



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

September 18, 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
- III. **Minutes Review/Approval*** – Commissioner Elba Garcia-Chair, CJAB
- IV. **Presentation**
 - **The Vehicular Crimes Unit**- Andrew James & Lauren Black
- V. **Committee Project Updates**
 - **Criminal Justice Administration & Jail Population Management Committee** – LaShonda Jefferson
 - **Fair Defense Committee** – Lynn Richardson
 - **Justice of the Peace** – Judge Valencia Nash
 - **Law Enforcement/Jurisprudence** – Ellyce Lindberg
 - **Pretrial Committee** – Jeff Segura
 - **Reentry** – Christina Melton Crain
- VI. **Program Update**
 - **The Dallas Deflection Center**- Dave Hogan
- VII. **Public Comments**
- VIII. **Announcements**
- IX. **Next Meeting Schedule**
 - December 18, 2023



**Dallas County Criminal Justice Advisory Board
General Membership Minutes for Monday, June 26, 2023**

Welcome & Introductions, Co-chair of CJAB, Ellyce Lindberg called the meeting to order at 2:30 PM. All in attendance made customary introductions.

Membership & Infrastructure:

Ellyce Lindberg introduced Judge Valencia Nash and provided an overview of Judge Nash's biography as outlined in the CJAB packet. A motion was put forward to approve Judge Nash as the chair of the Justice of the Peace committee, with Jeff Segura seconding the motion.

Meeting Minutes:

The minutes from the CJAB General Membership meeting held on March 27, 2023, were made a part of the packet. A motion was made to approve minutes by Jeff Segura; the motion was seconded by LaShonda Jefferson and approved.

Presentations:

Opioid Response Grant and Pretrial Diversion Assessments Crystal Garland, Laura Edmonds, and Maegan Westbrook

Ellyce Lindberg introduced the speakers and read their biographies included in the CJAB packet.

Laura Edmonds began the presentation by giving an overview of two of the programs. One is the Opioid Response grant program and the other is the Pretrial Diversion program. On the Dallas County Criminal Justice Department side, there is a program manager and two clinical assessors.

The opioid response is a grant that was awarded through the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The aim of this grant was to target individuals entering the criminal justice system who have an opioid use disorder. The original goal was to identify individuals early, provide assessments and link them to treatment, and then also increase access to medication assisted treatment.

As the program has progressed over the course of nearly three years, the team has achieved numerous notable successes. A significant portion of their achievements can be attributed to their collaborative partnership with Parkland

Jail Health, responsible for providing medical and psychiatric care within the jail. Early in their collaboration, they established a notification and consent process, enabling the identification and swift referral of individuals with a history of opioid use disorder as they entered the jail. This facilitated the initiation of attorney outreach services. In addition to their collaboration with Parkland Health, they also successfully formed a partnership with APA, the association representing individuals affected by addiction. Through this partnership, peer recovery coaches with lived experience were able to engage with incarcerated individuals offering motivation, addressing concerns, and fostering their commitment to recovery.

Furthermore, their efforts extended to exit planning and care coordination, ensuring that individuals who may have initiated their journey toward recovery while in jail received comprehensive support as they transitioned back into the community. It is worth noting that this grant is scheduled to conclude at the end of September. As the evaluation of the grant program for the Criminal Justice Department unfolds, the team has been actively exploring future directions. Their commitment to maintaining a strong collaborative partnership with Parkland Jail Health remains a central focus, necessitating ongoing communication. Weekly updates are provided to Parkland Jail Health to keep them informed about the status of different defendants' cases. This enables the team to determine whether exit planning is required or if the defendants will be released to a facility where their treatment can continue.

Notably, there is an observed overlap in cases, where individuals are also eligible for the pretrial diversion program. They find that these two initiatives are closely intertwined. Despite undergoing a transitional phase in the work associated with the opioid response grant, the team expresses eagerness to continue these efforts alongside their pretrial diversion program. The pretrial diversion program specifically targets first-time felony offenders facing nonviolent charges. Crystal Garland shared a cornerstone of this program is the comprehensive assessment process, which focuses on evaluating risks and needs. "Risk" in this context pertains to the likelihood of reoffending, while "needs" encompasses various treatment and community support requirements for successful reintegration into society. Their assessors employ the Texas Risk Assessment System (TRAS) to determine risk levels, treatment needs, and the most suitable program for individuals.

Before the launch of this program in July 2021, limited opportunities existed for individuals to access felony diversion courts for the dismissal and expungement of their cases. The team sought to expand access to this avenue, particularly for low-risk individuals with their first encounter with the criminal justice system. This emphasis on early intervention aims to provide them with the opportunity for case dismissal and expungement, aligning with their assessment-based approach.

