

P A R T I C I P A N T G U I D E

Internet
Broadcast

September 8, 2016

IB 201609





NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS MISSION

The National Institute of Corrections is a center of learning, innovation and leadership that shapes and advances effective correctional practice and public policy. NIC is fully committed to equal employment opportunity and to ensuring full representation of minorities, women, and disabled persons in the workforce. NIC recognizes the responsibility of every employer to have a workforce that is representative of this nation's diverse population. To this end, NIC urges agencies to provide the maximum feasible opportunity to employees to enhance their skills through on-the-job training, work-study programs, and other training measures so they may perform at their highest potential and advance in accordance with their abilities.

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NIC CONTACT INFORMATION

Washington DC

320 First Street NW
Washington, DC 20534
Telephone: 202-307-3106
Toll-free: 800-995-6423
Fax: 202-307-3361

Jim Cosby
Director

Robert M. Brown, Jr.,
Senior Deputy Director

Stephen Amos
Chief, Jails Division

Ron Taylor
Chief, Prisons Division

(Vacant)
Chief, Community Services Division

Harry Fenstermaker
Chief, Financial Services

Aurora, CO

National Corrections Academy
NIC Academy Division
11900 E. Cornell Avenue, Unit C
Aurora, CO 80014
Telephone: 303-338-6500
Toll-free: 800-995-6429
Fax: 303-338-6601

Jeff Hadnot
Chief, Academy Division

NIC Information Center
11900 E. Cornell Avenue, Unit C
Aurora, CO 80014

Telephone: 303-365-4424
Toll-free: 800-877-1461
Fax: 303-338-6635
Help Desk: www.nicic.gov/HelpDesk



How to Maximize Public Safety, Court Appearance and Release

PROGRAM CONTACT INFORMATION

Prior to Broadcast Day

1-800-995-6429, Follow prompts for "Academy Division"

On Broadcast Day – September 8, 2016

9am-12pm Pacific Time, 12pm – 3pm Eastern Time

NOTE: Arizona Standard Time – 9am – 12pm

See the live telecast at: <http://nicic.gov/ViewBroadcast>

Join the simultaneous online live chat discussion during the program at:

<http://nicic.gov/LiveChat>

Participate in the Live On-Air Discussion via:

Phone: 1-800-278-4315

Email: nic@ksps.org

CONTINUING EDUCATION UNITS

CEUs are available through Eastern Washington University.

1. Site Coordinator should print out the EWU registration form, program evaluation form and participant sign-in /sign-out sheet.

(CEU Forms are on the last pages of this Participant Guide.)

2. Participants sign-in, complete the CEU registration form, take part in teleconference, fill out the evaluation and sign out. Submission of sign-in /sign-out sheet is required by IAECT which approves CEUs.

3. At conclusion of the program, the site coordinator should mail all forms and a fee of \$22.00 payable to EWU for each participant who desires CEUs. (Checks and money orders only.)

Mail Forms to:

Hitomi Martin, Continuing Education

Eastern Washington University

300 Senior Hall

Cheney, WA 99004-2442

Phone: 509-359-6143

NOTE: *Coordinators should only send in forms if there are participants who are applying for CEUs.*

4. Once EWU receives and processes the registration forms, each participant will receive via mail a CEU form which details course information and each participant's information.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Define the Framework for Pretrial Justice - What it is and why it is needed.
- Discuss the importance of knowing both the history of bail and the law underlying the bail process.
- Identify the essential elements of a high functioning pretrial justice system.
- Identify the essential elements of a legal and evidence-based pretrial services agency and their importance to support legal and evidence-based pretrial decision-making.
- Discuss technical and adaptive change within organizations that are transforming their pretrial systems.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE - September 8, 2016

On-Air via Internet

9 am -12 pm Pacific, 12 pm-3 pm Eastern

NOTE: Arizona Standard Time, 9am – 12pm

15 minute break at halfway point

PRESENTER BIOS



Peter Boatner has been a Public Defender in the same Virginia office during his entire 21-year legal career. Covering the Central Shenandoah Valley in Western Virginia, he has tried everything from juvenile delinquency adjudications to capital murder jury trials. Boatner is co-chair of his locality's Evidence-Based Decision Making Team, under the guidance of NIC, and is a member of a state-wide initiative to establish data-driven pre-trial practices. His experience has taught him that decision-making informed by data throughout the criminal justice system not only enhances public safety, but protects the liberty interests of all accused, particularly the indigent. Peter is a graduate of Washington & Lee University and the University of Virginia School of Law.



Janice Radovick-Dean is currently the Director of the Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania's Pretrial Services Department. She began her career with the Allegheny County Probation Department in 1989. In 2001, Ms. Dean aided in the creation of the Allegheny County Ignition Interlock Program, which is one of the only County operated Programs in the state. In 2007 she was transferred to the newly created Pretrial Services Department. Ms. Dean has been instrumental in the creation of policies and procedures and to the overall changes made in the department and the court. She holds degrees in Administration of Justice and Criminology from the University of Pittsburgh.



Lori Eville has more than 20 years of public service experience in justice systems at the Federal, State and County levels, including leadership positions administering, planning and instructing pretrial, probation and parole evaluations and operations. Lori has supervised specialists and managers in criminal justice and social services to use knowledge of laws, organizational structure, mission, functions and interrelationships among criminal justice entities to reach pretrial, probation, court services program, and criminal justice performance outcomes. As a Correctional Program Specialist working with the National Institute of Corrections, she has lead strategic change throughout state and local criminal justice systems nationwide as the Evidence-Based Decision Making (EBDM) Initiative Manager, in an effort reduce pretrial misconduct and post-conviction re-offense rates by increasing the capacity of stakeholders to make collaborative and evidence-based decisions within their jurisdictions. Additionally, Lori manages the pretrial justice portfolio where she has trained over 300 Pretrial professionals at NIC's "Orientation for New Pretrial Executives" as well as providing technical assistance to jurisdictions throughout the U.S.

PRESENTER BIOS



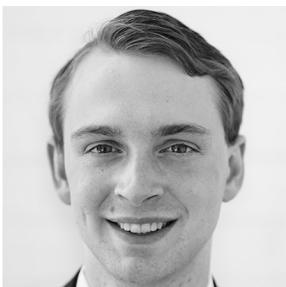
Judge Susan Johnson (Retired), a native of Paintsville, Kentucky, is the third longest serving District Judge, having been appointed in 1992 and first elected in 1993. Judge Johnson has served as Secretary, Vice President and President of the District Judges Association. She has served as the District Judge Representative on the Judicial Conduct Commission as well as a District Judge Representative on the Court Technology Governance Committee. Judge Johnson graduated from Pikeville College and the University of Tulsa College of Law. In 2013, Judge Johnson became the first recipient of the Robert Heaton Award, presented annually to a judge who exemplifies extraordinary service to the judiciary.



Katie Green is a Correctional Program Specialist for the National Institute of Corrections. Prior to joining NIC four years ago, Katie worked in the field of community corrections and pretrial services for 26 years, administering pretrial, probation and reentry services and programming. Katie currently manages programs and initiatives related to probation, pretrial diversion and quality assurance.

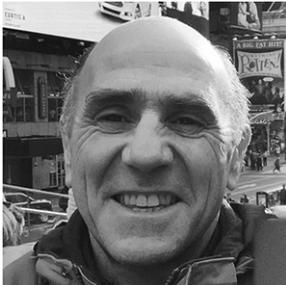


Spurgeon Kennedy, MPA has over 35 years of experience in the pretrial services and criminal justice fields. He has provided technical assistance on pretrial practices, court processing and jail crowding to a diverse range of organizations and jurisdictions. Spurgeon also has authored or co-authored publications on outcome and performance measurement, pretrial diversion, and supervision of defendants charged with domestic violence offenses. Kennedy's career has included positions with the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia, the Pretrial Services Resource Center, the United States Department of Justice's National Institute of Justice, and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. He also has served the last three years as Vice President of the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies.



Leland J. Moore, J.D. is an Attorney and Consultant for the National Institute of Corrections. As a consultant, Leland has presented on the legal and historical fundamentals of bail and has provided NIC with guidance, support, and consultation on issues impacting pretrial justice, locally and nationally. Leland received his Doctor of Law degree from Quinnipiac University School of Law with a certificate in Criminal Law and Advocacy and his Bachelor of Arts in Human Ecology from College of the Atlantic. Leland is a member of the Connecticut State Bar and the Bar of the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals.

PRESENTER BIOS



Tom O'Connor, Ph.D. is passionate about promoting the kind of human growth that makes organizational continuity and change possible at the same time. Tom has degrees in law, philosophy, theology and counseling. His Ph.D. focused on Religion and Culture in the US Penal System. Tom is an Assistant Professor in Criminal Justice at Western Oregon University, and CEO of Transforming Corrections whose mission is to create a more compassionate, less costly, and more effective criminal justice system.



Timothy R. Schnacke, J.D., M.C.J., LL.M. is an attorney who has worked full-time on American bail reform for ten years. He is currently Executive Director of the Center for Legal and Evidence-Based Practices, a Colorado nonprofit corporation created to educate federal, state, and local criminal justice leaders on best practices in pretrial release and detention. Tim has published numerous foundational documents on bail and no bail, including Fundamentals of Bail and Money as a Criminal Justice Stakeholder for the National Institute of Corrections. In 2014, the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies gave Tim the John C. Hendricks Pioneer Award for his work in pretrial justice. Tim was also selected as 2014-15 Co-Chair of the American Bar Association's Pretrial Justice Committee.



