



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

June 23, 2025, 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. Presentations**
 - **Pretrial Services** – Jeff Segura
 - **The 89th Texas Legislative Session**– Chief Gary L. Tittle
- V. Committee Project Updates**
 - **Criminal Justice Administration & Jail Population Management Committee** – Charlene Randolph and LaShonda Jefferson
 - **Fair Defense Committee** – Christina Dean
 - **Justice of the Peace** – Judge Valencia Nash
 - **Law Enforcement/Jurisprudence** – Chief Bryan Sylvester and Ellyce Lindberg
 - **Pretrial Committee** –Jeff Segura
 - **Reentry Committee** – Christina Melton Crain
 - **Research Committee** – Dr. Michael Noyes
- VI. Program Update**
 - **Electronic Data Reporting (EDR) update**-- Charlene Randolph and Ellyce Lindberg
- VII. Public Comments**
- VIII. Announcement**
- IX. Next Meeting Schedule**
 - September 22, 2025



**Dallas County Criminal Justice Advisory Board
General Membership Minutes for Monday, March, 24 2025**

Welcome & Introductions: Commissioner Dr. Elba Garcia called the meeting to order at 2:30 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 December 16, 2024, CJAB General Membership meeting were distributed prior to the meeting. A motion to approve was made by Mr. Jeff Segura and seconded by Dr. Michael Noyes. The motion carried unanimously with no objections or edits.

Presentations:

Opioid Task Force – Ms. Allie Young

Ms. Allie Yun, Substance Use Program Monitor at Dallas County Health and Human Services, delivered a comprehensive presentation on the Dallas County Opioid Task Force and its broader substance use initiatives. She began by outlining the department's efforts funded through an \$11 million CDC Overdose Data to Action (OD2A) grant awarded in 2023. This grant supports a five-year strategic response to rising opioid-related overdoses, particularly those involving fentanyl.

Ms. Yun emphasized the alarming trends in overdose fatalities, with fentanyl-related deaths rising approximately 90% since the late 2010s. She discussed the launch of a public overdose data dashboard that collects information from EMS, hospitals, the medical examiner, and state sources to provide real-time surveillance of substance use trends.

Among the most impactful initiatives described was the creation of Overdose Response Teams (ORT), currently operating in Dallas and Tarrant Counties. These teams conduct in-home follow-ups within 72 hours of a non-fatal overdose, provide education on naloxone (an opioid-reversal drug), and offer peer support referrals to treatment. Ms. Yun announced plans to expand these teams across 30 municipalities in Dallas County using grant funds.

Additionally, a 24/7 opioid prevention hotline has been established in partnership with Parkland's Poison Center to serve individuals, families, and medical professionals. The hotline connects callers to addiction specialists who offer immediate referrals and clinical guidance.

The Opioid Task Force itself consists of 46 members, including medical providers, community-based organizations, and individuals with lived experience. The task force operates through six specialized workgroups focused on enhancing data collection, expanding treatment access, promoting harm reduction, developing community resources, and advocating for legislative reform. A notable achievement includes the drafting of a legislative support letter advocating for legalizing fentanyl test strips, expanded lab testing capabilities, and Good Samaritan protections. Thirteen leaders from inside and outside Dallas County signed and submitted the letter during the Texas legislative session.

The final portion of Ms. Yun's presentation addressed systemic gaps in treatment continuity for incarcerated individuals. While Parkland operates a medication-assisted treatment (MAT) program within the jail, abrupt inmate releases often disrupt care. This significantly increases the risk of fatal overdose post-release. The task force's public safety workgroup is collaborating with multiple stakeholders to create a process map and develop a strategy for seamless transitions from jail-based to community-based treatment.

Understanding the Changing Dynamics in Police Recruiting – Dr. Paul Reynolds

Dr. Paul Reynolds, Associate Professor and Interim Assistant Dean of Research at UNT Dallas, presented findings from four research studies addressing challenges in police recruitment. His presentation drew from interviews with police academy recruits, law enforcement officers, and their families across rural and urban departments.

Dr. Reynolds began by identifying root causes of recruitment and retention challenges: anti-police sentiment post-2014, the impacts of COVID-19, and shifting career preferences among Gen Z workers. He cited data from the International Association of Chiefs of Police showing that over 75% of departments struggle to recruit qualified applicants.

He then outlined the four original studies:

Blue Bloods Study – Focused on children of police officers aged 13–17. Findings indicated that these children experience heightened anxiety for their parents' safety and often face social stigma from peers. Interestingly, most were discouraged by their parents from pursuing law enforcement careers, disrupting the traditional generational pipeline in policing.

Urban Recruitment Study – Surveyed academy recruits to understand motivation. While pay and benefits remained important, many new recruits were drawn by a

desire to improve police-community relations. Dr. Reynolds highlighted the need for recruitment campaigns to emphasize community impact and support for officer well-being.

Rural Challenges Study – Highlighted resource limitations, poor compensation, and talent poaching by larger agencies. Many small-town departments fear dissolution or consolidation due to unsustainable staffing and budgets. Homegrown programs like police explorer and internship initiatives showed promising recruitment results.

Motherhood in Policing Study – Focused on female officers who are also mothers. The research revealed difficulties balancing work and family, stigma around maternity leave, and a lack of mentorship and support. Single mothers experienced these barriers more acutely, highlighting the need for institutional policies supporting work-life balance.