The team has recently standardized the referral process, including cases involving specialty courts, pretrial interventions, and prostitution offenses. They

also endeavor to identify cases early in the process, placing them on grand jury hold for potential pre-indictment resolution. Standardized expunction language is employed across all specialty programs, and a process is in place for indigent defendants to apply for fee waivers or reductions.

Maegan Westbrook shared that referrals can originate from defense attorneys, prosecutors, or defendants themselves. The team actively monitors daily jail lists and first-time nonviolent offender lists to identify potential candidates for the pretrial diversion program. This approach led to fluctuations in referral rates as outreach efforts evolved.

Assessment rates also increased over time, with the team using the TRAS tool to categorize individuals into different risk and need levels. Low-risk, low-need individuals typically receive referrals to pretrial intervention programs with treatment recommendations. In contrast, those with moderate to moderate-high needs are recommended for pre-adjudicated specialty court programs.

The program's success prompted them to apply for and secure a Bureau of Justice Assistance grant for peer recovery support. This two-year grant, ending in September 2024, funds full-time recovery support peers who focus on engagement and providing support to individuals in the pretrial diversion program, aiming to enhance their chances of staying in treatment and achieving success.

In conclusion, both the opioid response and pretrial diversion programs are grant-driven, with current grant funding set to conclude in September. The team has applied for additional grants to sustain these programs and address the growing need, including the hiring of a third assessor to manage the increasing referral rate. The duration of participation in the programs varies, with pretrial intervention agreements typically spanning 6 to 9 months and specialty courts varying from 13 to 18 months.

Chiefs of Police Panel- Chief Roberto Arredondo, Chief Daniel Scesney, Chief Mark LiVigni and Chief Derick Miller

Ellyce Lindberg introduced Chief Bryan Sylvester and read his biography that was made part of the CJAB packet.

Chief Bryan Sylvester introduced the speakers, Chief Roberto Arredondo, Chief Daniel Scesney, Chief Mark LiVigni and Chief Derick Miller. He informed the CJAB membership he would ask a question and allow each chief to answer based on what they see going on in their respective city.

Chief Arredondo was asked by Chief Sylvester regarding the Fentanyl crisis impacting Carrollton, with Chief Sylvester seeking insights into the specific community impact. Recognizing the forthcoming legislation aimed at intensifying

punishment for combating this issue and collaborating with school districts, Chief Arredondo expressed his concern, mentioning the heartbreaking fact that children have lost their lives due to this drug. He acknowledged the increasing challenges they face and the dedication of their skilled police officers in addressing the drug trade. They are actively working with school districts and federal agencies, seeking assistance from any available sources. Chief Arredondo highlighted discussions with the DA and Dallas County officials regarding potential new legislation to enhance charges related to Fentanyl-related deaths. While the challenge remains to deter youth from using this dangerous drug, they continue their relentless efforts to combat the crisis.

Chief Miller responded that enforcement has become exceedingly challenging, with struggles faced across the board. The pervasiveness of the issue has reached alarming levels, as evidenced by a recent article documenting widespread fatalities. To address this, the primary focus has shifted toward education. In response to the question about their efforts, Chief Miller emphasized the critical importance of their collective efforts. They are actively engaged in advocacy with school districts, promoting the message "one pill can kill" to raise awareness and foster involvement in combatting the crisis.

The Chiefs on the panel had open dialogue about their agreement and elaborated on the points made by their colleagues. Some confirmed that their departments are on track to double their efforts this year. They have been addressing steady overdose rates through similar strategies, including school outreach and awareness initiatives. However, a significant challenge arises from the remarkably convincing counterfeit pills that are often mistaken for genuine medication. In response, they have taken the proactive step of introducing Narcan into schools. On the enforcement side, they have taken a more assertive stance. Their teams are now closely collaborating with the DEA, extending their efforts beyond street-level offenders. This approach aims to mitigate the ongoing crisis effectively.

Chief Sylvester asked about another crucial subject of concern for the board, the mental health trends within Dallas County. There has been extensive discourse and dedicated efforts aimed at giving greater attention to this specific issue. It's worth emphasizing that each member of the board represents communities that regularly interact with individuals facing mental health challenges daily.

The Chief's openly discussed the efforts of various regional care teams, such as Chief LiVigni's team, to address mental health-related issues in their communities. These teams consist of clinicians, mental health peace officers, and paramedics who respond to calls and provide follow-up care. While there may not be enough data to measure their impact conclusively, there is anecdotal evidence of some success in diverting individuals away from the criminal justice system. Chief Scensney and Chief Miller also employ similar models in their regions, emphasizing the importance of providing mental health resources to police officers and avoiding a "revolving door" approach of placing individuals in

jail. They express a commitment to allocating resources to support this approach in future budgets, seeing it as the way forward in policing.