Bo Zeerip is a Senior Trial Deputy District Attorney in the 21st Judicial District, in Mesa County, Colorado. Zeerip has prosecution and jury trial experience at all levels on a wide range of cases including property crimes, assaults, drug distribution, sexual assaults on children, wiretaps, and homicide cases. Bo currently serves on the Mesa County Pretrial Bail / Bond Committee and has collaborated with various criminal justice stakeholders in Mesa County to accomplish a major overhaul of pretrial and bond practices. Bo currently serves on the Pretrial Standards Committee, revising the national recommendations and standards for pretrial decisions, for the National Association of Pretrial Agencies and the National Institute of Corrections.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks to additional members of the Program Content Development Team:

Barb Hankey, Manager, Oakland County Community Corrections

Peter Kiers, Acting Executive Director, NYC Criminal Justice Agency.

Special thanks to the Kentucky Pretrial Services Program for permission to use two video interviews recorded for a virtual tour of Kentucky's Pretrial Services program.

Kentucky has become a national model for its approach to pretrial release.

The video tour was produced with the assistance of the National Center for State Courts and a grant from the State Justice Institute.

The virtual tour will be on the Kentucky Pretrial Services Program website, the NCSC website and the Kentucky Court of Justice website:

<http://courts.ky.gov/courtprograms/pretrialservices/Pages/default.aspx>



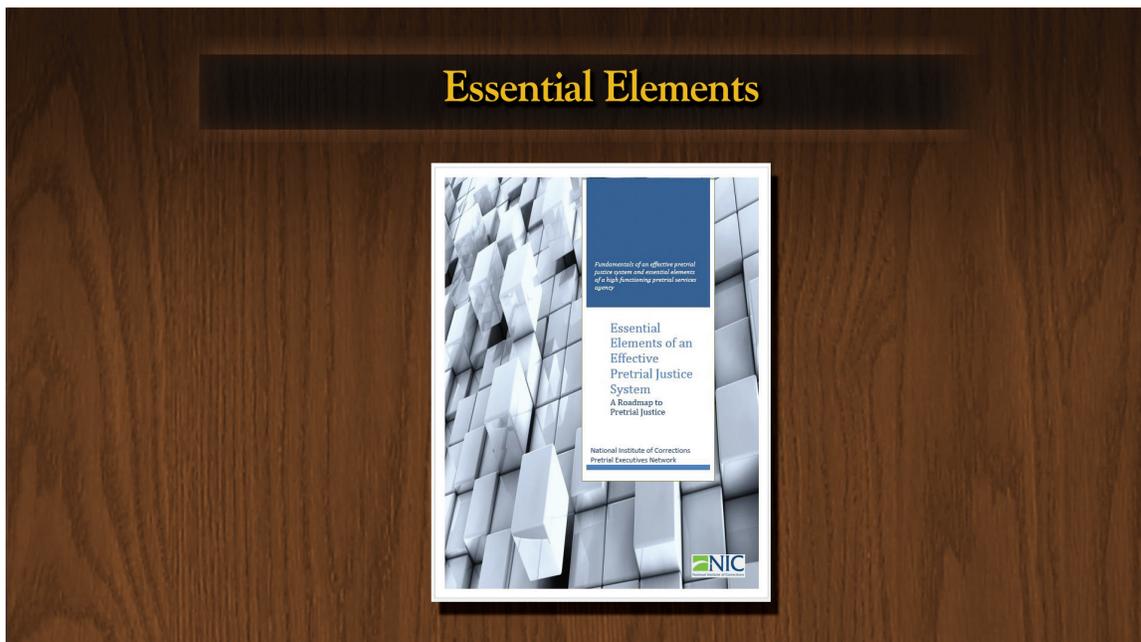
OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Describe how the focus on Pretrial Justice has evolved.
- ✓ Provide an overview of broadcast segments.

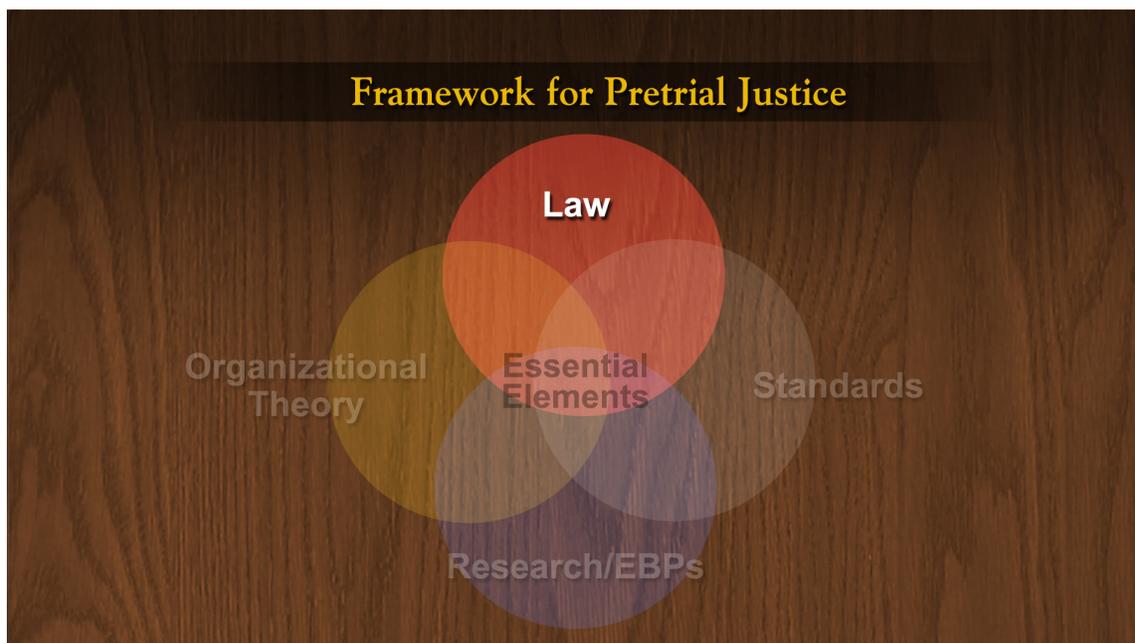




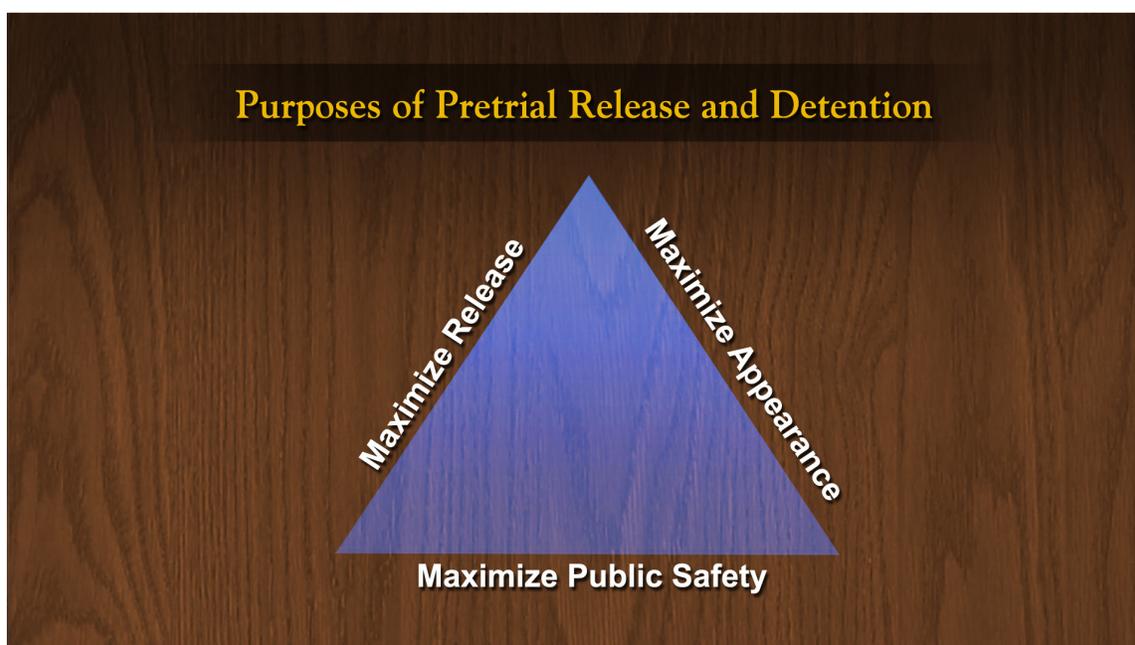
Criminal Justice Key Decision Points - specifically front-end decisions depicted by the first four boxes in the illustration - can culminate in jail placement.