Dr. Reynolds emphasized that departments must modernize recruitment strategies to appeal to today's workforce, especially Gen Z, through media-savvy content and clear demonstration of organizational support. He encouraged early outreach through high school or explorer programs to build long-term interest in law enforcement careers.

Committee Project Updates:

Criminal Justice Administration & Jail Population Management

Ms. Charlene Randolph provided the Jail Population Management update, highlighting that in February, the jail population averaged 6,608 individuals, and for 2025 year-to-date, the average is 6,629. As of the meeting date, the jail population stood at 6,595, which is 93% of the current jail capacity. She noted that bookings have consistently exceeded releases for the past several months, contributing to population increases.

Ms. Randolph emphasized the efforts of the Jail Population Management team in manually reviewing custody cases across multiple systems. The team analyzes who is in custody, the basis for their detention, and whether any movement or action is warranted. These insights are shared with criminal justice partners to facilitate appropriate follow-ups.

She recognized team members Ms. Jennifer Corona and Ms. Adrianna Lawson for their diligence. In 2024, the team reviewed over 37,000 cases and facilitated 5,828 releases. These efforts resulted in a 59-day reduction in average length of stay, leading to an estimated \$29 million in savings for the County. In 2025 so far, they have reviewed 9,030 individuals, with 27% requiring follow-up. Their interventions contributed to a 61-day reduction in stay for many, equating to approximately \$6 million in cost savings.

The Commissioners Court and Budget Office were thanked for approving two temporary staff positions to support this work, and Ms. Randolph emphasized that the performance metrics clearly validate the department's impact.

Fair Defense

There were no updates to report from the Fair Defense Committee at this time.

Justice of the Peace

There were no updates to report from the Justice of the Peace at this time.

Law Enforcement and Jurisprudence

Ms. Ellyce Lindberg delivered an update on the county's efforts to meet the 90% Electronic Disposition Reporting (EDR) requirement. As of March 2025, Dallas County has 16,955 open arrests that must be closed and accurately reported by August 1, 2025. This figure represents unclosed arrests from 2019 through 2023.

Ms. Lindberg explained that EDR compliance directly affects millions of dollars in grant funding across the county, including support for nonprofit agencies and law enforcement. Achieving this target requires the collaboration of all justice system partners. The Clerk's Office, District Attorney's Office, and law enforcement agencies have been provided with case-specific lists and are asked to review and act promptly.

Ms. Charlene Randolph added that Gary Fitzsimmons has been working with the IT department to restore court reports that identify pending case actions. These reports had been offline since changes were made to the Odyssey case management system. The restored functionality will assist in identifying unresolved cases and help courts take action toward closing them.

It was noted that while technical issues have improved, the primary challenge is the growing volume of cases. With more arrests occurring post-pandemic, agencies must increase disposition rates to maintain compliance. The team continues to hold stakeholder meetings and remains committed to transparency and accountability in the process.

Pretrial Services

Mr. Jeff Segura reported that the Pretrial Services caseload has remained stable. The department is currently monitoring policy developments that could impact procedures, including legislation related to filing charges when a monitoring device is tampered with. Mr. Segura has engaged the District Attorney's Office in these discussions and is exploring whether to present an update to CJAB at a future meeting.

Reentry

In Ms. Christina Melton-Crane's absence, Ms. Jessica Gamez provided the Reentry Committee update. Ms. Crain spoke at the Mental Health Symposium hosted by Commissioner Garcia. Additionally, the team continues to work in

partnership with the Dallas County District Attorney's Office on the Focused Deterrence program and is actively recruiting additional police departments to participate.

The committee is coordinating with departments such as the Sheriff's Office, Juvenile Department, and the courts to align reentry services across the justice system. Agencies interested in participating or learning more were encouraged to contact Ms. Crain directly at 214-215-8152.

Research:

Dr. Michael Noyes noted that Dr. Reynolds' presentation constituted the committee's research update for this quarter.

Program Update:

Legislative Session Review

Ms. Janie Metzinger provided a briefing on pending legislation in the Texas 89th Legislative Session with relevance to mental health and criminal justice. A printed packet of bill summaries was distributed, and she will be sending an electronic version with links to the full texts.

Key bills highlighted included:

House Bill 170, related to medical examinations for drug court proceedings.

House Bills 234 and 893, proposing updates to extreme risk protective orders.

House Bill 1455, targeting mental health jail diversion protocols.

House Bill 1826, addressing postpartum depression screening for incarcerated women.

Senate Bill 528, requiring detailed reporting on inpatient competency restoration.

Ms. Metzinger noted that some proposals may result in unfunded mandates and encouraged members to evaluate bills for their operational and fiscal impacts. Ms. Metzinger and other participants raised the issue of securing funding for well-intentioned legislation and stressed the importance of voicing concerns to lawmakers.

Public Comments:

No public comments were received.

Announcements:

The next CJAB General Membership meeting is scheduled for Monday, June 23, 2025, at 2:30 PM at the Oak Cliff Government Center.

Adjournment:

The meeting was adjourned at 3:49 PM.



Presenters:

Jeff Segura

Director, Dallas County Pretrial Services

Jeff Segura was appointed Director of Dallas County Pretrial Services in February 2025, following the retirement of longtime director Duane Steele. With over two decades of experience in the criminal justice field, Jeff brings a wealth of knowledge, leadership, and a deep commitment to public service.

