, so that law enforcement found themselves responding to more calls involving the same individual.
- There are more than 20 municipal police departments spread across Dallas County. Law enforcement officers and treatment providers explained that many of these departments have policies and procedures for responding to people with mental illnesses that are distinct from the policies and procedures that police officers working for the City of Dallas use.
- Law enforcement officers expressed concern about the liability they incur when they respond to a mental health call for service and the officer is unable to connect that person to a treatment provider. Transporting that person to jail is perceived to be the option that creates the least liability for these officers.
- Law enforcement officers also described the need for more training and improved approaches to information sharing. For example, when dispatched on a mental health call for service, officers do not have access to the person’s call history during the call response.
- Mental health care providers also described an interest in receiving training on approaches to treatment that address criminogenic risk factors that contribute to the likelihood someone will reoffend. These providers were also apprehensive about sharing any information about a person’s prior involvement in the behavioral health care system because of confidentiality laws.

C. Law enforcement officers find it easier to take a person in need of acute psychiatric care to a municipal jail than to transport the person to a psychiatric facility.

- There are 25 detention sites spread across Dallas County that offer ready access to the jail. In contrast, there are only three hospitals designated as primary psychiatric diversion drop-off sites for law enforcement.
- Just one of the three psychiatric diversion drop-off sites is located in the southern section of Dallas County, and it serves youth only.

IV. Jail

A. The Dallas County Jail acts as the main treatment provider for people with mental illnesses who are involved with the criminal justice system.

- Parkland, which provides health care services to people booked into the Dallas County Jail, reported that more than 26,000 unduplicated people received psychiatric medications at the jail in 2015. In the same year, approximately 21 percent of the jail population—or 1,221 of the 5,685 people housed in the jail on any given day—received mental health treatment from Parkland.

- Approximately 25 percent of all people booked into jail in 2015 (16,986 of the 69,185 bookings) had prior contact with the behavioral health system managed by NorthSTAR.

B. Following their arrest, people who have had prior contact with the publicly funded behavioral health care system stay in jail longer than people who have not had contact with the system.

- Although the average monthly population in the Dallas County Jail was considerably lower in 2014 (6,086) than it was in 1994 (8,884), the number of people in jail awaiting trial nearly doubled, from 2,307 in 1994 to 4,182 in 2014. [See Figure 1]
- Of the large urban counties in Texas, Dallas has the highest rate of pretrial detention.
- People released from jail while still awaiting trial had a comparable risk of recidivism regardless of whether they had prior contact with the behavioral health care system. But it typically took longer for someone who had prior contact with the system to be released from jail than someone who had not had prior contact with the system. For example, 59 percent of people with no prior contact with the system were released from jail

Figure 1. Average Monthly Jail Population by Status, 1992–2014

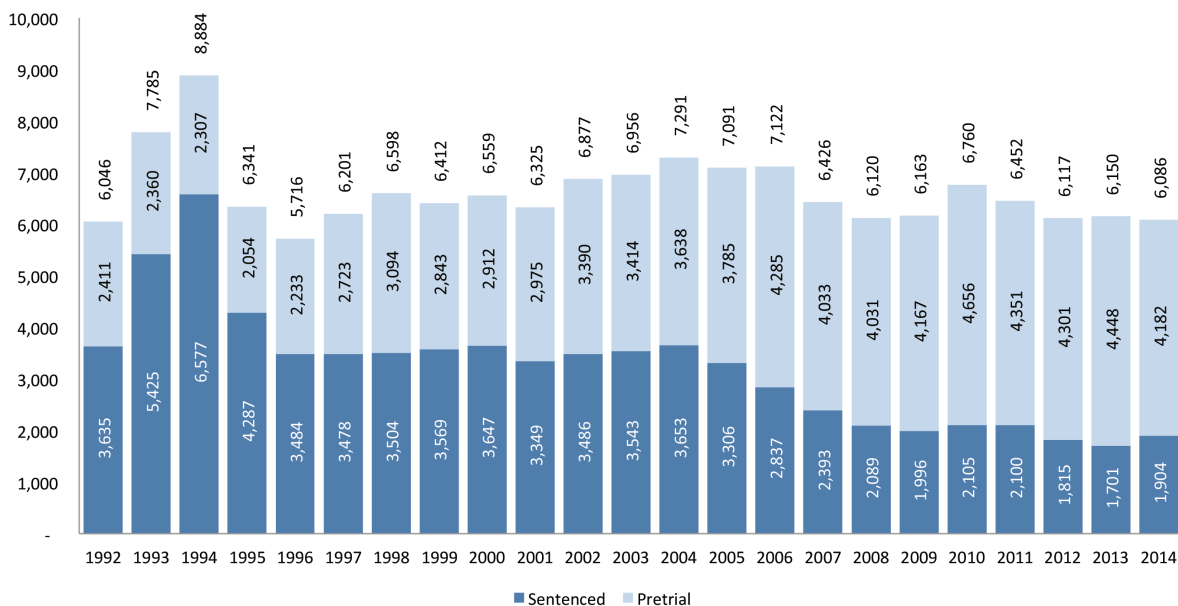
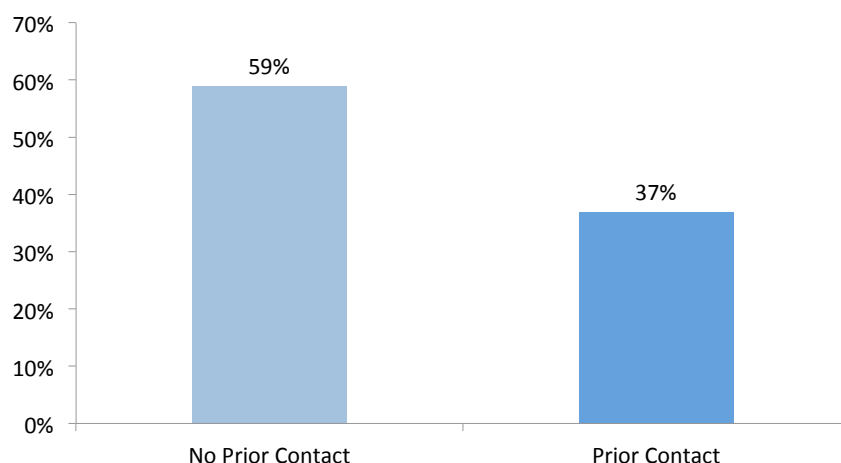


Figure 2. Percentage of Pretrial Releases within 24 hours, by
Contact with the Behavioral Health System



within 24 hours of being booked into jail, as opposed to 37 percent of people who had prior contact with the system; 21 percent of those with prior contact stayed in jail longer than a week compared to 13 percent without prior contact.¹³ [See Figure 2]

- State law enacted in 1993 requires that when someone booked into jail screens positive for mental illness, that person must also receive a mental health assessment. This law also requires the results of that assessment be presented in a timely way to the magistrate, who, upon determining that the person does not present a risk to public safety, should facilitate the release of that person from jail to community-based treatment. In Dallas County, however, as is the case in many other counties across the state, mental health assessment information collected at the jail by medical staff is generally not shared with the magistrate.

C. Dallas County does not have a method to supervise people with mental illnesses on pretrial release to monitor their compliance with treatment requirements.

- People with behavioral health needs released from the jail while awaiting trial are typically required to call in twice a month to confirm their compliance with conditions of their release. There is no process in place

to supervise these defendants in the community or to ensure their connection to treatment.