Chief Sylvester concluded the panel discussion by posing a final question: "What constitutes the most urgent concern within your department?" The responses highlighted several key concerns:

Funding: One chief discussed the challenge of dealing with unfunded mandates, particularly in areas like school safety. While there's a commitment to ensuring public safety, limited resources can make it difficult to meet these demands effectively.

Mental Health of Police Officers: Another concern raised was the mental health of police officers. The exposure to the news and the stress of the job can have a significant impact on their well-being. It was emphasized that officers need support and care, just as they are expected to show dignity and respect to the community.

Public Perception and Recruitment: A third chief pointed out that the public often fails to differentiate between local police departments and misconduct by officers in other regions. This can deter potential candidates from considering careers in law enforcement. Lowering recruitment standards to fill positions can lead to a cycle of unethical conduct, which is detrimental to the profession's reputation.

Staffing and Career Development: Another chief discussed the challenges related to staffing shortages and the need for career development opportunities within the department. Balancing the needs of the community with limited resources and addressing community safety concerns without creating fear were also mentioned as ongoing issues.

In summary, the panel's responses highlighted various complex challenges faced by police departments, including funding constraints, officer mental health, public perception, recruitment difficulties, staffing shortages, and community safety concerns. These issues underscore the evolving nature of law enforcement and the need for innovative solutions to address them effectively.

During the panel discussion, a question arose concerning the Deflection Center and whether all the agencies have been adequately informed about it. The chiefs acknowledged having some information but expressed a desire to learn more. They indicated their intention to reach out to a representative from the District Attorney's office to gather further details and insights.

LaShonda Jefferson inquired, "Are there any case filing delays due to staffing shortages?" The panel responded that they are not encountering any delays.

Committee Project Updates:

Criminal Justice Administration & Jail Population Management Update:

LaShonda Jefferson provided the update. The Jail Population committee meeting was held on Friday, June 16. The Jail Population packet was distributed. Excerpts from that packet can be found on pages 34 through 41 of the CJAB packet. The jail population for today is 6,222, which is 86% of our total jail capacity. The average jail population for May 2023 was 5,827 and our yearly average for 2023, so far, is 5,990. The Criminal Justice Department continues to collaborate with stakeholders to manage our jail population.

Justice of the Peace:

Judge Valencia Nash provided a brief update on Justice of the Peace regarding the transition to Odyssey and working on the technical issues mentioned. She concluded with reporting that they now have a JP analyst.

Law Enforcement/Jurisprudence:

Ellyce Lindberg delivered the update, stating that the electronic disposition reporting achieved a 90 percent completion rate. They successfully met the August 1st deadline for this year's reporting. Now, their focus shifts to the upcoming five-year reporting cycle due in August of the following year.

Pretrial:

Jeff Segura presented the update, sharing the following statistics for Pretrial Services: Alcohol monitoring registered at 1,713, Electronic Monitoring at 572, Mental Health at 241, and General Pretrial at 152 cases. Mr. Segura noted that the averages for alcohol monitoring reporting were higher. Nevertheless, Pretrial Services remains committed to collaborative efforts with various agencies.

Reentry:

Christina Crain was unable to attend the meeting and had no report to provide.

Program Update:

Rebekah Chenelle is in the Affairs division under Charles Reed and the Commissioners Court Administration, holds the privilege of representing Dallas County to the 88th Texas Legislature. To provide context, she shared some noteworthy statistics regarding the legislative session. A total of 8,580 bills were filed during the session, with only 1,357 passing. Among them, Dallas County tracked 2,648 bills, of which 341 made it to the governor's desk. Ultimately, 323 of these bills became new laws, as some were vetoed by the governor.

Rebekah proceeded to offer a succinct overview of the legislative process. She noted that it is an intricate and demanding process, starting with bill filing, which commenced on November 14th, 2022. The legislative session itself began on January 10th, 2023, as newly elected officials could only file bills after their

January 1st swearing-in. Stakeholders, including Dallas County, required this time to review and prepare for the session.

After a bill's filing, it may proceed to a committee hearing, but this necessitates the author's request, and the committee chair has discretion in granting or denying it. Testimonies can be presented during public committee hearings, either in person or virtually. If a bill is voted out of committee, it goes to the Calendars Committee, which determines which bills reach the chamber floor.

On the House side, the bill undergoes a second reading before progressing to the Senate, where it often passes in a single day. If it clears the first chamber, it repeats the process in the second chamber. Any changes made in the second chamber prompt a return to the originating chamber for concurrence.

Rebekah also highlighted an important bill, House Bill 2620, signed by the governor, which allows the Texas Department of Criminal Justice to compensate Dallas County for individuals committed to TDCJ after 45 days, covering costs of confinement beyond that period.

She then turned to the key legislative topics that emerged during the session, including mental health funding, competency restoration, and loan repayment programs. The legislature allocated significant funding to mental health initiatives, introducing a new grant program incentivizing local mental health authorities. Furthermore, SB 30 allocated funds, directing 75% of a 200-bed unit at the Dallas State hospital to be dedicated to forensic patients.

