



**Dallas County Criminal Justice Advisory Board
Meeting Agenda**

June 26, 2023, 2:30 p.m.

Oak Cliff Government Center

First floor conference room,

702 E Jefferson Blvd, Dallas, TX 75203

- I. **Welcome and Introductions** – The Honorable Elba Garcia, Chair, CJAB
- II. **Membership & Infrastructure*** – Ellyce Lindberg Co-Chair, CJAB
 - **Judge Valencia Nash**, Dallas County Justice of the Peace Precinct 1 Place 2
- III. **Minutes Review/Approval*** – Commissioner Elba Garcia-Chair, CJAB
- IV. **Presentations**
 - **Opioid Response Grant & Pretrial Diversion Assessments-** Maegan Westbrook, Laura Edmond and Crystal Garland
 - **Chiefs of Police Panel** – Chief Bryan Sylvester, Chief Roberto Arredondo, Chief Daniel Scesney, Chief Mark LiVigni and Chief Derick Miller.
- V. **Committee Project Updates**
 - **Criminal Justice Administration & Jail Population Management Committee** – LaShonda Jefferson
 - **Justice of the Peace** – Judge Valencia Nash
 - **Law Enforcement/Jurisprudence** – Ellyce Lindberg
 - **Pretrial Committee** – Jeff Segura
 - **Reentry** – Christina Melton Crain
- VI. **Program Update**
 - **88th Legislative update** – Rebekah Chenelle
- VII. **Public Comments**
- VIII. **Announcements**
- IX. **Next Meeting Schedule**
 - September 18, 2023



Membership & Infrastructure:



Judge Valencia Nash was sworn into office January 1, 2007 and presides as Justice of the Peace for Precinct 1, Place 2. Precinct 1 is a large area in the southern part of Dallas County which includes: South Dallas, Oak Cliff, Lancaster, Wilmer, Hutchins, the large part of DeSoto, Duncanville and Glenn Heights.

She was born and raised in Dallas, Texas in the Highland Hills community and attended Wilmer-Hutchins High School. She graduated from the University of Houston with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Political Science and received her Juris Doctorate Degree from Thurgood Marshall School of Law at Texas Southern University in Houston, Texas.

Judge Nash is licensed and has practiced law in Florida, Georgia, and Texas. She has practiced in the areas of environmental law and justice, family law, juvenile law, landlord-tenant law, construction law and litigation.

Prior to being elected, Judge Nash was in private practice. She has worked as Corporate Counsel for Thacker Family of Companies in Atlanta, Georgia, and for the Florida Department of Environmental Protection as lead enforcement attorney in the Solid Waste section and the Bureau of Emergency Response.

Her legal internships have included the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6; the Office of United States Representative Sheila Jackson Lee; and the Office of City Attorney of Houston in the Land Use and Environmental Section.

On November 3, 2008, Judge Nash was appointed to the Texas Judicial Council by Chief Justice Wallace B. Jefferson of the Supreme Court of Texas and served four terms which was eight years. The Texas Judicial Council is the policy making body for the state judiciary. She has been reappointed to the Judicial Council by Chief Justice Nathan Hecht for an additional three terms to serve until 2023. She has chaired the Juvenile Justice Committee and served on the Dual Task Force of the Children's Commission.

Judge Nash has volunteered her time through the Dallas Volunteer Attorney Program serving the community through the Hurricane Katrina Legal Clinic, the Housing Crisis Center, the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center and the West Dallas Center. She has also volunteered at the C.A.W. Clark Legal Clinic at Good Street Baptist Church and served at the monthly Legal Clinic at Friendship West Baptist Church.

Judge Nash is formerly the President of the Thurgood Marshall School of Law (TMSL) Alumni Board and the former President of the Lancaster Lions Club. She is a lifetime member of the NAACP and lifetime member of the UH Alumni Association and TSU National Alumni Association. Judge Nash also teaches various classes to Justices of the Peace throughout the state through the Texas Justice Court Training Center in the subject matter Juvenile Law and now "Challenging Cases: What we can Learn."

In addition to her professional accomplishments, Judge Nash is a Girl Scout Troop Leader, active PTSA member, and an active member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. where she has chaired numerous committees. Judge Nash is also a member of Jack & Jill of America, Inc., Southwest Suburban Dallas Chapter. She serves on the Board of Directors for the Dallas Children's Advocacy Center for the past 2 years.

She has been re-elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1, Place 2 for five terms. Judge Nash created a monthly legal clinic for Seniors Citizens in Precinct 1 to assist with legal preparation and prevention. Additionally, she has a program for students entitled "Talk Time" with Judge Nash to empower students to take positive action to effect change in their school and to participate in decision making.

Judge Nash was recently elected by her peers to become the first Administrative Judge of the Justices of the Peace in Dallas County.

Judge Nash enjoys traveling to new places with her husband, Melvin W. McShann and her teenaged twin daughters Madeline and McKenna.



**Dallas County Criminal Justice Advisory Board
General Membership Minutes for Monday, March 27, 2023**

Welcome & Introductions, Commissioner Dr. Garcia, called the meeting to order at 2:33 PM. All in attendance made customary introductions.

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 December 19, 2022, were made a part of the packet. A motion was made to approve minutes by Duane Steele; the motion was seconded by Christina Crain and approved.

Presentations:

Unlocking Doors– Christina Crain

Commissioner Dr. Garcia introduced the speaker, Christina Crain.

Over three decades ago, Mrs. Christina Crain had the chance to chair the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Board under Governor Perry, and during her tenure, she realized there were things that weren't being done to help those coming out of incarceration. Mrs. Crain reported that annually, over seventy thousand individuals are released from T.D.C.J., many of whom desire a more prosperous life but lack the know-how to get there. Unlocking Doors, a non-profit designed to coordinate with other entities, was founded to guide these ex-offenders through the system and empower them to reach their goals.

Mrs. Crain reported that their client base had recently been revamped to include anyone with a criminal record, including juvenile offenders exiting the juvenile system. Furthermore, she laid out the requirements for participating in the Unlocking Doors program: clients can be referred from community partnerships, through a court referral, a grant referral, prerelease referral, or self-referral. Participation is voluntary and not mandatory.

Mrs. Crain shared a flyer to the collective that included relevant information about Unlocking Doors. This service can be accessed via a walk-in option or an appointment. The headquarters of Unlocking Doors is located in Dallas, and they

also have an affiliated Tarrant County office housed within Cornerstone Assistance Network. Additionally, they are collaborating with Lynn Richardson's team from the Public Defender's Office in the Lancaster Office and the South Dallas Government Center. Recently, Unlocking Doors has opened a new office in Houston and has been receiving attention from San Antonio.

Mrs. Crain explained, upon enrolling in the program, clients are charged a fee of five dollars and complete the sign-up process in a legalistic manner. This fee is then reinvested in the client to provide them with things like tools, work boots, or a required uniform for their employment. Unlocking Doors takes it a step further and helps them get important documents like their social security card, driver's license, and state identification card. Moreover, the organization performs extensive background checks to get the full picture of the individual's history, including any offenses in different states or federal jurisdictions. Furthermore, the individual fills out executive program documents to help educate the client on what they can expect from this program.

Mrs. Crain described the Unlocking Doors model of reentry brokerage, which requires the individual to receive an assessment of all their needs to be referred to an appropriate provider. The broker assigned to the individual will assess the risks of recidivism and ascertain the skills needed to facilitate the reentry process. Unlocking Doors uses the Texas Risk Assessment System (TRAS) - a reentry tool taught to them by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ). As the only community-based organization to use TRAS, the data acquired is evidence-based and can be compared to the other TRAS the individual has completed. In addition, a 'Career Key' questionnaire is completed by the client in order to give the organization a sense of the individual's career goals. By understanding what skills are desired, they are better equipped to assist the client in acquiring gainful employment.

Mrs. Crain further explained the Behavior and Experience Inventory (BEI) is an extremely useful tool for analyzing an individual's behaviors and thoughts. It can reveal potential signs of abuse or neglect, as well as any prior engagement with the criminal justice system. Additionally, the program allows them to see the extent to which their family may have been involved with similar matters and it gives them a better analysis of the psychological aspects. The Benefits Calculator is employed to identify what government benefits an individual may be eligible for during their most vulnerable times. Their goal is to help them find gainful employment so they can become independent from those benefits.

Mrs. Crain shared after performing these assessments of a client's needs, the broker compiles all the data into a plan. This plan is essentially the patient navigator system. After determining what the client may lack, the broker can arrange for multiple experts to provide the necessary services such as employment, housing, substance abuse treatment, transportation, and other basic needs to get the client back on their feet. These experts will be coordinated by the broker to ensure their availability. Through their database, they refer their

clients to several different providers. Recently, they have implemented a new tool, Reconnect, in order to maintain connection with their clients during the pandemic. This tool provides virtual check-ins, GPS capability, and keeps track of when clients visit providers. It eliminates the need for the brokers to constantly pick up the phone or email to confirm attendance. However, this system may not work for every client.