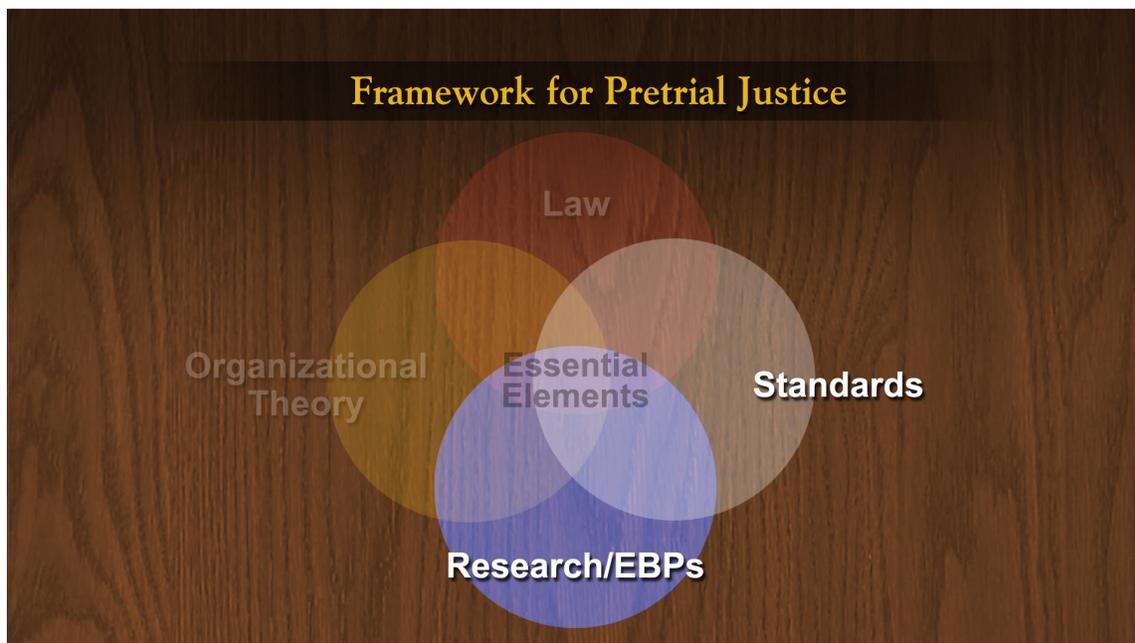
- In developing the **Essential Elements**, NIC considered sources that describe consensus legal and statutory requirements in the pretrial field, outline “what works” to promote court appearance, public safety, and increased release rates, or highlight favorable or preferred practice.
- NIC added organizational theory after receiving input from participants in its Orientation for Pretrial Executives trainings that pretrial professionals needed to learn more about managing change and how high functioning agencies define and measure success.
- Collectively, these sources form the framework for the essential elements and offer a road-map to establishing pretrial justice in America’s courts.



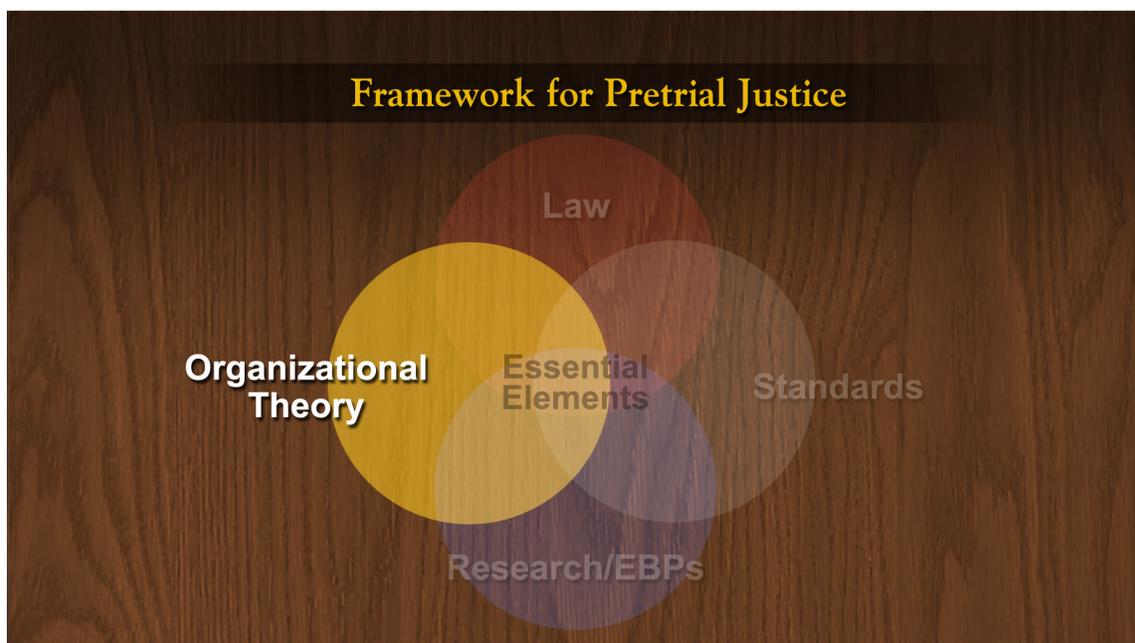
- The **legal basis** for release and detention prescribed in state and Federal bail laws, case law and other legal opinion.
- Law is intended to be combined with evidence-based practices.
- Difficulty is that laws sometimes hinder or are unlawful.



- **The Framework for Pretrial Justice** is all about threading and balancing Law, Standards, Research and EBPs and Organizational Theory that leads to the Three Ms: Maximizing Release, Maximizing Appearance and Maximizing Public Safety



- **The Standards** are those on pretrial services by the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies and the American Bar Association. These present the ideal version of a pretrial justice system.
- **Evidence-based Practices** are real world components that have been proven by research to be effective in achieving pretrial outcomes



- **Organizational Theory** focuses on two kinds of change - technical and adaptive, which requires both personal and organizational development. To get a better system, individuals and organizations must adapt to new ways of thinking and doing business.



– Henry David Thoreau

Implementing Pretrial Justice



System Change - People Change



Systems change to the extent that people operating the system change.

Additional Resources

NIC Pretrial Resources

<http://nicic.gov/pretrial>

Assessing Local Pretrial Justice Functions: A Handbook for Providing Technical Assistance

<http://nicic.gov/library/025016>

The Costs of Pretrial Justice

http://www.crj.org/cji/entry/publications_pretrialbriefs.

Fines, Fees, and Bail: Payments in the Criminal Justice System That Disproportionately Impact the Poor

<http://nicic.gov/library/031394>

Pretrial Research and Safety

<http://www.nij.gov/topics/courts/pretrial/Pages/welcome.aspx>

Heifetz, Ronald, Grashow, A & Linsky, M. (2009), *The Practice of Adaptive Leadership: Tools and Tactics for Changing Your Organization and the World*, Harvard Business Press, Boston.

Organizational Development Resources:

Garvey Berger, Jennifer (2013) *Changing on the Job: Developing Leaders for a Complex World*, Stanford Business Books

Heifetz, Ronald A. and Donald L. Laurie (1997). *The Work of Leadership*, Harvard Business Review, January-February, p 124-134

Heifetz, Ronald, Grashow, A & Linsky, M. (2009), *The Practice of Adaptive Leadership: Tools and Tactics for Changing Your Organization and the World*, Harvard Business Press, Boston.

Kantor, David (2011), *Reading the Room; Group Dynamics for Coaches and Leaders*, Jossey-Bass, San Francisco

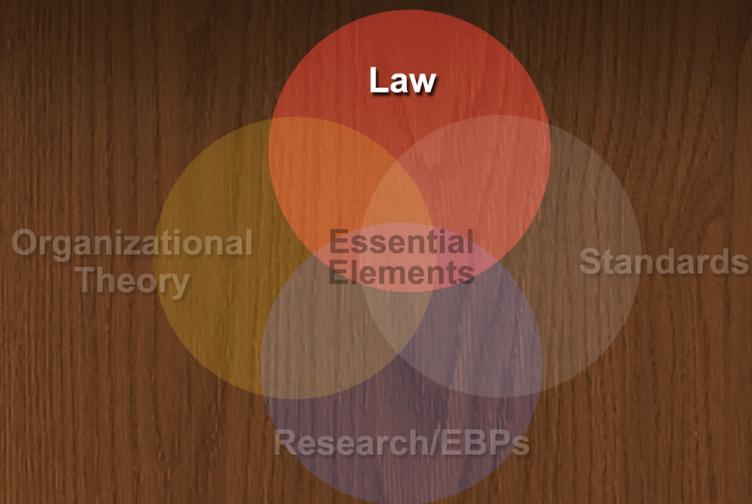
Kegan, R., & Lahey, L. (2009). *Immunity to Change: How to Overcome It and Unlock the Potential in Yourself and your Organization*. Boston, Massachusetts: Harvard Business Press.

Bail History and The Law

OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Describe the history of bail and the lessons learned.
- ✓ Describe the fundamental legal principles behind bail and lessons learned.
- ✓ Understand the purposes of “bail” and “no bail” in the United States.

Framework for Pretrial Justice



Understanding the Law, involves awareness of the history of bail in the U.S., what led to current bail practices and what reforms are needed .

The History of Bail

1066- The Normans

Invade England, establish custom of offenses which are bailable and unbailable

1274 - King Edward I

Sheriffs require money for both bailable and unbailable defendants to get out of jail

1275 - Statute of Westminster

Bailable- released

Unbailable – detained

Right to bail = right to release

Denial of bail = detention

Unsecured bonds – promise to pay if failure to appear in court

1682-Pennsylvania Adopts The Great Law

“All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great.”

Pennsylvania Great Law becomes the model for American jurisdictions.

Personal sureties and unsecured bonds are used, so defendants pay no money up-front.