Regarding specific bills impacting Dallas County, Rebekah informed the audience that they would receive department-specific information. She highlighted several bills, such as those streamlining processes for peace officers transferring individuals to competency restoration entities and bills aimed at incentivizing mental health professionals through loan repayment programs. Rebekah concluded her presentation, acknowledging both the complexity of the legislative process and the significance of the legislative outcomes for Dallas County.

Public Comments:

None.

Announcements:

The next CJAB meeting will be held on September 18, 2023, at 2:30pm.

Adjournment:

The meeting was adjourned at 4:14PM.



Presenters:

Andrew James

Andrew James is the Chief Prosecutor of the Vehicular Crimes Unit (“VCU”) for the Dallas County District Attorney’s Office. As Chief of the VCU, Andrew handles cases involving fatality car crashes ranging from Felony Murder to Criminally Negligent Homicide. Andrew joined the Dallas County District Attorney’s Office in November 2021 after serving as a prosecutor in Montgomery County, Texas for 14 years. Andrew joined the Montgomery County District Attorney’s Office in November 2007, shortly after passing the bar exam. Andrew joined the Montgomery County District Attorney Vehicular Crimes Call Out team when it was created in 2009 and became the Chief Prosecutor of the Vehicular Crimes Section in Montgomery County when it was created in January of 2017 after serving as a District Court Chief since 2013.

Andrew became Board Certified in Criminal Law in 2016, is trained in Accident Reconstruction through the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service (TEEX), a trainer for the Texas District and County Attorney’s Association and has completed the DRE training course. Andrew has been a member of the Texas State DWI Task Force as well as TDCAA’s DWI Task Force and trained police and prosecutors across Texas on the investigation and prosecution of DWI and car crash cases.

Lauren Black

Deputy Administrator—Bureau B
Dallas County District Attorney's Office

Lauren Black is the Deputy Administrator of Bureau B, overseeing multiple divisions including: the Appellate Division, Misdemeanor Division, Grand Jury/Intake, Restorative Justice and Mental Health, and the newly created Vehicular Crimes Unit that she was instrumental in establishing in 2022. Lauren is responsible for coordinating the training for all prosecutors in the office, assisting with creating and implementing policies for the office, and taking high profile cases to trial—like the case of Yaser Said in 2022.



Lauren grew up in the Dallas-Fort Worth area and went on to pursue her undergraduate degree at University of Texas at Dallas. She received her law degree from Texas Wesleyan School of Law—now Texas A&M University School of Law. Prior to joining the Dallas County District Attorney's Office, Lauren started her prosecution career in Rockwall County. There, she began as a misdemeanor prosecutor and last served as a felony trial court chief until Dallas County welcomed her. She has extensive trial experience prosecuting all levels of misdemeanor and felony offenses, such as: assaults, drug offenses, intoxication offenses involving serious bodily injury or death, child abuse, murder, and capital murder.

Lauren has a special interest in prosecuting intoxication offenses and was referred to as the dedicated expert for handling such cases in the Rockwall County District Attorney's Office. While there, she developed a telephonic warrant process that streamlined blood draw and search warrant procedures for the county. Recognized as a subject-matter expert in the field, she has been sought to speak on and teach about prosecuting driving while intoxicated offenses. Lauren was recently honored by Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) as the recipient of the 2022 Policy Setter Award for her work in creating the first Vehicular Crimes Unit in Dallas County.

Lauren is licensed by the State Bar of Texas and the United States Supreme Court. She serves on boards of the Dallas Bar Association and the JL Turner Legal Association in both roles as Director. She also serves as a faculty advisor and training committee member for the Texas District & County Attorneys Association. In these roles, she trains and mentors new Texas prosecutors and helps develop training curriculum for prosecutors state-wide. Passionate about mentoring the next generation of trial attorneys, Lauren works with UNT Dallas College of Law as a mock trial competition coach and Baylor University School of Law as an adjunct professor.

Vehicular Crimes Unit



Chief Prosecutor Andrew James

What is the Vehicular Crimes Unit?

The Vehicular Crimes Unit (“VCU”) is a specialized unit of prosecutors, an investigator, and a paralegal that handle the most serious crimes involving vehicles such as Intoxication Manslaughter and DWI Felony Murder. From the moment the crash happens, the VCU will be contacted by law enforcement and will respond to the scene as needed to assist law enforcement with any legal matters they may have during the crash investigation.

Vehicular Homicide cases are often some of the most complex and difficult cases to investigate and prosecute. The VCU consists of personnel who are trained to handle these specific types of cases and the complex scientific and technical issues that arise. The VCU works closely with the investigating officers and agencies and is involved in the determination of what charges, if any, to file and handles these cases to their ultimate disposition.