Mrs. Crain concluded her presentation by sharing that Unlocking Doors provides its clients with lifelong assistance. Through collecting data from their clients, with their permission, the organization is able to analyze trends and compile reports which are helpful to the community, Law Makers, Funders, Organizations, Network Providers and Supporters. Mrs. Crain shared she would love to look at other opportunities with law enforcement to continue making an impact. Mrs. Crain opened the floor for questions.

During the discussion, someone questioned the need for government-issued identification. Mrs. Crain clarified that this was necessary for obtaining employment and accessing certain services. Luckily, Unlocking Doors has partnered with organizations to help clients obtain State IDs. Another inquiry followed, asking if there were any restrictions on the clients they work with. Mrs. Crain replied that they work with everyone, even sexual offenders. The organization is currently working with the legislature to remove some of the barriers put in place by the TDLR laws regarding occupational licenses, which prevent those who have been trained while incarcerated from obtaining employment upon release.

Lastly, Commissioner Garcia inquired about the efficacy of Unlocking Doors. In response, Ms. Crain proudly shared that with nearly 14 years of experience serving almost 7,000 clients, Unlocking Doors boasts a remarkable 92% success rate. As she explained, the organization is committed to supporting their clients through the long-term, and will not remove them from their services, ensuring their continued success.

Committee Project Updates:

Criminal Justice Administration & Jail Population Management Update:

LaShonda Jefferson provided the update. The Jail Population committee meeting was held on Friday, March 10. The Jail Population packet was distributed. Excerpts from that packet can be found on pages 24 through 31 of the CJAB packet. The jail population for today is 5,981, which is 83% of our total jail capacity. The average jail population for February 2023 was 6,109 and our yearly average for 2023, so far, is 6,097. Ms. Jefferson reported a trend where there are more releases than bookings. The Criminal Justice Department continues to collaborate with stakeholders to manage our jail population. The Criminal Justice Department also recently approved two jail population coordinator positions to help assist, monitor, track and research jail population.

Fair Defense Committee:

Lynn Richardson had no updates to report.

Justice of the Peace:

Judge Valencia Nash was selected by her peers and will represent Justice of the Peace going forward. However, Judge Nash was unable to attend today's meeting.

Law Enforcement/Jurisprudence:

Ellyce Lindberg gave the update. Ms. Lindberg reported there was not a formal meeting held by the subcommittee in the last quarter. She introduced Judge Autry to speak to the group. Judge Autry gave a quick update regarding the emergency protective orders. He reminded the LEAs to get as much correct information as possible. These are unfunded mandates and it's challenging; however, this information is crucial for EPOs. He shared his contact information and asked to get the message out.

Pretrial:

Jeff Segura gave the update. Pretrial Services numbers were as follows: Alcohol monitoring at 1584, Electronic Monitoring at 679, Mental Health at 259 and General Pretrial at 136, totaling 2,658 for the department. He provided an update on the additional officers, they are now trained and assigned full caseloads. This has helped alleviate their officers' ratios tremendously. Mr. Duane Steele added his appreciation for the support to get those positions. Of the 75 positions, 72 positions are currently filled.

Reentry:

Christina Crain did not have anything additional to report.

Program Update:

Ellyce Lindberg delivered an important update regarding the Local Data Advisory Board during the meeting. The LDAB convenes biweekly, with the next meeting scheduled for April 6th. Ms. Lindberg highlighted the crucial requirement that Dallas County must maintain an overall 90% closure rate for all arrests that took place between 2017 and 2021, failure to meet this goal could potentially result in the loss of all grant funding for the county. In addition, she discussed the changes made in the 2019 legislature that counted Class C cases, previously not counted, as a part of the overall closure rate. She revealed that meetings were held with the City of Dallas, and communication was made with Charles Reed, to explore options to have municipal Class C cases removed from the count. Ms. Charlene Randolph expressed her optimism that the 90% goal could be achieved by mid-June, thanks to their ongoing success in disposing of cases. However, there remain some lingering issues that require attention.

Commissioner Garcia announced an exciting development for the Dallas Deflection Center's program update. With a strong emphasis on community involvement, a letter was sent out to law enforcement agencies and community

groups detailing the Center's assistance. Ellyce Lindberg introduced Leah Gamble, whose contract is aimed to promote the Center. Gamble's mission is to raise awareness about the Dallas Deflection Center and its benefits; she is currently working on a video to share with all interested parties. To learn more about the Dallas Deflection Center, she can be reached at leah.martin@dallascounty.org.

Public Comments:

None.

Announcements:

The next CJAB meeting will be held on June 26, 2023, at 2:30pm.

Adjournment:

A motion was made to adjourn the meeting; it was seconded and approved at 3:37PM.



Presenters:

Laura Edmonds is the Assistant Director of the Dallas County Criminal Justice Department, where she manages staff and oversees the work the department does related to behavioral health jail diversion initiatives and programs. This involves oversight of the Criminal Justice Department's work related to housing, competency coordination, and care coordination for individuals exiting jail, ensuring they are connected to community-based services when released. She also aided in the planning of the Dallas County Deflection Center, and the Criminal Justice Department's Pretrial Diversion Assessment Program. She regularly engages criminal justice system stakeholders to evaluate the behavioral healthcare and criminal justice system to address policy compliance and process improvement.

Prior to joining Dallas County and the Criminal Justice Department in 2016, Laura worked for three years providing direct clinical services and clinical management at a local mental health and substance use provider in Dallas. In her role as Clinical Manager, she supervised therapeutic staff, developed policies and procedures, oversaw quality management and program evaluation, and facilitated staff training. She was a court liaison and key coordinator of treatment services for specialty court defendants. Laura continues to provide direct clinical care by maintaining a private practice caseload.

Laura is a Licensed Professional Counselor Supervisor and a Licensed Chemical Dependency Counselor. She has a M.A. in Counseling from Dallas Theological Seminary and a B.A. in Family Ministries from Moody Bible Institute.

Maegan Westbrook attended SMU's Dedman School of Law. She has been a prosecutor with the Dallas County DA's Office for 9 years. She was a trial prosecutor for 8 years and is currently assigned to the Restorative Justice Division where she handles the felony Pre-Trial Intervention Agreements.

Crystal Garland is the Program Manager for the Opioid Response Grant within the Criminal Justice Department. This program is in the developmental stages and she is responsible for strategic planning, program implementation and developing community partnerships with agencies providing Medication Assisted Treatment services as well as substance use treatment. This program is also responsible for collaborating with the Dallas County Sheriff's Department and Parkland Jail Health in the Lew Sterrett Justice Center to identify individuals with opioid use disorder (OUD).

She currently manages two licensed assessors who are responsible for conducting clinical assessments on those referrals from Parkland Jail Health who are currently in custody or out on bond. These potential referrals have been identified as having an opioid use disorder as well as individuals who may be eligible for pre-trial diversionary programs.

Prior to starting her career at Dallas County in 2021, Crystal began her career in the mental health field as a Qualified Mental Health Professional over 18 years ago. She was one of the first jail diversion case managers in the Jail diversion court programs through LifeNet Community Behavioral Healthcare and later promoted into management. After thirteen years with LifeNet, the clinic merged with Metrocare Services where she fulfilled the role as the TCOOMMI Jail Diversion Manger prior to being promoted to the TCOOMMI Program Director.

Crystal holds a Bachelor of Arts in Psychology from Belhaven University in Jackson, Mississippi and a Master of Science in Forensic Psychology from Grand Canyon University in Phoenix, Arizona. She also holds an Associate License in Chemical Dependency Counseling.



Chief Bryan Sylvester entered Texas law enforcement in October 1992 after serving as a Lieutenant in the U.S Army from 1989 to 1992, where he commanded a Military Police platoon deploying to Iraq and Kuwait during Operation Desert Storm. Upon leaving the army he served for over 22 years with the Richardson Police Department. While in Richardson, Chief Sylvester served in virtually every unit while promoting thru the ranks to Assistant Chief. He served as Asst. Chief from 2009 thru 2015 when he accepted the position of Chief of Police for the city of Sachse in August 2015.

Chief Sylvester holds a Bachelor's degree from Southwest Texas State University, a Master Peace Officer License, is a graduate of the Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas, the Institute of Law Enforcement Administration Command Management College and the 235th session of the FBI National Academy.

Chief Sylvester currently serves as the Immediate Past President of the North Texas Police Chief's Association, is an assessor for the Texas Police Chief's Associations Best Practices Accreditation Program and serves on the Police Professionalism & Ethics committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.



Chief LiVigni is the 6th police chief of the Duncanville Police Department. After serving nearly a year as the Interim Chief of Police, Chief LiVigni was appointed Chief of Police on February 15, 2022.

