



Dallas County Criminal Justice Advisory Board

Meeting Agenda

September 18, 2017

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**— Ellyce Lindberg Co-Chair, CJAB
 - Chief Paul Stokes
- III. Minutes Review/Approval***— Ellyce Lindberg Co-Chair, CJAB
- IV. Presentation**
 - **Cultural Fragmentation as a Barrier to Interagency Collaboration: A Qualitative Examination of Texas law Enforcement Officers' Perception**—Dr. Galia Cohen, University of Texas at Dallas
 - **Parkland Blood Draw Policy**—Patrick Jones, Parkland Health & Hospital System
 - **Senate Bill 4 Update**—Judge Russell Roden
- V. Committee Project Updates**
 - **Bail Bond Committee** –Jeff Segura
 - **Fair Defense Committee** – Lynn Richardson
 - **Jail Population/Pre-Trial Diversion** – Etho Pugh
 - **Justice of the Peace** - Judge Steve Seider
 - **Juvenile Justice** – Rudy Acosta
 - **Law Enforcement/Jurisprudence** – Chief Jim Spivey, Ellyce Lindberg
 - **Research**—Dr. Jon Maskaly
 - **Reentry Committee** – Christina Crain
- VI. Program Update**
 - **SAMHSA Drug Court Expansion**—Laura Edmonds
 - **Caruth Smart Justice**—Mike Laughlin
 - **Local Data Advisory Board**—Jeff Segura
 - **Cite and Release**—Gordon Hikel and Ryan Brown
- VII. Public Comments**
- VIII. Announcements**

IX. Next Meeting Schedule

- December 18, 2017- Room Changed to health and Human Service Bldg Rm 222

X. Adjournment



**Dallas County Criminal Justice Advisory Board
General Membership Minutes for Monday, June 19, 2017**

Welcome & Introductions, Commissioner Dr. Garcia, called the meeting to order at 2:30 PM. Customary introductions were made by all in attendance.

Membership & Infrastructure:

There were no changes to membership or infrastructure at this time.

Meeting Minutes:

The minutes from the CJAB General Membership meeting held on March 20, 2017, were made a part of the packet. There was a motion made to accept the minutes as printed. The motion was seconded and approved.

Presentations:

Taking Aim at Family Violence: Findings on the Dallas County Gun Surrender Program From the Southern Methodist University—Judge Roberto Canas, Professor Natalie Nanasi, Rachel Elkin, Laura Choi, and Monica Harasim

Commissioner Dr. Garcia introduced Judge Roberto Canas, Professor Natalie Nanasi, Rachel Elkin, Laura Choi, and Monica Harasim, and gave a brief biography.

Judge Canas gave some background on the study. Judge Canas stated for domestic violence offenders there are different state and federal laws that come into play. For example federal law says that a person convicted of a misdemeanor domestic violence offense may never possess a firearm but Texas law says it is prohibited for five years. One problem that arose for these case is that they were never sure if the firearm was ever turned in. Two years ago in response to several high profile cases many chiefs came together to solve this problem. Eventually the Sheriff agreed to confiscate the weapons and store them. So far over two years over sixty firearms have been confiscated; however they had initially estimated that they would take in over 800 guns a year.

Professor Nanasi stated the goal was to take a look at the gun surrender program and assess the strengths and see where improvements needed to be

made. The study was completed over a years' time and worked with Judge Canas and other stake holders (they are listed in the report).

The next presenter Rachel Elkin initially looked for similar programs on a national level. They looked at three different programs. The first was a program in El Paso TX, which was developed in 2005 and began in 2007. El Paso was used as model for this study because it was in Texas and would fall under the same gun laws. However, El Paso was also seen as a cautionary tale because it is no longer in operation because it was being used by only one judge who is no longer on the bench.

The second program reviewed was in Los Angeles, California and begun in 2013. This program is still in operation and has stipulated that the offender must surrender their gun within 24 hours and show proof to the judge within 48 hours. Failure to comply could result in another hearing resulting in revocation of bail and contempt of court charges. Ms. Elkin stated because California has different gun laws it was not a great comparison but their swift action is something that could be emulated.

The third program looked at was in Multnomah County (Portland), Oregon. This program has gun laws similar to Texas. This program is a collaborative effort between law enforcement, the judiciary, and prosecutors. This program stresses prompt surrender and consistent penalties against offenders. This program also has an Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the agencies to ensure consistency and longevity. Using this MOU a sample one was drawn up that could be used in Dallas County.

Monica Harasim then presented the successful and unsuccessful aspects of the program in Dallas County. The successes of the program include; in 2 years all guns but one that were ordered to surrender were surrendered properly. Second more judges are asking about the program and more prosecutors are working with protective order victims to see if their abuser owns firearms. Another positive factor is more victim advocates are actively asking about the program.

There have been some gaps or problems with the pilot program. There is nothing in writing or an MOU about the program in Dallas County. There is also uneven participation in the program because only a few judges are using the program and some police agencies are not using it. This could lead to the program failing in a similar fashion to the El Paso TX, program. There is also no policy and procedures in place to address non-compliant offenders and judges have no mandate to use the program.

Laura Choi discussed the recommendations for Dallas County. First would be a MOU between the different agencies within Dallas County to expand the program. This would provide structure and hold agencies accountable. The second recommendation would be stronger collaboration between stake holders. This could expand the program and have the offender turn over the weapon in

quicker fashion similar to Los Angeles. The third recommendation is for the judges in Dallas County to have training regarding this program. Judge Canas has already crafted a "bench card" which is in the report which would provide judges with questions they could ask the offenders and how to funnel offenders into the program. The training should also include information about the relationship between violent offenders and gun ownership.

The final recommendation is to create an office which would oversee this program which would include a full time administrator. This would increase public awareness and an increase in accountability. This could also provide a better level of communication between agencies and help with collaboration.

Ms. Choi also stated that funding would also be necessary because the grant funding would be running out in August 2017.

Judge Canas was asked what happens to the firearms when they are surrendered to the Sheriff's Office. Judge Canas stated that they could receive them back if the case is dismissed and will be destroyed if they are no longer allowed to own firearms again.

Ryan Brown suggested that this may eventually fall into the purview of the Pretrial department, which could be discussed at intake. This would also avoid creating a new unit.

Commissioner Garcia asked if Judge Canas could get an MOU draft ready and possibly discussed during a Juris Prudence meeting.

Committee Project Updates:

Bail Bond:

Jeff Segura gave the update. The Bond Forfeiture Judgment Report reflected judgment totals from January 2017 through May 2017 of \$1,043,024.88 for 892 cases. The Account 62 reports reflected total bond forfeiture collected by the felony courts in May 2017 was \$35,633.95. For the same reporting period, the misdemeanor courts collected \$26,500.00.

Fair Defense Committee:

Lynn Richardson stated that many of the initiatives in the Public Defender's (PD's) office are coming along and they are working with the Criminal Justice Department and District Attorneys. She further stated that they are looking at 24 hour magistration and making sure all defendants are represented when this comes about, which will help low level nonviolent offenders with little financial means to be released. Ms. Richardson stated they are looking at the program in Harris County as an example and working with their Chief Public Defender. Ms. Richardson stated that the PD's office continues to work on indigent screening.

Gordon Hikel stated he has spoken with Javed Syed and Judge Birmingham to get a re-organization plan together for the Pretrial Division and hoped to have the 24 hour magistration and Pretrial division up and running by the new fiscal year (October 1).

Jail Population Update:

Etho Pugh reported on the Jail Population meeting held on June 16 2017. Excerpts from that meeting can be found on pages 14 through 19 of the packet. Mr. Pugh stated that the jail population for this date is 5,352.

Justice of the Peace:

Judge Steve Seider could not attend the CJAB meeting. Jeff Segura stated Judge Seider continues to work on his program to help low level offenders get the mental health services they require.

Juvenile Justice:

Mr. Acosta stated legislatively they are looking at House Bill 7 regarding information sharing or how to better get information between TDFPS and TJJD. Also they have been observing House Bill 1204 regarding 10-11 year olds to be given resources in the community.

Commissioner Garcia asked Mr. Acosta about the 4.5 million dollar deficit because of the legislative changes and if this was still the case. Mr. Acosta responded he was not sure about the final outcome but there were some short falls from TJJD. She also asked about legislation regarding restraining juveniles with mental health concerns, Mr. Acosta stated he was unsure but would look into it.

Law Enforcement/Jurisprudence:

Ellyce Lindberg stated that Chief Spivey could not attend this meeting but there had been a meeting regarding Senate Bill 4 which concerns sanctuary cities. The meeting was attended by law enforcement, Civil District Attorneys, and federal agents. The big take-away from the meeting was law enforcement will only question the immigration status of people that are lawfully detained and will not stop people just to inquire about their immigration status. This law does not apply to victims or witness of crimes, places of worship, schools, or hospitals. Potential challenges to this law are also being monitored.

Ellyce Lindberg also gave an update on Cite and Release. Ms. Lindberg stated several parties within the County are working with the City of Dallas to get the program ready by October 1st. Ms. Lindberg also clarified that this was not just a "ticket" or class C citation however, it would still carry the same level of offense and penalties of a class A and class B misdemeanor.

Judge Mulder asked the Commissioner and others in attendance to help spread the program to entities outside the City of Dallas so more people could benefit.