A graduate of Southwest Texas State University, Jeff earned his degree in History in 2000. He began his professional career as a middle school teacher, instructing students in Religion and Social Studies at Santa Clara of Assisi Catholic Academy. In 2001, he transitioned into the field of juvenile justice, joining the Dallas County Juvenile Department as a field officer.

In 2006, Jeff expanded his expertise by working with a private firm that supported counties across the country in securing federal reimbursement through Title IV-E programs. He returned to Dallas County in 2009, continuing his role in juvenile supervision until 2013, when he joined Dallas County Pretrial Services.

Jeff's work in Pretrial Services included specialized supervision in Electronic Monitoring, with a focus on sex offender management. His leadership and dedication led to his promotion in 2016 to Program Manager for the Dallas County Criminal Justice Advisory Board (CJAB), a coalition of law enforcement and community leaders addressing systemic issues in the criminal justice system.

He was subsequently promoted to Pretrial Services Manager in 2018 and then to Assistant Director in 2023. In each of these roles, Jeff has demonstrated an unwavering focus on improving public safety, advancing evidence-based practices, and enhancing the lives of individuals within the justice system.

As Director, Jeff leads with integrity, innovation, and a commitment to collaboration, ensuring that Pretrial Services remains a vital component of Dallas County's efforts to promote justice and public safety.

Chief of Police Gary L. Tittle

Chief of Police, Gary L. Tittle began his career with the Richardson Police Department in March 2018 as a Captain. Prior to that time, Gary spent over 30 years with the Dallas Police Department where he held every rank through Assistant Chief. During his Dallas tenure as an Assistant Chief, Gary was responsible for numerous work groups to include the Strategic Deployment Bureau, which includes SWAT, Traffic, Love Field, Gang and the Criminal Intelligence Unit. He also oversaw the Patrol Bureau and Narcotics Bureau.

Gary had the opportunity to serve as a community policing officer as Dallas began its community policing program. He also held a number of assignments at different ranks, from detective in Child Abuse and Domestic Violence to supervisor in Internal Affairs and Public Integrity, along with various patrol assignments and multiple administrative roles.

As a Captain for the Richardson Police Department, Gary has served as commander of Technical Services Division which is comprised of Communications, Detention, Crime Scene, and Property & Evidence. Also as a Captain, Gary commanded the Investigative Operations Divisions. In 2019, during the 86th Texas Legislative Session, Gary represented the Chief of Police regarding criminal justice related matters, a role he has fulfilled both in Dallas and Richardson since 2007.

Gary was promoted to Assistant Chief in March of 2020 and was assigned to command the Operations Bureau which includes the Criminal Investigations Division and Patrol Division.

On June 1, 2021, Gary was appointed to Chief of Police for the Richardson Police Department. Chief Tittle is only the sixth Chief of Police in the history of RPD since 1955.

Chief Tittle has a Bachelor's degree from Midwestern State University and a Master's in Criminal Justice Leadership and Management from Sam Houston State University. He has also completed the Lieutenant Leadership Series at the Caruth Police Institute and is a graduate of the FBI's National Academy and the Police Executive Research Forum's Senior Management Institute for Police.

DALLAS

Texas



COUNTY

Est. 1846

Pretrial Services

Mission Statement

To enhance public
safety by providing
supervision for
individuals released on
bond to ensure court
appearance and
successful compliance
with conditions of bond.

Intake Assessment Unit

- 24/7 Operation
- 15 Technicians
- Responsible for:
 - Interviewing inmates for financial affidavits
 - Completing risk assessments (used to provide an objective analysis of whether an arrested person is likely to appear in court and likelihood of rearrest)
- Afterhours Warrant Process

General Pretrial Unit

- Low cost county bond
 - \$20 or 3% of the bond amount, whichever is greater
- Responsible for:
 - Screening/Interviewing inmates pending court (Class A and B misdemeanors and some Felonies)
 - Monitoring conditions of bond based on risk level
 - Court notifications based on noncompliance
- Specialized Caseload
 - Pretrial Intervention Program (PTI)
 - Court Ordered
 - Interdepartmental Transfers

Smart Justice Unit



- Personal Recognizance Bond
- Responsible for:
 - Screening/Interviewing inmates that have been flagged at the time of book-in for a mental health need
 - Monitoring conditions of bond based on risk level
 - Communicating with mental health providers to ensure defendants are engaging in mental health services
 - Submitting court notifications based on noncompliance
- Specialized Caseload
 - Conditional Dismissals
 - Outpatient Competency Restoration

Supervision Levels

- Level 1- Report by phone twice per month, unless compliance or equipment issues arise.
- Level 2- Report by phone once per month and in person once per month, unless compliance or equipment issues arise.
- Level 3- Report by phone once per month and in person every other week, unless compliance or equipment issues arise.
- Level 4- Report in person every week.