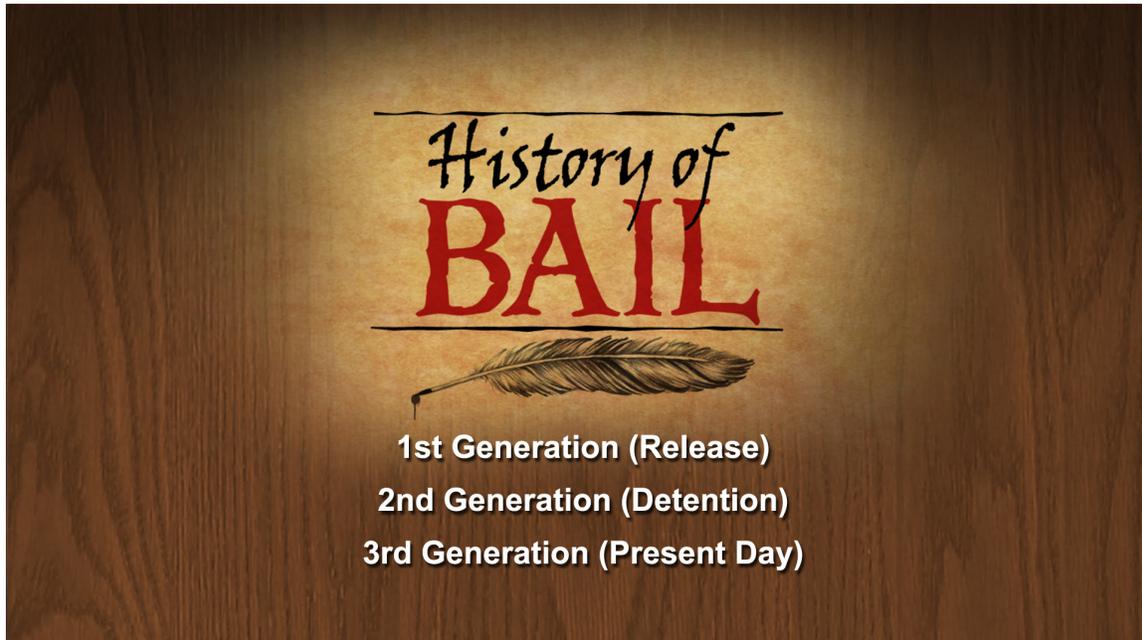
U.S. Territorial Expansion

Difficult to find people to act as personal sureties

Vast expanses make failure to appear more prevalent

1898 - Frontier America

Creation of the first commercial sureties which led to First Generation of Reform



"Our court was sufficiently concerned that we set about to try to get a handle on what was going on in New Mexico. We looked at what had been happening in other jurisdictions, we looked at how we ended up with a money system instead of an evidence-based system Are we complying with what the theory of our law is? Should we change the rules, the principles of law that apply to have a more effective and a more fair system? And to recommend to the supreme court, - which in New Mexico writes the rules of procedure including bail - and to recommend to the legislature, the governor of New Mexico, what we ought to do in changing rules, changing statutes, changing constitutional provisions for what we need them to be? And we found changes were necessary with all of those."

-Charles Daniels, Chief Justice, New Mexico Supreme Court

Foundational Legal Principles

- **Presumption of Innocence**
- **Right to Bail**
- **Right to Non-excessive Bail**
- **Right to Due Process**
- **Right to Equal Protection**

Significant Court Cases

- **Stack v. Boyle (1951)**
- **United States v. Salerno (1987)**

Stack v. Boyle



Loretta Starvus Stack

Stack v. Boyle Conclusions

- **The right to bail should be a right to actual release; release should be the norm**
- **Bail has to be individualized**
- **Bail cannot be arbitrary**

United States v. Salerno



"Fat Tony" Salerno

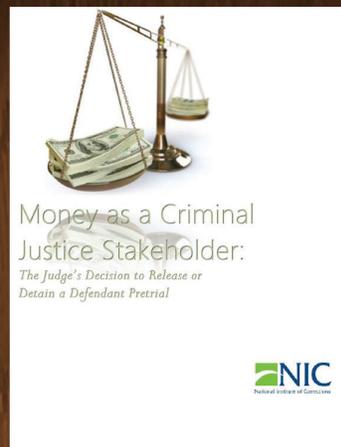
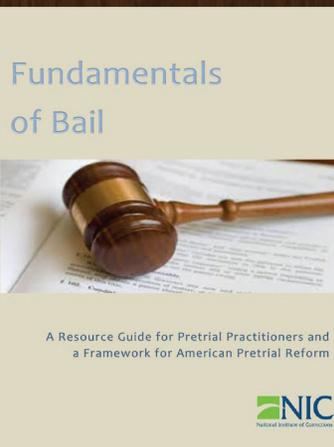
United States v. Salerno Conclusions

- **Detention OK with procedural safeguards when carefully limited**
- **Point of caution - know your mix**

The 3 Ms

- **Maximize Release**
- **Maximize Appearance**
- **Maximize Public Safety**

Bail Resources



Additional Resources

Stack v. Boyle, 1951

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/342/1>

United States v. Salerno, 1987

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/481/739>

Court Case Links – New Mexico

<http://www.abqjournal.com/764361/nms-top-justice-bail-system-must-be-reformed.html>

<http://nmpolitics.net/index/2016/01/state-supreme-court-justice-backs-proposed-constitutional-amendment-to-alter-bail-rules/>

<http://www.alamogordonews.com/story/news/local/new-mexico/2015/10/29/nm-judiciary-seeks-bail-system-reform/74831348/>

Fundamentals of Bail: A Resource Guide for Pretrial Practitioners and a Framework for American Pretrial Reform

<http://nicic.gov/library/028360>

Money as a Criminal Justice Stakeholder: The Judge’s Decision to Release or Detain a Defendant Pretrial

<http://nicic.gov/library/029517>

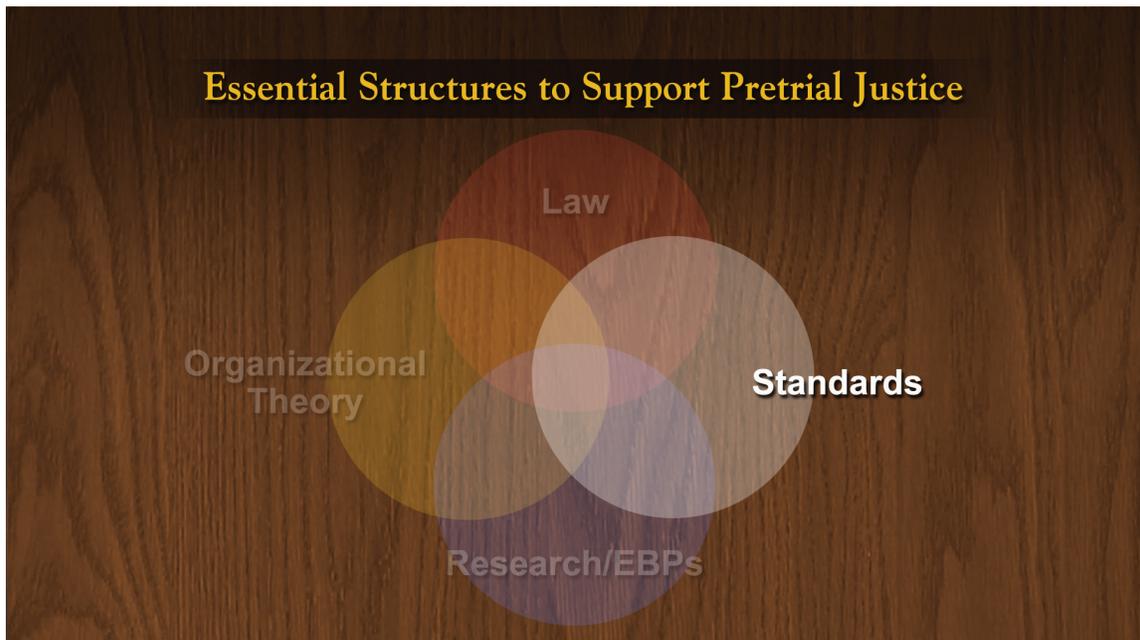
Pretrial Release: Issues, Analysis, Bill Summaries from National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL)

<http://www.ncsl.org/research/civil-and-criminal-justice/pretrial-policy.aspx>



OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Identify and discuss 8 elements of a high functioning pretrial system and why they are so important.
- ✓ Assist systems in identifying which elements they have in place and on which elements they may need to improve or implement.



Standards for pretrial release and diversion (NAPSA, ABA, NDAA, State of New York).

8 Elements of a Pretrial System

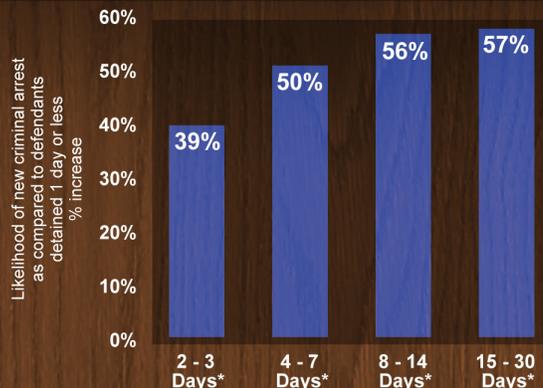
- 1. Pretrial release and detention decisions are based on risk.**
- 2. There is a statutory presumption of nonfinancial release, restrictions or prohibition against the use of financial release, and detention without bail for only a limited and clearly defined type of defendant.**
- 3. There is an array of release options available following or in lieu of arrest.**
- 4. All defendants eligible by statute for pretrial release are considered for release, with no locally-imposed exclusions not permitted by statute.**
- 5. Experienced prosecutors screen criminal cases expeditiously before initial appearance.**
- 6. Defense counsel is engaged at first appearance.**
- 7. There is a collaborative group of stakeholders that employ evidence-based decision making to ensure an effective functioning system.**
- 8. There is a dedicated Pretrial Services Agency.**



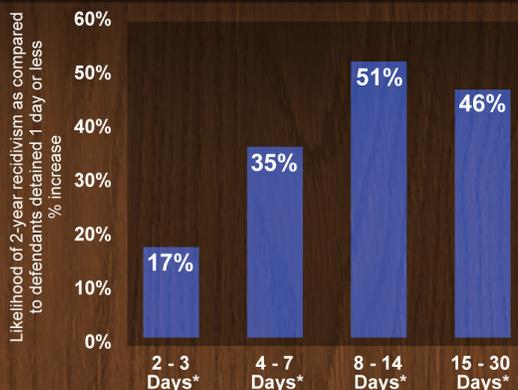
"Risk assessment? I'll tell you my story and every judge has got their story ... I had a gentleman who was 65 who had a job, who had family in court, who only had one criminal offense, and he came to court and I released on bond. And it turned out later that day, he went back over to his ex-wife's house, hid in the back of a car, and he attempted to shoot the policeman who shot him, and that police was a friend of mine. But it was then, I did that on intuition, on feeling ... So that's when I became committed to the idea that I would use the best thing I could to make that decision. And so that's when I became committed to pretrial risk assessment."