Reentry:

Dr. Crain could not attend the meeting, Jeff Segura gave the update on her behalf. Jeff Segura stated that in the packet there is a list of the 175 community partners statewide that Unlocking Doors is working with. On March 31, 2017, they had their grand opening for their new office on Greenville and Dr. Crain wanted to pass on her thanks for all those who were able to attend. Many community leaders and advocates were in attendance such as U.S. Congressman Pete Sessions, Texas State Representatives Rodney Anderson and Cindy Burkett, Dallas County Commissioners Dr. Elba Garcia and Dr. Theresa Daniel, Dallas County District Attorney Faith Johnson and Dallas City Councilmembers Rick Callahan and Philip Kingston.

A Job Fair sponsored by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Reentry and Integration Services Division and Unlocking DOORS™ was held Wednesday, June 14th at Goodwill Industries of Dallas (one of our Network partners/providers) from 9 am to 12 noon. There were 275-300 attendees.

Unlocking DOORS™ will host its Annual Texas Reentry Symposium on Friday, September 22nd at the Belo Mansion.

Program Update:**SAMSHA Drug Court Expansion:**

Leah Gamble gave an update; the yearly goal for SAMSHA is 36 and they have had 38 referrals and the grant does not end until September 1, 2017.

Caruth Smart Justice:

Mike Laughlin stated that planning for the program begun around 18 months ago. The beta test begun in April 2017 and they are working on finalizing the process. Risk assessments have begun to be used on defendants during the jail book-in process. There have had 1582 individuals who have screened positive and almost 400 have been assessed resulting in 50 being supervised by the Pretrial staff. Mr. Laughlin further stated they have been working with the treatment community closely to provide services and have been working on finding more housing options for defendants. Five new Pretrial officers have also been hired to work in this program.

Local Data Advisory Board:

Jeff Segura stated that he had spoken to Vicki Buchanan of Dallas County IT and the Dallas County Adult Courts have reached their goal of 90% completeness for disposed cases. The Juvenile Department has currently surpassed their goal and is at 91%.

Public Comments:

None

Announcements:

Mike Laughlin state that House Bill 337 did not get signed but was advanced to the Governor's Office, which would suspend, not terminate benefits for people going into custody in the jail. This will allow much faster reengagement into services for people.

The next CJAB meeting will be held on September 18, 2017, at 2:30pm

Adjournment:

A motion was made to adjourn the meeting; it was seconded and approved at 4:00PM.

Galia Cohen, PhD

Associate Director

Justice Administration and Leadership (JAL) Program

Department of Criminology

Senior Lecturer

Department of Public Affairs

School of Economic, Political, and Policy Science

The University of Texas at Dallas

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Dr. Galia Cohen is the Associate Director of the Justice Administration and Leadership (JAL) Master's Program, housed in the Department of Criminology, at The University of Texas at Dallas. She specializes in human resource management and organizational behavior and has more than 10 years of experience in teaching and consulting in the public sector. She teaches graduate level courses and provides professional development seminars in: negotiation and conflict resolution, effective meeting management, leadership, and human resource management for executives and professionals in law enforcement agencies across the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex.

Dr. Cohen received her B.A. in Psychology and her M.A. in Organizational Sociology from Bar-Ilan University, Israel. She holds a Ph.D. in Public Affairs from The University of Texas at Dallas. She has published academic articles and book chapters and her research interests include Strategic Human Resource Management, Organizational Theory and Behavior, conflict management and public safety administration.

Dr. Cohen is an advisory board member for the Institute for Law Enforcement Administration (ILEA). She serves as District V representative for The American Society for Public Administration's (ASPA) national council. And she is the book review editor for the journal *Public Administration Review* (PAR).



Cultural Fragmentation as a Barrier to Interagency Collaboration:

A Qualitative Examination of Texas Law Enforcement Officers' Perceptions

Dr. Galia Cohen
The University of Texas at Dallas

Law Enforcement Culture and Collaboration

■ Rational Motivation

Individual agencies will function more effectively if they collaborate (access to information, resources, expertise).

■ Altruistic Motivation

Agencies will collaborate purely for the benefit of the public they serve.

■ Occupational culture:

A system that develops through the shared experiences and social interactions of members of the same occupational group.

■ Cultural fragmentation:

A situation where unique organizational and environmental characteristics across agencies break a culture.

Demographic Characteristics of Study Interviewees

Total Number of Participants		N=45
% Gender	Male	60
	Female	40
% Race	White/ W Hispanic	64.4
	Black	33.3
	Other	2.3
% Rank Segment	Line-Level	31.1
	Mid-Level Management	46.7
	Command Level	22.2
% Age (years)	20-30	11.1
	31-40	37.7
	41-50	46.6
	51-60	4.6
% Tenure (years)	< 9	28.9
	10-20	42.2
	21-30	22.2
	>30	6.7
Educational Level	HS grad. /Some College	13.4
	College grad.	66.6
	Graduate Degree	20

Fragmentation in Law Enforcement Occupational Culture



The Agency-Type Dimension

Police Departmental Styles:

- Strict law enforcement standard vs. order maintenance
- Resolving problems vs. preventing them
- High levels vs. low levels of police discretion
- Many vs. few bureaucratic controls

Collaboration efforts were blocked due to:

- Stereotypes
- Feelings of mistrust
- Estrangement from the other agency
- “we versus them” attitude



The Agency-Type Dimension

“Different agencies have different philosophies and it complicates the collaboration ... they [the other agency] don't have the same mentality ... they don't act like police officers they act like lawyers and accountants... they never put handcuffs on anyone, they overestimate the amount of danger in tasks...they just don't have warrior mentality” (interviewee #17).

The Agency-Type Dimension:

‘Legalistic’ on ‘Watchman/service’:

“I don’t like collaborating with [agency name]... they are not transparent with what’s happening in their community ... they don't want you to open their books ... how can I be expected to answer to someone from [agency name] ... they can ask me to do something that violates my department’s policy... I don't know how they are trained ... I will not run an operation with them...I don't want to get shot in the back ... they are very outcome oriented, not process oriented ... but we care about the process ... if you respect the process the outcome will happen automatically” (interviewee #9).

The Agency-Type Dimension: 'Service/watchman' on 'Legalistic':

"I know that if I call ... [agency name] they are not going to help ... they are going to require a subpoena for the information, and normally agencies don't require that ... if I have information, I will just give it to you ... see, they are treating us like we are civilians, not like we are a law enforcement agency... I rather not work with them if I don't have to" (interviewee #15).

The Agency-Type Dimension:

Special Jurisdiction and Traditional Agencies

I just don't see them [a special jurisdiction police agency] as a real police agency. We do so much of their work for them...this is not how policing works (interviewee #14).

- Agencies' "non-police" status debilitate their ability to be a good potential partner for collaboration.

The Rank-Segment Dimension

- Lower participants:
police officers and corporals.
- Middle management:
sergeants, lieutenants.
- Top command:
Lieutenants, majors/ captains,
deputy chiefs, assistant chiefs,
chiefs.
- Each rank segment has its own
unique culture values, norms,
concerns, and collaboration
patterns.



The Rank-Segment Dimension

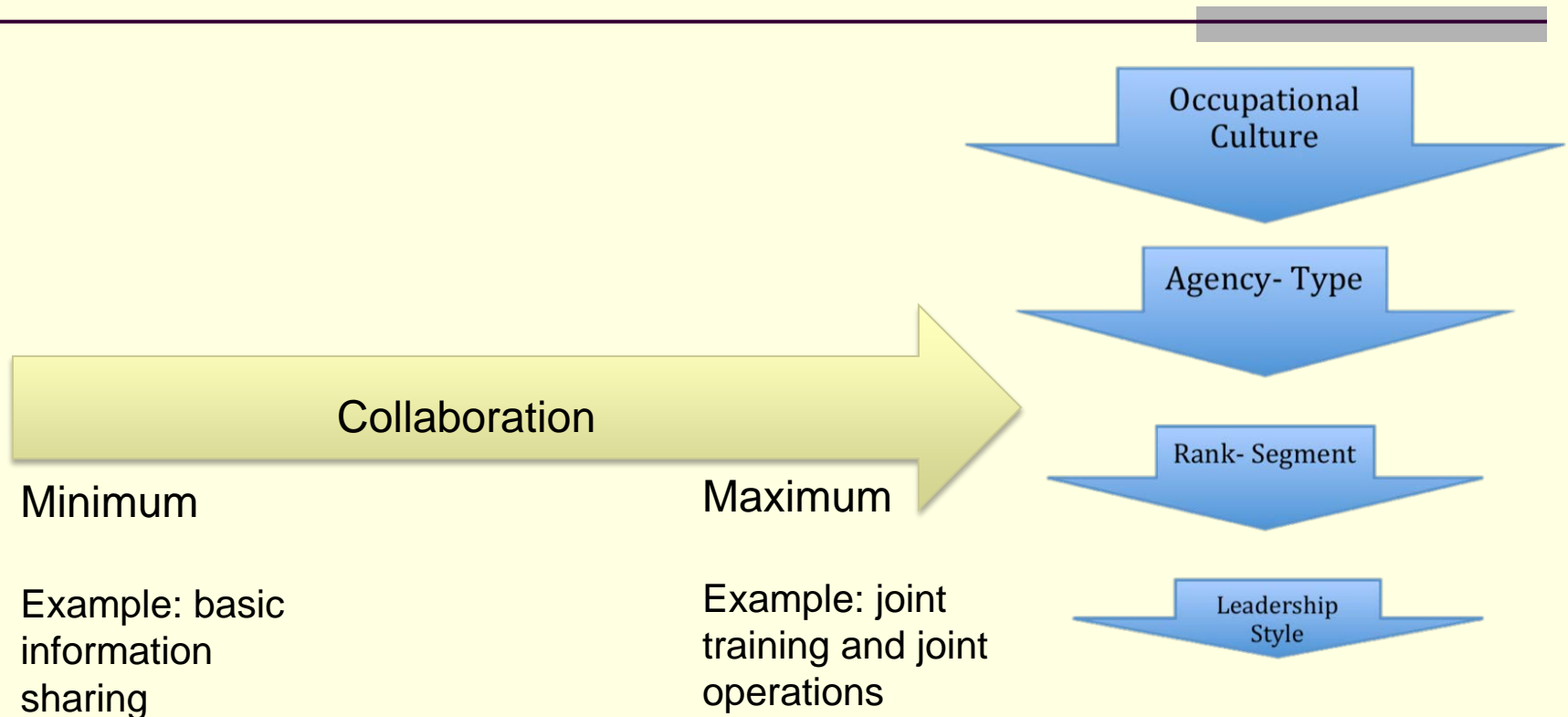
“That’s where [the lower ranks] the real collaboration is happening ... we [chiefs] sit behind a desk doing administrative work...they [line officers] talk, they exchange information, they do each other favors ... they are the ones who really get the job done... they can’t get into trouble for that [collaborating, sharing information] ... we [chiefs] can [get into trouble] ... we need to go by the book...we need to cover our asses ... so we go through formal channels” (interviewee #38).