VCU Personnel

Bureau Chief Lauren Black

Chief Prosecutor Andrew James

Felony Prosecutor Priscilla Pelli

Investigator Ron Cathcart

Paralegal Maria Cantrell

Crimes Prosecuted by VCU

DWI Felony Murder

Intoxication Manslaughter

Intoxication Assault of a First Responder

Racing Resulting in Death

Vehicular Manslaughter

Vehicular Criminally Negligent Homicide

Failure to Stop and Render Aid Resulting in Death

DWI Felony Murder / Intoxication Manslaughter



Racing / Manslaughter



Why a Vehicular Crimes Unit?

- 1. Dallas County has a Disproportionally High Number of Car Crash Deaths**
- 2. Complex Cases Require Specialization**
- 3. Vehicular Crimes are Violent Crimes**

Dallas County Yearly Fatal Crash Rate

Year	Population	Fatal Crashes	Fatalities	Fatal Rate (1 in _)	DUI Fatal Crashes	DUI Fatalities	DUI Fatal Rate (1 in _)
2010	2,368,139	173	186	12,732	74	82	28,880
2011	2,403,579	174	179	13,428	60	62	38,767
2012	2,427,813	192	211	11,506	66	80	30,348
2013	2,459,095	206	227	10,833	73	81	30,369
2014	2,513,648	222	238	10,562	78	87	28,893
2015	2,541,528	239	259	9,813	80	86	29,553
2016	2,591,002	288	315	8,225	92	105	24,676
2017	2,636,276	263	281	9,382	86	97	27,178
2018	2,646,173	287	296	8,940	80	86	30,769
2019	2,647,576	257	271	9,770	67	75	35,301
2020	2,613,539	307	333	7,848	76	89	29,365
2021	2,586,050	324	352	7,347	81	97	26,660
2022	2,600,840	323	355	7,326	92	108	24,082

Dallas Compared to Largest TX Counties

Year	Fatal Rate	DWI Fatal Rate
2010	6 th	6 th
2011	7 th	7 th
2012	6 th	5 th
2013	4 th	5 th
2014	4 th	4 th
2015	3 rd	3 rd
2016	2 nd	1 st
2017	1 st	2 nd
2018	1 st	1 st
2019	1 st	1 st
2020	1 st	1 st
2021	1 st	1 st
2022	1 st	1 st

Dallas City Yearly Fatal Crash Rate

Year	Population	Fatal Crashes	Fatalities	Fatal Rate (1 in _)	DUI Fatal Crashes	DUI Fatalities	DUI Fatal Rate (1 in _)
2010	1,197,816	118	127	9,431	49	55	21,778
2011	1,208,472	112	116	10,417	38	40	30,211
2012	1,219,128	129	138	8,834	41	47	25,938
2013	1,229,784	134	149	8,253	45	49	25,097
2014	1,240,440	143	155	8,002	50	58	21,386
2015	1,251,096	154	173	7,231	47	52	24,059
2016	1,261,752	179	191	6,606	52	56	22,531
2017	1,272,408	182	197	6,458	64	72	17,672
2018	1,283,064	195	203	6,320	57	63	20,366
2019	1,293,720	172	184	7,031	45	51	25,367
2020	1,304,379	205	225	5,797	53	64	20,380
2021	1,288,457	206	227	5,676	53	64	20,132
2022	1,299,544	212	228	5,700	60	66	19,690