-Judge Rob Wiederstein, District Judge, Division 1, Kentucky

Increase in New Criminal Arrests Low-Risk Defendants



Increase in 2-Year Recidivism Low-Risk Defendants



* = statistically significant at the .01 level or lower

*Lowenkamp, C.T., VanNostrand, M., & Holsinger, A. (2013). The Hidden Costs of Pretrial Detention. Lewis and Clark Law School Foundation, New York City, NY.

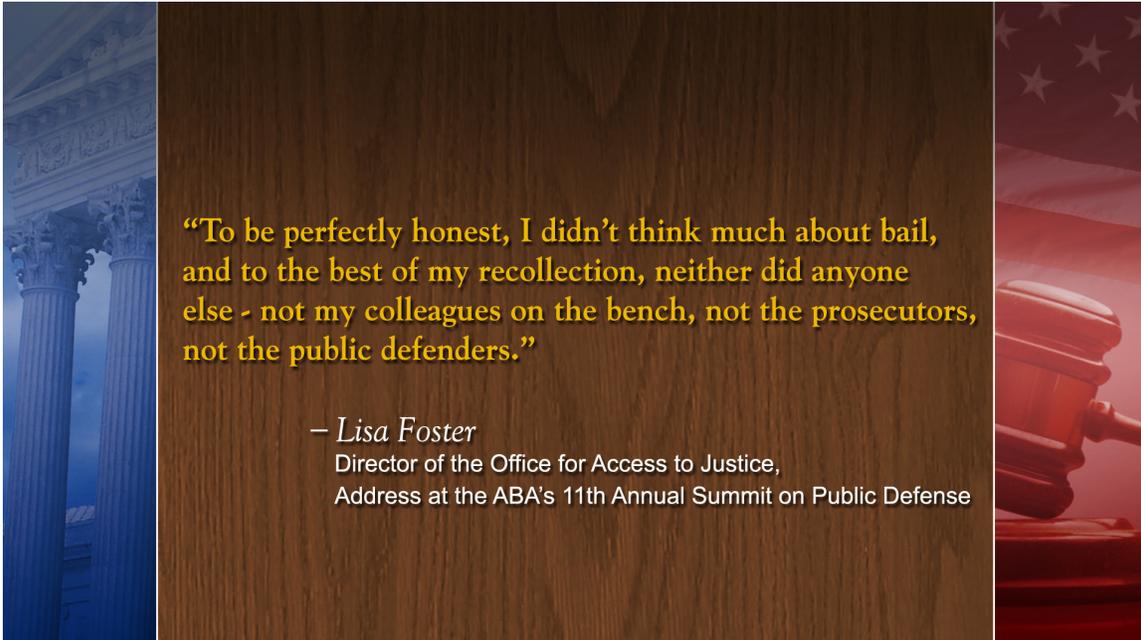
Compared to defendants released at some point prior to trial, defendants held for the entire pretrial period had:

4x greater likelihood of being sentenced to jail

3x greater likelihood of being sentenced prison

3x longer jail sentences

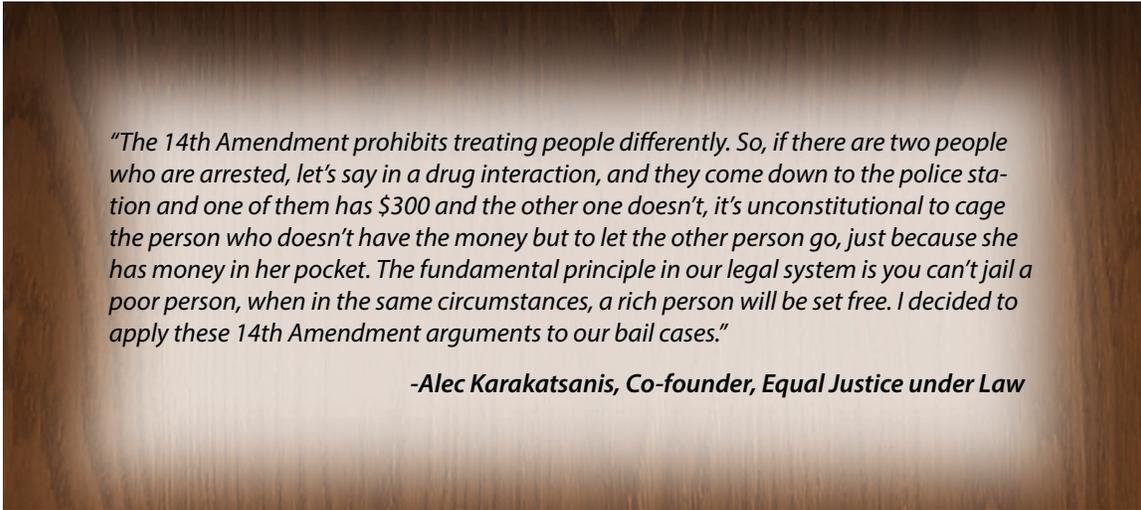
2x longer prison sentence



“To be perfectly honest, I didn’t think much about bail, and to the best of my recollection, neither did anyone else - not my colleagues on the bench, not the prosecutors, not the public defenders.”

– *Lisa Foster*

Director of the Office for Access to Justice,
Address at the ABA’s 11th Annual Summit on Public Defense



“The 14th Amendment prohibits treating people differently. So, if there are two people who are arrested, let’s say in a drug interaction, and they come down to the police station and one of them has \$300 and the other one doesn’t, it’s unconstitutional to cage the person who doesn’t have the money but to let the other person go, just because she has money in her pocket. The fundamental principle in our legal system is you can’t jail a poor person, when in the same circumstances, a rich person will be set free. I decided to apply these 14th Amendment arguments to our bail cases.”

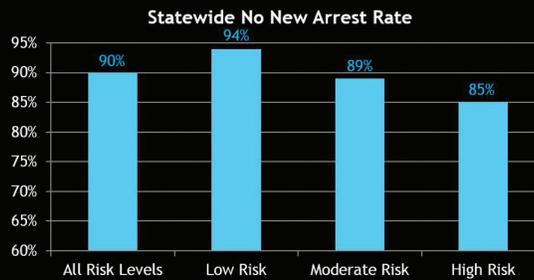
– *Alec Karakatsanis, Co-founder, Equal Justice under Law*

"Courts must not employ bail or bond practices that cause indigent defendants to remain incarcerated solely because they cannot afford to pay for their release."

- Department of Justice, 2016

Kentucky Pretrial Data

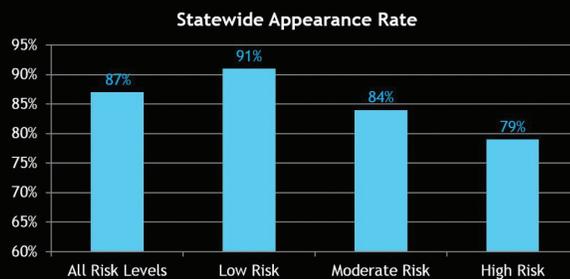
PRETRIAL RELEASE OUTCOMES Statewide



Data from PRIM Database, Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts, accessed 7/27/2016

Kentucky Pretrial Data

PRETRIAL RELEASE OUTCOMES Statewide



Data from PRIM Database, Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts, accessed 7/27/2016

Release Options Following / in Lieu of Arrest

- Citation
- Summons
- Release options following arrest
- Delegated release authority
- Diversion
- ROR
- ROR to pretrial services supervision

Prosecutor “to do” List for Pretrial Bail Decisions

- Review affidavit / LE reports.
- Review PTS report with risk assessment.
- Decide on appropriate charges.
- Talk with victim for pretrial input.
- Make a hold / release recommendation.
- Decide what conditions of bond to request in order to address court appearance and public safety.
- Talk with defense counsel to see if bail agreement can be reached and submitted to the judge.



Evidence-based Decision Making Principles

Principle 1: The professional judgment of criminal justice system decision makers is enhanced when informed by evidence-based knowledge.

Principle 2: Every interaction within the criminal justice system offers an opportunity to contribute to harm reduction.

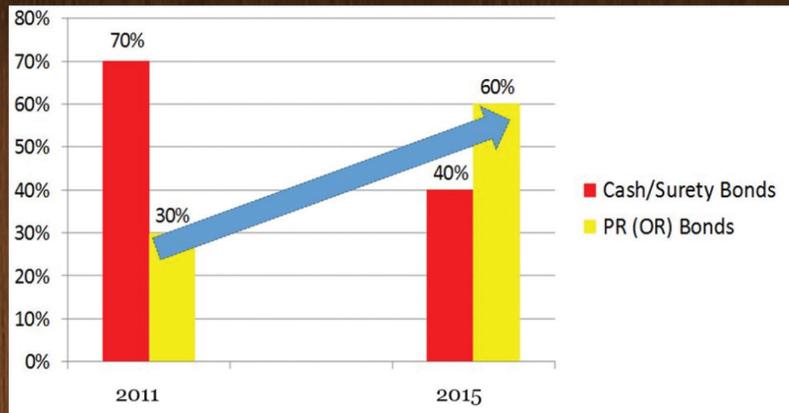
Principle 3: Systems achieve better outcomes when they operate collaboratively.

Principle 4: The criminal justice system will continually learn and improve when professionals make decisions based on the collection, analysis, and use of data and information.

