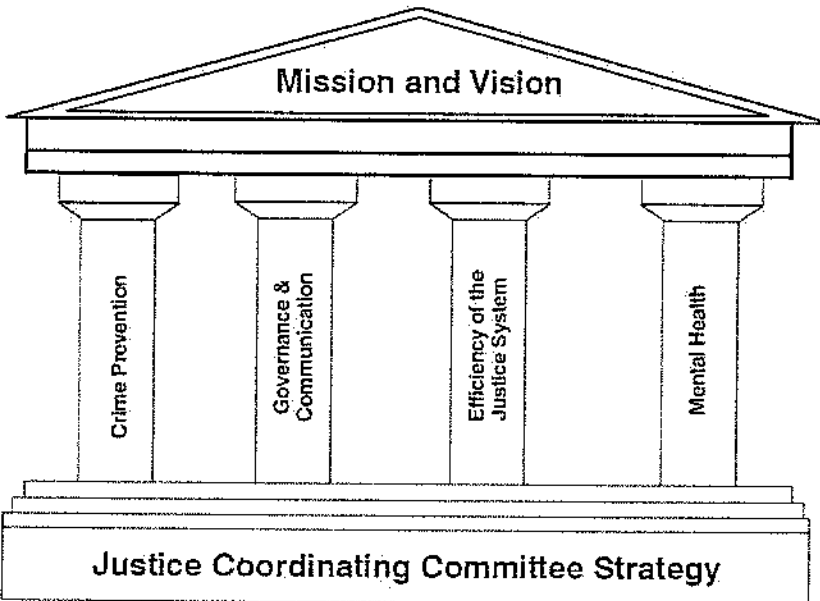


ARAPAHOE COUNTY JUSTICE SYSTEM EFFICIENCIES

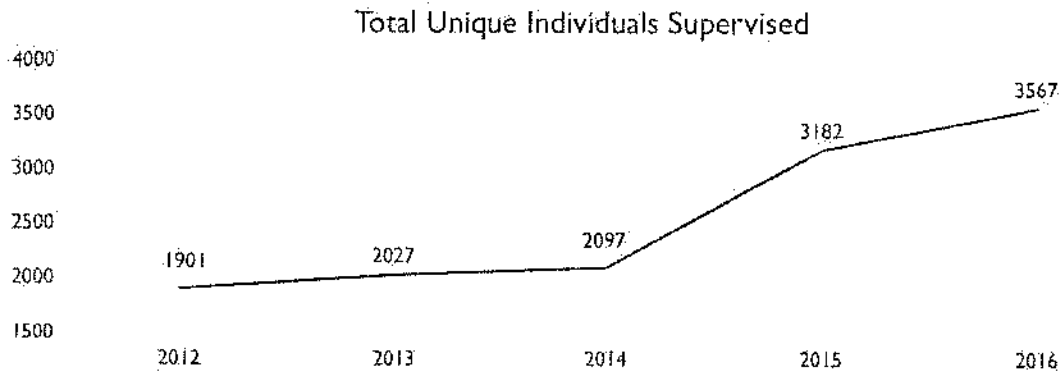


TODD SPANIER, J.D., M.A. & KALLY ENRIGHT, PH.D.



Mission
To coordinate and collaborate among the stakeholders and components of the justice system to effectively and efficiently protect and ensure safety and quality of life in Arapahoe County