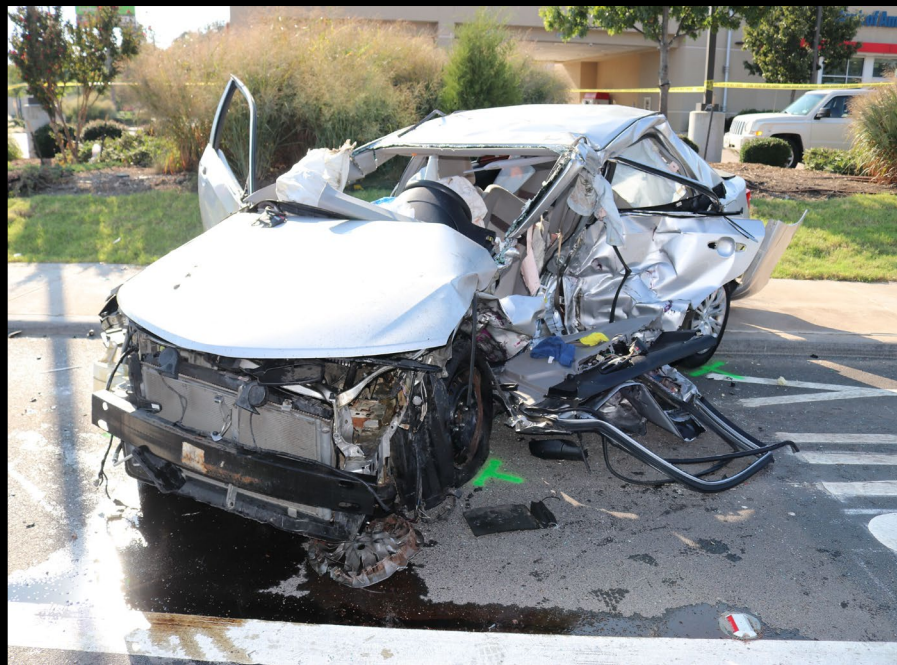
Specialization

Chief Prosecutor Andrew James

- **15 years Prosecution Experience**
- **Board Certified in Criminal Law**
- **Certified in Crash Reconstruction by TEEEX**
- **Completed Drug Recognition Expert School**

Investigator Ron Cathcart

- **34 years total Law Enforcement Experience**
- **28 years with Dallas PD**
 - **20 years specializing in DWI and Crashes**
 - **Former Crash Investigator & DPD VCU Detective**
- **Certified in Crash Reconstruction, CDR Analysis**
- **SFST Instructor**



IN GOD WE
TRUST
YOU ARE
MY
SUNSHINE
FAITH

Plans & Goals

- 1. Improve the prosecution of vehicular crimes by assuring cases are fully investigated by police agencies before they are accepted by our office;**
- 2. Provide a point of contact for law enforcement and immediate assistance in vehicle fatality investigations with criminal charges;**
- 3. Provide a specialized skill set within a specialized unit to promote successful prosecution;**
- 4. Prioritize vehicular prosecution in Dallas County to thereby lead to the reduction of the occurrence of these crimes;**
- 5. Train prosecutors on how to handle these types of cases; and**
- 6. Educate the community on vehicular homicides and the collateral consequences of impaired and dangerous driving.**

QUESTIONS?

Andrew James

Andrew.James@dallascounty.org

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.
3	Felony not including State Jail 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.
6	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.
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.
15	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.
16	Serving County Time & Fines:	Def's sentenced to jail time and are serving their sentence.
17	Serving Fines and Court Cost only:	Def's serving time for fines and court cost only.
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)
August 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. As a result, the DEWR bucket classification system is not updating accurately.

	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	1995	1927	1892	1869	1838	1863	1862	1856	1839	1796	1801	1785	1799	1822	1812	1760	1719	1706	2305	2332	2348	2263	2141	2087	2028	2026	2047	2053	2048	1981	1985	1954	
Felony pend. Grand Jury	649	704	788	979	1071	1074	1102	1241	1362	1471	1557	1613	1618	1625	1693	1757	1842	1904	1345	1350	1357	1467	1587	1655	1702	1726	1726	1726	1737	1794	1810	1453	
Felony not incl. SJF	1407	1394	1357	1217	1147	1143	1124	1037	941	866	811	783	780	780	729	677	618	559	534	530	528	498	474	440	409	380	381	379	375	369	363	743	
SJF pend dispo	188	194	183	164	160	162	157	133	123	108	101	95	97	94	84	85	79	74	66	66	67	64	61	57	52	49	51	52	51	52	51	97	
PV-Felony	418	418	413	421	418	428	434	431	438	419	412	409	417	429	428	429	435	420	411	418	422	413	414	416	440	429	436	442	434	423	420	424	
TDC over 10yr/appeal	435	409	400	406	416	416	416	422	400	386	394	399	399	399	378	387	386	401	416	416	416	432	414	392	398	411	412	412	379	396	403	405	
Bench Warrants	25	26	29	29	29	29	29	30	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	31	30	30	30	31	31	28	29	30	30	30	31	32	32	29	
TDC<10yr/appeal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sentd. SJF	131	125	124	128	125	126	126	129	123	128	131	130	131	132	138	130	131	138	132	132	132	131	130	133	129	139	139	139	139	126	128	131	
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	18	19	20	23	23	21	21	21	23	23	26	25	21	19	19	20	20	20	18	18	17	22	25	24	24	25	23	23	24	23	23	22	
Misd. not filed	135	128	125	116	105	124	144	142	135	144	114	107	136	157	148	137	131	125	149	173	178	162	161	146	136	125	142	153	163	160	162	141	
Misd. filed pend.	115	115	108	116	122	122	129	129	114	118	117	125	128	128	125	122	128	114	68	68	70	83	80	86	75	77	79	82	71	77	74	102	
Misd-PV	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Serv in jail (Cond of Prob)	22	21	21	21	24	21	18	21	24	27	32	33	27	24	27	26	25	28	30	30	27	30	27	28	24	28	24	24	28	24	25	26	
Serving Co time & fines	19	17	19	17	15	11	11	12	14	12	14	12	11	11	12	15	16	22	20	19	16	15	13	13	16	15	15	14	14	16	15	15	
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	67	51	48	54	63	65	64	55	54	49	45	52	61	63	56	70	71	67	40	48	44	39	36	45	49	55	60	61	45	42	48	54	
Parole Violations	221	228	234	231	235	235	236	236	234	238	238	235	240	249	241	247	251	250	253	257	259	262	262	265	262	260	262	262	261	259	258	247	
SAFFP	143	144	143	148	154	154	154	150	147	150	156	160	160	160	160	164	161	161	164	164	164	170	175	174	172	173	173	173	169	176	163	161	
Special Programs	100	109	111	120	128	129	123	100	99	106	112	124	125	125	112	120	129	144	153	154	155	137	147	151	151	157	158	159	152	149	150	132	
Other- Incompetent	387	388	384	383	381	381	381	376	375	370	372	371	371	371	370	372	373	373	373	373	373	372	368	368	376	350	350	350	346	352	347	370	
U.S. Marshal holds	21	21	19	22	22	22	22	22	24	24	27	28	28	24	24	21	22	21	21	21	21	19	18	11	11	13	13	13	13	11	9	20	
Contempt-in Jail	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	
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	4	5	12	7	14	0	1	9	9	10	7	12	6	0	5	4	4	6	10	2	3	7	5	9	7	15	9	1	6	8	9	7	
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	66	72	51	48	66	61	66	50	71	50	75	78	79	50	50	48	46	60	70	75	75	67	63	53	68	76	66	75	69	72	52	63 JAIL BED	
Jail Population w/ Furlough added	6575	6525	6490	6528	6565	6596	6629	6610	6585	6531	6578	6612	6670	6698	6646	6627	6621	6631	6614	6683	6709	6691	6638	6586	6563	6565	6602	6629	6561	6548	6534	6601	204640
Actual Jail Population	6575	6525	6490	6528	6565	6596	6629	6610	6585	6531	6578	6612	6670	6698	6646	6627	6621	6631	6614	6683	6709	6691	6638	6586	6563	6565	6602	6629	6561	6548	6534	6601	204640