The Rank-Segment Dimension

- Lower participants:
collaborate in an interpersonal, informal, ad hoc basis (i.e., informal collaboration)
- Top command:
collaborate in formal level through formal agreements, such as, MOU and (i.e., formal collaboration)
- The Paradox: Successful Collaboration depends on **Time and Resources**

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The Leadership Style Dimension



Collaborative Leadership

- *When you see police chiefs collaborate, you recognize that collaboration is huge” (interviewee #43)*
- *You have to have chiefs that it is their priority to collaborate, to work with other departments ... our chief said: ‘you are going to go in and make this work. You are all going to get along’ if you have chiefs that believe in that [collaboration] and enforce that, it will trickle down to the rest of the agency... (interviewee #36).*

Collaborative Thuggery

- **Opposing change and fearing the loss of control**

“The old guard... they resist collaboration... they fear the loss of their control. They are afraid that someone might come in and actually know how to do something better than them...”
(interviewee #5).

- **Worrying about appearing weak**

He [chief] tried to talk me out of asking for help because he didn't want other departments to know that we don't have a CI policy [Confidential Informant]...we are a small city...it's ok that we don't know... but it was embarrassing to him that other chiefs will know that, so we didn't ask for help...it's crazy... we had to write the whole thing from scratch. ... (interviewee #42).

Collaborative Thuggery

- **Concerned about damaging their agency's reputation:**

“We were ready help them [another agency]... but they [command staff] didn't want the department involved ... they said ‘that’s not our problem, their city- their mess, let them handle it’ (interviewee #21).

- **Playing political/ego games**

“some chiefs, they want to be the victor...they want their department to get the fame ... so their officers won’t include others ...” (interviewee #15).

Implications to Practice

- Is it realistic to expect law enforcement agencies to create and maintain strong collaborative networks?
- What can agencies do at the organizational level to improve collaboration?
- What activities can be done at the operational level?



Patrick Jones

Patrick Jones is the Vice President Correctional Health Services for Parkland Health & Hospital System. He has administrative responsibility for the medical and mental health services delivered within the Dallas County Jail.



DUI Blood Collection Program

- **Ethical**

“The consistent ethical approach is for correctional health staff to refuse to participate in evidence collection” (Collecting Forensic Information, Correctional Health Care by National Commission on Correctional Health Care)

- **Operational**

Correctional health is unable to replace nursing staff at central intake who are called to testify in court. This leads to exacerbation of long wait times at Central Intake (CI)

- **Financial**

The cost of Parkland nursing staff having to testify in court is estimated at >\$200 per case

Fee for Service for Blood Collection

Purpose: Establish continuity of evidence collection

Reduce arresting officer waiting time for the collection process

Establish continuity of testimony



Burnet County, Texas Model

- **100% Blood Collection within the county by dedicated personnel to collect evidence**
- **All agencies within county use 1 process**
- **Eliminated ER waits for non-injured arrestees**
- **Eliminated jail waits when clinical staff not available to draw blood**
- **Court date resets greatly reduced**
- **District Attorney doesn't "chase" witnesses**

Requires dedicated resources

**No agency is budgeted for this level of activity
(Parkland included)**

**New model shares cost across participating
agencies**

Challenges

- **Agency coordination**
- **Start up costs**
- **Availability of service to interested agencies**



Advantages

- **Dedicated staff**
- **Consistent process for officers**
- **Consistent process for collection**
- **Reduced time officers are off of the street**
- **Consistent testimonials**

Alternatives

Multi-agency support for dedicated positions to collect blood evidence

Parkland could train police force collectors

Judge Russell Roden



Russell H. Roden is Chief of the Civil Division of the Dallas County District Attorney's Office. Mr. Roden is a former judge of Dallas County Court at Law No. 1, where he presided over more than 125 jury trials and in excess of 1,000 bench trials in a wide-variety of civil cases including contract, tort, products liability, professional malpractice and eminent domain.

Prior to joining the Dallas County District Attorney's Office in January, 2015, Mr. Roden was in private practice focusing on civil litigation with a large Dallas law firm. He also served as an arbitrator, mediator, and court-appointed special judge. Mr. Roden received a B.A. from Austin College in Sherman in 1983. He graduated *magna cum laude* from Texas Tech University School of Law in 1988 where he served as Articles Editor of the Texas Tech Law Review. Following graduation from Texas Tech, Mr. Roden served a judicial law clerkship with the Hon. W. Eugene Davis of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

Dallas County District Attorney's Office Bond Forfeiture Unit Statistical Reporting January Through August 2017					
For the Week Ended	Number of Cases	Interest	Court Costs	Judgment	Judgment Total
January 3, 2017	6	\$139.94	\$2,370.00	\$3,500.00	\$6,009.94
January 9, 2017	161	\$7,475.02	\$51,424.00	\$94,471.00	\$153,370.02
January 17, 2017	16	\$2,231.39	\$6,080.00	\$185.00	\$8,496.39
January 23, 2017	22	\$6,172.61	\$8,690.00	\$41,500.00	\$56,362.61
January 21, 2017	20	\$1,654.11	\$7,900.00	\$18,500.00	\$28,054.11
January Total	225	\$17,673.07	\$76,464.00	\$158,156.00	\$252,293.07
For the Week Ended	Number of Cases	Interest	Court Costs	Judgment	Judgment Total
February 6, 2017	25	\$370.56	\$9,875.00	\$32,210.00	\$42,455.56
February 13, 2017	119	\$1,810.15	\$37,950.00	\$28,807.00	\$68,567.15
February 20, 2017	19	\$470.46	\$7,505.00	\$5,000.00	\$12,975.46
February 27, 2017	13	\$1,809.89	\$5,135.00	\$4,000.00	\$10,944.89
February Total	176	\$4,461.06	\$60,465.00	\$70,017.00	\$134,943.06
For the Week Ended	Number of Cases	Interest	Court Costs	Judgment	Judgment Total
March 1, 2017	4	\$30.01	\$1,580.00	\$11,500.00	\$13,110.01
March 6, 2017	15	\$136.84	\$5,925.00	\$0.00	\$6,061.84
March 13, 2017	17	\$3,683.39	\$6,715.00	\$50,500.00	\$60,898.39
March 20, 2017	18	\$1,080.91	\$6,715.00	\$5,500.00	\$13,295.91
March Total	54	\$4,931.15	\$20,935.00	\$67,500.00	\$93,366.15
For the Week Ended	Number of Cases	Interest	Court Costs	Judgment	Judgment Total
April 3, 2017	18	\$3,161.76	\$7,110.00	\$55,000.00	\$65,271.76
April 10, 2017	123	\$1,359.41	\$38,402.00	\$79,365.00	\$119,126.41
April 17, 2017	44	\$1,140.13	\$14,479.00	\$84,653.00	\$100,272.13
April 24, 2017	31	\$1,112.90	\$12,085.00	\$128,203.00	\$141,400.90
April Total	216	\$6,774.20	\$72,076.00	\$347,221.00	\$426,071.20
For the Week Ended	Number of Cases	Interest	Court Costs	Judgment	Judgment Total
May 1, 2017	20	\$642.36	\$7,900.00	\$0.00	\$8,542.36
May 8, 2017	117	\$2,950.72	\$38,686.00	\$30,829.00	\$72,465.72
May 15, 2017	75	\$1,970.04	\$23,670.00	\$10,480.68	\$36,120.72
May 30, 2017	9	\$667.60	\$3,555.00	\$15,000.00	\$19,222.60
May Total	221	\$6,230.72	\$73,811.00	\$56,309.68	\$136,351.40
For the Week Ended	Number of Cases	Interest	Court Costs	Judgment	Judgment Total
June 5, 2017	7	\$66.30	\$2,765.00	\$0.00	\$2,831.30
June 12, 2017	163	\$2,534.00	\$55,124.00	\$16,138.00	\$73,796.00
June 19, 2017	106	\$3,249.59	\$33,169.00	\$58,939.00	\$95,357.59
June 26, 2017	13	\$296.14	\$5,135.00	\$80,000.00	\$85,431.14
June Total	289	\$6,146.03	\$96,193.00	\$155,077.00	\$257,416.03
For the Week Ended	Number of Cases	Interest	Court Costs	Judgment	Judgment Total
July 3, 2017	7	\$112.04	\$2,765.00	\$5,000.00	\$7,877.04
July 10, 2017	110	\$2,401.33	\$37,311.00	\$71,547.00	\$111,259.33
July 17, 2017	155	\$3,532.96	\$52,476.00	\$28,350.00	\$84,358.96
July 24, 2017	15	\$1,780.18	\$5,925.00		\$7,705.18
July 31, 2017	2	\$7.84	\$790.00	\$1,500.00	\$2,297.84
July Total	289	\$7,834.35	\$99,267.00	\$106,397.00	\$213,498.35
For the Week Ended	Number of Cases	Interest	Court Costs	Judgment	Judgment Total
August 1, 2017	8	\$388.80	\$3,160.00	\$5,000.00	\$8,548.80
August 7, 2017	14	\$598.35	\$5,530.00		\$6,128.35
August 14, 2017	118	\$2,061.42	\$41,128.00	\$25,368.00	\$68,557.42
August 21, 2017	112	\$2,041.58	\$36,404.00	\$50,510.00	\$88,955.58
August 28, 2017	12	\$179.25	\$4,740.00	\$11,000.00	\$15,919.25
August Total	264	\$5,269.40	\$90,962.00	\$91,878.00	\$188,109.40
Grand Total for Period	1734	\$59,319.98	\$590,173.00	\$1,052,555.68	\$1,702,048.66