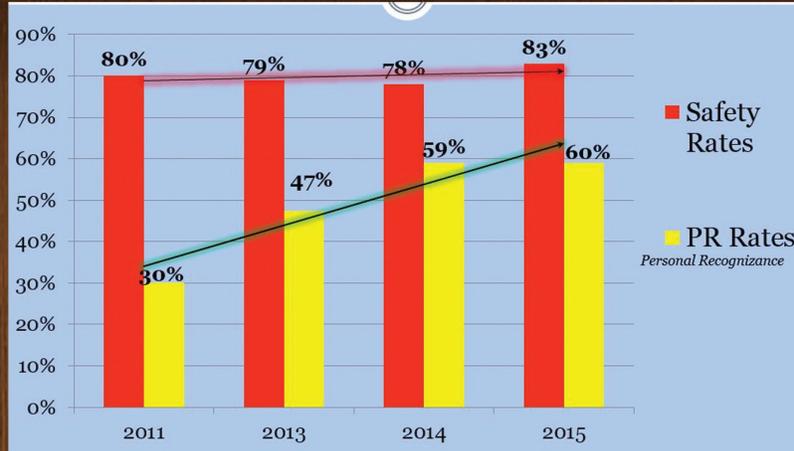
Mesa County Pretrial Committee

- 1 District Court Judge
- 1 County Court Judge
- 2 District Attorneys
- 2 Public Defenders
- 2 Private Defense Attorneys
- 1 Victims Advocate
- 1 Sheriff's Representative (county jail)
- 1 Stats / Data / Secretary
- 3 PTS Representatives

Mesa County's Pretrial Bond Changes



Has an Increase in PR Bonds Affected Public Safety?



2015 Outcome Data

80% of defendants are released on summons or personal recognizance bonds

95% court appearance rate

82% “perfect” public safety rate



National organizations that support pretrial justice and bail reform efforts.

Additional Resources

Evidence-Based Decision Making in Local Criminal Justice Agencies

<http://info.nicic.gov/ebdm/>

The National Institute of Corrections (NIC), in partnership with the Center for Effective Public Policy, built the Evidence -Based Decision Making Initiative (EBDM) initiative to create game-changing criminal justice system reform.

EBDM is a strategic and deliberate method of applying empirical knowledge and research-supported principles to justice system decisions made at the case, agency, and system level and seeks to equip criminal justice local and state policymakers with the information, processes, and tools that will result in measurable reductions of pretrial misconduct, post-conviction reoffending, and other forms of community harm resulting from crime.

Pretrial Diversion in the 21st Century: A National Survey of Pretrial Diversion Programs and Practices (2009)

<https://netforumpro.com/public/temp/ClientImages/NAPSA/18262ec2-a77b-410c-ad9b-c6e8f74ddd5b.pdf>

“This monograph highlights “findings from a national survey of pretrial diversion programs conducted by the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies (NAPSA). The survey is intended to increase knowledge about diversion programs, create a comprehensive national directory of these programs, and promote networking, cooperation and sharing of technical expertise. It is the “first comprehensive survey of pretrial diversion programs since 1982.”

NICIC.gov: Measuring for Results: Outcome and Performance Measures for Pretrial Diversion ...

nicic.gov

nicic.gov/library/029722

This publication outlines suggested outcome and performance measures and critical operational data for pretrial diversion programs.

Promising Practices in Pretrial Diversion (2006)

<https://netforumpro.com/public/temp/ClientImages/NAPSA/20b9d126-60bd-421a-bcbf-1d12da015947.pdf>

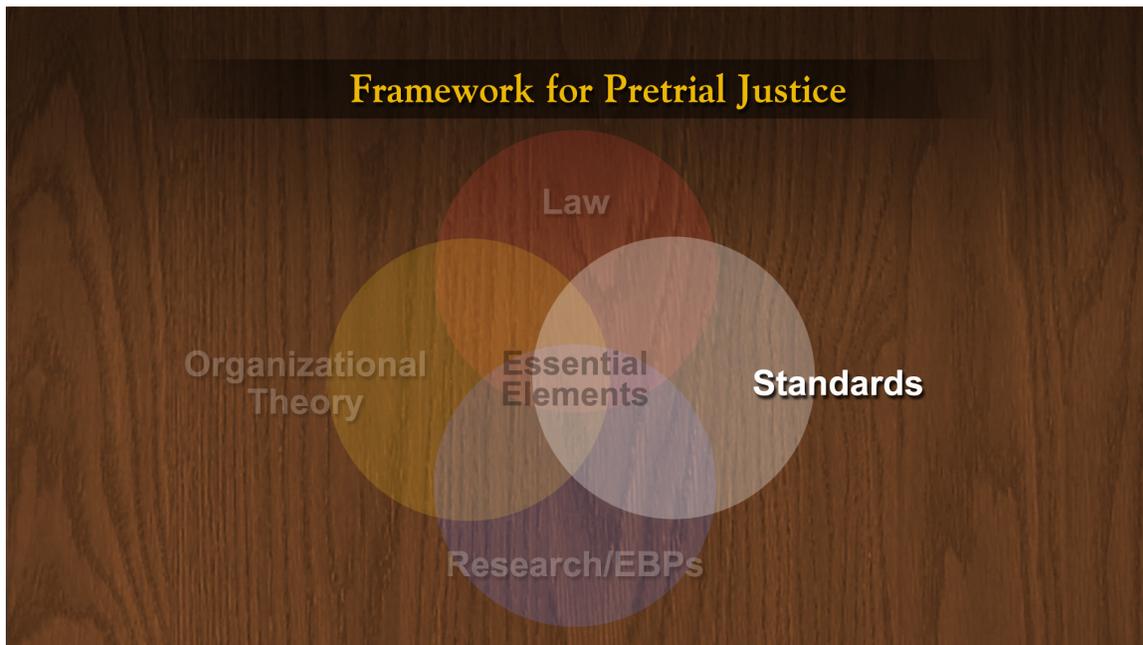
Includes promising and emerging practices in the pretrial diversion field, the state of pretrial diversion and major issues and findings within the field, and the challenges and opportunities facing diversion practitioners.

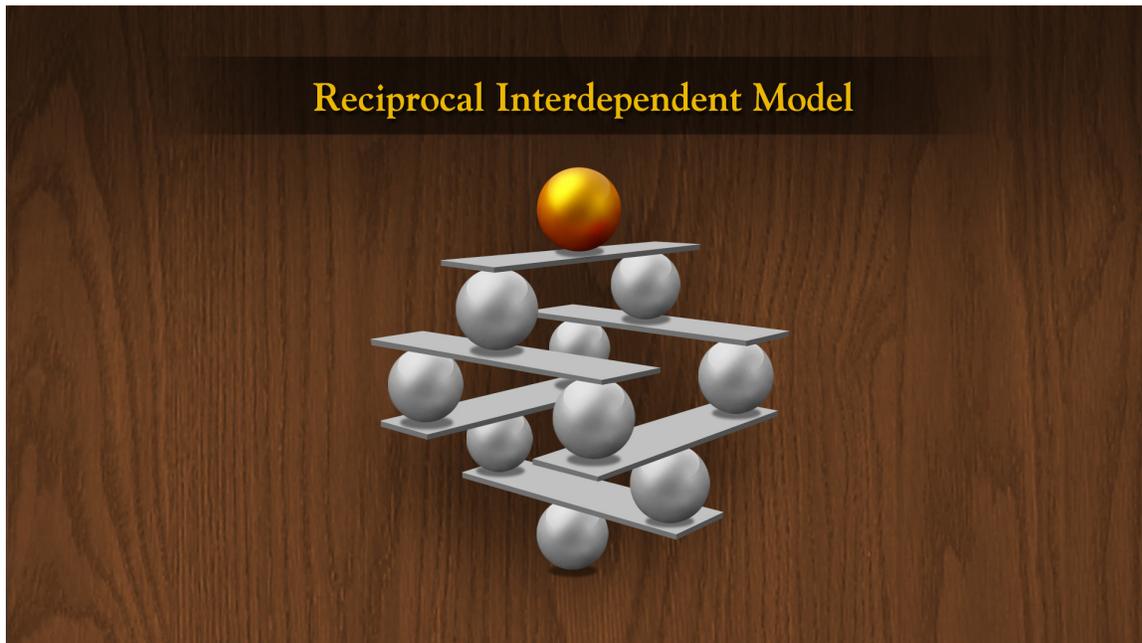
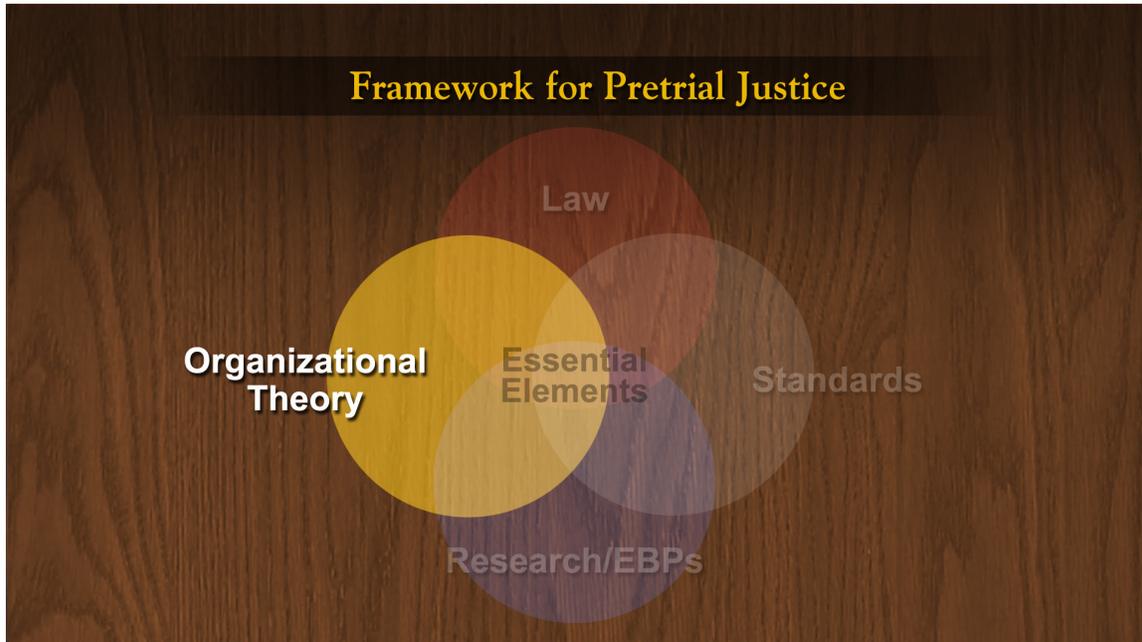