	L																														*	H																														SUM
BOOK-INS	147	151	158	142	110	122	157	181	151	187	155	130	140	144	175	151	150	172	138	112	137	148	167	147	144	126	97	159	175	160	161	148	4594																													
RELEASES	159	198	152	128	65	88	133	205	182	193	141	69	85	149	233	152	167	196	62	93	121	148	218	239	168	81	68	136	249	141	202	149	4621																													
VARIANCE	12	47	-6	-14	-45	-34	-24	24	31	6	-14	-61	-55	5	58	1	17	24	-76	-19	-16	0	51	92	24	-45	-29	-23	74	-19	41	1	27																													

45 DAYS AVG LENGTH OF STAY (RELEASES)	Total Bookins	4,594	Total Releases	4,621	Total Jail Bed Days	204,640	=	\$ 13,538,982
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* = Jail Population Dashboard Discrepancy 8.4.23 6528 vs 6523 (difference 5). <https://www.dallascounty.org/departments/criminal-justice/jail-population.php>

DEWR BUCKET COMPARISON

BUCKET NAMES	Aug 2022	Aug 22	Aug 23	June 23	July 23	Aug 23	July vs Aug
Variance							
Jail Population Avg.	313	6288	6601	6137	6429	6601	172
SPECIAL FOCUS							
Felony Not Filed	973	981	1954	1563	1974	1954	-20
Felony pend Grand Jury	903	550	1453	268	391	1453	1062
Probation Viol. Felony	163	261	424	401	413	424	11
Parole Violator only	120	127	247	223	230	247	17
SAFPF	49	112	161	120	140	161	21
Misd Not Filed	43	98	141	161	155	141	-14
TRENDING UP							
Special Programs	6	126	132	119	106	132	26
SJF-Serv Co.Jail (12.44a)	6	16	22	27	23	22	-1
TRENDING DOWN							
Fel.pend excl.SJF	-1471	2214	743	1835	1558	743	-815
State Jail Felony Pend.	-277	374	97	259	208	97	-111
Sentenced to SJF	-66	197	131	113	126	131	5
TDC>10yr/appeal	-37	442	405	340	398	405	7
Misdemeanors pending	-36	138	102	91	87	102	15
Out of Co/State	-17	71	54	74	61	54	-7
Incompetent	-17	387	370	365	377	370	-7
US Marshal	-17	37	20	26	22	20	-2
TDC<10yr/appeal	-6	7	1	1	1	1	0
Immigration	-4	11	7	6	8	7	-1
Serving County Time	-3	18	15	23	21	15	-6
STABLE							
Default	2	61	63	58	70	63	-7
Contempt in Jail	2	3	5	7	6	5	-1
Serv as Cond of Prob.	1	25	26	23	27	26	-1
Bench Warrants	0	29	29	33	27	29	2
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.