New Felony Figures a/o - 09/01/17

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Count
	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	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	2	\$11,500.00	20	\$69,048.00	11
February	12	\$24,000.00	13	\$43,350.00	8	\$15,250.00	6	\$12,000.00	2	\$30,000.00	2	\$6,500.00	4	\$15,500.00	9
March	31	\$55,184.00	16	\$28,150.00	4	\$8,000.00	7	\$10,800.00	2	\$5,000.00	2	\$3,000.00	8	\$112,722.00	12
April	19	\$64,647.00	4	\$10,500.00	7	\$12,300.00	9	\$21,800.00	2	\$3,900.00	8	\$38,500.00	12	\$26,298.00	5
May	33	\$100,010.00	19	\$39,700.00	9	\$36,800.00	2	\$3,000.00	1	\$1,500.00	4	\$20,387.00	14	\$16,601.00	7
June	16	\$59,678.00	10	\$17,800.00	5	\$10,800.00	1	\$1,500.00	12	\$39,759.00	12	\$28,356.00	15	\$62,796.00	7
July	22	\$39,700.00	15	\$38,100.00	3	\$4,000.00	6	\$8,800.00	4	\$7,000.00	3	\$10,000.00	15	\$58,666.00	11
August	3	\$9,000.00	14	\$28,600.00	19	\$42,900.00	4	\$7,000.00	6	\$382,340.00	13	\$43,031.00	5	\$12,000.00	8
September	4	\$75,000.00	8	\$19,700.00	15	\$30,600.00	4	\$10,955.00	1	\$50,000.00	8	\$39,500.00	6	\$42,548.00	15
October	8	\$19,250.00	9	\$24,750.00	9	\$43,500.00	3	\$8,000.00	43	\$58,769.00	12	\$58,887.00	5	\$33,500.00	3
November	50	\$106,153.00	4	\$11,000.00	8	\$11,650.00	3	\$14,000.00	11	\$9,861.00	15	\$50,596.00	11	\$32,094.00	8
December	26	\$80,000.00	9	\$15,100.00	5	\$14,000.00	8	\$12,457.00	1	\$10,000.00	7	\$40,002.00	5	\$7,000.00	5
Total	235	\$681,860.00	142	\$359,300.00	95	\$237,800.00	68	\$147,153.00	90	\$605,629.00	88	\$350,259.00	120	\$488,773.00	101

2014		2015		2016		2017		Grand Total	
Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount
11	\$88,791.00	11	\$16,188.00	28	\$24,035.00	28	\$120,000.00	155	\$513,691.00
9	\$43,960.00	6	\$25,650.00	16	\$42,890.40	42	\$205,179.66	120	\$464,280.06
12	\$15,763.00	4	\$3,610.00	9	\$50,230.00	13	\$65,015.61	108	\$357,474.61
5	\$203,250.00	12	\$14,325.00	12	\$10,740.00	6	\$12,002.31	96	\$418,262.31
7	\$116,250.00	4	\$3,695.00	11	\$7,610.00	12	\$35,633.95	116	\$381,186.95
7	\$16,391.00	14	\$67,377.00	9	\$25,925.00	11	\$37,741.33	112	\$368,123.33
11	\$49,482.00	18	\$16,230.00	10	\$54,000.00	9	\$83,500.00	116	\$369,478.00
8	\$8,935.00	150	\$369,625.00	5	\$66,695.00	8	\$170,657.75	235	\$1,140,783.75
15	\$13,158.00	15	\$37,500.00	11	\$13,795.00			87	\$332,756.00
3	\$25,797.00	3	\$5,500.00	8	\$11,295.00			103	\$289,248.00
8	\$31,969.00	5	\$27,500.00	6	\$94,685.00			121	\$389,508.00
5	\$8,000.00	12	\$33,654.00	8	\$31,370.00			86	\$251,583.00
101	\$621,746.00	254	\$620,854.00	133	\$433,270.40	129	\$729,730.61	1455	\$5,276,375.01

New Misdemeanor Figures a/o - 09/01/17

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		
	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count
January	177	\$86,750.00	243	\$140,727.00	93	\$52,485.00	153	\$73,825.00	39	\$24,500.00	85	\$50,570.00	54	\$28,527.00	64
February	173	\$85,400.00	371	\$184,420.00	156	\$82,570.00	76	\$42,810.00	100	\$52,815.00	29	\$24,000.00	81	\$40,929.00	65
March	41	\$22,700.00	103	\$54,090.00	96	\$58,100.00	92	\$48,900.00	55	\$35,250.00	91	\$53,460.00	81	\$64,123.00	62
April	404	\$221,300.00	215	\$129,700.00	123	\$67,595.00	39	\$28,750.00	94	\$61,660.00	66	\$29,215.00	66	\$47,400.00	23
May	371	\$208,815.00	153	\$81,850.00	174	\$94,645.00	69	\$46,990.00	44	\$30,380.00	44	\$40,750.00	58	\$35,687.00	15
June	131	\$74,070.00	315	\$185,570.00	190	\$98,355.00	89	\$56,185.00	57	\$41,080.00	48	\$39,680.00	58	\$27,069.00	42
July	214	\$131,725.00	133	\$87,985.00	98	\$59,735.00	58	\$43,585.00	112	\$67,105.00	64	\$43,898.00	27	\$31,500.00	104
August	193	\$113,185.00	190	\$112,425.00	90	\$58,560.00	35	\$28,750.00	77	\$53,265.00	99	\$52,345.00	50	\$23,245.00	53
September	361	\$194,860.00	177	\$104,720.00	151	\$83,500.00	83	\$45,490.00	59	\$32,560.00	67	\$53,662.00	60	\$45,440.00	37
October	241	\$128,265.00	120	\$65,765.00	98	\$59,155.00	59	\$30,935.00	77	\$45,600.00	90	\$42,814.00	49	\$28,628.00	39
November	146	\$89,980.00	180	\$98,788.00	147	\$83,445.00	70	\$41,050.00	124	\$62,435.00	81	\$42,318.00	53	\$32,743.00	20
December	123	\$75,140.00	208	\$116,805.00	115	\$70,300.00	77	\$44,175.00	74	\$59,030.00	55	\$44,171.00	32	\$28,250.00	52
Total	2575	\$1,432,190.00	2408	\$1,362,845.00	1531	\$868,445.00	900	\$531,445.00	912	\$565,680.00	819	\$516,883.00	669	\$433,541.00	576

2014		2015		2016		2017		Grand Total	
Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount
64	\$38,927.00	37	\$28,254.00	48	\$39,378.00	276	\$144,160.00	1269	\$708,103.00
65	\$42,407.00	66	\$50,938.00	50	\$52,000.00	174	\$144,813.00	1341	\$803,102.00
62	\$36,552.00	44	\$22,871.00	25	\$20,970.00	52	\$37,909.26	742	\$454,925.26
23	\$18,699.00	28	\$25,855.00	31	\$20,879.00	40	\$23,655.74	1129	\$674,708.74
15	\$13,500.00	31	\$24,770.00	34	\$33,775.00	18	\$26,500.00	1011	\$637,662.00
42	\$25,640.00	44	\$25,664.00	41	\$25,379.00	41	\$26,527.00	1056	\$625,219.00
104	\$70,414.00	44	\$37,356.00	19	\$12,794.00	38	\$20,299.00	911	\$606,396.00
53	\$46,184.00	1850	\$1,206,600.00	15	\$18,000.00	55	\$37,466.00	2707	\$1,750,025.00
37	\$24,929.00	105	\$97,302.00	59	\$46,049.00			1159	\$728,512.00
39	\$30,975.00	35	\$27,975.00	16	\$12,199.00			824	\$472,311.00
20	\$12,644.00	37	\$28,667.00	40	\$24,464.00			898	\$516,534.00
52	\$39,164.00	40	\$25,807.00	56	\$63,000.00			832	\$565,842.00
576	\$400,035.00	2361	\$1,602,059.00	434	\$368,887.00	694	\$461,330.00	13879	\$8,543,340.00