Essential Elements of a Pretrial Agency

OBJECTIVES

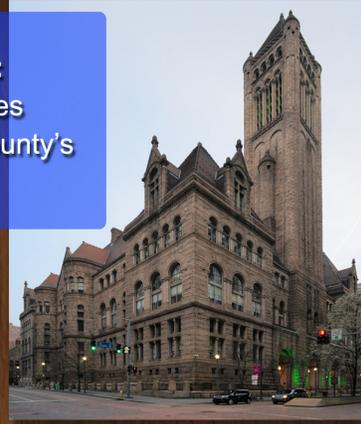
- ✓ Understand the need for a single organizational component - either a stand-alone agency or clearly identifiable component within an agency - to implement and coordinate other essential elements to pretrial justice.





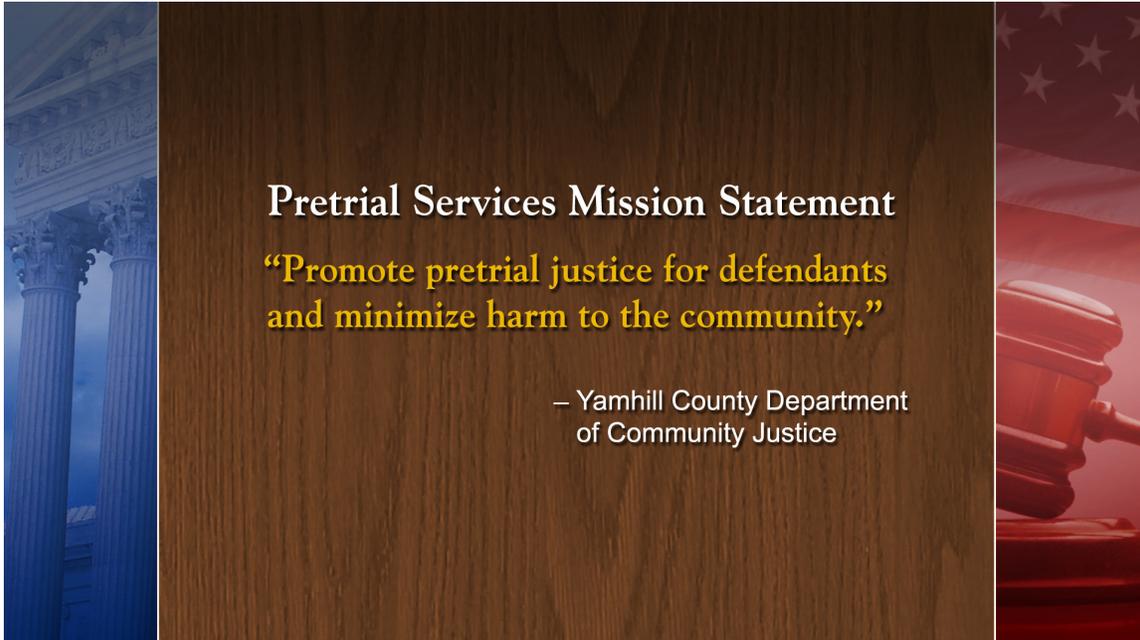
Allegheny County Pretrial Services

Pretrial Decision-Making:
How a Model Pretrial Services
Program Changed Allegheny County's
Criminal Justice System



Essential Elements of a Pretrial Agency

- 1. Dedicated Pretrial Function**
-Operationalized Mission
- 2. Universal Screening**
- 3. Use of Validated Risk Assessment**
- 4. Sequential Bail Review**
- 5. Risk-based Supervision**
- 6. Performance Measurement and Feedback**



Pretrial Services Mission Statement
**“Promote pretrial justice for defendants
and minimize harm to the community.”**

– Yamhill County Department
of Community Justice



Pretrial Services Mission Statement
**“To promote pretrial justice
and enhance community safety.”**

– Pretrial Services Agency for
the District of Columbia

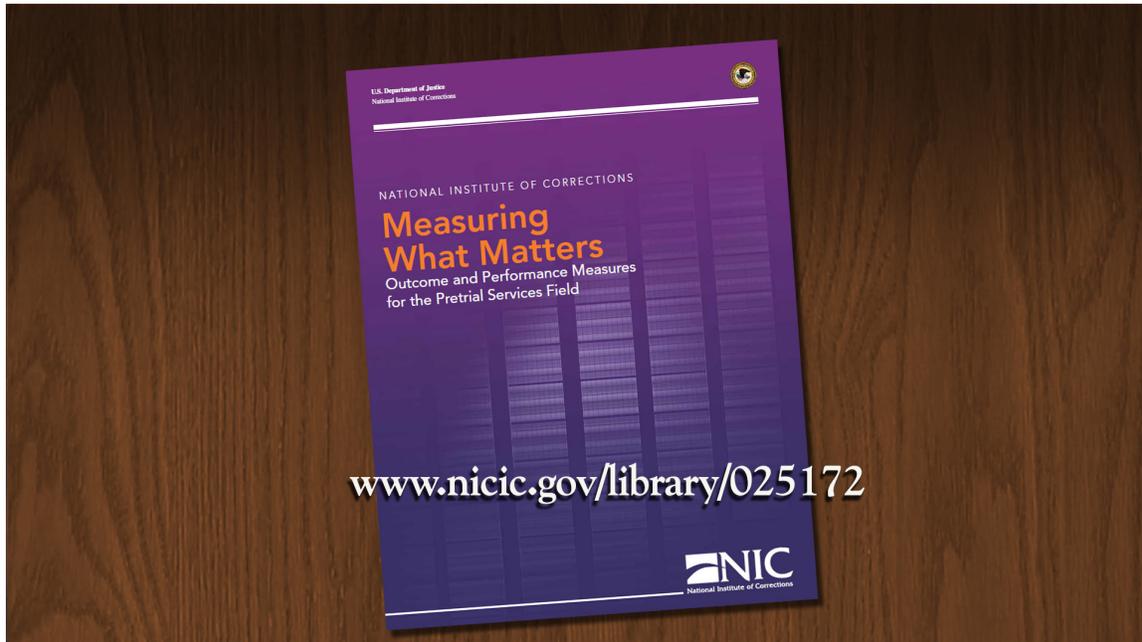
Conditions of Supervision

CONDITION	PURPOSE	STRENGTH OF EVIDENCE
Court Notification	FTA Reduction	✓✓✓✓ - Solid supervision practice for all risk levels. Can increase safety if FTA is considered a new charge. Continuing research on notification types.
Drug Testing	FTA Reduction Safety Promotion	✓✓ - Research is limited to earlier studies of Washington, DC and subsequent replication projects. Good deterrent of use, though risk reduction depends on whether the issue is drug use, abuse or addiction. Keeping up with drug use trends is a must.
Electronic Surveillance	Safety Promotion	✓ - No evidence of risk reduction. Can encourage courts to release higher risk defendants.
Regular Reporting	FTA Reduction	✓ - No research on risk reduction. Good tool for court notification and conduct response for higher risk groups.
Treatment	FTA Reduction Safety Promotion	✓✓ - Only for groups with assessed need. Greater benefit from mental health treatment than substance abuse.
Third Party Custody	FTA Reduction Safety Promotion	✓ - No evidence of risk reduction. Can encourage higher release rates for medium to high-level defendants.

Court Notification

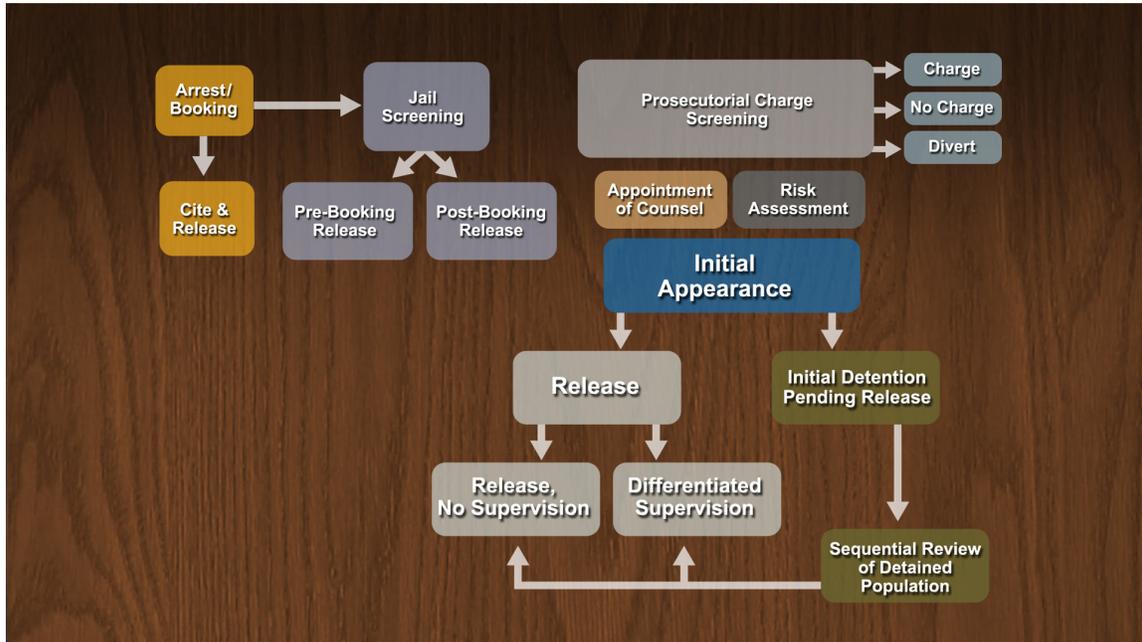
The image shows a screenshot of the Oregon Knowledge Base website. The main content area features a section for 'Yamhill County Court-Automated Notification System' with a 'Problem' icon and a description of the system's purpose. To the right, there is a document titled 'Increasing Court-Appearance Rates and Other Benefits of Live-Caller Telephone Court-Date Reminders: The Jefferson County, Colorado, FTA Pilot Project and Resulting Court Date Notification Program'. The document includes a title, authors (Courtney B. Edwards, Melissa Johnson & Kevin M. Whelan), and a detailed abstract discussing the pilot project's goals, methods, and findings regarding court appearance rates and FTA reduction.