D. Recidivism rates for people released from jail who have had contact with the publicly funded behavioral health care system are considerably higher than people who have not had contact with this system.

- The three-year rearrest rate for people without prior contact with the behavioral health system was 43 percent, compared to 58 percent for those who had contact with the system.
- Among adults who were at low risk of reoffending, 11 percent who had not had a prior contact with the behavioral health care system were rearrested within one year of release, compared to 19 percent of those who did have prior contact with that system. [See Figure 3]
- Of people classified as medium risk of reoffending who had not had contact with the behavioral health care system, 23 percent were rearrested within one year of release, compared to 33 percent for who did have prior contact with that system; and of people classified as high risk of reoffending, 38 percent who had not had contact with the behavioral health care system were rearrested versus 50 percent who did have prior contact with that system.¹⁴ [See Figure 3]

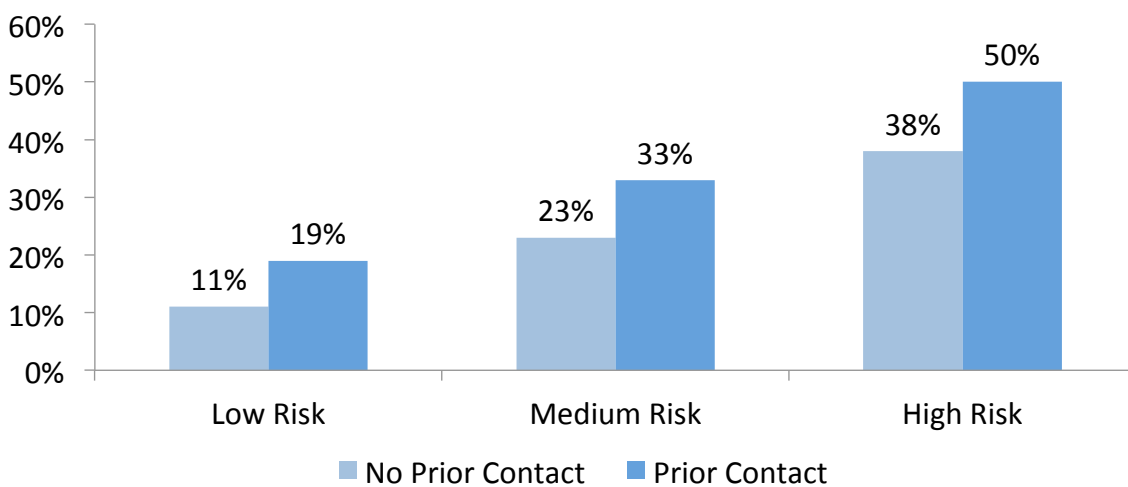
E. Dallas County leadership has taken steps to connect more people booked into jail to community-based treatment, but the impact of these efforts on recidivism has not yet been measured.

- Dallas County has taken various steps, including assigning dedicated prosecutors and defense attorneys, establishing specialty courts, using federal funds to improve linkages between the jail and community programs, and a launching a countywide reentry initiative.
- Dallas County has leveraged federal funds through the 1115 Medicaid Transformation waiver to establish the Crisis Services Project. This project utilizes innovative data systems and a network of service providers to: identify people with a history of receiving behavioral health services upon jail admission, provide clinical assessments, develop individual treatment plans, and coordinate release to the community with a warm hand-off to a community-based service provider. The Crisis Services Project also provides transitional housing, intensive community-based services,

and extended substance use treatment. The project served 5,529 defendants in FY2015.

- A key component of the Crisis Services Project is a Post Acute Transition Services program operated by Transicare. This transition program begins with the engagement of people with mental health needs while they are still in jail, facilitates connection with community-based treatment, and follows them until stable in the community. Numbers served are small, however, with Transicare serving 349 people in FY2015, including 62 people discharged from the state hospital system directly into the community (instead of returning to jail).
- Dallas has funded prosecutors in the District Attorney's office and defense attorneys and case managers in the Public Defender's office who are dedicated to defendants with behavioral health needs. There is not enough dedicated staff to serve this population, and improved processes are needed to identify defendants who require a specialized attorney and to involve those attorneys from the start of the case.

Figure 3. One-Year Rearrest Rate for Jail Releases, by Risk Proxy and Contact with the Behavioral Health System



Phase Two: Next Steps

The next steps of the W.W. Caruth, Jr. Smart Justice Planning Grant project are in progress. MMHPI is working in coordination with the Caruth Police Institute (CPI), Dallas Police Department's mental health response leadership team, the Dallas Fire-Rescue Department, and the North Texas Behavioral Health Authority and its providers to address the law enforcement findings and develop policy and training recommendations, integrated with current CPI and Dallas Police Department efforts to address officers' call times, public safety, core training, and ongoing policy development.

In addition, Dallas County leaders have established three work groups, each chaired by a judge and each assigned a staff lead to support and assist the judge. These workgroups are already designing improvements in screening, assessment, and pretrial supervision protocols that respond to findings resulting from the analyses described in this report.

MMHPI is also engaging community behavioral health care

providers through the North Texas Behavioral Health Authority to develop detailed implementation plans to address each gap that the analyses highlighted in this report as part of Phase Two of the planning grant. These plans include recommendations for increased intensive service capacity to serve "super-utilizers" and strategies to finance additional services to improve the diversion of people with behavioral health needs before they are arrested and connection to services after someone is released from jail.

By state mandate, the present public mental health managed care carve-out is to be replaced by a new model by January 1, 2017. The new model provides a unique opportunity to not only assist Dallas in the design of a more effective service-delivery system but also to provide the momentum to improve jail diversion efforts for people with mental illnesses.

A comprehensive system improvement plan should be ready for review by early summer of 2016. This action plan will incorporate input from key stakeholders and be presented to the W.W. Caruth, Jr. Foundation at the Communities Foundation of Texas for their review.

Endnotes

1. Lauren E. Glaze and Doris J. James, *Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Mental Health Problems of Prison and Jail Inmates* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, 2006). Accessed March 5, 2013, bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/mhbjpi.pdf. See more at: nami.org/Learn-More/Mental-Health-By-the-Numbers#srhash.alwE9l0D.dpuf.
2. "The Stepping Up Initiative: The Problem," The Council of State Governments Justice Center, accessed March 8, 2016, stepuptogether.org/the-problem.
3. *Analysis of Mental Health Services for Persons Released from Jail in 2013 and 2014* (Bexar County) (New York: The Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2015); *Quantitative Review of Jail Population Dynamics and Mental Health Population Trends* (Dallas) (New York: The Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2015).
4. The Meadows Mental Health Policy Institute and Texas Conference of Urban Counties, *Texas Mental Health Landscape* (Dallas, TX: Texas State of Mind, 2014). Accessed March 8, 2016, legis.state.tx.us/tlodocs/84R/handouts/C2102015031210301/c24567b7-a36c-4ab8-b8d4-70defc116a2a.PDF.
5. The Meadows Mental Health Policy Institute, "Texas Mental Health Index Project, Interim Report on County Data" (unpublished report, 2015).
6. Meadows Mental Health Policy Institute, "Focus: Smart Justice," accessed March 8, 2016, texasstateofmind.org/focus/smart-justice/.
7. "Stepping Up Initiative," The Council of State Governments Justice Center, accessed March 8, 2016, csjusticecenter.org/mental-health/county-improvement-project/stepping-up/.
8. "About the Justice Center," The Council of State Governments Justice Center, accessed March 8, 2016, csjusticecenter.org/about-jc/.
9. In calculating recidivism rates for this population, researchers used a uniform recidivism measure that has been used to study recidivism in Texas since the early 1990s and is presently used in the Uniform Five-County Recidivism Measure Project that the CSG Justice Center is leading in Texas.
10. C. Holzer, H. Nguyen, and J. Holzer, *Texas County-Level Estimates of the Prevalence of Severe Mental Health Need in 2012*, (Dallas, TX: Meadows Mental Health Policy Institute, 2015).
11. *Ibid.*
12. H. Cotner, Dallas Police Department, personal communication with author, January 14, 2016.
13. People released on personal recognizance or commercial bond who had prior contact with the behavioral health care system were at notably higher risk of recidivism than people without contact with that system. Council of State Government Justice Center, *Quantitative Review of Jail Population Dynamics and Mental Health Population Trends* (Dallas), November 23, 2015. Note that recidivism is calculated out of first jail releases for the year, which is the established methodology for the project.
14. *Quantitative Review of Jail Population Dynamics and Mental Health Population Trends* (Dallas) (New York: The Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2015). Note that recidivism is calculated out of first jail releases for the year, which is the established methodology for the project.