As of July 1, 2023, Chief LiVigni will have served the City of Duncanville for thirty years. During this time, he has held every sworn rank of the department, including assignments in patrol, criminal investigations, internal investigations, and administration.

Chief LiVigni, who is a veteran of the United States Air Force, has a bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice from the University of North Texas. Professionally, he is a graduate of the 233rd session of the FBI's National Academy, the 74th session of the Police Executive Research Forum's Senior Management for Policing, and the 48th session of the

Institute for Law Enforcement Administration's School of Executive Leadership. During Chief LiVigni's tenure, the department has maintained its recognition as an accredited agency by the Texas Police Chiefs Recognition Program, become an Active Bystander in Law Enforcement (A.B.L.E.) – certified agency, and has responded valiantly to protect hundreds of children and staff from an active shooter incident. Chief LiVigni believes the community's involvement and trust are essential in effective policing, both of which require a police department that is professional and accountable to the citizens it serves.



Chief Roberto Arredondo has 26 years of law enforcement experience, having served 24 years with the Dallas Police Department where he obtained the rank of Major and led the Northeast Patrol Division. In 2020, he became the Chief of Police for the Victoria Police Department. In 2023, Chief Arredondo was selected as Chief for the Carrollton Police Department. He is a US Army veteran and received an Honorable Discharge after having served as part of a peacekeeping mission in the Sinai of Egypt. Chief Arredondo obtained a Bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice Administration from Tarleton State University and holds a Masters in Public Affairs from the University of Texas - Rio Grande Valley. He is a graduate of the Senior Management Institute of

Policing, Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas, as well as the Caruth Police Institute, Leadership Series. He holds a Master Peace Officer Certification and is a licensed TCOLE Instructor.



Chief Derick Miller became the eleventh Chief of Police in Irving, Texas on May 31, 2022. Derick Miller began his career with the Carrollton Police Department in 1992 as a reserve officer. He worked his way up through every rank in the organization and was appointed Police Chief in 2017. He holds both an M.A. and B.A. in Criminology and Criminal Justice from the University of Texas at Arlington. He is a graduate of the FBI National Academy, the Senior Management Institute of Policing, the Institute of Law Enforcement Administration, and holds a Master Peace Officer's Certification from the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement. Chief Miller is an Adjunct Professor of Criminology at the University of Texas at Arlington. He is the President of the DFW Major City Police Chief's Association, the President

of the North Texas Police Chief's Association, an Executive Advisory Board Member of the Caruth Police Institute at UNT Dallas, serves on the International Association of Chiefs of Police Professional Standards, Ethics, and Image committee, and is a member of the Mothers Against Drunk Driving Executive Advisory Board for North Texas.



Daniel Scesney is the Chief of Police for the Grand Prairie Police Department, an agency accredited by the Texas Police Chiefs Association for sustained best practices in law enforcement. He leads a 300-officer department charged with protecting over 200,000 residents in a diverse and expanding community in the Dallas/ Fort Worth Metroplex. He has worked in law enforcement for 27 years, at both the local and federal level, and proudly served his country in the United States Marine Corps.

Chief Scesney holds a master's degree in Criminology and Criminal Justice from Texas Christian University, is a Graduate of the inaugural Leadership, Executive and Administrative Development course from Texas Christian University, the Senior Management Institute of

Policing at Boston University, and the Institute of Law Enforcement Administration. He holds a Master Peace Officer Certification from the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement.

Chief Scesney presently serves on the North Texas Joint Terrorism Task Force Executive Board, Board of Directors for Children First Counseling Center, is a Leadership and Management adjunct professor for Texas Christian University, and was a member of the inaugural Child Advocacy Centers of Texas Statewide Multidisciplinary Team charged with finding solutions to obstacles impacting child abuse investigations in Texas at every level. Chief Scesney also serves on the Texas Police Chiefs Association's Legislative Committee to help make a meaningful impact on laws protecting all Texans.

Chief Scesney is a proud dad of his two outstanding children, both of whom are everything a father would hope for in his kids.



OPIOID RESPONSE
GRANT
&
PRETRIAL DIVERSION
ASSESSMENT
PROGRAM UPDATE

- LAURA EDMONDS

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
DALLAS COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT

- CRYSTAL GARLAND

PROGRAM MANAGER-OPIOID RESPONSE
GRANT
DALLAS COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT

- MAEGAN WESTBROOK

DALLAS COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY, RESTORATIVE
JUSTICE DIVISION

OBJECTIVES

Opioid Response

- Identify offenders at jail book-in with opioid use disorder, assess their needs, link and refer to Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) services within the community.

Pre-Trial Diversion Programs (PTD)

- Identify first time offenders who may be eligible for court-based diversionary programs to potentially resolve criminal charges as well as link and refer to community resources. This program addresses the defendant's behavioral health needs upon release.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DEPARTMENT PRETRIAL DIVERSION TEAM

- PROGRAM MANAGER

- Crystal Garland

- CLINICAL ASSESSORS

- Dominique Menjivar, LMSW & Tonia Williams, LMSW
- Both assessors receive and assess referrals to identify treatment and programming needs and
- Make recommendations for treatment.

OPIOID RESPONSE

OPIOID RESPONSE GRANT GOALS:

INCREASE ACCESS TO MEDICATION ASSISTED TREATMENT (MAT) TO INDIVIDUALS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

PROVIDE OPIOID USE DISORDER ASSESSMENTS BY CJD ASSESSORS TO HELP IDENTIFY TREATMENT NEEDS

INCREASE ACCESS TO PEER RECOVERY SUPPORT

TO COLLABORATE WITH PARKLAND JAIL HEALTH ON MAT PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION AND ASSIST WITH CARE COORDINATION

GRANT SUCCESSES:

ESTABLISHED NOTIFICATION AND CONSENT PROCESS WITH PARKLAND JAIL HEALTH FOR INDIVIDUALS ENTERING THE JAIL WITH AN IDENTIFIED OPIOID USE DISORDER NEED

WORKED WITH PARKLAND JAIL HEALTH ON ESTABLISHING AN IN-JAIL MAT PROGRAM

PROVIDED ACCESS TO APAA RECOVERY COACHES FOR THOSE IN JAIL ON MAT

PROVIDED ASSISTANCE WITH EXIT PLANNING AND CARE COORDINATION FOR THOSE EXITING JAIL TO THE COMMUNITY

PROVIDED EDUCATION ON MAT AND TREATMENT TO ATTORNEYS

SCREENED MAT REFERRALS FOR PRETRIAL DIVERSION ELIGIBILITY

DISTRIBUTION OF NARCAN

OPIOID RESPONSE
GRANT
NEXT STEPS

Grant will end 09/30/2023

CJD will continue collaboration with Parkland Jail Health: Includes weekly staffing of cases and providing court case updates & monthly meetings

CJD will continue to assist with exit planning and care coordination.

CJD will aid in linking individuals in jail with opioid use disorder with recovery support with APAA

Due to limited utilization of OUD assessments by CJD assessors, there is an identified need for increased support by the program manager and assessor to support the pretrial diversion assessment program

CJD will reallocate these staff resources toward PTD but continue to support MAT in the jail and addressing the needs of this population and continuing to collaborate and partner with Parkland Jail Health.

A focus on pretrial diversion will allow for screening of those who may benefit from MAT, and screen those on MAT who may be eligible for diversion

PRETRIAL DIVERSION

ASSESSMENT

Risk/Needs – if place offender in program that doesn't meet the assessment level you can actually do more harm.

- Higher drop out and failure rate and may "Learn" criminal behavior

Persons who assess with **Low Risk** do not need a specialty court – so offering Pre-Trial Interventions

Prior to the program there were few ways to get case dismissed or expunged without a Specialty Court – gives individuals a way to prevent a felony conviction

PRE-TRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAMS: NEW PROCESS ALL PRE-TRIAL DIVERSION

Standardized across all pre-trial programs

- Specialty Courts
- Pre-Trial Interventions (formerly known as Conditional Dismissals)
- Prostitution

Identify cases early in process and hold from Grand Jury

Standardize expunction language across all forms for all courts and programs.