DEWR FOR AUGUST 2017

	8/1	8/2	8/3	8/4	8/5	8/6	8/7	8/8	8/9	8/10	8/11	8/12	8/13	8/14	8/15	8/16	8/17	8/18	8/19	8/20	8/21	8/22	8/23	8/24	8/25	8/26	8/27	8/28	8/29	8/30	8/31	Avg
Felony not filed	363	354	354	350	364	386	403	377	393	389	365	346	377	388	359	353	374	353	353	378	398	381	376	372	364	346	373	398	410	395	399	374
Felony pend. Grand Jury	626	618	605	577	578	575	577	584	578	568	551	558	555	554	577	563	554	556	561	559	557	564	582	586	575	570	566	564	564	594	595	574
Felony not incl. SJF	1681	1691	1690	1697	1681	1680	1682	1688	1685	1689	1690	1683	1683	1686	1699	1694	1688	1694	1682	1678	1677	1677	1664	1659	1649	1641	1641	1641	1653	1646	1624	1675
SJF pend dispo	248	254	250	251	254	251	251	253	261	266	269	265	266	267	281	281	274	274	267	267	265	267	272	270	259	271	273	274	266	259	263	264
PV-Felony	231	227	227	221	204	210	213	196	207	214	195	188	189	196	194	212	215	206	200	205	210	200	217	206	198	199	214	223	216	201	192	207
TDC over 10yr/appeal	370	383	368	384	400	400	374	371	390	373	393	410	410	372	382	379	386	397	417	417	417	431	447	460	478	493	493	493	510	518	526	421
Bench Warrants	30	34	32	32	32	32	32	22	24	24	27	27	27	27	27	27	28	29	31	31	31	32	32	36	36	36	36	36	34	39	39	31
TDC<10yr/appeal	8	8	7	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8
Sentd. SJF	81	85	90	71	75	75	75	80	58	67	74	83	83	83	86	91	95	87	89	89	89	89	79	83	88	87	87	87	90	101	104	84
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
SJF serv in co jail	109	111	111	109	112	104	99	104	100	98	96	99	96	91	93	92	89	96	100	98	97	101	98	100	107	107	102	101	99	101	102	101
Misd. not filed	230	234	211	189	210	238	244	197	184	182	165	144	166	194	181	195	220	188	161	179	193	190	204	168	139	124	136	164	163	169	175	185
Misd. filed pend.	238	242	231	229	203	202	202	228	228	224	226	207	208	209	221	204	182	199	217	213	216	226	206	224	232	219	216	214	210	192	180	214
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
Serv in jail (Cond of Prob)	57	52	55	62	58	57	50	53	50	49	53	54	53	53	56	56	56	62	67	62	59	65	66	68	71	78	69	67	73	70	74	60
Serving Co time & fines	59	61	69	70	81	68	60	61	62	62	65	66	62	58	63	63	62	71	70	66	63	63	64	67	73	75	66	63	67	75	77	66
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
Out of county/state	64	69	81	70	70	81	78	81	73	83	60	67	75	76	61	70	71	66	72	73	76	68	59	69	63	72	73	82	60	63	75	71
Parole Violations	269	272	277	280	283	288	289	300	303	290	283	288	294	297	293	291	290	286	284	288	289	291	295	289	260	259	262	263	273	281	288	284
SAFFP	233	229	227	234	239	240	235	240	233	229	234	239	239	232	230	222	224	231	234	234	228	225	212	212	215	217	217	216	221	226	231	228
Special Programs	175	173	180	183	191	191	188	178	180	184	190	193	193	187	185	179	182	182	193	193	188	182	183	188	198	203	203	187	178	185	195	187
Other- Incompetent	117	116	119	126	128	128	127	128	130	133	132	134	134	131	132	131	132	130	131	131	128	128	127	134	137	137	137	137	135	136	136	130
US Marshall holds	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	8	8	7	7	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	6	6	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
Contempt-in Jail	17	19	17	16	16	16	16	17	18	19	17	18	17	18	17	20	21	17	18	18	19	18	16	16	17	18	19	19	21	17	17	18
Contempt-Furlough	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	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
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
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
Immigration hold	5	10	9	9	12	2	1	8	11	7	10	5	1	4	14	18	11	5	11	0	0	3	12	13	5	10	0	0	12	8	4	7
Class C Misd. only	29	26	41	39	29	30	21	30	38	30	27	29	15	12	20	31	45	51	39	20	16	20	24	27	39	33	22	10	18	35	43	29
Contract inmates	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
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
Default	37	53	39	55	57	33	38	29	43	44	39	35	32	42	27	57	54	41	45	40	35	29	47	44	42	51	47	55	37	54	58	43
With Furlough added	5283	5327	5296	5267	5293	5304	5271	5243	5266	5240	5177	5155	5192	5191	5212	5243	5267	5236	5257	5254	5267	5265	5297	5307	5262	5263	5269	5311	5327	5382	5414	5269
Jail Population-Actual	5283	5327	5296	5267	5293	5303	5270	5242	5266	5240	5177	5155	5192	5191	5212	5243	5267	5236	5257	5254	5267	5265	5297	5307	5262	5263	5269	5311	5327	5382	5414	5269
INTAKES	235	187	220	225	147	118	175	229	226	175	173	137	129	187	243	238	192	202	133	120	169	228	186	209	199	141	137	230	197	212	185	187
RELEASES	195	196	231	243	130	123	187	233	225	263	223	114	71	185	208	222	199	212	141	117	147	191	223	199	230	133	118	161	181	185	184	183
VARIANCE	40	-9	-11	-18	17	-5	-12	-4	1	-88	-50	23	58	2	35	16	-7	-10	-8	3	22	37	-37	10	-31	8	19	69	16	27	1	4

Total Bookins

5,784

Total Releases

5,670

Total Jail Bed Days

163,335.00

=

\$ 11,332,182

Avg length of stay 26

DEWR BUCKET MONTHLY AVERAGES

	Aug 15	Sep 15	Oct 15	Nov 15	Dec 15	Jan 16	Feb 16	Mar 16	Apr 16	May 16	Jun 16	Jul 16	Aug 16	Sep 16	Oct 16	Nov 16	Dec 16	Jan 17	Feb 17	Mar 17	Apr 17	May 17	Jun 17	Jul 17	Aug 17	Avgs	
Felony not filed	348	329	306	301	334	335	314	292	358	357	361	321	345	371	338	308	305	363	386	349	378	396	378	369	374	329	
Felony pend GJ	575	556	595	579	551	669	576	508	550	592	549	610	589	632	671	564	516	583	630	636	651	587	600	687	574	601	
Fel.pend excl.SJF	2146	2151	2079	2024	2000	2005	2005	1965	1828	1816	1903	1863	1847	1812	1806	1872	1884	1854	1795	1697	1688	1734	1757	1669	1675	2,017	
State Jail Fel only	430	407	396	375	357	390	394	376	376	376	351	318	343	337	374	392	363	329	297	294	303	293	274	248	264	386	
PV-Felony	280	276	249	234	230	264	269	251	255	267	257	237	243	270	269	242	240	243	241	235	259	246	245	232	207	267	
TDC over 10yrs	474	468	507	446	397	337	468	501	420	372	356	310	288	309	314	286	288	244	330	332	293	321	350	329	421	399	
Bench Warrants	47	43	44	45	43	43	42	43	42	41	45	43	33	36	48	43	36	38	34	25	31	35	34	32	31	42	
TDC <10y/appeal	40	39	36	29	23	20	27	43	22	20	17	17	15	11	9	9	9	6	6	7	9	9	11	7	8	26	
Sentenced SJF	104	86	88	115	136	111	103	106	83	90	88	75	61	62	68	74	77	80	93	75	70	95	86	94	84	96	
Sentd SJF/appeal	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
SJF-Serv Co Jail	84	71	81	79	62	59	80	71	64	65	74	66	64	69	67	60	68	64	85	92	96	106	102	92	101	74	
Misdmnr not filed	185	187	180	168	183	189	181	179	214	230	209	179	192	191	167	183	159	188	188	170	165	160	181	190	185	180	
Misdmnr filed-pend	186	169	158	152	156	180	157	155	188	215	214	186	206	240	208	209	201	217	213	231	243	215	235	224	214	202	
PV-Misdmnr	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.	74	72	64	64	55	49	58	61	62	60	75	69	64	61	61	63	60	52	56	62	61	66	63	58	60	65	
Serv Co time/ fines	52	49	49	54	47	54	46	46	66	62	72	70	79	79	66	62	57	63	91	88	83	70	56	65	66	61	
Serv fines/ fees only	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	0	
Out of Co/State	59	63	57	60	62	62	61	59	64	61	73	71	78	73	74	65	75	67	75	78	80	80	72	74	71	66	
Parole Vio.	234	216	199	186	181	182	204	191	194	204	230	217	234	251	222	250	256	254	268	285	266	268	259	254	284	221	
SAFPF	116	143	143	153	131	128	138	151	133	147	185	219	210	196	212	241	252	249	204	215	200	199	223	225	228	163	
Sp.Pgrms	101	111	115	119	102	106	106	118	138	152	173	188	181	189	220	214	192	165	146	155	172	181	188	187	187	143	
Incompetent	56	59	65	71	78	87	91	110	115	97	86	86	76	72	76	88	83	72	68	86	91	99	101	110	130	77	
US Marshal	2	2	3	4	9	24	26	29	26	24	26	27	23	23	21	20	19	19	18	14	12	11	7	7	7	15	
Cntmpt-in Jail	22	18	20	14	11	11	13	19	17	10	14	16	20	19	17	16	10	11	10	13	15	14	15	15	18	21	
Furlough	304	304	303	302	302	302	301	301	301	300	300	299	299	299	295	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	
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	
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	
Immigration hold	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	6	5	6	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	5	
Class C only	32	24	25	25	23	25	43	30	28	24	26	25	26	27	25	22	21	25	29	29	25	30	33	30	29	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	
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	
Default	46	46	45	40	38	48	44	50	57	52	49	37	41	42	41	44	39	45	50	47	49	48	47	43	43	44	
Furlough added	6002	5893	5811	5644	5511	5663	5793	5638	5607	5641	5738	5552	5545	5673	5674	5339	5217	5234	5316	5221	5248	5268	5320	5247	5269	5,757	
Jail Population Actual	5727	5590	5509	5342	5210	5382	5492	5337	5306	5341	5438	5352	5246	5374	5380	5335	5217	5234	5316	5221	5247	5268	5320	5247	5269	5,532	
INTAKES	197	190	184	168	168	138	210	187	201	194	197	158	190	184	168	170	155	180	194	190	184	190	185	181	187	184	
RELEASES	196	193	190	173	173	107	210	197	195	190	202	166	182	184	175	173	163	171	199	193	181	187	192	178	183	184	
VARIANCE	1	3	6	5	5	31	1	10	6	5	-4.7	-8	-7.45	0	8	-3	6	9	-4	-3	4	4	-7	-3	4	3	