Stepping Up: A National Initiative to Reduce the Number of People with Mental Illnesses in Jails, which is sponsored by the National Association of Counties, the American Psychiatric Association Foundation, and The Council of State Governments Justice Center, calls on counties across the country to reduce the prevalence of people with mental illnesses being held in county jails.



W.W. CARUTH, JR.
FOUNDATION
at Communities Foundation of Texas

JUSTICE CENTER
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS



Caruth Smart Justice Implementation Plan

Review Draft Overview v2 – June 2016

A draft plan has been developed with Dallas County (including its three Caruth Work Groups), the Dallas Police Department (DPD), the City of Dallas Fire-Rescue Department, local providers, and the University of Texas Southwestern (UTSW) Medical School based on the Phase One findings, and we expect to have the plan fully vetted and refined with the other partners and the community as a whole by the end of June 2016.

This ambitious five-year plan seeks to leverage more than \$100 million in state, local, and federal governmental and private health system expenditures in order to move away from current practices that mire both law enforcement and individuals with mental illness in an inefficient and destructive cycle of repeat arrest, incarceration and ineffective expenditures. Through this effort, we intend to:

- Free up Dallas County law enforcement officers to focus more on public safety rather than emergency mental health service delivery,
- Reduce Dallas County's high rate of repeat offenses (recidivism), which is driven to a large extent by higher than average recidivism rates for people with mental illness, and
- Permanently shift more than \$40 million in annual spending to sustain a comprehensive array of evidence-based policies and practices.

The transformative potential of this project results from both collaborative planning and the unique timing of this proposed implementation. Because of the local mental health system's transition away from the NorthSTAR model, hundreds of millions of dollars will be spent differently in 2017. Active planning with NTBHA leadership has identified the potential to shift millions in annual spending away from crisis / emergency / jail costs into law enforcement diversion and assertive treatment, but only if new funds can build the assertive treatment infrastructure to break today's crisis cycle. Similarly, Dallas County is ready to implement more assertive pre-trial supervision supports for people with mental illness to ensure that they get care rather than cycle back to an emergency room or the jail, but momentum needs to be established to start the process before county funds can be freed to take the process to scale. Without this potential leverage, we could not envision accomplishing the range of changes encompassed in this plan, and without the leadership of Dallas County commissioners and NTBHA leaders committed to take change across the system, this plan would not exist.

If we achieve the outcomes set for this five-year implementation period, the plan will propel Dallas more than half of the way toward MMHPI's long-term goal of ending the use of Dallas County Jail as a psychiatric facility for people who do not have a forensic reason to be in the jail.

Achieving this assertive goal will not be easy, MMHPI plans to ask the W.W. Caruth Foundation for \$15 million over five years to accomplish it. We recognize that this is a very large request, and the plan is both scalable and something for which MMHPI is prepared to engage other donors to accomplish, but the major components of the \$15 million request (all of which are subject to revision during the plan finalization process in May and June) include current projections of:

- **Approximately one-third of the funds to build front-end diversion**, including:
 - Investment to leverage additional hospital system and county funds to develop **real-time information systems** to track emergency room, hospital, and law enforcement use by each person in Dallas County presenting with emergency psychiatric needs, and that can then link pre-identified super-utilizers in real time to enhanced clinical diversion resources;
 - Funding for integrated police-fire-behavioral **Rapid Response Teams** in each sector of the City of Dallas to reduce demands on law enforcement, leveraging additional city and county funds to sustain the teams; and
 - Development of **additional psychiatric drop-off locations and expanded hours at current locations** across the county (particularly in Southern Dallas County) to house the new treatment services noted below, leveraging current provider interest in relocating current sites that are less optimally located, as well as other (non-Caruth) philanthropic sources to develop these new facilities; we will also **develop better coordination across all of the emergency room and hospital providers** in Dallas through the Dallas-Fort Worth Hospital Council, including the Parkland Health & Hospital System, Green Oaks Hospital and the HCA system, Texas Health Resources, Baylor Scott & White, and the Methodist system.
- **Just under one-fifth of the funding within the criminal justice system** to improve identification of mental health needs, risk assessment, pre-trial supervision, coordination, and re-entry planning, leveraging additional county spending as Dallas County adds more pre-trial supervision capacity in years two through five to build on the foundation established by the grant funds.
- **Approximately one-third of the funds to build the ongoing treatment and housing supports sufficient to keep just over half (54%) of the highest utilizing people and half of all new cases of schizophrenia occurring in Dallas County in the best state-of-the-art treatment rather than jail**, including:
 - Core funds to serve as a catalyst for over 25 times more federal, state, and local funding to increase **assertive treatment** capacity for “super-utilizers” by 1,625 slots, from the current annual level of 725 cases (one-sixth of need) to 2,350 cases (54% of need) by the end of the five years;
 - Core funds to leverage additional federal, state, and local funding to provide **step-down care** for 750 more of these “super-utilizers” each year once they are able to receive care in less intensive outpatient settings;

- Core planning and implementation funding to leverage additional county, state, and federal housing funds to build **permanent supported housing** capacity for “super-utilizers” needing housing supports;
- Additional funds for **substance abuse services** given the high rates of substance use in the target population; and
- Core funds to leverage additional state, Medicaid, philanthropic, and private insurance funding to develop ongoing, state-of-the-art, **aggressive early intervention treatment for schizophrenia and other psychoses** that will enable half of the estimated 400 people in Dallas County who first develop schizophrenia and related psychoses each year to receive care in Dallas’s leading medical institutions, rather than languishing without adequate care until they come to the attention of law enforcement and emergency providers.
- **Fifteen percent (15%) of funding for infrastructure to support and evaluate this transformation, including:**
 - 3.3% (matched 1:1 by other funding) for **MMHPI administration of the grant**,
 - 5% (plus a substantial in-kind match) for **Dallas County administration of the transition process**,
 - 6.7% for **technical assistance by the CSG Justice Center and national experts** to support the transition, and
 - The ability to leverage **additional support from a national foundation to fund a rigorous evaluation** of the project’s success and its capacity to be taken to scale in Dallas County and across Texas.