Process for Indigency – application for Indigency



jaildiversion@dallascounty.org



ELIGIBILITY
CRITERIA

First Time Felony Offender (no prior felony conviction, probation, deferred probation or previous pretrial diversion)

Non-Violent Offense

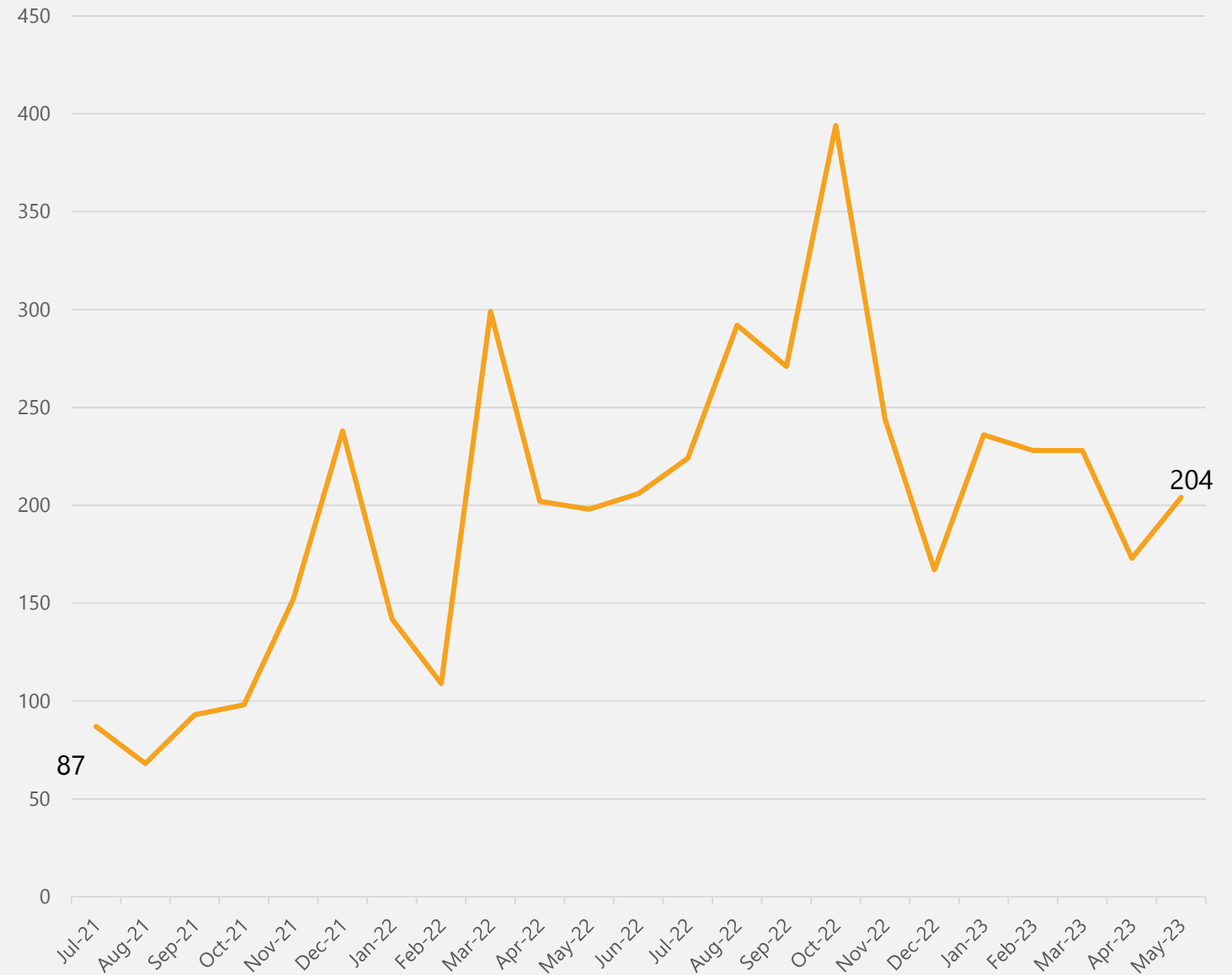
The following charges are **ineligible** for pre-trial diversion:

- aggravated felony charges
- offenses involving death
- anything sexual
- family violence/child abuse charges
- arson charges
- F1 Man/Del charges
- Felony intoxication offenses

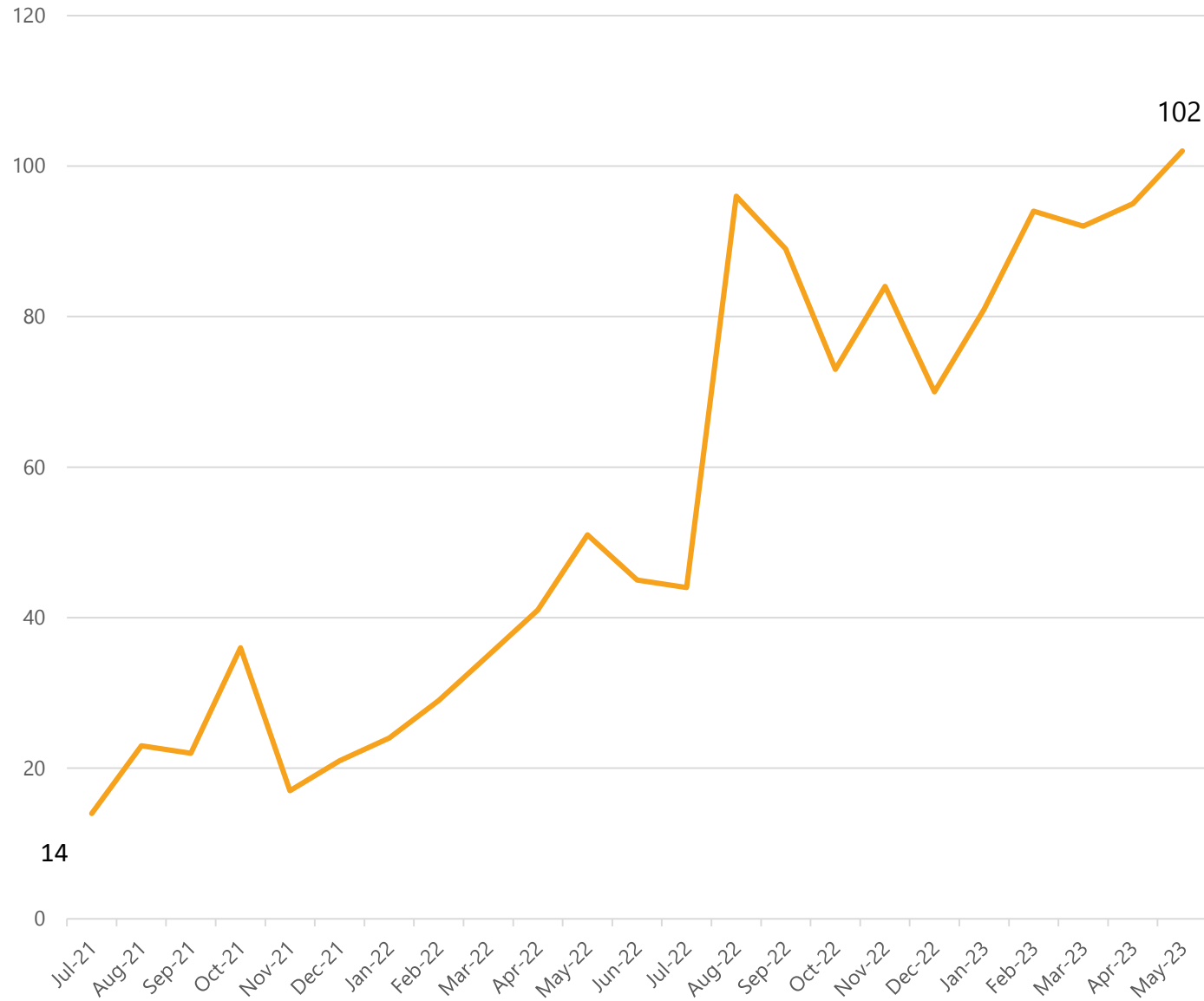
PTD PROGRAM REFERRAL RATES

- Program referrals received directly from defense attorneys, prosecutor, or from defendant directly.
- Referrals also identified from daily jail report that identifies individuals booking into the Dallas County Jail for the first time and are screened for diversion eligibility.