Alcohol Monitoring Unit

- As a condition of bond, and in compliance with Chapter 17, Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 17.441 (CONDITIONS REQUIRING MOTOR VEHICLE IGNITION INTERLOCK), the defendant is required on or before the thirtieth (30) day after release from custody to have the interlock device installed on his/her vehicle or the vehicle most regularly driven.
- Defendants are ordered into the program by a judge/magistrate while pending court for DWI 1st, DWI 2nd, or 3rd or more.
- Technicians review monthly alcohol monitoring reports and submit court notifications based on compliance



Electronic Monitoring Unit

- The Electronic Monitoring (EM) program was designed to provide very intensive supervision to high risk bond cases.
- The types of supervision offered in this program include the following:
 - Full house arrest with GPS
 - GPS with work and/or school release
 - Full house arrest with RF
 - RF with work and/or school release
- Monthly face to face reporting required
- All movement must be approved in advance



Texas Penal Code Section 38.112

- A person who is required to submit to electronic monitoring of the person's location as part of an electronic monitoring program under Article 42.035, Code of Criminal Procedure, or as a condition of community supervision, parole, mandatory supervision, or release on bail commits an offense if the person knowingly removes or disables, or causes or conspires or cooperates with another person to remove or disable, a tracking device that the person is required to wear to enable the electronic monitoring of the person's location.

Training Unit

- Onboarding
- Specialized Topics
- Required Annual Trainings

Internships

- Local Colleges and Universities
- Duties may include interviewing Dallas County jail inmates and/or their families, writing reports, interacting with the public, and many other duties related to the field of Criminal Justice.

What is one thing

Pretrial Defendants

have in common?

They are not guilty!

Questions/ Comments

Thank you!

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Texas Police Chiefs Association

LEGISLATIVE RESULTS

89th State of Texas Session

June 23, 2025

STATUS OF SESSION

- 8,935 bills filed
- 2,100 bills plus tracked by City of Richardson
- 2,076 bills impacted cities (Texas Municipal League)
- 1033 bills tracked by TPCA
- 151 of 1034 sent to the Governor
- Bills must have been signed or vetoed by Sunday, June 22, 2025
- Bills not signed/vetoed automatically become law

FUNDING

TPCA is seeking to sustain and even increase the funding for police, but specifically in both the Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas (LEMIT) and Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (LEOSE) funds.

The Texas Police Chiefs Association is a staunch supporter of the Bill Blackwood Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas (LEMIT), and the educational opportunities the Institute provides in furthering law enforcement executive leadership and professionalism. In creating the Institute, the Texas Legislature recognized the need for continuing education for its law enforcement executives and mandated by statute the training for existing and new police executives. The 88th session provided a budget increase of \$2.8 million per year.

Law enforcement agencies rely heavily on the Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (LEOSE) funds for their training needs. For many agencies across the state, this fund provides well over half of their entire training budget and for others it is the entire training budget. The 88th session provided a budget increase of \$6 million per year to a total of now \$12 million per year.

FUNDING

HB2217 by Wharton and HB4264 by Hefner

Creates new law enforcement grant programs or expands current law enforcement grant programs.

- HB2217 (Ballistic windshields)
 - Sent to the Governor on May 31, 2025
- HB4264 (One time \$6,500 for Master Proficiency)
 - Sent to the Governor on May 31, 2025
 - NOT FUNDED in the State budget

TASER 10

House Committee on Homeland Security & Public Safety Interim Charge: Use of Less-Lethal Devices in Law Enforcement: Study the use of less-lethal devices in law enforcement encounters, including recent incidents, and their potential to reduce the risk of death or injury to officers and suspects. Consider methods to increase the use of less-lethal devices for the safety and benefit of all parties.

The Taser 10 topic is related to changing the penal code to remove the new Taser 10 from being recognized as a deadly weapon under the description of a firearm due to the firing mechanism. The appropriate designation is a less lethal weapon to promote de-escalation and reduce the need for deadly force.

This will not change how ATF classifies the weapon, but many law enforcement executives are postponing the purchase of the new taser until we can make this change at the state level.

Several District Attorneys are supportive of the change.

TASER 10

SB2570 by Flores

Creates the addition of Section 8.09 to the Texas Penal Code, which specifically addresses the legal defense available to peace officers accused of crimes that result in bodily injury, serious bodily injury, or death related to their use of less-lethal projectiles.

A less-lethal projectile is defined as any projectile designed to incapacitate a target while posing minimal risk of serious harm or fatality.

To successfully argue this defense, the peace officer must demonstrate that their use was objectively reasonable in the context of their duties, there was no recklessness in causing harm, and the use of the projectile adhered to their training, departmental policy, and manufacturer guidelines.

- Sent to the Governor on May 28, 2025

ACCREDITATION

Promoting and ensuring integrity and credibility in Texas policing is an overarching mission for TPCA.

Accreditation is part of that mission.

While SB267 was vetoed after 2023 session (88th), TPCA is interested in other options to make this effort more palatable for those involved.

The Texas Law Enforcement Accreditation Program has 173 standards which serve as best practices for law enforcement agencies across Texas.

ACCREDITATION

HB33 by McLaughlin

Seeks to enhance the preparedness and response capabilities of law enforcement agencies in Texas during active shooter events and similar emergencies, potentially leading to improved safety and rapid response in critical situations.

- MONITORED: Efforts by TPCA to improve content to include accreditation, but accreditation was stripped away
 - Sent to the Governor on May 26, 2025

INTOXICATING CANNABINOIDS

➤ **Delta 8 & 9**

Senate State Affairs Committee Interim Charge: Banning Delta 8 and 9: Examine the sale of intoxicating hemp products in Texas. Make recommendations to further regulate the sale of these products and suggest legislation to stop retailers who market these products to children.