Bond Forfeiture Judgment Report

Dallas County District Attorney's Office Bond Forfeiture Unit Statistical Reporting January Through May 2016					
For the Week Ended	Number OF Cases	Interest	Court Costs	Judgment	Judgment Total
January 8, 2016	168	\$2,335.33	\$48,485.00	\$29,017.43	\$79,837.76
January 15, 2016	12	\$675.05	\$4,620.00		\$5,295.05
January 29, 2016	47	\$1,962.37	\$15,557.00	\$17,783.00	\$35,302.37
January 2016 Total	227	\$4,972.75	\$68,662.00	\$46,800.43	\$120,435.18
For the Week Ended	Number OF Cases	Interest	Court Costs	Judgment	Judgment Total
February 8, 2016	104	\$1,732.47	\$30,640.00	\$40,973.30	\$73,345.77
February 15, 2016	16	\$1,442.57	\$6,160.00	\$10,350.00	\$17,952.57
February 22, 2016	18	\$1,044.99	\$6,970.00	\$32,000.00	\$40,014.99
February 29, 2016	17	\$1,035.38	\$6,595.00	\$1,500.00	\$9,130.38
February Total	155	\$5,255.41	\$50,365.00	\$84,823.30	\$140,443.71
For the Week Ended	Number of Cases	Interest	Court Costs	Judgment	Judgment Total
March 7, 2016	15	\$1,438.10	\$5,815.00	\$42,500.00	\$49,753.10
March 14, 2016	17	\$1,757.49	\$6,685.00	\$10,500.00	\$18,942.49
March 21, 2016	124	\$1,356.40	\$34,135.00	\$54,181.00	\$89,672.40
March 28, 2016	12	\$617.71	\$4,740.00	\$0.00	\$5,357.71
March Total	168	\$5,169.70	\$51,375.00	\$107,181.00	\$163,725.70
For the Week Ended	Number of Cases	Interest	Court Costs	Judgment	Judgment Total
April 4, 2016	16	\$2,078.84	\$6,220.00	\$32,000.00	\$40,298.84
April 11, 2016	18	\$491.51	\$6,665.00	\$12,000.00	\$19,156.51
April 18, 2016	134	\$2,000.64	\$40,991.00	\$35,186.00	\$78,177.64
April 25, 2016	14	\$205.02	\$5,360.00	\$2,870.00	\$8,435.02
April Total	182	\$4,776.01	\$59,236.00	\$82,056.00	\$146,068.01
For the Week Ended	Number of Cases	Interest	Court Costs	Judgment	Judgment Total
May 2, 2016	19	\$810.01	\$7,485.00	\$1,500.00	\$9,795.01
May 9, 2016	15	\$781.93	\$5,925.00	\$0.00	\$6,706.93
May 16, 2016	157	\$2,780.22	\$44,983.00	\$23,489.00	\$71,252.22
May 23, 2016	14	\$4,171.20	\$5,210.00	\$15,121.20	\$24,502.40
May 31, 2016	15	\$890.83	\$5,520.00		\$6,410.83
May Total	220	\$9,434.19	\$69,123.00	\$40,110.20	\$118,667.39
Grand Total for Period	952	\$29,608.06	\$298,761.00	\$360,970.93	\$ 689,339.99

New Misdemeanor Figures a/o - 06/01/16

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount
January	177	\$86,750.00	243	\$140,727.00	93	\$52,485.00	153	\$73,825.00	39	\$24,500.00
February	173	\$85,400.00	371	\$184,420.00	156	\$82,570.00	76	\$42,810.00	100	\$52,815.00
March	41	\$22,700.00	103	\$54,090.00	96	\$58,100.00	92	\$48,900.00	55	\$35,250.00
April	404	\$221,300.00	215	\$129,700.00	123	\$67,595.00	39	\$28,750.00	94	\$61,660.00
May	371	\$208,815.00	153	\$81,850.00	174	\$94,645.00	69	\$46,990.00	44	\$30,380.00
June	131	\$74,070.00	315	\$185,570.00	190	\$98,355.00	89	\$56,185.00	57	\$41,080.00
July	214	\$131,725.00	133	\$87,985.00	98	\$59,735.00	58	\$43,585.00	112	\$67,105.00
August	193	\$113,185.00	190	\$112,425.00	90	\$58,560.00	35	\$28,750.00	77	\$53,265.00
September	361	\$194,860.00	177	\$104,720.00	151	\$83,500.00	83	\$45,490.00	59	\$32,560.00
October	241	\$128,265.00	120	\$65,765.00	98	\$59,155.00	59	\$30,935.00	77	\$45,600.00
November	146	\$89,980.00	180	\$98,788.00	147	\$83,445.00	70	\$41,050.00	124	\$62,435.00
December	123	\$75,140.00	208	\$116,805.00	115	\$70,300.00	77	\$44,175.00	74	\$59,030.00
Total	2575	\$1,432,190.00	2408	\$1,362,845.00	1531	\$868,445.00	900	\$531,445.00	912	\$565,680.00

2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Grand Total	
Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount
85	\$50,570.00	54	\$28,527.00	64	\$38,927.00	37	\$28,254.00	48	\$39,378.00	993	\$563,943.00
29	\$24,000.00	81	\$40,929.00	65	\$42,407.00	66	\$50,938.00	50	\$52,000.00	1167	\$658,289.00
91	\$53,460.00	81	\$64,123.00	62	\$36,552.00	44	\$22,871.00	25	\$20,970.00	690	\$417,016.00
66	\$29,215.00	66	\$47,400.00	23	\$18,699.00	28	\$25,855.00	31	\$20,879.00	1089	\$651,053.00
44	\$40,750.00	58	\$35,687.00	15	\$13,500.00	31	\$24,770.00	34	\$33,775.00	993	\$611,162.00
48	\$39,680.00	58	\$27,069.00	42	\$25,640.00	44	\$25,664.00			974	\$573,313.00
64	\$43,898.00	27	\$31,500.00	104	\$70,414.00	44	\$37,356.00			854	\$573,303.00
99	\$52,345.00	50	\$23,245.00	53	\$46,184.00	1850	\$1,206,600.00			2637	\$1,694,559.00
67	\$53,662.00	60	\$45,440.00	37	\$24,929.00	105	\$97,302.00			1100	\$682,463.00
90	\$42,814.00	49	\$28,628.00	39	\$30,975.00	35	\$27,975.00			808	\$460,112.00
81	\$42,318.00	53	\$32,743.00	20	\$12,644.00	37	\$28,667.00			858	\$492,070.00
55	\$44,171.00	32	\$28,250.00	52	\$39,164.00	40	\$25,807.00			776	\$502,842.00
819	\$516,883.00	669	\$433,541.00	576	\$400,035.00	2361	\$1,602,059.00	188	\$167,002.00	12939	\$7,880,125.00

New Felony Figures a/o - 06/01/16

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount
January	11	\$49,238.00	21	\$82,550.00	3	\$8,000.00	15	\$36,841.00	5	\$7,500.00
February	12	\$24,000.00	13	\$43,350.00	8	\$15,250.00	6	\$12,000.00	2	\$30,000.00
March	31	\$55,184.00	16	\$28,150.00	4	\$8,000.00	7	\$10,800.00	2	\$5,000.00
April	19	\$64,647.00	4	\$10,500.00	7	\$12,300.00	9	\$21,800.00	2	\$3,900.00
May	33	\$100,010.00	19	\$39,700.00	9	\$36,800.00	2	\$3,000.00	1	\$1,500.00
June	16	\$59,678.00	10	\$17,800.00	5	\$10,800.00	1	\$1,500.00	12	\$39,759.00
July	22	\$39,700.00	15	\$38,100.00	3	\$4,000.00	6	\$8,800.00	4	\$7,000.00
August	3	\$9,000.00	14	\$28,600.00	19	\$42,900.00	4	\$7,000.00	6	\$382,340.00
September	4	\$75,000.00	8	\$19,700.00	15	\$30,600.00	4	\$10,955.00	1	\$50,000.00
October	8	\$19,250.00	9	\$24,750.00	9	\$43,500.00	3	\$8,000.00	43	\$58,769.00
November	50	\$106,153.00	4	\$11,000.00	8	\$11,650.00	3	\$14,000.00	11	\$9,861.00
December	26	\$80,000.00	9	\$15,100.00	5	\$14,000.00	8	\$12,457.00	1	\$10,000.00
Total	235	\$681,860.00	142	\$359,300.00	95	\$237,800.00	68	\$147,153.00	90	\$605,629.00