Number of Program Referrals



Number of Completed Assessments



ASSESSMENT
RATES

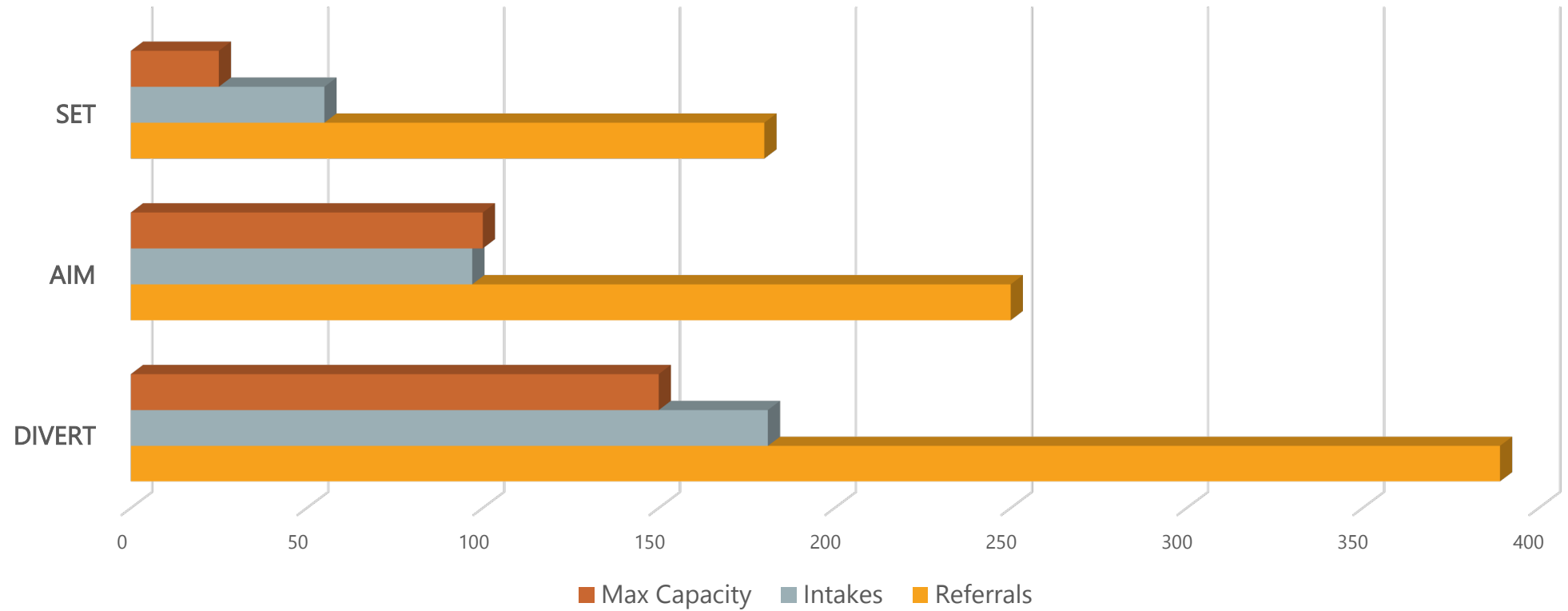


ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

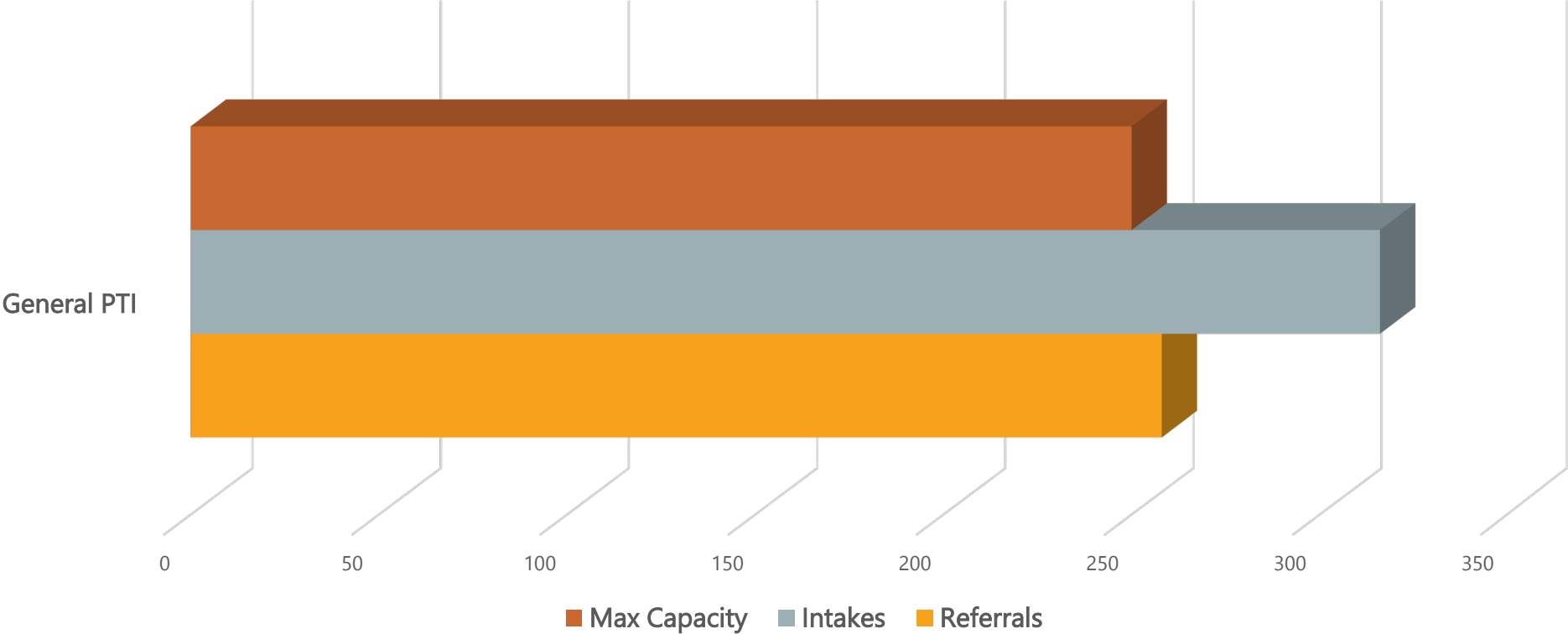
- Low Risk and Need → Recommendation for PTI and treatment to address needs
- Moderate-High Risk and Need → Recommendation for Pre-Adjudication Specialty Court and treatment address needs

Specialty Court/Program	Referrals	Intakes	Max Capacity
DIVERT	389	181	150
AIM	250	97	100
SET	180	55	40
General PTI	258	316	250

Pre-Trial Diversion Court Statistics July 2021 - March 2023



Pre-Trial Intervention Statistics July 2021 - March 2023



PEER RECOVERY SUPPORT GRANT

- * BJA Grant-Funded project in partnership with APAA: Funding through September 30, 2024
- * Funds 4 full-time APAA Recovery Coaches who will engage pretrial diversion referrals and provide recovery support
- * Recovery Coaches will provide engagement early in the pretrial diversion referral process through entry into the diversion program
- * Increased support for those entering into a pretrial specialty court



Continued funding for positions:

- Currently a BJA and Texas State OOG grant fund the CJD PTD program manager and program clinicians. Funding for all 3 staff positions ends 9/30/2023.
- CJD has submitted grant applications to request funding to continue to fund these positions.

Additional help:

- Program Coordinator: Request for position was approved by Commissioners Court and will be on the April Civil Service agenda. Goal is to fill this new position quickly to provide much needed administrative support
- Additional assessor: Requested in grant application to help with referral growth and increased program volume
- Grant request to fund research for program evaluation:
 - Measure program cost savings
 - Perform a program time study: Impact on expediting cases
- Increased need for PTI diversion docket and pre-adjudicated specialty courts to monitor and support defendants with moderate to high needs.



PROGRAM
NEEDS

Q & A



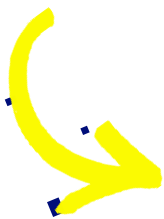
After presentation send questions to:

JailDiversion@dallascounty.org

The Chief of Police Panel

June 26, 2023

Speakers



Chief Bryan Sylvester
Chief Daniel Scesney
Chief Derick Miller
Chief Mark LiVigni
Chief Roberto Arredondo

Detention Early Warning Report (DEWR)-Glossary

The DEWR is a 32 line item report which provides a snapshot of the Dallas County Jail Population, capturing the primary case status/category (also referred to as a “bucket”). The DEWR consists of pre-disposition Felony and Misdemeanor cases, and those adjudicated which are awaiting release or transfer.