➤ **THC Products**

There is a strong need to better regulate THC products sold in vape shops with a specific marketing strategy toward our youth. These products are mislabeled with THC content and come in the form of vape pens and edibles. These products end up in our schools and can easily generate a felony charge for a first-time user.

➤ **Marihuana**

TPCA will continue opposing the efforts to de-criminalize marihuana. Evidence from other states who have made the choice to de-criminalize should be substantial in reaching the conclusion that this movement is not in the best interest for our Texas.

INTOXICATING CANNABINOIDS

SB3 by Perry

The proposed bill intends to regulate products derived from hemp, including consumable hemp products and the hemp-derived cannabinoids contained in those products; requiring occupational licenses and permits; imposing fees; creating criminal offenses; authorizing administrative penalty. Provides a complete ban of THC.

- Sent to the Governor on May 27, 2025

* Unrelated to SB3, the Compassionate Use Program (CUP) was expanded during the session to increase medicinal dispensaries

MENTAL HEALTH

There is no single greater challenge for law enforcement than that of mental health.

The impact of mental health in our society continues to grow and creates challenges for the entire criminal justice system.

TPCA seeks solutions and will be a strong advocate for funding, processes, and systems to address the growing, yet chronic challenges in the mental health arena.

EMERGENCY DETENTION AND TRANSPORT

Expand the law to allow Emergency Medical Services personnel to complete Emergency Detention Orders (EDO) for those who are a danger to self and others.

Including mental health professionals and others into the EDO process; this change will provide a more efficient and humane way for a professional response to mental health concern.

This will also assist with the significant drain on police resources needed to carry out this misplaced responsibility.

EMERGENCY DETENTION AND TRANSPORT

SB1164 by Zaffirini

Relating to emergency detention of certain persons evidencing mental illness and to court-ordered inpatient and extended mental health services..

New criteria have been added for the judge to consider when ordering court-ordered extended inpatient mental health services to include:

- A proposed patient lacks the capacity to recognize symptoms of serious mental illness and is unable to make informed decisions about voluntary treatment.
- Evidence must show the proposed patient cannot appreciate the risks or retain information relevant to making treatment decisions.

EMERGENCY DETENTION AND TRANSPORT

Eligibility of peace officers and EMS personnel:

A new subsection (f) clarifies the rights of peace officers and emergency medical services personnel to leave the facility after fulfilling their obligations regarding transportation and notification, without being required to remain for further processes.

These changes aim to streamline the process of detaining individuals under mental health provisions by clearly defining the emergency status of detentions and removing unnecessary complexities in the reporting requirements.

The adjustments ensure that peace officers and emergency medical services personnel can efficiently fulfill their roles without undue obligation after the initial detention is established.

- Sent to the Governor on June 1, 2025

SQUATTING

Senate Local Government Committee Interim Charge: Review current laws relating to “squatters” or those claiming adverse possession of property.

Make recommendations to streamline the process for the immediate removal of “squatters” and to strengthen the rights of property owners.

When a homeowner vacates a property due to extended vacation or placing the property on the market for sale, then squatters move in and claim residency.

This can be challenging for law enforcement as some see it as a civil issue vs criminal.

SQUATTING

SB1333 by Hughes

The bill aims to strengthen legal protections for property owners by criminalizing unauthorized activities related to real property, thereby providing law enforcement with more tools to address and remove unauthorized occupants effectively.

This could lead to enhanced property security and reduced incidences of illegal occupancy in Texas.

The changes will potentially increase penalties for various property offenses based on the amount of pecuniary loss involved, creating a more structured hierarchy of classifications.

- Sent to the Governor on June 1, 2025

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE - PORNOGRAPHY

We must explicitly criminalize the creation, distribution, and possession of AI generated child pornography.

This effort must include clear definitions of deep-fakes or synthetic images regardless of whether they are or are not based on real individuals.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE - PORNOGRAPHY

HB449 by Gonzalez

This bill amends Section 21.165 of the Penal Code to address the unlawful production or distribution of sexually explicit images or videos using deep fake technology.

The new definition of "**deep fake image**" is introduced, which is defined as an image created with the intent to deceive, depicting a real person performing non-existent actions.

A new term, "**deep fake video**," is defined similarly to the image but for video content.

- Sent to the Governor on May 31, 2025

UNIVERSITY AND ISD RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

2023 session, HB4141 empowered a study to be conducted by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas on the feasibility of offering alternative service retirement benefits to peace officers who are members of the retirement system.

Additionally, life expectancy for peace officers is far lower than other TRS retirees.

Currently, peace officers who work for school districts and certain colleges and universities are required to meet the “Rule of 90” (age plus years of service) to qualify for retirement.

In a challenging environment for recruitment and retention of peace officers in Texas, alternate retirement plans like those of state, county, and municipal peace officers would greatly enhance school-based law enforcement and their ability to recruit and retain the best peace officers.

- HB4029 by Guillen – creating a supplemental retirement fund; set on House Calendar

MACHINE GUN DIVERSION DEVICES

This type of device enables semi-automatic firearms to function in a fully automatic mode, dramatically increasing their firepower and posing severe risks to public safety.

A state statute that makes possessing machine gun conversion device illegal will provide law enforcement and state prosecutors with a statute allowing prosecution of offenders at a local level.