2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Grand Total	
Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount
2	\$11,500.00	20	\$69,048.00	11	\$88,791.00	11	\$16,188.00	28	\$24,035.00	127	\$393,691.00
2	\$6,500.00	4	\$15,500.00	9	\$43,960.00	6	\$25,650.00	16	\$42,890.40	78	\$259,100.40
2	\$3,000.00	8	\$112,722.00	12	\$15,763.00	4	\$3,610.00	9	\$50,230.00	95	\$292,459.00
8	\$38,500.00	12	\$26,298.00	5	\$203,250.00	12	\$14,325.00	12	\$10,740.00	90	\$406,260.00
4	\$20,387.00	14	\$16,601.00	7	\$116,250.00	4	\$3,695.00	11	\$7,610.00	104	\$345,553.00
12	\$28,356.00	15	\$62,796.00	7	\$16,391.00	14	\$67,377.00			92	\$304,457.00
3	\$10,000.00	15	\$58,666.00	11	\$49,482.00	18	\$16,230.00			97	\$231,978.00
13	\$43,031.00	5	\$12,000.00	8	\$8,935.00	150	\$369,625.00			222	\$903,431.00
8	\$39,500.00	6	\$42,548.00	15	\$13,158.00	15	\$37,500.00			76	\$318,961.00
12	\$58,887.00	5	\$33,500.00	3	\$25,797.00	3	\$5,500.00			95	\$277,953.00
15	\$50,596.00	11	\$32,094.00	8	\$31,969.00	5	\$27,500.00			115	\$294,823.00
7	\$40,002.00	5	\$7,000.00	5	\$8,000.00	12	\$33,654.00			78	\$220,213.00
88	\$350,259.00	120	\$488,773.00	101	\$621,746.00	254	\$620,854.00	76	\$135,505.40	1269	\$4,248,879.40

MAY DEWR

2016

	5/1	5/2	5/3	5/4	5/5	5/6	5/7	5/8	5/9	5/10	5/11	5/12	5/13	5/14	5/15	5/16	5/17	5/18	5/19	5/20	5/21	5/22	5/23	5/24	5/25	5/26	5/27	5/28	5/29	5/30	5/31	Avg
A Felony not filed	374	389	365	356	337	370	330	357	368	365	362	344	344	344	380	389	337	337	310	317	331	373	393	390	362	343	355	314	353	372	412	357
B Felony pend. Grand Jury	615	620	607	612	606	577	584	583	597	597	593	599	598	580	576	578	609	600	606	600	575	575	577	582	593	598	578	589	586	584	583	592
C Felony not incl. SJF	1,774	1773	1769	1780	1781	1782	1792	1795	1793	1790	1807	1794	1791	1815	1813	1815	1808	1824	1836	1827	1844	1847	1848	1842	1837	1843	1859	1859	1856	1856	1856	1816
D SJF pend dispo	379	378	382	374	379	385	387	385	386	387	379	381	378	388	386	387	375	364	379	380	364	364	364	361	368	372	377	364	366	366	369	376
E PV-Felony	262	269	267	266	277	278	263	265	268	258	273	279	283	272	274	281	280	274	264	258	249	256	262	254	259	254	263	253	262	271	276	267
F TDC over 10y/appeal	454	454	434	442	408	428	446	446	446	346	319	317	336	345	345	317	299	313	328	343	360	360	322	333	346	354	370	383	383	384	384	372
G Bench Warrants	40	40	40	40	35	35	35	35	35	35	27	30	33	38	38	38	37	38	44	45	47	47	46	46	46	48	51	51	50	50	49	41
H TDC<10yr/appeal	25	25	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	18	19	19	19	21	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	20
I Sentd. SJF	83	83	86	91	78	86	92	92	92	98	82	88	91	96	96	96	100	83	85	92	100	100	100	98	76	79	82	91	91	91	87	90
J SJF on appeal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K SJF serv in co jail	59	58	58	64	63	63	61	60	58	59	60	58	64	65	63	57	62	63	57	59	67	64	60	67	73	73	73	83	81	78	75	65
L Misd. not filed	255	257	224	210	213	205	196	222	238	206	214	207	225	213	243	253	220	241	215	220	219	246	268	224	231	224	222	215	234	276	297	230
M Misd. filed pend.	211	215	233	215	209	224	225	226	227	237	228	217	209	195	197	199	232	205	194	182	192	191	198	236	240	243	218	211	215	220	217	215
N Misd-PV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O Serv in jail (Cond of Prob)	59	58	61	62	61	66	73	65	60	61	61	58	59	61	56	55	59	60	61	61	58	54	53	56	60	61	68	67	61	58	57	60
P Serving Co time & fines	58	52	49	56	55	57	60	56	52	54	58	67	70	70	61	59	61	59	68	75	74	66	65	65	65	67	68	70	62	59	57	62
Q Serv fines/CT cost only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R Out of county/state	75	80	58	61	76	55	63	66	65	50	48	48	52	50	52	52	45	42	62	57	68	79	81	58	62	66	64	66	70	73	57	61
S Parole Violations	198	199	201	198	198	188	194	195	195	198	193	204	182	186	190	189	195	207	213	201	207	213	212	212	216	218	217	223	228	231	236	204
T SAFFP	135	132	134	136	132	138	143	143	143	146	141	135	139	145	145	145	148	139	145	148	156	156	156	159	162	159	160	162	162	162	161	147
U Special Programs	161	157	147	140	144	143	146	145	145	136	139	139	147	157	156	152	144	152	152	157	164	164	155	150	153	156	163	171	172	171	146	152
V Other- Incompetent	112	109	113	110	108	107	109	109	109	106	97	97	95	95	95	90	92	88	86	92	93	93	90	92	88	89	89	89	89	89	89	97
W US Marshall holds	26	26	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	27	25	25	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	24	24	23	23	23	23	23	24
X Contempt-in Jail	10	10	10	9	10	11	11	12	12	13	12	10	10	9	9	9	7	8	8	7	7	9	9	9	15	15	11	11	11	11	11	10
Y Contempt-Furlough	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Z PEACE Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AA TYC hold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BB Immigration hold	1	1	9	4	10	9	8	1	2	8	3	11	2	10	2	2	10	15	6	7	6	3	1	4	3	5	7	6	1	1	1	5
CC Class C Misd. only	15	13	30	27	33	27	23	17	9	34	30	26	32	25	8	22	27	35	30	34	21	19	9	25	18	28	42	32	20	13	17	24
DD Contract inmates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EE US Military hold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZZ Default	35	54	35	68	71	49	47	43	44	46	41	73	47	53	46	30	66	48	69	56	70	45	47	37	54	65	43	81	46	55	39	52
With Furlough added	5,716	5,752	5,658	5,668	5,631	5,629	5,634	5,665	5,690	5,576	5,511	5,526	5,529	5,554	5,573	5,557	5,554	5,537	5,560	5,560	5,616	5,668	5,658	5,642	5,670	5,703	5,722	5,733	5,741	5,813	5,818	5641
Jail Population-Actual	5,416	5,452	5,358	5,368	5,331	5,329	5,334	5,365	5,390	5,276	5,211	5,226	5,229	5,254	5,273	5,257	5,254	5,237	5,260	5,260	5,316	5,368	5,358	5,342	5,370	5,403	5,422	5,433	5,441	5,513	5,518	5341
INTAKES	116	181	216	219	250	182	157	128	204	241	205	239	210	158	118	187	234	214	229	229	189	147	191	243	225	250	200	165	129	160	213	194
RELEASES	97	170	264	277	217	219	127	92	199	313	275	221	241	124	104	187	240	231	220	206	124	116	209	236	221	191	232	133	98	92	200	190
VARIANCE	19	11	-48	-58	33	-37	30	36	5	-72	-70	18	-31	34	14	0	-6	-17	9	23	65	31	-18	7	4	59	-32	32	31	68	13	4.9355