1	Felony not filed:	Felony arrest made by local law enforcement agencies (LEA's), case has not been accepted by the District Attorney (DA).
2	Felony pending Grand Jury (GJ):	Felony cases accepted for prosecution and awaiting presentation to the GJ.
	Felony not including State Jail	
3	Felonies (SJF):	Felony offenses excluding SJF which have been indicted by the GJ and are now pending in the felony courts.
4	SJF pending disposition:	SJF offenses which have been indicted by the GJ and are now pending in the felony courts.
5	Probation Violators (PV) Felony:	Defendants (Def's) in jail for various violations of the terms and conditions of their felony probation.
	Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) over 10 years on appeal or TDC no appeal-	Def's received a felony conviction and were sentenced to TDCJ >10 years; the case may or may not be on appeal. Def is not eligible for bond.
6		
7	Bench Warrants:	Def's being held as a witness in another Def's case; will be transferred back to TDCJ once the case is resolved.
8	TDCJ 10 years or less on appeal:	Def's received a felony conviction and were sentenced to TDCJ <10 years and are appealing their sentence; may be eligible to post bond.
9	Sentenced to SJF:	Def's received a felony conviction and were sentenced to a State Jail Facility, awaiting transfer.
10	SJF on appeal:	Def's received a felony conviction and were sentenced to a State Jail Facility and filed an appeal; may be eligible to post bond
11	SJF serving in county jail:	Def's received a felony conviction and were sentenced to time in the county jail.
12	Misdemeanor not filed:	Def's arrested for a misdemeanor offense by a local LEA; case has not been filed by the DA's office in the county courts.
13	Misdemeanor filed pending:	Def's charged with a misdemeanor offense and their cases have been filed with the county courts and are pending disposition
14	Misdemeanor PV:	Def's in jail for various violations of the terms and conditions of their county court probation.
	Serving County Time as a Condition of Probation:	Def's held in county jail as a condition of probation (sanction). Not eligible for good time credit.
15		
16	Serving County Time & Fines:	Def's sentenced to jail time and are serving their sentence.
	Serving Fines and Court Cost only:	Def's serving time for fines and court cost only.
17		
18	Out of County/State Hold:	Def's being held for another county or jurisdiction. Upon completion of their Dallas County jail time, agencies typically have 10 days to pick up the defendant or they are released.
19	Parole Violations:	Def's in jail for various violations of the terms and conditions of their felony parole.
20	SAFPF (Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility):	Def's ordered to a substance abuse treatment facility as a condition of felony probation and are awaiting transfer to that facility.
21	Special Programs:	Def's being held for Wilmer Judicial Treatment Center, Electronic Leg Monitor (ELM), or other community treatment programs.
22	Other Incompetent:	Def's being held in county jail awaiting transfer to a State Mental Health Facility.
23	US Marshal:	Dallas County contracts as a US Marshal holding facility.
24	Contempt in Jail:	Def's in jail for contempt of court.
25	Contempt Furlough:	Def's temporarily released from the jail.
26	Peace Bond:	Court ordered cash bond designed to keep the peace and protect a person or property from a threat (rarely used).
27	Texas Youth Commission (TYC):	Def's being held for transfer to TYC; TYC is now Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD).
28	Immigration:	Def's detained by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) being held for transfer to a federal facility for immigration detainees.
29	Class C Misdemeanor only:	Citations which result in a fine, serving time in jail.
30	Contract Inmates:	Contract Holds for another County or Jurisdiction (overflow).
31	US Military:	Temporary hold for US Military.
32	Default:	Def's in transit: recently booked into jail (on the floor), have not been classified, and/or assigned to a jail/tank/housing unit

Detention Early Warning Report (DEWR) May 2023

Data Disclaimer: At this time, we are facing data source/integration challenges due to the recent implementation of the Odyssey Criminal Court management system (Go Live date 05/22/23). Forvus transitioned to read only access at 6 pm on 05/16/23. Beginning 05/17/23, data is no longer integrating from mainframe.

	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					
Felony not filed	838	838	823	830	805	800	823	844	844	838	832	827	829	854	865	871	861	901	920	944	970	1001	1027	1067	1102	1130	1126	1159	1179	1202	1231	941					
Felony pend. Grand Jury	520	498	510	511	487	441	439	439	413	389	358	358	335	335	335	322	309	308	304	302	303	302	301	304	305	302	298	298	298	298	291	362					
Felony not incl. SJF	2056	2051	2066	2028	2045	2043	2043	2042	2058	2070	2067	2071	2058	2054	2053	2066	2054	2053	2053	2033	2033	2037	2026	2011	1995	1992	1988	1990	1990	1994	1988	2036					
SJF pend dispo	319	326	319	311	313	330	327	327	343	341	354	332	329	329	328	319	314	317	311	317	316	320	316	312	312	313	309	310	309	310	310	321					
PV-Felony	271	274	282	272	270	270	272	278	269	272	278	266	260	265	266	270	266	275	276	277	286	289	300	308	320	331	333	341	350	358	377	291					
TDC over 10y/appeal	367	319	328	350	367	379	379	379	351	364	350	361	380	380	379	357	354	362	369	377	377	343	349	346	349	355	362	362	362	362	339	360					
Bench Warrants	31	31	30	28	30	31	31	31	31	33	30	32	32	32	32	33	35	33	34	35	35	34	35	33	33	33	34	34	34	34	33	32					
TDC<10yr/appeal	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Sentd. SJF	158	163	155	163	160	165	165	166	165	154	153	161	161	161	160	162	156	154	160	160	160	159	159	127	122	124	123	123	121	121	119	150					
SJF on appeal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0					
SJF serv in co jail	21	23	28	31	28	28	28	27	30	32	30	34	36	35	35	36	39	37	41	36	36	35	32	31	31	36	37	35	33	33	34	33					
Misd. not filed	101	96	98	86	76	64	73	81	83	80	73	71	70	82	89	86	84	99	92	81	86	108	117	126	113	124	115	125	145	156	148	98					
Misd. filed pend.	150	141	123	125	119	121	122	124	125	124	128	127	125	133	133	118	113	113	107	110	114	118	118	114	103	102	93	97	102	107	111	118					
Misd-PV	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Serv in jail (Cond of Prob)	13	18	24	30	29	32	23	19	19	22	23	23	31	27	23	24	25	24	26	30	25	22	26	25	25	27	30	25	20	16	22	24					
Serving Co time & fines	24	27	27	27	26	27	26	23	21	22	23	22	22	21	18	19	21	21	18	17	18	17	17	16	15	17	18	18	18	18	20	21					
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	85	98	87	67	80	76	74	78	82	77	69	77	68	70	74	68	62	52	52	61	66	69	63	67	68	71	55	61	63	63	66	70					
Parole Violations	212	207	215	217	218	231	234	235	235	235	222	223	227	229	230	225	214	222	217	216	218	220	221	228	222	220	223	226	230	233	219	223					
SAFPF	147	150	154	157	160	161	161	153	149	148	145	148	154	154	148	135	137	141	145	147	147	147	135	132	121	122	124	124	118	118	114	142					
Special Programs	144	133	129	135	135	140	141	140	133	140	143	149	152	154	152	152	152	147	151	150	150	149	141	144	150	156	167	167	157	140	134	146					
Other- Incompetent	365	363	361	365	367	369	369	369	370	367	364	363	364	364	363	362	369	369	369	368	368	368	367	367	364	366	363	363	363	360	359	365					
U.S. Marshal holds	32	32	32	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	24	24	25	25	25	27	26	25	25	26	26	26	26	22	24	24	25	25	25	25	25	26					
Contempt-in Jail	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	6	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	6	7					
Contempt-Furlough	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					
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	3	6	8	10	4	14	1	2	7	8	6	4	9	0	1	12	6	6	2	8	1	4	7	8	6	6	12	9	1	0	8	6					
Class C Misd. 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					
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					
U.S. 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	63	50	58	52	49	49	40	36	48	51	55	51	39	42	47	45	50	40	50	46	84	52	42	67	67	55	71	71	37	40	44	51					
Jail Population w/ Furlough added	5929	5855	5868	5833	5806	5809	5809	5831	5813	5804	5737	5733	5716	5756	5766	5720	5660	5710	5733	5752	5830	5831	5836	5866	5858	5917	5917	5974	5967	6000	6002	5827	180638				
Actual Jail Population	5929	5855	5868	5833	5806	5809	5809	5831	5813	5804	5737	5733	5716	5756	5766	5720	5660	5710	5733	5752	5830	5831	5836	5866	5858	5917	5917	5974	5967	6000	6002	5827	180638				
	L																														H						SUM
INTAKES	163	179	138	153	131	74	69	125	167	135	150	126	108	79	131	136	193	158	129	129	141	145	175	184	189	154	137	92	98	164	150	139	4302				
RELEASES	126	245	149	189	160	60	52	107	201	170	208	142	61	76	119	219	159	154	125	68	79	138	131	197	172	160	77	71	63	147	187	136	4212				
VARIANCE	-37	66	11	36	29	-14	-17	-18	34	35	58	16	-47	-3	-12	83	-34	-4	-4	-61	-62	-7	-44	13	-17	6	-60	-21	-35	-17	37	-3	-90				

47 DAYS AVG LENGTH OF STAY (RELEASES)	Total Bookins	4,302	Total Releases	4,212	Total Jail Bed Days	180,638	=	\$	11,951,910
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DEWR BUCKET COMPARISON