DEWR BUCKET COMPARISON

BUCKET NAMES	AUG 2016 vs 2017	AUG 16	AUG 17	JUN 17	JUL 17	AUG 17	JUL vs AUG
Variance							
SPECIAL FOCUS							
Fel.pend excl.SJF	-172	1847	1675	1757	1669	1675	6
State Jail Felony	-79	343	264	274	248	264	16
PV-Felony	-36	243	207	245	232	207	-25
Felony pend Grand Jury	-15	589	574	600	687	574	-113
Special Programs	6	181	187	188	187	187	0
TRENDING UP							
Parole Violator only	50	234	284	259	254	284	30
SJF-Serv Co.Jail (12.44a)	37	64	101	102	92	101	9
SAFPF	18	210	228	223	225	228	3
Incompetent	54	76	130	101	110	130	20
Felony Not Filed	29	345	374	378	369	374	5
TRENDING DOWN							
Sentenced to SJF	23	61	84	86	94	84	-10
Misdemeanors pending	8	206	214	235	224	214	-10
Contempt in Jail	-2	20	18	15	15	18	3
Serv as Cond of Prob.	-4	64	60	63	58	60	2
TDC<10yr/appeal	-7	15	8	11	7	8	1
Class C Misd. only	3	26	29	33	30	29	-1
Bench Warrants	-2	33	31	34	32	31	-1
STABLE							
Immigration	3	4	7	6	6	7	1
US Marshal	-16	23	7	7	7	7	0
Serving County Time	-13	79	66	56	65	66	1
Out of Co/State	-7	78	71	72	74	71	-3
TYC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jail Population Avg.	23	5246	5269	5320	5247	5269	22

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 9/16	\$69.38	40,517	\$ 2,811,069.46
10/16 to 8/17	\$71.08	40,825	\$ 2,938,960.00
		Total Days: 241,341	\$15,120,916.23

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
6/16	21	124	145	3,029	29	93	23	\$21,912.25
7/16	14	111	125	3,221	30	86	9	\$18,764.50
8/16	14	129	143	3,512	39	90	14	\$23,364.04
9/16	19	123	142	3,668	30	96	16	\$24,272.65
10/16	18	119	137	3,639	26	91	20	\$21,270.58
11/16	11	131	142	3,459	27	86	29	\$18,652.07
12/16	10	124	134	3,626	13	89	32	\$19,793.99
1/17	21	136	157	3,755	26	94	37	\$21,673.05
2/17	30	131	161	3,512	28	96	37	\$21,789.00
3/17	23	150	173	4,095	31	99	43	\$25,247.00
4/17	15	148	163	3,842	30	91	42	\$18,475.00
5/17	11	151	162	3,938	38	83	41	\$18,190.27
6/17	14	149	163	3,619	42	80	41	\$18,550.23
7/17	19	136	155	3,634	35	90	30	\$20,944.00
8/17	14	144	158	3,706	39	80	39	\$19,843.25

Dallas County Department of Criminal Justice/Jail Diversion
Alternative Sentencing Program (ASP) and Bond/Electronic Monitoring Program
Statistical Summary Report
AUGUST 2017

CASELOAD INFORMATION

	8/17 ASP	8/17 Bond	8/17 Ch. Sup	8/17 TOTAL	ASP TOTAL	Bond TOTAL	Ch. Sup TOTAL	Total 9-01-09 - 8-31-17
Beginning Client Count	6	104	0	110	3	3	9(5/13)	15
Total Clients That Started The Program	8	40	0	48	1,738	1,517	89	3,344
Total Cases Closed	11	25	0	36	1,738	1,401	98	3,237
Closed Successfully	11	21	0	32	1,704	909	74	2,687
Closed Unsuccessfully	0	4	0	4	34	492	24	550
Total Clients at End of Month	3	119	0	122				

PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION FOR CLOSED CASES

	ASP	Bond	Ch. Sup	TOTAL	ASP	Bond	Ch. Sup	TOTAL
Full House Arrest	0	2	0	2	206	128	14	348
House Arrest w/work/school release	11	0	0	11	1,480	0	1	1,481
GPS w/work/school release	0	23	0	23	52	1,273	83	1,408
MEMS-Alcohol Monitor	2	1	0	3	679	74	0	753

CASELOAD NON-COMPLIANCE INFORMATION

	ASP	Bond	Ch. Sup	TOTAL	ASP	Bond	Ch. Sup	TOTAL
Violation Reports Submitted	0	20	0	20	83	1,778	46	1,907
Unsuccessful Removal from Program	0	4	0	4	34	492	24	550
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	0	0	0	4	30	5	39

CASELOAD ACTIVITIES

	8/17	TOTAL
Orientation Interviews Conducted	48	3,359
Computer Checks for Warrants & New Offenses	1,069	9,298
Telephone Contacts with Clients	773	51,050
Telephone Contacts with Non Clients	201	13,396
In Person Contacts with Clients-Office & Field	528	34,772
In Person Contacts with Non Clients-Office and Field	133	6,060

DALLAS COUNTY FUNDS SAVED

	08-17	Total 9-01-09 - 8-31-17
ELM Days Served/Jail Bed Days Saved	3,706	241,341
Cost of Jail Bed Per Day	\$ 71.08	SEE ADDENDUM
TOTAL JAIL BED EXPENSES SAVED	\$263,422.48	\$ 15,120,916.23

PRETRIAL RELEASE SERVICES MONTHLY REPORT

	SEPT 16	OCT 16	NOV 16	DEC 16	JAN 17	FEB 17	MAR 17	APR 17	MAY 17	JUN 17	JUL 17	AUG 17	12mo AVG
AVG BOOKINS per day	130	168	171	155	180	194	190	184	190	185	181	187	176
Interviews	188	147	178	150	199	178	186	127	137	119	123	166	158
Cr. History reviewed	392	363	375	362	470	424	384	339	570	765	453	455	446
Bonds written	130	105	116	113	139	107	104	93	79	90	85	99	105
AVG BONDS per day	6	5	5.8	5.7	7	5.4	4.5	4.7	3.5	4.9	4.3	4.3	5.09
Bonds (collected)	83	69	80	86	112	76	88	67	59	52	56	72	75
Bonds (waived)	47	36	36	27	27	31	16	26	20	38	29	27	30
Bonds TOTAL	130	105	116	113	139	107	104	93	79	90	85	99	105
FEES (collected)	\$2,740	\$2,125	\$2,610	\$3,110	\$4,185	\$3,040	\$3,745	\$2,320	\$2,055	\$2,015	\$2,545	\$2,950	\$2,787
FEES (waived)	\$1,700	\$1,225	\$1,300	\$1,090	\$1,040	\$740	\$935	\$1,165	\$775	\$1,745	\$1,295	\$1,035	\$1,170
FEES TOTAL	\$4,440	\$3,350	\$3,910	\$4,200	\$5,225	\$3,780	\$4,680	\$3,485	\$2,830	\$3,760	\$3,840	\$3,985	\$3,957

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
2016 AVERAGE	179
Jan-17	180
Feb-17	194
Mar-17	190
Apr-17	184
May-17	190
Jun-17	185
Jul-17	181
Aug-17	187
2017 AVERAGE	186

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
2016	6	5350	179



**Dallas County Criminal Justice Advisory Board
Law Enforcement/Jurisprudence Committee Minutes for Tuesday June 13, 2017**

The meeting was called to order by Chief Jim Spivey at 10:30am. The first order of business was for everyone in attendance to introduce themselves and which departments they represented.