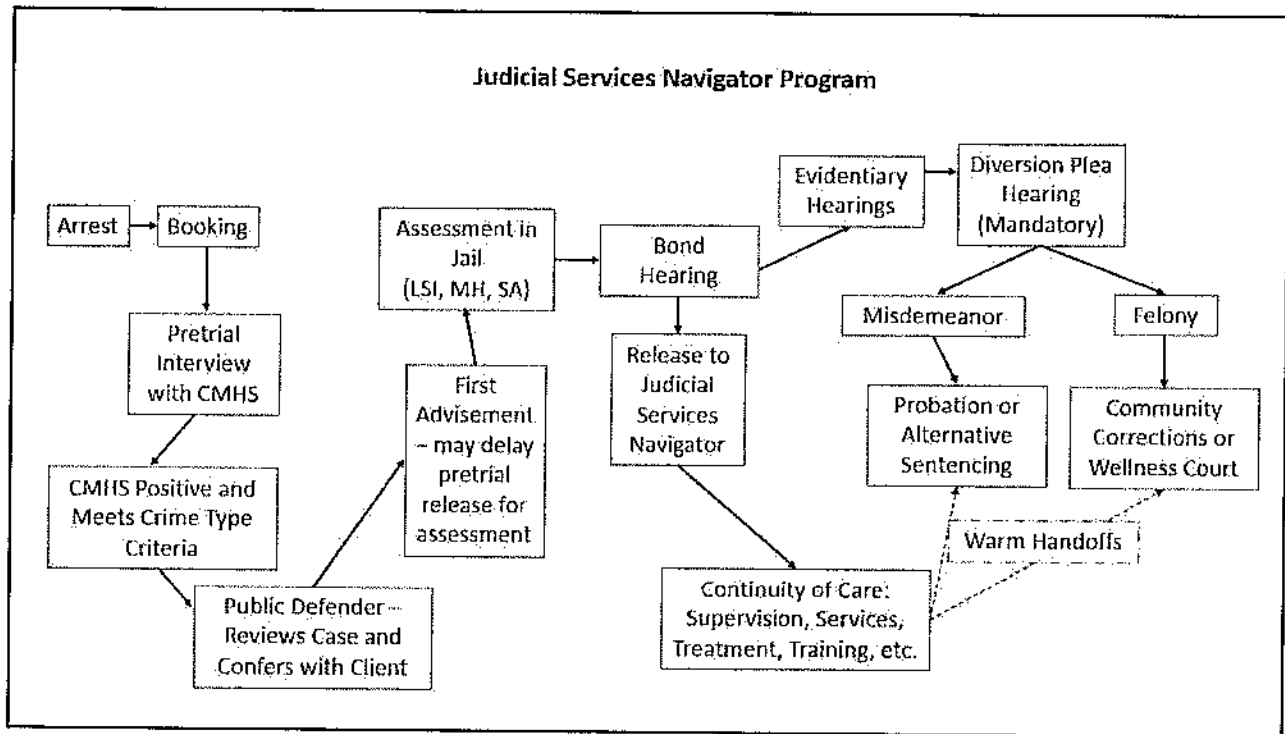
PRETRIAL SERVICES



88% increase from 2012 to 2016

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

- Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training
- Mental health first aid for frontline county employees
- Medicaid applications on reentry
- “Frequent Fliers” research
- Navigator program to provide continuity of care
- Tri-County Health opioid crime map
- Specialty Courts



COLLABORATION

- Healthcare Usage Report
- Monthly Jail Report
- Court Date Notification Program
- Bond Schedule Research
- Community Corrections Auditing and Evaluation
- Pretrial Working Group
- Community Corrections EBDM Tool

COURT DATE NOTIFICATION PROGRAM

Month	Total		Spoke w/ defendant		Left message		Spoke w/ relative or roommate		Wrong #, no answer, disconnected, no phone number, did not call, vm not set up, vm full, in custody	
	# of cases	FTA rate	# of cases	FTA rate	# of cases	FTA rate	# of cases	FTA rate	# of cases	FTA rate
Jan-15	4840	13.4%	907	7.8%	1737	11.1%	159	10.7%	2037	18.2%
Feb-15	4249	12.3%	795	5.0%	1522	10.6%	146	15.8%	1785	16.8%
Mar-15	5003	12.7%	987	5.4%	1740	11.0%	169	9.4%	2117	17.6%
Apr-15	4410	14.0%	843	7.4%	1495	12.8%	111	12.6%	1960	17.9%
May-15	4577	14.0%	854	7.7%	1624	11.6%	114	16.7%	1985	18.4%
Jun-15	4914	14.7%	952	8.9%	1761	12.6%	139	9.4%	2059	19.3%
Jul-15	4330	15.8%	874	5.7%	1455	15.1%	65	11.9%	1916	21.1%
Aug-15	4582	15.0%	953	6.4%	1526	13.4%	129	18.6%	1984	20.2%
Sep-15	4430	14.7%	918	6.6%	1517	13.2%	98	15.3%	1905	19.7%
Oct-15	4611	15.4%	951	7.6%	1549	12.2%	133	12.8%	1978	21.8%
Nov-15	4450	15.4%	939	7.7%	1395	13.6%	131	7.6%	1985	20.9%
Dec-15	4289	15.7%	950	6.5%	1349	14.5%	118	16.9%	1872	21.1%
Total	54,702	14.4%	10,923	6.9%	18,674	12.7%	1,522	13.1%	23,583	19.4%

QUESTIONS?