BUCKET NAMES	May 2022 vs 2023	May 22	May 23	Mar 23	April 23	May 23	Apr vs May
Variance							
Jail Population Avg.	-20	5847	5827	6005	5927	5827	-100
SPECIAL FOCUS							
Felony Not Filed	301	640	941	780	833	941	108
Parole Violator only	94	129	223	193	195	223	28
Special Programs	29	117	146	156	134	146	12
TRENDING UP							
SJF-Serv Co.Jail (12.44a)	19	14	33	21	25	33	8
Misd Not Filed	17	81	98	84	97	98	1
SAFPF	16	126	142	140	146	142	-4
Probation Viol. Felony	15	276	291	265	264	291	27
Serv as Cond of Prob.	6	18	24	27	31	24	-7
TRENDING DOWN							
Fel.pend excl.SJF	-237	2273	2036	2228	2085	2036	-49
TDC>10yr/appeal	-162	522	360	385	395	360	-35
Incompetent	-37	402	365	348	359	365	6
State Jail Felony Pend.	-32	353	321	383	316	321	5
Sentenced to SJF	-19	169	150	160	157	150	-7
US Marshal	-11	37	26	33	32	26	-6
Default	-10	61	51	68	60	51	-9
Felony pend Grand Jury	-8	370	362	443	506	362	-144
Bench Warrants	-5	37	32	28	29	32	3
TDC<10yr/appeal	-3	6	3	5	4	3	-1
Out of Co/State	-1	71	70	90	81	70	-11
STABLE							
Contempt in Jail	3	4	7	6	4	7	3
Immigration	3	3	6	9	8	6	-2
Serving County Time	2	19	21	17	20	21	1
Misdemeanors pending	1	117	118	136	144	118	-26
TYC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Class C Misd. only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

** Review of 25 of the 32 DEWR buckets. 3 additional buckets added in 03/2022

DEWR BUCKET MONTHLY AVERAGES

	May 21	May 22	Jan 23	Feb 23	Mar 23	Apr 23	May 23	2023Avg
Felony not filed	529	640	929	883	780	833	941	873
Felony pend GJ	490	370	532	516	443	506	362	472
Fel.pend excl.SJF	2079	2273	2249	2260	2228	2085	2036	2172
State Jail Fel only	267	353	381	398	383	316	321	360
PV-Felony	344	276	283	264	265	264	291	273
TDC over 10yrs	302	522	264	316	385	395	360	344
Bench Warrants	35	37	28	27	28	29	32	29
TDC <10y/appeal	8	6	3	4	5	4	3	4
Sentenced SJF	98	169	107	117	160	157	150	138
Sentd SJF/appeal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SJF-Serv Co Jail	12	14	14	14	21	25	33	21
Misdmnr not filed	60	81	96	83	84	97	98	91
Misdmnr filed-pend	130	117	136	128	136	144	118	132
PV-Misdmnr	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Serv as Con of Prob.	18	18	25	22	27	31	24	26
Serv Co time/ fines	19	19	15	18	17	20	21	18
Serv fines/ fees only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out of Co/State	59	71	60	81	90	81	70	76
Parole Vio.	240	129	170	179	193	195	223	192
SAFPF	152	126	143	153	140	146	142	145
Sp.Prgms	170	117	172	171	156	134	146	156
Incompetent	274	402	370	362	348	359	365	361
US Marshall	49	37	36	36	33	32	26	33
Cntmpt-in Jail	1	4	2	4	6	4	7	5
Furlough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PEACE Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TYC hold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immigration hold	1	3	6	8	9	8	6	7
Class C only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
US Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Default	62	61	62	68	68	60	51	62
Furlough added	5400	5847	6084	6109	6005	5927	5827	5990
Jail Population Actual	5400	5847	6084	6109	6005	5927	5827	5990

INTAKES	133	137	137	143	149	151	139	144
RELEASES	133	129	134	143	154	151	136	144
VARIANCE	0	-8	-3	0	5	0	-3	0

Dallas County Pretrial Services
General PT Bond Supervision Unit
May 2023 Statistical Summary Report

Month/Year	Total Supervised Cases Start Of Month	Total New PT Bond Defendants	Total New Court Ordered Cases	New PTI cases	# of Felony Bonds	# of Mis Bonds	Successful Close outs	Unsuccessful Close outs	Total Interviews Conducted	Average dail Jail book in	Fees Collected	Fees Waived	Total Supervised Cases End Of Month
May-22	149	9	3	0	3	9	10	2	14	137	\$270.00	\$240.00	149
Jun-22	149	10	11	0	7	6	10	12	36	138	\$180.00	\$530.00	148
Jul-22	148	7	3	0	6	2	7	8	32	139	\$85.00	\$375.00	143
Aug-22	143	6	17	0	4	3	2	9	28	153	\$20.00	\$545.00	155
Sep-22	155	5	15	0	3	2	19	8	32	152	\$75.00	\$105.00	148
Oct-22	148	6	2	0	3	3	14	4	38	140	\$95.00	\$135.00	138
Nov-22	138	9	3	0	4	5	7	2	46	135	\$210.00	\$725.00	141
Dec-22	141	6	1	0	2	4	7	3	20	129	\$30.00	\$227.50	138
Jan-23	138	13	5	0	9	6	6	6	30	137	\$275.00	\$1,465.00	144
Feb-23	144	8	2	0	7	3	8	5	37	143	\$0.00	\$1,305.00	141
Mar-23	141	12	4	1	5	11	14	9	30	149	\$435.00	\$510.00	135
Apr-23	135	10	4	3	4	6	9	6	22	151	\$1,025.00	\$250.00	137
May-23	137	14	6	7	7	13	6	7	48	139	\$510.00	\$245.00	151

Dallas County Pretrial Services

Smart Justice Unit

May 2023 Statistical Summary Report

Month/Year	Supervised Cases Start Of Month	Total New Granted Defendants	# New Misd Bonds	# New Felony Bonds	Initial MH # Reviewed	# Initially Eligible	# Orders Signed	Presented for Hearing	Denied by Judge	Other	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Successful Close outs	Unsuccessful Close outs	Active CD Count	Supervised SJ Cases End Of Month
May-2022	309	45	21	48	2070	265	376	67	19	3	31	6	7	1	8	24	19	322
Jun-2022	322	45	22	47	2007	225	308	60	13	1	29	8	7	1	22	28	15	317
Jul-2022	317	29	5	41	1890	208	279	42	12	1	16	6	7	0	7	24	14	315
Aug-2022	315	60	21	65	2391	307	395	82	17	5	47	6	7	0	25	30	14	320
Sep-2022	320	36	17	31	1915	243	312	52	16	0	26	7	3	0	15	23	23	318
Oct-2022	318	28	7	31	1796	192	254	43	14	1	12	8	8	0	15	30	26	301
Nov-2022	301	31	8	36	1600	173	233	39	8	0	20	9	2	0	16	23	26	293
Dec-2022	293	31	7	40	1593	179	241	49	15	3	21	4	5	1	11	29	33	284
Jan-2023	284	23	11	22	1652	176	242	41	15	3	11	6	6	0	16	35	30	256
Feb-2023	256	34	12	30	1938	245	324	66	29	3	19	9	6	0	15	25	29	250
Mar-2023	250	45	15	50	2205	228	308	81	29	7	26	12	6	1	23	33	46	239
April-2023	239	34	10	37	2060	220	315	57	17	6	21	8	5	0	22	11	46	240
May-2023	240	43	17	47	2284	234	300	69	19	7	31	7	4	1	11	27	44	245

April 2017- Present

	Initial MH #	Eligible	# Orders Signed	Presented	Denied	Other	Granted	Misd	Felony
Totals:	111,319	14,034	18,188	3,638	706	114	2,817	1,393	2,590

Dallas County Pretrial Services
Electronic Monitoring Unit
May 2023 Statistical Summary Report

Month/Year	Total Supervised Cases Start Of Month (ELM/ASP)	TOTAL NEW BOND ELM DEFENDANTS	TOTAL NEW ASP DEFENDANTS	SUCCESSFUL CLOSE OUTS	UNSUCCESSFUL CLOSE OUTS	Total violations submitted - NEW OFFENSE	Total violations submitted - Technical Violations	Total Jail Bed Days x Cost	Total Jail Bed Expenses Saved	Total Supervised Cases End Of Month (ELM/ASP)
May-2022	803	122	14	94	56	6	168	39,250 x \$67.20	\$2,637,60.00	789
Jun-2022	789	137	12	112	45	14	162	23,648 x \$67.20	\$1,589,145.60	781
Jul-2022	781	140	13	132	37	14	162	23,648 x \$67.20	\$1,589,145.60	765
Aug-2022	765	98	12	96	46	10	138	23,498 x \$67.20	\$1,579,145.60	733
Sep-2022	733	110	9	88	45	5	117	21,681 x \$67.20	\$1,456,963.20	719
Oct-2022	719	182	9	150	36	6	107	21,332 x \$66.16	\$1,411,325.12	724
Nov-2022	724	144	8	116	37	3	130	20,952 x \$66.16	\$1,386,184.32	723
Dec-2022	723	119	6	96	46	3	144	20,260 x \$66.16	\$1,340,401.30	706
Jan-2023	706	125	11	119	48	16	129	20,260 x \$66.16	\$1,340,997.04	675
Feb-2023	675	143	8	117	46	12	134	22,328 x \$66.16	\$1,477,220.48	663
Mar-2023	663	86	10	83	41	11	163	19,545 x \$66.16	\$1,293,097.20	635
Apr-2023	635	119	6	91	43	2	127	18,446 x \$66.16	\$1,220,387.36	626
May-2023	626	88	5	91	48	1	143	18,312 x \$66.16	\$1,211,521.92	580