Discussion

Chief Spivey Introduced Chief Gary Tittle from Dallas Police Department. Chief Tittle began his presentation on Senate Bill 4. Chief Tittle stated he was not here to teach anything but to facilitate a discussion on SB 4 and how it will affect each agency. Senate Bill 4 was created by Reps Perry and Geren and may be addressed in the July 2017 special session because the cities of Dallas, San Antonio, and Austin have filed lawsuits to check if the final bill is deemed constitutional.

The Bill defines local entity as to include, among others, a city, its officers, its employees, and other bodies that are part of a city, including the city police department and city attorney. It will exempt schools and hospitals, hospital peace officers, the public health department of a local entity, and a peace officer employed or contracted by a religious organization during service to the religious organization. It also exempts ISD police, hospital police, and officers working extra jobs at places of worship during services. It was discussed that if an officer was working for a religious organization they would be exempt, however if an incident happened and other officers responded that exemption would not extend to them.

Major Ruben Ramirez with Dallas Police Department who has been working in Austin during the legislative session, noted that the school exemption does not apply to school events which are not held on campus.

The bill does not apply to a community center, local mental health authority, public health department of a local entity or federally qualified health center. Chief Tittle also stressed that the bill does not apply to an individual if they are a victim or witness to a criminal offense or if they are reporting a criminal offense.

Chief Tittle also discussed the provision that states that a local entity shall not adopt, enforce, or endorse a policy that prohibits or discourages the enforcement of immigration laws. If violated,

the police chief commits a Class A misdemeanor and could be removed from office. Chief Tittle also emphasized that the law states a local entity shall not prohibit or materially limit a peace officer from inquiring into immigration status of lawfully detained person or arrested person. Further he stated that the officer cannot be prevented from sharing this information with Immigration Services, or Immigration Customs Enforcement (ICE). The officer must also be allowed to maintain the information and be allowed to exchange it with another local entity or federal or state government entity. Other provisions that were discussed were that a local entity shall not prohibit a peace officer from assisting with a federal immigration officer including enforcement assistance; they must allow federal immigration officer to enter and conduct enforcement activities at municipal or county jails.

Racial profiling was discussed next; SB 4 states that a local entity may not consider race, color, language, religion, or national origin while enforcing immigration laws except to the extent permitted by the United States Constitution. Chief Tittle stated this was the part of the bill that addresses racial profiling.

The discussion moved to the next section of the bill which establishes that a law enforcement agency is not required to perform a duty imposed by the bill if a person has provided proof that the person is a citizen of the United States or a lawful immigrant. Generally this would be done with a Texas Driver's License or similar government-issued identification. Chief Tittle then posed the question that if they are required to perform an action if identification was not present? Chief Tittle stated he would like to get consensus on this so the North Texas Region of law enforcement was acting in a consistent manner. The proposal was that as long as an officer can document why they had questioned a person's status, then the officer should be okay. However, policies are still in the planning stages in terms of how best to handle different situations. Departments are still working on their policies and seeing if they will ask everyone they arrest their status.

Chief Tittle discussed the section of SB4 that includes a section to perform a community outreach to educate the public that a peace officer may not inquire about the immigration status of a victim, or a witness to an alleged criminal offense. The outreach must include outreach to victims of certain family violence and sexual assaults.

There are exceptions to this which include the officer determines that the inquiry is necessary to investigate the offense or provide the victim or witness with information about federal visas designed to protect individuals providing assistance to law enforcement. The discussion centered on when the officer would ask about immigration status in this circumstance because it could be left to individual interpretation of the officer.

The next section of the bill creates a state level complaint and enforcement process by letting a citizen file a complaint with the attorney general. The person would complete an affidavit to support an allegation that the law enforcement entity has been ignoring SB 4 or hindering enforcement. Chief Tittle further spoke about the process for this complaint which could result in financial penalties.

SB4 also provides for a competitive grant program through the Department of Public Safety's Criminal Justice Division to provide financial assistance to local entities to help with enforcing immigration laws and complying with detainer requests. However, Chief Tittle was unsure what the funding source was for this grant but was waiting to hear more.

Chief Tittle discussed the provision about informing the person detained that they are being held on an immigration detainer. A question was then asked regarding what happens when an officer pulls over a person for speeding i.e. not an "extreme case" (gang member for example) and the person has an ICE warrant. Todd Lyons from Immigration and Customs stated that if there is no local or state charge they will not be asked to take this person into custody on a detainer. It was stressed that detainers are issued if a person is in the jail not on the side of a road. However if they have a federal warrant for a criminal offense they can be taken into custody.

ICE Agent Todd Lyons stated that in the circumstance that someone was pulled over and they had for example a Salvadorian passport and the officer calls the immigration office phone number, Immigration and Customs would see if the person had a history with them or criminal history; they would further inquire if the individual had a local charge that would result in the individual being detained. This could lead to an ICE hold or detainer. However, if the officer did not have a reason to place the individual in custody and ICE could not respond in a reasonable time, then they would ask for the information and address of the person if it was received. Todd Lyons also stated that once the defendant has posted bond, they have 48 hours to pick up the person.

In the last part of the presentation Chief Tittle stated that as long as the procedures were followed and the detainer was in good faith, the attorney general will defend a local entity. The state is liable for expenses, costs, judgement, or settlement under the above scenario.

Chief Dye then spoke about the public perception and misperception of the law and the best way to get the truthful message disseminated. Chief Dye stated the misperception is already out there and he has been working with Unidos Program to get the word out. Chief Dye stated there has been over a hundred people at these meetings and they are now having them every 4-6 weeks to get out the information. He further stated that he stresses that they will not be stopping and detaining for just immigration purposes, and that they have to have a legal reason

to stop them. He also explains at these meetings that ICE agents are not bad people and are doing another law enforcement job. Chief Dye emphasized how trust in the community is important and essential. Lastly, Chief Dye recommended that once LEAs adopt a policy on SB4, it should be communicated and translated to Spanish as well.

Chief Tittle stated that they are passing out cards to the community with what is allowed and prohibited under SB4.

Russ Roden, Chief of the Civil Division of the Dallas County District Attorney's Office discussed the civil law perspective and litigation to watch going forward. He stated that some people have argued based on Arizona vs the United States that this law is dead in the water. However, Senate Bill 4 does not include any of the conduct that was struck down by the US Supreme Court in Arizona v. United States. The Arizona law in that case made it a new state criminal misdemeanor for failure to carry papers. Second it made it unlawful for unauthorized aliens to apply for work or be a contractor. The third item was that it allowed the officers to make arrests without warrant if they had probable cause to believe the person was in the country in violation of the federal immigration laws. On these items the Supreme Court said that immigration was a federal issue and states are not allowed to make immigration related laws.

The fourth provision under the Arizona law required the officer, during a stop, to make a reasonable effort in determining immigration status if there's reasonable suspicion that the person is unlawfully present. It gave certain restrictions, such as having a valid ID, where the officer would not discriminate, and any action by the officer must be consistent with federal immigration laws protecting civil rights. The US Supreme Court held that this provision was not unconstitutional and could stand.

Russ Roden then spoke about detainer requests. The issue is whether they can be legally issued and whether local LEA entity can comply with those. ICE can detain people and issue detainers with local entity cooperation, however, ICE must initiate the services.

Russ Roden also discussed pending litigation regarding SB4. The Attorney General has filed preemptively to obtain a declaration that the legislation is valid. However, several cities including San Antonio, Austin, El Paso, Maverick County, and others have filed suit seeking declaratory judgments to declare the law unconstitutional. Russ Roden stated he believes in the next few months, with all the litigation there will be a federal judgment that could put it on hold or let it go into effect which would be a good indication of where this law is headed.

Russ Roden stated if the law goes into effect it would be a state law arguably meaning counties are carrying out state – not local – policy in honoring ice detainers which could lead to 11th Amendment immunity. Additionally, SB4 specifically provides that if a local governmental entity is sued for honoring ICE detainers, the local entity can request assistance/defense of the lawsuit

from the Texas AG's office. If such request is made, the Texas AG shall assist and the State of Texas will indemnify the local entity for costs, legal fees, and adverse judgment for damages.

Chief Spivey asked if there were any questions and said Jeff Segura would send out the power point presentation that was given. The meeting was adjourned at 12:17pm.

Call for Conference Papers & Posters
Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice
(SWACJ)

October 12-14, 2017
Fort Worth, Texas

**Working Together for Justice: The Need for
Inter-Disciplinary Collaboration**
Conference Theme

Conference information including registration, abstract submission, and hotel reservations is available at www.swacj.org

Deadline for abstracts: Midnight, September 15, 2017



*No individual may appear more than twice in the program as an author or presenter



SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
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SWACJ Web Page: www.swacj.org

Email: swacj.org@gmail.com



2017 TEXAS REENTRY SYMPOSIUM

Community: The Key to Successful Reentry

Friday, September 22, 2017 7:30 am - 5:00 pm

The Pavilion at the Belo Mansion

2101 Ross Avenue

Dallas, Texas 75201

REGISTER AT <http://www.unlockingdoors.org>

AGENDA

Opening Session

8:15 AM-9:45 AM



Lannette Linthicum, MD – President, American Correctional Association; Medical Director, Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Pastor Larry Gardner – TDCJ Region II Chaplain

Bryan Collier – Executive Director, Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Honorable Adam McGough – Dallas City Council, District 10

Honorable John Creuzot – Chairman, Unlocking DOORS™ Board of Directors

Modern-Day Law & Order: The Power of She and What it Means for Big D!!!!