ALS 36

Total Bookins

6,029

Total Releases

5,876

165,564.00

=

\$ 11,486,830

DEWR BUCKET MONTHLY AVERAGES

	Apr 14	May 14	Jun 14	Jul 14	Aug 14	Sep 14	Oct 14	Nov 14	Dec 14	Jan 15	Feb 15	Mar 15	Apr 15	May 15	Jun 15	Jul 15	Aug 15	Sep 15	Oct 15	Nov 15	Dec 15	Jan 16	Feb 16	Mar 16	Apr 16	May 16	Avgs
Felony not filed	265	273	259	244	245	245	303	330	340	321	270	270	302	281	284	333	348	329	306	301	334	335	314	292	358	357	303
Felony pend GJ	729	690	734	873	696	611	669	628	542	716	579	555	601	576	603	622	575	556	595	579	551	669	576	508	550	592	618
Fel.pend excl.SJF	2236	2294	2278	2257	2379	2428	2355	2355	2384	2355	2388	2368	2263	2233	2146	2092	2146	2151	2079	2024	2000	2005	2005	1965	1828	1816	2,184
State Jail Fel only	459	508	483	463	507	508	451	471	496	481	497	453	436	470	427	425	430	407	396	375	357	390	394	376	376	376	438
PV-Felony	355	363	358	359	311	357	324	330	302	277	282	311	302	299	268	274	280	276	249	234	230	264	269	251	255	267	292
TDC over 10yrs	475	435	441	462	426	414	410	439	472	482	483	515	527	475	469	483	474	468	507	446	397	337	468	501	420	372	453
Bench Warrants	58	61	59	58	48	43	46	45	50	52	43	41	51	49	46	57	47	43	44	45	43	43	42	43	42	41	47
TDC <10y/appeal	48	41	38	41	43	41	45	46	45	44	46	42	40	40	41	39	40	39	36	29	23	20	27	43	22	20	37
Sentenced SJF	123	128	136	123	123	158	115	106	98	107	129	97	92	94	106	118	104	86	88	115	136	111	103	106	83	90	110
Sentd SJF/appeal	5	3	2	2	2	2	4	6	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
SJF-Serv Co Jail	68	67	51	40	53	63	67	69	61	56	73	66	84	77	71	87	84	71	81	79	62	59	80	71	64	65	68
Misdnmr not filed	159	154	146	168	157	162	145	144	141	168	180	172	199	182	186	205	185	187	180	168	183	189	181	179	214	230	176
Misdnmr filed-pend	229	247	213	237	246	250	206	208	207	202	192	194	194	206	201	191	186	169	158	152	156	180	157	155	188	215	196
PV-Misdnmr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serv as Con of Prob.	70	70	64	67	70	61	68	75	69	61	73	68	73	72	77	73	74	72	64	64	55	49	58	61	62	60	66
Serv Co time/ fines	91	83	84	82	89	73	65	55	45	43	63	47	49	47	47	52	52	49	49	54	47	54	46	46	66	62	58
Serv fines/ fees only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out of Co/State	73	65	72	77	65	57	54	55	53	51	60	57	64	65	66	63	59	63	57	60	62	62	61	59	64	61	61
Parole Vio.	299	301	292	284	257	245	216	185	170	176	183	184	183	178	181	236	234	216	199	186	181	182	204	191	194	204	210
SAFPF	126	123	145	138	116	113	107	120	116	135	123	94	105	118	111	131	116	143	143	153	131	128	138	151	133	147	127
Sp.Pgrms	128	131	122	120	121	145	141	125	122	125	108	101	96	106	98	109	101	111	115	119	102	106	106	118	138	152	118
Incompetent	34	39	50	45	43	36	40	43	48	49	56	76	86	85	78	63	56	59	65	71	78	87	91	110	115	97	67
US Marshal	70	80	78	76	59	33	17	15	13	12	6	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	9	24	26	29	26	24	22
Cntmpt-in Jail	54	63	56	42	38	40	42	44	38	42	39	29	26	25	25	24	22	18	20	14	11	11	13	19	17	10	29
Furlough	351	350	350	349	350	349	348	348	348	348	347	329	307	306	306	305	304	304	303	302	302	302	301	301	301	300	322
PEACE Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TYC hold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immigration hold	11	10	9	8	8	11	11	8	6	5	6	7	7	9	8	8	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	6	5	6
Class C only	18	22	22	24	23	24	25	22	22	25	25	24	34	33	32	34	32	24	25	25	23	25	43	30	28	24	27
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Default	31	35	40	46	42	33	32	40	40	48	48	48	50	41	43	49	46	46	45	40	38	48	44	50	57	52	44
Furlough added	6565	6637	6582	6685	6518	6499	6308	6310	6233	6384	6303	6153	6175	6074	5924	6078	6002	5893	5811	5644	5511	5663	5793	5638	5607	5641	6,083
Jail Population Actual	6214	6287	6232	6336	6168	6150	5959	5963	5885	6036	5956	5824	5868	5768	5618	5772	5727	5590	5509	5342	5210	5382	5492	5337	5306	5341	5,762
INTAKES	220	208	195	208	201	198	196	196	167	192	184	193	212	153	195	205	197	190	184	168	168	138	210	187	201	194	190
RELEASES	217	210	192	210	202	205	198	198	173	184	194	192	212	97	194	207	196	193	190	173	173	107	210	197	195	190	188
VARIANCE	3	-2	3	2	-1	-8	2	2	6	-8	-16	1	0	56	1	-2	1	3	6	5	5	31	1	10	6	5	4

Dallas County Jail Population Bookins 3-year statistical summary

JAIL POPULATION monthly averages					
2014	Jail Pop AVG	2015	Jail Pop AVG	2016	Jail Pop AVG
Jan-14	6247	Jan-15	6036	Jan-16	5382
Feb-14	6250	Feb-15	5956	Feb-16	5492
Mar-14	6041	Mar-15	5824	Mar-16	5337
Apr-14	6214	Apr-15	5868	Apr-16	5306
May-14	6287	May-15	5768	May-16	5341
Jun-14	6232	Jun-15	5618		
Jul-14	6336	Jul-15	5772		
Aug-14	6168	Aug-15	5727		
Sep-14	6150	Sep-15	5590		
Oct-14	5959	Oct-15	5509		
Nov-14	5963	Nov-15	5342		
Dec-14	5885	Dec-15	5210		
	6144		5685		5372