- *HB2356 by Plesa – Referred to Homeland, Public Safety, Veterans Committee*
- *HB2393 by Martinez Fischer - Referred to Homeland, Public Safety, Veterans Committee*
- *HB4216 by Cortez - Referred to Homeland, Public Safety, Veterans Committee*

ENHANCED PENALTY FOR EVADING DUE TO SPEED

While police agencies limit vehicle pursuits by policy, pursuits are sometimes necessary for officers as they protect our communities against violent criminals and chronic crime trends.

Pursuits in which suspects flee at high rates of speed should have an increased penalty with a minimum jail time.

Further consideration should be given to the option of seizing the vehicle driven by the offender if not stolen.

QUESTIONS

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 received 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)
May 2025

Data Disclaimer: At this time, we are facing data source/integration challenges due to the 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.

	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	1730	1755	1743	1771	1805	1781	1789	1808	1717	1710	1732	1754	1736	1704	1718	1710	1694	1717	1746	1754	1729	1730	1736	1721	1743	1775	1788	1781	1761	1739	1735	1746																
Felony pend. Grand Jury	2416	2385	2362	2352	2353	2355	2336	2331	2404	2406	2412	2413	2415	2448	2427	2416	2409	2410	2416	2404	2412	2418	2430	2422	2423	2427	2429	2418	2429	2438	2426	2405																
Felony not incl. SJF	10	10	10	10	11	10	9	8	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	7	3	3	4	5																
SJF pend dispo	8	6	6	6	6	6	8	9	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3																
PV-Felony	416	423	412	416	420	405	420	412	415	406	410	418	414	416	427	421	410	416	421	417	426	426	427	435	441	444	448	449	440	435	431	423																
TDC over 10yr/appeal	665	674	688	688	667	688	700	715	728	742	742	742	748	764	733	750	764	763	724	712	710	718	724	733	733	733	733	726	730	683	688	720																
Bench Warrants	17	16	20	20	19	17	18	18	20	22	22	22	21	21	21	20	22	23	23	25	21	21	20	19	20	19	19	18	18	19	20	20																
TDC<10yr/appeal	2	2	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	0	0	1																	
Sentd. SJF	173	171	171	171	172	176	172	172	181	183	183	183	186	185	189	196	203	205	203	205	191	191	176	182	181	181	178	172	169	174	178	182																
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	19	18	16	15	15	15	15	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	17	20	25	24	22	23	21	19	17	16	15	13	11	15	16	18	19	18																
Misd. not filed	162	165	150	174	185	182	185	191	126	111	129	150	150	130	134	130	105	135	150	166	152	141	134	121	155	179	201	184	150	144	141	152																
Misd. filed pend.	146	134	131	131	131	122	110	114	168	171	169	173	182	193	190	185	182	184	188	177	160	153	146	153	151	152	152	158	164	154	163	158																
Misd-PV	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	1																
Serv in jail (Cond of Prob)	20	21	25	21	19	20	18	18	17	20	19	16	22	24	25	23	29	26	21	21	25	23	28	34	25	23	19	20	22	21	26	22																
Serving Co time & fines	25	26	25	23	23	23	23	22	23	27	26	22	24	26	27	23	27	26	24	28	28	32	33	32	28	29	27	32	30	30	33	27																
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	33	38	41	49	50	44	53	54	42	52	63	59	62	61	56	38	41	44	52	46	51	44	38	46	52	57	51	52	52	42	37	48																
Parole Violations	286	285	288	291	282	279	277	277	273	273	276	281	266	262	266	272	274	275	275	260	260	256	261	266	267	268	268	268	273	262	262	272																
SAFPP	151	154	163	163	163	162	162	163	166	168	168	168	157	153	154	160	166	166	166	169	167	154	158	164	164	164	155	153	160	165	166	162																
Special Programs	168	169	176	177	176	159	166	166	183	179	179	174	161	168	157	164	172	171	170	157	167	167	175	178	179	180	163	159	161	163	175	170																
Other- Incompetent	240	236	241	241	241	237	241	238	238	240	240	240	236	234	231	235	239	239	238	234	234	230	229	234	234	234	230	231	229	229	229	236																
U.S. Marshal holds	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	17	16	17	17	17	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	23	22	23	23	23	21	18	18	18	21	19																
Contempt-in Jail	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	6	4	4																
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	12	12	33	21	3	19	16	10	7	20	15	1	15	18	14	11	23	12	3	9	17	16	10	25	18	5	3	19	11	22	31	15																
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	65	65	68	67	50	44	65	69	95	74	72	63	69	81	79	75	68	84	60	57	59	85	82	72	84	86	59	65	91	78	69	71																
Jail Population w/ Furlough added	6782	6784	6789	6827	6811	6764	6804	6832	6847	6848	6902	6925	6916	6940	6900	6882	6887	6954	6936	6895	6863	6857	6856	6887	6946	7002	6966	6952	6937	6847	6862	6877	213200															
Actual Jail Population	6782	6784	6789	6827	6811	6764	6804	6832	6847	6848	6902	6925	6916	6940	6900	6882	6887	6954	6936	6895	6863	6857	6856	6887	6946	7002	6966	6952	6937	6847	6862	6877	213200															
L																																	H															SUM
BOOK-INS	186	140	133	127	129	169	204	196	173	132	121	160	191	216	205	156	138	120	171	188	184	196	177	149	140	122	162	167	184	172	145	163	5053															
RELEASES	198	160	77	127	158	158	156	201	182	91	63	182	173	223	232	186	67	105	195	220	206	176	173	117	86	109	179	195	249	214	91	160	4949															
VARIANCE	12	20	-56	0	29	-11	-48	5	9	-41	-58	22	-18	7	27	30	-71	-15	24	32	22	-20	-4	-32	-54	-13	17	28	65	42	-54	-3	-104															