10:00 AM TO 11:30 AM



MODERATOR: *Christina Melton Crain, Esq. – Founder, President & CEO, Unlocking DOORS™*

Chief U. Renee Hall – Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department

Honorable Faith Johnson – Dallas County District Attorney

Lynn Pride Richardson – Chief Defender, Dallas County Public Defender's Office

Honorable Lupe Valdez – Dallas County Sheriff

LUNCHEON

11:30 AM TO 1 PM

COMMENTS



Honorable Elba Garica – Dallas County Commissioner, District 4

KEYNOTE ADDRESS



Keidrain Brewster- Returned Citizen and Author

AWARDS PRESENTATION

*Westcott Foundation Client Achievement Awards
Unlocking DOORS™ 2017 Golden Key Award
Unlocking DOORS™ 2017 Volunteer of the Year Award*

Community and Law Enforcement Collaboration: A Key Ingredient for Successful Reentry

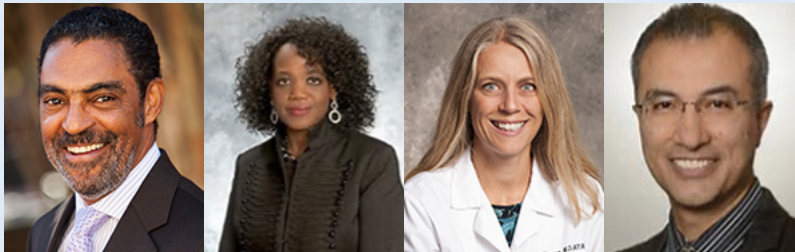
1:30 PM TO 3 PM



*MODERATOR: Melinda Schlager Arnold, Ph.D. – Executive Director, Caruth Police Institute
Officer Raashid Brown – Neighborhood Officer, Dallas Police Department
Chief David Pughes – First Assistant Chief, Dallas Police Department
Lynn Pride Richardson – Chief Defender, Dallas County Public Defender's Office*

The Medical/Mental Health of Returning Citizens and Its Impact on Public Health

3:00 PM TO 4:30 PM



*MODERATOR: Mike DuBose – CEO, Community Oriented Correctional Health Services
Lannette Linthicum, MD – Medical Director, Texas Department of Criminal Justice; President, American Correctional Association
Ank Nijawan, MD, MPH, MSCS - Physician and Researcher, UTSW Medical School
Esmaeil Porsa, MD, MPH, CPHH - Executive VP & Chief Strategy & Integration Officer, Parkland Health and Hospital System*

- EARN 6.5 OF TEXAS CONTINUING EDUCATION CREDITS -
Licensed Professional Counselors
Marriage and Family Counselors
Licensed Social Workers

**Department of Criminal Justice
FY2017 SAMHSA Grant Project**

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	FY2017 Total	FY2016 Total
Number of New Admissions	8	4	1	3	7	9	6	1	3	1	1		44	33
Number of Successful Completions	3	6	2	5	0	4	8	4	2	0	1		35	24
Number of Unsuccessful Completions	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	0		10	9
Average Days in Jail from Referral to Admission	5	6	3	4	6	9	10	6	8	12	7		7	4
Number of New Admissions on ELM	6	3	1	2	7	8	4	1	3	1	1		37	12
Program Referral Follow-Ups by Type (running total per grant year)														
Court Program Graduate													0	6
Active In Court Program													10	2
Active In Treatment at Nexus													2	N/A
In Jail													5	0
Re-Arrested and Released to Community													11	11
Re-Arrested and Released to Further Treatment													8	7
Released to TDCJ or State Jail													3	3
Active Warrant													10	4

Meadows Mental Health Policy Institute

Community Stakeholder Project Status Update — Third Quarter 2017

The Caruth Smart Justice Planning Grant Phase II proposal was submitted to the W.W. Caruth, Jr. Foundation at the Communities Foundation of Texas on July 15, 2016.¹ MMHPI and its partners began implementation of this project in January 2017, ensuring that it is aligned with and supports the North Texas Behavioral Health Authority (NTBHA) transition from a managed care-model to a community behavioral health centered-model. Approaching the third quarter of Year 1, we are well into implementation of intercept tasks and progressing towards client entrance into expanded assertive community treatment teams.

In terms of diversion at first contact with law enforcement, MMHPI is coordinating efforts between the Dallas Police Department (DPD), the Dallas Fire and Rescue Department (DFRD), and the ongoing community treatment teams for Year 1 deployment. Additionally, the Dallas County Criminal Justice Department (DCCJD) and Jail staff have transformed screening and assessment procedures to identify persons with behavioral health treatment needs early in the jail booking process, leading to an increase in persons released on personal recognizance bonds with a connection to treatment and appropriate court supervision. The improved screening and assessment will identify those who are the core target population for the project, mainly those caught in the trap of “super-utilization” of emergency and law enforcement services. Progress includes increased training of clinical personnel, law enforcement, judges, and several other Jail staff who come into contact with defendants eligible for Caruth ongoing community treatment services. MMHPI thanks its partners for their continued support and energies in the advancement of the Caruth Smart Justice Project.

Intercept 1 (Law Enforcement)

MMHPI staff continues to provide technical assistance to stakeholders with the DFR and DPD as they coordinate efforts to identify programming and logistical needs. On May 24, 2017, the City Council met and approved by unanimous vote the sub-grant award for the development and implementation of the RIGHT Care Program. On June 2nd, the City of Dallas signed the Caruth Smart Justice Implementation Project sub-grant agreement and delivered it to MMHPI for final signature. The Intercept I workgroup was held on June 8th with leadership from DPD, DFR, and MMHPI staff. The workgroup discussed writing of policies and

¹ On October 5, 2016, the trustees of the W.W. Caruth Foundation at the Communities Foundation of Texas approved the grant proposal, which enables the Meadows Mental Health Policy Institute to work closely with Dallas County, the City of Dallas, and a broad array of partners to implement the Dallas County Smart Justice Project.

procedures and workflow. The date of the next Intercept I workgroup meeting is to be determined.

Intercept 2 (Initial Detention/Initial Court Hearings) / Intercept 3 (Jails/Courts) / Intercept 4 (Re-Entry)

The three work groups within the Dallas County criminal justice system, each lead by a criminal court Judge are continuing to complete key tasks related to the beta test launch that began April 17 and will continue until full grant implementation in August.

As a result of the April beta test, an effort aimed at tracking and reviewing the new court, attorney, pretrial, and assessment processes, criminal justice staff have made adjustments based on their internal evaluation. Jail and Parkland staff are routinely working together to complete mental health screens on ALL defendants at book in. Adapt Community Solutions staff has been successful in extracting those records, triaging and prioritizing them for action, and sending a daily list to Pretrial for criminal records review. As these processes gain traction, the Magistrate Judges to continue to accommodate the new mental health bond releases via dedicated dockets each weekday afternoon. The District Attorney's Office staff have fine-tuned their review of documents, criminal history, and victim information in order to address any concerns by the government for those considered for release. Additionally, the Clerk's Office has modified their protocols to ensure all legal documents are completed and disclosed for timely bond releases. Criminal Justice Department staff continue working with treatment providers to improve treatment connection and referral processes to ensure client follow-through and compliance.

DCCJD staff have developed internal data tracking tools to monitor program activities and performance outcomes and continue to revise those tools as the beta testing continues. From the beta testing launch on April 17 through May 31, 2017, the following activity occurred:

- 1,582 defendants screened positive for mental health needs,
- 319 of the 1,582 passed initial screening and were further assessed for criminal history eligibility,
- 51 of the 319 were eligible to present at Court for mental health bond release, and
- 45 were approved for release (felony and misdemeanor cases each represented about half the total).

The three work groups with the DCCJD will continue working through the process barriers over the remaining days of this beta test, make necessary adjustments, and finalize a core working document for everyone to follow in time for the full implementation in late summer or early fall, 2017.

Intercept 5 (Community Corrections and Services)

Contract negotiations with the four partner ACT and FACT community provider agencies have been completed. Providers were required to submit proposals for use of Caruth funds to expand their service capacity and improve fidelity to best practices. Each agency provided thoughtful and creative uses that would not only enhance care but that also would increase their adherence to the fidelity model being implemented. MMPHI staff subjected each proposal to clarifying questions and all providers were able to provide insightful, in-depth responses. Final contract documents are prepared and have been provided to providers, with final contract execution by mid-July.



TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

CRIME RECORDS SERVICE

County Combined Completeness Percentage for DALLAS County as of 09/11/2017

Reported Year	Adult					Juvenile				
	Total Charges Reported	Charges Disposed by Prosecutors	Charges Disposed by Courts	Total Disposed	Completeness Percentage	Total Charges Reported	Charges Disposed by Prosecutors	Charges Disposed by Courts	Total Disposed	Completeness Percentage
2012	61,394	1,896	55,239	57,135	93%	3,545	216	3,199	3,415	96%
2013	61,074	1,914	54,409	56,323	92%	4,239	279	3,794	4,073	96%
2014	59,143	2,191	50,626	52,817	89%	3,900	567	3,122	3,689	94%
2015	57,399	2,087	46,581	48,668	84%	3,727	537	2,544	3,081	82%
2016	58,430	2,731	38,382	41,113	70%	3,200	524	1,469	1,993	62%
Total	297,440	10,819	245,237	256,056	86%	18,611	2,123	14,128	16,251	87%