BOOKINS monthly totals					
2014	Total bookins	2015	Total bookins	2016	Total bookins
Jan-14	6646	Jan-15	5939	Jan-16	5838
Feb-14	6115	Feb-15	5165	Feb-16	6086
Mar-14	6263	Mar-15	5978	Mar-16	5788
Apr-14	6590	Apr-15	6350	Apr-16	6036
May-14	6462	May-15	5900	May-16	6029
Jun-14	5837	Jun-15	5848		
Jul-14	6453	Jul-15	6357		
Aug-14	6229	Aug-15	6103		
Sep-14	5936	Sep-15	5694		
Oct-14	6072	Oct-15	5712		
Nov-14	5431	Nov-15	5042		
Dec-14	5168	Dec-15	5090		
	6100		5765		5955
	73,202		69,178		29,777

Jail Competency Stats 2016

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Active													
New Evals - Incompetent	46	64	64	45	67								286
Waiting for the hospital - End of month	72	86	89	93	78	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	
Less than 30 days	22	45	37	41	37								
30 to 60 days	31	15	31	27	14								
Greater than 60 days	19	26	21	25	27								
Returned to jail from the hospital	12	21	22	16	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94
Felony	10	18	18	13	21								
Average length of stay (days)	359	119	101	125	114								
Misdemeanor	2	3	4	3	2								
Average length of stay (days)	80	89	58	68	34								
Previous return legal case pending	21	23	23	24	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113
30 to 60 days	4	4	8	8	8								
61 to 120 days	5	7	5	8	8								
121 to 180 days	6	5	5	3	2								
181 days or longer	6	7	5	5	4								
Closed													
New Evals - Competent	31	45	42	34	53								205
Admitted to the state hospital	24	30	26	38	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176
Felony -- Maximum Secure Facility	3	9	5	7	8								
Average wait (days)	52	140	168	181*	152								
Felony -- Non-Maximum Secure Facility	11	14	10	13	32								
Average wait (days)	80	62	61	70	48								
Misdemeanor	10	7	11	18	18								
Average wait (days)	71	59	56	63	40								
Hospital Return Legal Case Resolved	7	8	17	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
Felony	7	7	14	9	9								
Average length of stay (days)	52	98	72	38	84								
Misdemeanor	0	1	3	5	1								
Average length of stay (days)	0	6	8	7	14								
Case dismissed at the hospital	5	5	5	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Felony	0	0	0	1	1								
Misdemeanor	5	5	5	5	8								

Dallas County Department of Criminal Justice/Jail Diversion
Alternative Sentencing Program (ASP) and Bond/Electronic Monitoring Program
Statistical Summary Report

MAY 2016

CASELOAD INFORMATION

	05/16 ASP	05/16 Bond	05/16 Ch. Sup	05/16 TOTAL	ASP TOTAL	Bond TOTAL	Ch. Sup TOTAL	Total 9-01-09 - 05-31-16
Beginning Client Count	7	96	0	103	3	3	9(5/13)	15
Total Clients That Started The Program	17	22	0	39	1,585	1,131	89	2,805
Total Cases Closed	16	24	0	40	1,580	1,040	98	2,718
Closed Successfully	15	12	0	27	1,548	664	74	2,286
Closed Unsuccessfully	1	12	0	13	32	376	24	432
Total Clients at End of Month	8	94	0	102				

PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION FOR CLOSED CASES

	ASP	Bond	Ch. Sup	TOTAL	ASP	Bond	Ch. Sup	TOTAL
Full House Arrest	0	6	0	6	194	84	14	292
House Arrest w/work/school release	16	0	0	16	1,339	0	1	1,340
GPS w/work/school release	0	18	0	18	47	956	83	1,086
MEMS-Alcohol Monitor	10	1	0	11	606	57	0	663

CASELOAD NON-COMPLIANCE INFORMATION

	ASP	Bond	Ch. Sup	TOTAL	ASP	Bond	Ch. Sup	TOTAL
Violation Reports Submitted	0	32	0	32	75	1,310	46	1,431
Unsuccessful Removal from Program	1	12	0	13	32	376	24	432
Failed to Start Program/Warrant Issued	0	0	0	0	12	17	1	30
Interviewed but Rejected for Program	0	0	0	0	3	33	2	38
New Offenses Committed while in Program	0	1	0	1	4	28	5	37

CASELOAD ACTIVITIES

	05/16	TOTAL
Orientation Interviews Conducted	39	2,851
Computer Checks for Warrants & New Offenses	98	4,659
Telephone Contacts with Clients	759	39,926
Telephone Contacts with Non Clients	146	11,569
In Person Contacts with Clients-Office & Field	455	27,093
In Person Contacts with Non Clients-Office and Field	61	4,385

DALLAS COUNTY FUNDS SAVED

	05/16	Total 9-01-09 - 05-31-16
ELM Days Served/Jail Bed Days Saved	3,277	187,086
Cost of Jail Bed Per Day	\$ 69.38	SEE ADDENDUM
TOTAL JAIL BED EXPENSES SAVED	\$227,358.26	\$ 11,287,301.83

ASP/BOND ELM
Jail Bed Cost Savings Addendum

Time Period	Cost per Day	Days	Total Cost Saved
9/09	\$55.60	393	\$ 21,850.80
10/09 to 9/10	\$48.49	7,589	\$ 367,990.61
10/10 to 09/11	\$57.49	16,277	\$ 934,212.50
10/11 to 09/12	\$53.13	23,536	\$ 1,250,467.68
10/12 to 09/13	\$56.29	30,368	\$ 1,709,414.72
10/13 to 9/14	\$62.46	41,130	\$ 2,568,979.80
10/14 to 9/15	\$63.11	40,706	\$ 2,568,955.66
10/15 to 5/16	\$69.38	27,087	\$ 1,865,420.06
		Total Days: 187,086	\$11,287,301.83

Time Period	ASP	Bond	Total clients served during month	Total jail bed days saved	County pay clients	Clients who paid something	Clients that didn't pay (not county paid)	Fees collected by Sentinel
10/15	43	115	158	3,613	37	103	18	\$22,207.40
11/15	35	113	148	3,407	25	108	15	\$29,962.00
12/15	25	121	146	3,594	31	98	17	\$30,779.10
1/16	26	120	146	3,491	30	103	13	\$28,830.58
2/16	24	122	146	3,272	27	104	15	\$26,118.00
3/16	26	118	144	3,308	29	103	12	\$27,815.50
4/16	23	112	135	3,125	24	99	12	\$23,607.55
5/16	24	118	142	3,277	25	103	14	\$24,861.00

PRETRIAL RELEASE SERVICES MONTHLY REPORT

	JUN 15	JUL 15	Aug 15	SEPT 15	OCT 15	NOV 15	DEC 15	JAN 16	FEB 16	MAR 16	APR 16	MAY 16	12mo AVG
AVG BOOKINS per day	195	205	252	190	184	168	164	188	210	187	201	194	195
Interviews	290	287	283	276	237	217	212	205	248	233	258	254	250
Cr. History reviewed	412	483	517	599	450	370	512	440	567	572	455	550	494
Bonds written	188	216	161	160	158	139	122	126	142	145	172	151	157
AVG BONDS per day	8.6	9.8	7.7	7.3	7	7.3	6.1	6.3	6.8	6.3	8.2	7.2	7.38
Bonds (collected)	143	163	131	127	116	102	96	103	108	115	132	120	121
Bonds (waived)	45	53	30	33	42	37	26	23	34	30	40	31	35
Bonds TOTAL	188	216	161	160	158	139	122	126	142	145	172	151	157
FEES (collected)	\$5,090	\$5,450	\$4,125	\$4,455	\$4,180	\$3,315	\$2,900	\$3,740	\$4,025	\$4,135	\$4,545	\$3,770	\$4,144
FEES (waived)	\$1,565	\$2,415	\$1,190	\$1,205	\$1,260	\$1,585	\$945	\$885	\$985	\$1,005	\$1,645	\$895	\$1,298
FEES TOTAL	\$6,655	\$7,865	\$5,315	\$5,660	\$5,440	\$4,900	\$3,845	\$4,625	\$5,010	\$5,140	\$6,190	\$4,665	\$5,443