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. As a result, the DEWR bucket classification system is not updating accurately.

DEWR BUCKET MONTHLY AVERAGES

	Aug 21	Aug 22	Jan 23	Feb 23	Mar 23	Apr 23	May 23	Jun 23	Jul 23	Aug 23	2023Avg
Felony not filed	552	981	929	883	780	833	941	1563	1974	1954	1232
Felony pend GJ	539	550	532	516	443	506	362	268	391	1453	559
Fel.pend excl.SJF	2199	2214	2249	2260	2228	2085	2036	1835	1558	743	1874
State Jail Fel only	325	374	381	398	383	316	321	259	208	97	295
PV-Felony	359	261	283	264	265	264	291	401	413	424	325
TDC over 10yrs	245	442	264	316	385	395	360	340	398	405	358
Bench Warrants	42	29	28	27	28	29	32	33	27	29	29
TDC <10y/appeal	5	7	3	4	5	4	3	1	1	1	3
Sentenced SJF	100	197	107	117	160	157	150	113	126	131	133
Sentd SJF/appeal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
SJF-Serv Co Jail	10	16	14	14	21	25	33	27	23	22	22
Misdnmr not filed	73	98	96	83	84	97	98	161	155	141	114
Misdnmr filed-pend	150	138	136	128	136	144	118	91	87	102	118
PV-Misdnmr	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Serv as Con of Prob.	25	25	25	22	27	31	24	23	27	26	26
Serv Co time/ fines	17	18	15	18	17	20	21	23	21	15	19
Serv fines/ fees only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out of Co/State	83	71	60	81	90	81	70	74	61	54	71
Parole Vio.	244	127	170	179	193	195	223	223	230	247	207
SAFPF	150	112	143	153	140	146	142	120	140	161	143
Sp.Pgrms	186	126	172	171	156	134	146	119	106	132	142
Incompetent	297	387	370	362	348	359	365	365	377	370	364
US Marshall	36	37	36	36	33	32	26	26	22	20	29
Cntmpt-in Jail	2	3	2	4	6	4	7	7	6	5	5
Furlough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PEACE Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TYC hold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immigration hold	1	11	6	8	9	8	6	6	8	7	7
Class C only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
US Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Default	70	61	62	68	68	60	51	58	70	63	62
Furlough added	5710	6288	6084	6109	6005	5927	5827	6137	6429	6601	6140
Jail Population Actual	5710	6288	6084	6109	6005	5927	5827	6137	6429	6601	6140

INTAKES	136	153	137	143	149	151	139	146	143	148	145
RELEASES	128	150	134	143	154	151	136	138	131	149	142
VARIANCE	-8	-3	-3	0	5	0	-3	-8	-12	1	-3

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. As a result, the DEWR bucket classification system is not updating accurately.

Dallas County Pretrial Services
General PT Bond Supervision Unit
August 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
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
Jun-23	151	17	1	3	14	11	3	8	48	146	\$1,025.00	\$715.00	161
Jul-23	161	18	4	3	9	15	12	0	59	143	\$535.00	\$792.50	174
Aug-23	174	13	5	5	14	7	17	3	57	148	\$490.00	\$1,320.00	177

Dallas County Pretrial Services
Smart Justice Unit
August 2023 Statistical Summary Report

Month/Year	Supervised Cases Start Of	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	Total violations submitted - NEW OFFENSE	Total violations submitted - Technical Violations	Active CD Count	Supervised SJ Cases End Of Month
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
Jun-2023	245	40	18	41	2233	236	303	63	21	2	28	6	6	0	14	26			41	245
Jul-2023	245	28	9	24	2323	234	303	43	11	4	21	5	2	0	11	25			34	237
Aug-2023	237	31	12	31	2382	257	342	46	14	1	16	7	6	2	18	16	5	27	32	234

April 2017- Present

	Initial MH #	Eligible	# Orders Signed	Presented	Denied	Other	Granted	Misd	Felony
Totals:	118,257	14,761	19,136	3,790	752	121	2,916	1,432	2,686

Dallas County Pretrial Services
Electronic Monitoring Unit
August 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)
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
Jun-2023	580	81	1	56	35	4	118	16,670 x \$66.16	\$1,102,887.20	571
Jul-2023	571	70	3	70	32	7	155	16,820 x \$66.16	\$1,112,811.20	542
Aug-2023	542	105	8	72	27	3	155	16,559 X 66.16	\$1,095,543.44	556

Dallas County Pretrial Services

Alcohol Monitoring Unit

August 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
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
23-Jun	1657	224	187	136	1	281	211	1707	\$14,128.00
23-Jul	1707	178	95	133	26	305	115	1643	\$13,370.50
23-Aug	1643	172	117	177	9	233	97	1574	\$13,591.00