Dallas County Pretrial Services

Alcohol Monitoring Unit

May 2023 Statistical Summary Report

Month/Year	Total Supervised Cases Start Of Month	Pending Bond Orders (Assigned + Unassigned)	Total New Cases Activated	Number of Successful Closeouts	Number of Unsuccessful Closeouts	Count of Violations Submitted to Court	Count of Installation notices submitted	Count of Supervised Cases (End of Month)	Supervision Fees Collected
May-2022	1693	154	158	154	10	185	84	1687	\$16,460.00
Jun-2022	1687	153	154	157	5	184	76	1679	\$14,608.00
Jul-2022	1679	190	123	158	15	234	80	1629	\$15,374.00
Aug-2022	1629	170	134	170	6	199	123	1587	\$12,810.00
Sep-2022	1587	182	159	148	16	231	120	1582	\$14,907.70
Oct-2022	1582	179	135	130	12	218	123	1575	\$13,907.00
Nov-2022	1575	223	139	133	25	226	145	1556	\$13,221.00
Dec-22	1556	254	124	85	19	255	142	1576	\$15,708.00
Jan-23	1576	257	132	123	15	219	137	1570	\$16,991.95
Feb-23	1570	274	128	100	11	244	123	1587	\$14,181.95
Mar-23	1587	284	174	153	10	228	156	1598	\$16,876.00
Apr-23	1598	222	190	137	13	246	155	1638	\$13,334.95
23-May	1638	219	166	136	11	258	151	1657	\$16,082.00



Dallas County Criminal Justice Advisory Board Pretrial Committee Minutes for Tuesday April 4, 2023

The meeting was called to order by Duane Steele at 2:35PM. The following committee members were present: Jeff Segura, Duane Steele, Judge Steven Autry, Charlene Randolph, Deborah Hill, LaShonda Jefferson, Judge Kim Nesbitt, Brooks Love and Miguel Canales.

Pretrial Update:

This meeting was to address some of the issues seen coming from municipalities trying to adhere to Senate Bill 6. This concern was brought to the forefront during the Jail Sanitation meeting by Commissioner Price. The topics under discussion included intercity transport, magistrate orders, and bond amounts pertaining to municipalities.

During the meeting, Judge Steven Autry provided a brief overview of how Senate Bills 6 impacts the municipalities and the magistrates. Senate Bill 6 is used statewide to create uniformity for arraignments and bail hearings. However, the bill has certain statutes that restrict the actions of magistrates, particularly with regards to granting PR bonds based on the type of offense and criminal history of the defendant. The most significant change introduced through the statute stipulates that if an individual with a pending felony appears before a magistrate judge, the judge presiding over the case is solely responsible for setting the bond amount. The magistrate judge cannot modify the bond and must indicate "no bond allowed," which can cause delays.

Senate Bill 6 has introduced a requirement that Judge Autry described as very burdensome. The requirement pertains to public safety reporting, particularly for violent offenses. The legislation has set up a system that mandates the completion of paperwork and victim notification. However, the duty to do the public safety report varies depending on the type of offense. Arresting officers are responsible for getting information from the complaining witness or victim, but in some cases, this may not be possible. They try to capture as much victim information as possible, if the information is unavailable the officers must provide an affirmative statement stating so. This information is noted during the arraignment. Mr. Duane Steele raised a question about where these reports go. Judge Autry clarified that the reports go through the Sheriff's department to DPS.

During the meeting, Judge Kim Nesbitt discussed the process in the jail where they initially put the bond conditions and the protected persons, which is then sent to the sheriff's office. The sheriff's office will then put it on NCIC/TCIC. However, there has been an issue with the removal of bond conditions when a plea is taken in court or when the case is dismissed. The judge should remove the conditions once the disposition of the case is finalized or pled, but the attorney's office has noticed that these conditions are not being removed. As a result, people are getting arrested in cases that have already been disposed of.

Judge Nesbitt reported when a case is rejected or no billed, a daily list is sent to the sheriff's department to inform them that the case has been dismissed. The sheriff's department removes the relevant information from NCIC/TCIC and sends it back to the DA's office. However, there have been issues with the information being removed incorrectly. This issue seems to be present throughout the state of Texas, and it is unclear whether it will be addressed during the current legislative session.

Judge Nesbitt continued the discussion as she mentioned that the legislation is expected to clarify the meaning of "pending" in relation to setting a second bond. In Dallas County, there were discussions about what exactly "pending" means, and it is hoped that the language will be amended to provide more clarity. It is believed that the intent is that when a probable cause affidavit is signed, the case gets preassigned to a district court, and that pre-assignment should make the case "pending" in that court. Judge Autry has reported that the collective 17 district judges have decided that "pending" means the case has to be indicted. However, it is possible that there are other counties or district judges who disagree with this interpretation. In the current situation, if an individual is indicted for a felony and then subsequently picks up a new felony charge, they will not be allowed bond by the magistrate judges. However, if the individual is arrested on a new felony charge before the previous charge has gone to a grand jury, bond can be set. Judge Nesbitt has stated that the legislation will provide clarity on this matter.

Judge Autry reported he created an overnight list on the mag portal to ensure that the district judges are aware of the individuals who have been arrested with a no bond allowed. This list is generated daily. By doing this, each judge will know which defendant was arraigned with no bond allowed and the judges will be able to set the bond for these individuals.

The following concern presented to the group by Judge Autry was about the bonds that are being set by some municipalities. Prior to arraignment at the Dallas County jail, the municipal judges, who are considered magistrate judges, are setting bond amounts. This has resulted in some cases having high bond amounts. To address this issue, Judge Autry enters a note on the mag portal stating bond set by municipal judge.

In addition to high bond amounts from municipalities, Mr. Steele informed the group that Pretrial Services has encountered issues with one municipality sending high-level supervision conditions for low-level offenses. Initially, Pretrial began monitoring some of the general conditions, but when non-compliance was reported to the municipal courts, the municipalities did not know how to address the issue. Ms. Charlene Randolph asked about the type of conditions were being sent to Pretrial. In one case, the judge requested the use of a SCRAM bracelet, ELM, and an interlock for a DWI case. Although Mr. Steele has received a voicemail from that judge, they have not yet been able to set up a meeting. Since the judge's contact, there has been improvement in the type of conditions set for different offenses.

Mr. Steele reported Pretrial has good communication with Judge Adams from Irving, who will call in the defendant and admonish them in cases of non-compliance. Similar non-compliance notifications are sent to Irving, Mesquite, and Rowlett for their alcohol monitoring cases. They have communication with about four different cities and often communicate with the chief clerk

at those municipalities. Judge Nesbitt agreed with Mr. Steele, the DA's office has seen progress since municipal judges will email and inquire about getting cases filed.

Mr. Steele informed the group that during a conversation with the legal team handling a Dallas County case, it was identified that there could be a problem with bond hearings. In some cases, individuals may request a lower bond after obtaining an attorney. This can result in a person being released on a bond that is lower than what they were initially issued by municipalities. On the misdemeanor side, there is an automatic favor to reduce or provide a PR bond to get individuals out quickly. However, according to Kate and Ben, magistrates are not able to change the bond amount set by municipal judges. A report can be ran from the mag portal that shows the bond set by municipal judges to identify any patterns.

Mr. Steele mentioned the topic of physical arraignments being brought up and whether they would be possible. He reported that there is not enough staff to be present at all municipalities that require it. It is not just a matter of having a judge present, but also the support staff. Judge Autry described the costs; the county would need to pay for the staff accommodations and supervision. Currently, it is not feasible to have physical arraignments at all municipalities due to staffing and financial constraints. However, with the possibility of more technology in the future, there may be other solutions to address this issue.

Action Items:

Mr. Steele reminded the group that in November of last year, certain issues were identified that caused concern, however, since then, they have thankfully subsided. Once the defendant makes it to the Dallas County jail, it can be captured on the Mag portal, that bond was set by municipal court. The takeaway from this it is essential to find a suitable writ of habeas corpus that can be utilized on a regular basis. Judge Autry is currently working on getting that together.

Judge Autry concluded with regards to the issue of the amount of bonds being set, the next steps will depend on whether legislation is passed to address this issue. Until they know for certain that such legislation will be introduced, it may be premature to create policies at this time.

Ms. Charlene Randolph asked about the intercity transport report. Ms. LaShonda Jefferson shared that the number of transports are reported during the Jail Sanitation meeting. Unfortunately, a representative from the Sherriff's office was not present during the meeting. The committee members will ask the Sheriff's department for the reports on an ongoing basis.

Ms. Randolph reiterated that most of the items for discussion have been resolved, while other items are already in the works. Upon review, it was determined that no additional action is needed at this time.

Adjournment:

Duane Steele adjourned the meeting at 3:30pm.