42 DAYS AVG LENGTH OF STAY (RELEASES)	Total Bookins	5,053	Total Releases	4,949	Total Jail Bed Days	213,200	=	\$ 18,861,804
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DEWR BUCKET COMPARISON

BUCKET NAMES	May 2024 vs 2025	May 24	May 25	Mar 25	Apr 25	May 25	Apr vs May 25
Variance							
Jail Population Avg.	437	6440	6877	6582	6743	6877	134
SPECIAL FOCUS							
Felony pend Grand Jury	1273	1132	2405	2567	2448	2405	-43
Misdemeanors pending	108	50	158	140	157	158	1
Sentenced to SJF	89	93	182	180	186	182	-4
Special Programs	68	102	170	179	167	170	3
TDC>10yr/appeal	68	652	720	620	637	720	83
SAFPF	65	97	162	159	167	162	-5
Probation Viol. Felony	52	371	423	357	375	423	48
Parole Violator only	25	247	272	269	276	272	-4
TRENDING UP							
Immigration	8	7	15	16	14	15	1
Serv as Cond of Prob.	6	16	22	23	19	22	3
Bench Warrants	3	17	20	29	23	20	-3
US Marshal	2	17	19	21	19	19	0
TRENDING DOWN							
Felony Not Filed	-1053	2799	1746	1488	1674	1746	72
Fel.pend excl.SJF	-125	130	5	4	7	5	-2
Misd Not Filed	-59	211	152	120	152	152	0
Default	-28	99	71	67	67	71	4
State Jail Felony Pend.	-26	29	3	2	5	3	-2
Incompetent	-24	260	236	233	242	236	-6
Out of Co/State	-9	57	48	51	53	48	-5
STABLE							
Contempt in Jail	1	3	4	2	4	4	0
TDC<10yr/appeal	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Class C Misd. only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TYC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SJF-Serv Co.Jail (12.44a)	-1	19	18	19	20	18	-2
Serving County Time	-3	30	27	34	30	27	-3

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

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DEWR BUCKET MONTHLY AVERAGES

	May 23	May 24	Jan 25	Feb 25	Mar 25	Apr 25	May 25	2025 Avg
Felony not filed	941	2799	1569	1502	1488	1674	1746	1596
Felony pend GJ	362	1132	2580	2630	2567	2448	2405	2526
Fel.pend excl.SJF	2036	130	6	6	4	7	5	6
State Jail Fel only	321	29	3	2	2	5	3	3
PV-Felony	291	371	373	360	357	375	423	378
TDC over 10yrs	360	652	668	603	620	637	720	650
Bench Warrants	32	17	24	22	29	23	20	24
TDC <10y/appeal	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Sentenced SJF	150	93	196	194	180	186	182	188
Sentd SJF/appeal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SJF-Serv Co Jail	33	16	17	26	19	20	18	20
Misdmmr not filed	98	211	110	115	120	152	152	130
Misdmmr filed- pend	118	50	149	135	140	157	158	148
PV-Misdmmr	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Serv as Con of Prob.	24	19	24	20	23	19	22	22
Serv Co time/ fines	21	30	26	24	34	30	27	28
Serv fines/ fees only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out of Co/State	70	57	44	51	51	53	48	49
Parole Vio.	223	247	239	251	269	276	272	261
SAFPF	142	97	162	169	159	167	162	164
Sp.Pgrms	146	102	131	169	179	167	170	163
Incompetent	365	260	248	234	233	242	236	239
US Marshall	26	17	13	23	21	19	19	19
Cntmpt-in Jail	7	3	2	1	2	4	4	3
Furlough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PEACE Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TYC hold	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Immigration hold	6	7	6	11	16	14	15	12
Class C only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Default	51	99	54	57	67	67	71	63
Furlough added	5827	6440	6649	6608	6581	6743	6877	6692
Jail Population Actual	5827	6440	6649	6608	6581	6743	6877	6692

INTAKES	139	151	138	159	159	164	163	157
RELEASES	136	150	134	160	155	161	160	154
VARIANCE	-3	-1	-4	1	-4	-3	-3	-3

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Dallas County Pretrial Services

Smart Justice Unit

May 2025 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	Total violations submitted - NEW OFFENSE	Total violations submitted - Technical Violations	Active CD Count	Supervised SJ Cases End Of Month
May-2024	261	62	14	75	2799	325	448	85	18	5	40	14	8	0	12	32	11	35	2	279
Jun-2024	279	43	19	52	2644	296	406	71	25	3	23	14	5	1	10	33	10	38	1	279
Jul-2024	279	54	19	65	3008	377	513	94	35	5	36	11	4	3	12	41	14	47	0	280
Aug-2024	280	47	20	45	3011	317	439	80	30	3	27	13	7	0	15	29	15	36	0	283
Sep-2024	283	40	19	41	2714	360	469	78	33	5	24	8	7	1	13	40	12	46	0	270
Oct-2024	270	51	22	47	2735	365	496	101	44	6	25	10	13	3	11	29	14	40	0	281
Nov-2024	281	28	11	26	2292	285	382	59	28	3	20	5	2	1	11	24	12	35	0	274
Dec-2024	274	28	13	35	2377	304	423	63	34	1	16	8	4	0	11	26	45	10	0	265
Jan-2025	265	50	9	63	2294	307	422	78	26	2	31	10	8	1	6	40	5	30	0	269
Feb-2025	269	30	11	40	2472	299	408	60	30	0	21	4	5	0	14	31	14	19	0	254
Mar-2025	254	38	20	39	2631	334	467	63	24	1	16	10	11	1	10	24	9	23	0	258
Apr-2025	258	56	19	58	3113	426	582	94	37	1	35	14	6	1	14	32	24	31	0	268
May-2025	268	47	18	49	2910	425	570	81	34	0	22	11	12	1	10	31	11	36	0	274