AVERAGES - LATEST HISTORICAL STATISTICAL DATA	
	BKIN AVG
2008 AVERAGE	271
2009 AVERAGE	264
2010 AVERAGE	257
2011 AVERAGE	238
2012 AVERAGE	231
2013 AVERAGE	222
2014 AVERAGE	204
2015 AVERAGE	195
Jan-16	188
Feb-16	210
Mar-16	187
Apr-16	201
May-16	194
2016 AVERAGE	196

PRETRIAL RELEASE SERVICES ~ YEARLY AVERAGES			
	PTR Bond	Jail Pop	Bkin Avg
2007	14	6288	249
2008	13	6125	271
2009	11	6165	264
2010	10	6818	257
2011	9	6430	238
2012	9	6310	231
2013	11	6015	222
2014	10	6144	204
2015	9	5685	195

Jail Competency Stats 2016

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Active													
New Evals - Incompetent	46	64	64	45	67								286
Waiting for the hospital - End of month	72	86	89	93	78	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	
Less than 30 days	22	45	37	41	37								
30 to 60 days	31	15	31	27	14								
Greater than 60 days	19	26	21	25	27								
Returned to jail from the hospital	12	21	22	16	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94
Felony	10	18	18	13	21								
Average length of stay (days)	359	119	101	125	114								
Misdemeanor	2	3	4	3	2								
Average length of stay (days)	80	89	58	68	34								
Previous return legal case pending	21	23	23	24	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113
30 to 60 days	4	4	8	8	8								
61 to 120 days	5	7	5	8	8								
121 to 180 days	6	5	5	3	2								
181 days or longer	6	7	5	5	4								
Closed													
New Evals - Competent	31	45	42	34	53								205
Admitted to the state hospital	24	30	26	38	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176
Felony -- Maximum Secure Facility	3	9	5	7	8								
Average wait (days)	52	140	168	181*	152								
Felony -- Non-Maximum Secure Facility	11	14	10	13	32								
Average wait (days)	80	62	61	70	48								
Misdemeanor	10	7	11	18	18								
Average wait (days)	71	59	56	63	40								
Hospital Return Legal Case Resolved	7	8	17	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
Felony	7	7	14	9	9								
Average length of stay (days)	52	98	72	38	84								
Misdemeanor	0	1	3	5	1								
Average length of stay (days)	0	6	8	7	14								
Case dismissed at the hospital	5	5	5	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Felony	0	0	0	1	1								
Misdemeanor	5	5	5	5	8								



Dallas County

Department of Criminal Justice

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 1, 2016
To: Commissioners Court
From: Ron Stretcher, Director of Criminal Justice
Re: FY 2016 Justice Assistance Grant

BACKGROUND

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) is the primary vehicle for providing federal criminal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. JAG funds can be used for a wide range of activities to improve the criminal justice system. JAG funds are allocated to local jurisdictions based on a formula that includes reported crime statistics. The JAG program also includes a provision for "disparate" allocations, where cities receive a much larger allocation than a county, although the county is responsible for the costs of prosecution and incarceration for the cities. That is the case in Dallas County. The JAG program allows the county and cities with disparate allocations to enter into an agreement to transfer a portion of the funding to the county. Historically, in Dallas County, jurisdictions receiving JAG funding transfer 30% of their allocation to Dallas County. The purpose of this briefing is to request Commissioners Court approval of the funds sharing agreement and acceptance of Dallas County's disparate allocation of \$254,304.31 for the FY 2016 JAG program.

OPERATIONAL IMPACT

For the past several years, most of the JAG funding (and the prior LLEBG program) has been allocated to support various criminal justice information system initiatives. Projects have included the purchase of computers for the District Attorney's office, development of the Adult Information System (AIS), deployment of the Dallas County Incident Module (DCIM), and development of the regional Juvenile Information System (JIS) and Juvenile Case Management System (JCMS/Techshare). Dallas County's recent JAG funding is as follows:

- FY 2011 \$393,168.20
- FY 2012 \$288,535.66
- FY 2013 \$260,194.56
- FY 2014 \$265,432.79
- FY 2015 \$232,945.47

Dallas County funds two staff positions from JAG funds. The Criminal Justice Advisory Board (CJAB) Program Manager was created in 2009 with full funding from JAG. This person is assigned to the criminal justice department. In 2011, Commissioners Court approved creating a Dallas County Incident Module (DCIM) system administrator position funded from JAG. The DCIM system administrator is assigned to the Sheriff's Department.

It is recommended that both of these positions continue to be funded from Dallas County's FY 2016 JAG allocation. The remaining funds will be used to support technology improvements, system upgrades and consultation fees for criminal justice studies. In 2007 Dallas County began purchasing video equipment with the assistance of a grant from the Texas Indigent Defense Commission (TIDC). As Dallas County expands the video capabilities within the County and its affiliate agencies, additional and upgraded equipment will be needed. There is also a need for technology software and hardware improvements and upgrades throughout the criminal justice system that will ensure that Dallas County is operating effectively and efficiently.

LEGAL IMPACT

The City of Dallas is the lead agency for the JAG and is responsible for preparing the application and a "Funds Sharing and Fiscal Agency Agreement" among all participating agencies. City of Dallas staff is preparing the application and agreement for submission by the June 30, 2016 deadline. Attached is the Funds Sharing and Fiscal Agency Agreement Draft for the FY 2016 JAG program.

The "Funds Sharing and Fiscal Agency Agreement" is being reviewed by the Civil Division of the District Attorney's office for approval. The application will be provided to the Court once it is completed by the City of Dallas.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

Dallas County jurisdictions received a total FY 2015 allocation of \$834,930.00, a 12.2% decrease from FY 2014's allocation of \$951,372.00. However, the total FY 2016 allocation of \$911,485.00 is a 9.17% increase from FY 2015. The City of Dallas retains 7% of the funding for administrative costs. Dallas County's net allocation for FY 2016 is \$254,304.31. It is recommended that FY 2016 JAG funding be allocated as follows:

STRATEGIC PLAN COMPLIANCE

The allocation of FY 2016 JAG funds to Dallas County is consistent with the following vision and strategy: Vision 3: Dallas County is Safe, Secured and Prepared; Strategy 3.4: Maximize Effectiveness of Dallas County Criminal Justice Resources.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Commissioners Court of Dallas County approve Dallas County's participation in the 2016 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) and authorizes the City of Dallas to submit an application on behalf of Dallas County. It is also recommended that the Commissioners Court of Dallas County authorize the County Judge to sign the "Funds Sharing and Fiscal Agency Agreement" upon review and approval by the Civil Division of the District Attorney's office and all other documents related to the application and award of the FY 2016 JAG program.

Recommended by:

Ron Stretcher, Director of Criminal Justice