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Questions from Legislators
CCI Testimony to Interim Committee on Courthouse and Jail Funding
July 17, 2017

- Is there a law or regulation on occupancy numbers for jails?
 - I am not aware of a specific law pertaining to this issue. There are however a number of issues regarding conditions of confinement that could be further explored, perhaps by the County Attorney's Office. We do however have accreditation standards related to minimum square footage requirements per inmate for living space and yard/recreation space. I would also refer back to comments I provided about available bed space currently existing at the jail and concerns related to triple bunking and housing separation issues. As a reminder the latest information I have is that the NIC recommends a maximum capacity of 80%, so that housing restrictions and inmate movement can be appropriately managed. – Chief Line

- How many of the inmates are awaiting DOC pick up? What is their LOS?
 - The average number since January 2016 is 25. The average LOS of sentenced inmates who are released to another agency is 97 days (since January 2016). Some might be released to another county jail, however, we don't have more granular data. – Criminal Justice Planners

- How many are Municipal inmates? What is their LOS?
 - The weekly average since January 2016 is 59. The average LOS for municipal court inmates is 13. This does not include inmates who have a case pending with a municipal court pending with a county or district court case conterminously. – Criminal Justice Planners

- What is the reimbursement rate from the state/city vs actual cost?
 - The State reimbursement is \$53.64, per inmate, per day (2016 cost). The actual cost to the County is \$87.03, per inmate, per day, which was calculated mid-2016. This calculation will be updated in August 2017. – Chief Line

- What kind of drugs are inmates dependent upon? (ie alcohol, opioids, marijuana, meth, etc)
 - All of the above and many other known recreational and prescription drugs. As previously discussed, this information is only available based on self-report data, which is likely under-reported. – Chief Line

- What are the demographics in terms of age, and how has increasing population added to the issues?
 - The average age is increasing slightly each year. In 2014 it was 33.4; in 2015 it was 33.5; in 2016 it was 33.8; and in 2017 so far it is 34. – Criminal Justice Planners

- Are there inmates who are awaiting parole hearings? If so, for how long?
 - Since January 2016, the average number of inmates in jail on a parole hold (presumably waiting for a revocation hearing) is 23, and the LOS is 41.4 days. – Criminal Justice Planners
- Why are some inmates in jail for years?
 - The longest-staying inmates are unsentenced, awaiting trial. Some inmates may have a longer length of stay than average for any of the following reasons: competency restoration, multiple cases, complexity of case, delayed results from DNA lab, and PD/DA plea agreement discussions. For sentenced inmates, sentences served in county jail on a single case typically do not exceed one year. – Criminal Justice Planners
- What % of our total budget goes to Public Safety?
 - It depends on how “public safety” is defined. If the definition includes all of the Sheriff’s Office, this is relatively easy to calculate and is probably best answered by Todd Weaver. – Chief Line
- What is the average wait time before a trial?
 - We don’t have data on this specific question; however, for all cases filed in the 18th JD between 2012 and 2015, the average time to case disposition (excluding those closed on the same day as the case was filed) was 154 days. We don’t know which of those cases ended with a trial, nor which ended with a dismissal or plea. Also, most defendants are cited and never arrested or bonded out. A minority of unsentenced inmates, usually those with the most serious charges, wait in jail during the entire pretrial period. – Criminal Justice Planners
- Several counties state that about 80-90% of their inmates are substance involved. What accounts for that?
 - Any statistics related to this could likely be challenged. “Substance Involved” is defined different ways and in my experience is a very broad term. Additionally, other than those being specifically treated for medical issues related to substance use/abuse, or perhaps those charged with substance related crimes, all related information is gathered based on self-disclosure. – Chief Line
- Do we use a risk assessment before deciding on releasing people to the community on diversion?
 - For pretrial diversion, yes, we use the Arapahoe County Pretrial Risk Assessment, which has been validated. Most jurisdictions use the Colorado Pretrial Assessment Tool (CPAT). For sentence diversion (to probation or community corrections) the Probation Department conducts a Presentence Investigation on many offenders, which typically includes an LSI-R to assess risk and needs of the offender. – Criminal Justice Planners

- How much do folks with mental health issues cost the jail?
 - This depends on the level of service/s that are provided to the inmate. Some issues aren't treated or even disclosed in which case there is no added cost. Some are on medications only and some attend sessions, take medications, classes and/or perhaps need a higher level of attention (housed in an area requiring more frequent checks, etc) as a result of their MH issues. This would be very difficult to specifically quantify and would have to be determined on a case-by-case basis. – Chief Line

- How do we provide Medicaid during incarceration? So that counties don't have to pay for health care?
 - Currently Medicaid is not an option while they are in custody in the facility. Once an inmate leaves the facility for outside treatment Medicaid becomes an option for those who are eligible. Getting Medicaid to provide coverage while the inmate is in the facility would require a change to the Medicaid coverage rules. – Chief Line

- Is there a collection of best practices?
 - Yes. For Detention issues, best practice is largely considered accreditation through the American Correctional Association, which we maintain. Additionally, best practice for medical service delivery is accreditation through the National Commission on Correctional Health Care, which we also maintain. – Chief Line

- Is the RISE program making a difference?
 - Specific statistics can be obtained from RISE, however the program is considered by all involved to be a resounding success. It is anticipated that restoration is being accomplished much quicker and at a lower cost than traditional restoration. Also it is helping to reduce wait times for beds to open up at the CMHIP, who has limited space. – Chief Line