April 2017- Present

	Initial MH #	Eligible	# Orders Signed	Presented	Denied	Other	Granted	Misd	Felony
Totals:	171,887	21,210	27,980	5,279	1315	175	3,788	1,769	3,641

Dallas County Pretrial Services
Electronic Monitoring Unit
May 2025 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-24	541	85	2	48	20	2	78	16,751 X \$85.13	\$1,426,012.63	560
Jun-24	560	81	1	67	42	7	101	16,868 x \$85.13	\$1,420,479.18	533
Jul-24	533	83	2	49	31	3	114	16,377 x \$85.13	\$1,394,174.01	538
Aug-24	538	85	4	58	35	4	84	16,079 x \$85.13	\$1,368,805.27	534
Sep-24	534	80	2	62	28	3	109	15,124 x \$85.13	\$1,287,506.12	526
Oct-24	526	77	0	64	29	2	75	16,003 x \$88.47	\$1,415,785.41	510
Nov-24	510	75	2	49	22	2	99	15,312 x \$88.47	\$1,354,652.64	516
Dec-24	516	80	1	40	25	2	86	15,540 x \$88.47	\$1,374,823.80	532
Jan-25	532	68	2	44	24	1	88	16,314 x \$88.47	\$1,443,299.58	534
Feb-25	534	56	0	59	26	10	77	13,484 x \$88.47	\$1,192,929.48	505
Mar-25	505	71	6	50	25	4	101	15,574 x \$88.47	\$1,377,831.78	507
Apr-25	507	86	4	64	39	4	89	14,268 X \$88.47	\$1,262,289.96	494
May-25	494	81	5	68	31	4	93	15,180 x \$88.47	\$1,342,974.60	481

Dallas County Pretrial Services

Alcohol Monitoring Unit

May 2025 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
24-Apr	1374	147	134	117	7	168	115	1384	\$11,955.93
24-May	1384	99	129	117	12	172	129	1384	\$11,538.00
24-Jun	1384	116	98	90	7	177	113	1385	\$10,640.25
24-Jul	1385	132	105	112	15	240	109	1363	\$12,582.50
24-Aug	1363	125	97	112	17	187	106	1331	\$12,816.50
24-Sep	1331	134	120	105	11	163	127	1335	\$11,467.78
24-Oct	1335	145	115	94	10	152	88	1346	\$11,294.50
24-Nov	1346	135	109	96	10	161	125	1349	\$12,223.09
24-Dec	1349	165	110	96	3	218	109	1360	\$10,621.00
Jan-2025	1360	171	114	99	19	201	151	1356	\$12,334.50
Feb-25	1356	159	144	105	16	222	131	1379	\$12,857.49
25-Mar	1379	172	118	86	8	193	128	1403	\$10,841.00
25-Apr	1403	216	131	141	18	187	116	1375	\$11,859.95
25-May	1375	195	113	112	17	218	88	1359	\$12,484.05

Dallas County Pretrial Services

General PT Bond Supervsion Unit

May 2025 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	violations submitted - NEW OFFENSE	Total violations submitted - Technical Violations	Total Interviews Conducted	Average dail Jail book in	Fees Collected	Fees Waived	Total Supervised Cases End Of Month
May-24	168	3	4	5	3	1	8	3	6	7	18	151	\$125.00	\$90.00	169
Jun-24	169	0	2	1	0	0	11	5	5	10	23	151	\$0.00	\$0.00	156
Jul-24	156	5	5	3	3	3	12	8	3	3	14	153	\$60.00	\$360.00	149
Aug-24	149	7	2	3	5	3	12	12	2	11	23	163	\$910.00	\$495.00	137
Sep-24	137	8	3	5	6	5	13	3	1	12	20	149	\$75.00	\$560.00	137
Oct-24	137	11	6	10	9	5	11	9	4	8	35	149	\$465.00	\$700.00	144
Nov-24	144	5	4	6	4	3	8	6	0	8	26	142	\$510.00	\$70.00	145
Dec-24	145	3	2	5	1	2	12	1	1	7	28	131	\$0.00	\$215.00	142
Jan-25	142	3	3	4	2	2	15	8	3	8	26	138	\$95.00	\$40.00	129
Feb-25	129	12	2	0	6	12	7	9	0	14	30	159	\$505.00	\$942.50	127
Mar-25	127	2	7	3	2	3	11	7	3	9	18	159	\$350.00	\$0.00	121
April 2025	121	8	6	5	3	7	9	7	1	8	27	164	\$190.00	\$670.00	124
May 2025	124	10	2	5	4	8	12	4	2	6	22	163	\$335.00	\$600.00	125