Comprehensive list of Notification Studies in Additional Resources.



Outcome Measures

- **Appearance Rate:** The percentage of supervised defendants who make all scheduled court appearances.
- **Safety Rate:** The percentage of supervised defendants who are not charged with a new offense during the pretrial stage.
- **Concurrence Rate:** The ratio of defendants whose supervision level or detention status corresponds with their assessed risk of pretrial misconduct.
- **Success Rate:** The percentage of released defendants who are not revoked for technical violations of the conditions of their release, appear for all scheduled court appearances, and are not charged with a new offense during pretrial supervision.
- **Pretrial Detainee Length of Stay:** The average length of stay in jail for pretrial detainees who are eligible by statute for pretrial release.



Essential Elements illustrated through a system map.

Additional Resources

The Front End of the Criminal Justice System

<http://www.arnoldfoundation.org/initiative/criminal-justice/crime-prevention/>

Performing Foundational Research

<http://www.arnoldfoundation.org/initiative/criminal-justice/crime-prevention/public-safety-assessment/>

Improving Responses to People with Mental Illnesses at the Pretrial Stage: Essential Elements

<http://nicic.gov/library/032627>

Measuring What Matters: Outcome and Performance Measures for the Pretrial Services Field

www.nicic.gov/Library/025172

State of the Science of Pretrial Release Recommendations and Supervision (2011)

<http://luminosity-solutions.com/site/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/State-of-the-Science-Pretrial-Recommendations-and-Supervision-5.pdf>

Using Technology to Improve Pretrial Release Decision-Making

<http://www.ncsc.org/~media/Files/PDF/About%20Us/Committees/JTC/JTC%20Resource%20Bulletins/IT%20in%20Pretrial%203-25-2016%20FINAL.ashx>

Court Notification Research

Mary Eckert, and Martin Rouse (1991). The 1991 Court-Date Notification Study: A Preliminary Report on CJA Notification Procedures and Their Impact on Criminal Court Failure-to-Appear Rates, February 4, 1991 Through March 27, 1991. New York, NY: New York City Criminal Justice Agency.

Martin Rouse, and Mary Eckert (1992). Arraignment-Date Notification and Arraignment Appearance of Defendants Released on Desk Appearance Tickets: A Summary of Preliminary Findings. New York, NY: New York City Criminal Justice Agency

Christopher Murray, Nayak Polissar, and Merlyn Bell (1998). The Misdemeanant Study: Misdemeanors and Misdemeanor Defendants in King County, Washington, Seattle, WA.

Tricia L. Crozier (2000). The Court Hearing Reminder Project: "If You Call Them, They Will Come," King County, WA: Institute for Court Management Court Executive Development Program.

Matt Nice (2006). Court Appearance Notification System: Process and Outcome Evaluation, A Report for the Local Public Safety Coordinating Council and the CANS Oversight Committee.

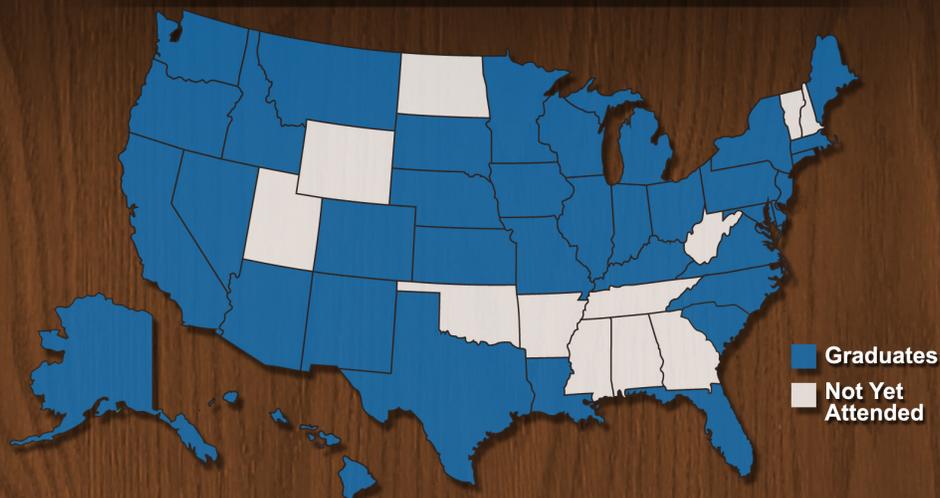
Wendy F. White (2006). Court Hearing Call Notification Project, Coconino County, AZ: Criminal Coordinating Council and Flagstaff Justice Court.

Resources and Next Steps

OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Identify resources and next steps.

NIC Orientation for Pretrial Executives Graduates



NIC Resources

- 2017 Pretrial Diversion Symposium- " Pretrial Diversion as an Evidence- Based Decision Point"
- NIC Pretrial Orientation for New Pretrial Executives
- NIC Pretrial Justice Stakeholder Training
- NIC Pretrial Webinar Series
- NIC Technical Assistance

Non-Credit Professional Course Registration

Office of Continuing Education - Extended Campus



300 Senior Hall
 Cheney, WA 99004-2442
 Phone: (509) 359-7380 1-800-351-9959
 FAX: (509) 359-2220
 continuinged.ewu.edu

Today's Date: _____ Quarter: _____

Last Name First Name Middle Name Previous Name

Mailing Address City State Zip Code

Email Address (Mandatory to sign into CANVAS) Daytime Phone Number Home Phone Number

EWU Student ID Number Date of Birth (Required)

Do you have any Special Needs? (Please specify): _____

Gender Male Female | Are you a resident of Washington? Yes No

Have you previously earned credit through EWU? Yes No | If yes, when? Quarter _____ Year _____

Are you of Spanish/Hispanic origin? (Check all that apply)

- No, not of Spanish/Hispanic (999)
- Yes, Chicano/Chicana (705)
- Yes, Mexican/Mexican American (722)
- Other Race (Specify): _____
- Yes, Cuban (709)
- Yes, Puerto Rican (727)
- Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic: _____
(Specify one group, for example Columbian, etc)

- Bachelors Degree
- Graduate
- Completed Doctoral Program
- Non-Credit/Prof. Dev.
- Post-Baccalaureate
- Other(Please Specify): _____

Required: What race do you consider yourself? (Check all that apply)

- White/Caucasian (800)
- Eskimo (935)
- Korean (612)
- Asian Indian (600)
- Hawaiian (653)
- Black/African American (870)
- Aleut (941)
- Filipino (608)
- Guamanian (660)
- Japanese (611)
- Chinese (605)
- American Indian (597) Name of Principal or enrolled tribe: _____
- Vietnamese (619)
- Samoan (655)
- Other Asian or Pacific Islander: _____

Course Information:

PDU CEU CE Clock Hours
 Event Date(s): (.3 CEUs) September 8, 2016 \$22.00

Course Title: Pretrial Justice
 Location: NIC Broadcast: Live Internet Broadcast

Payment Information

Check (payable to EWU)
 Money Order

Mail Registration and Tuition:
 Eastern Washington University
 Office of Continuing Education
 300 Senior Hall, Cheney, WA 99004-2442
Or fax: 509.359.2220

Eligible taxpayers may claim a tax credit on EWU courses. For more detailed information, please refer to IRS Publication 3064. "Notice 97-60 Education Tax Incentive." For purposes of the new Hope and Lifelong Learning tax credits. Federal Law (Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code) requires the University to obtain your Social Security Number. Thank you for your cooperation.



***Eastern Washington University
Continuing Education
Workshop Summary***

Workshop: NIC Live Broadcast / Pretrial Justice
Date(s): September 8, 2016
Location: NIC Live Internet Broadcast
Facilitator: National Institute of Corrections: Leslie LeMaster

Your feedback is important. It is the basis of our continuous improvement to ensure that programs meet or exceed your expectations. Thank you for taking the time to complete this evaluation.

Response Code

5-Excellent 4-Good 3-Adequate 2-Poor 1-Desire changes

Instructor Effectiveness

Knowledge of subject	5	4	3	2	1
Ability to teach according to the student's level	5	4	3	2	1
Organization of class meeting	5	4	3	2	1
Ability to answer questions	5	4	3	2	1
Ability to encourage participation	5	4	3	2	1

Course Information

Course objectives met my expectations	5	4	3	2	1
Material contributed to learning	5	4	3	2	1

Facilities and General

Comfort of classroom for learning	5	4	3	2	1
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Overall

Overall, I rate the learning experience	5	4	3	2	1
I would recommend this course to others (Please circle your response)	Yes		No		

Comments:

Suggestions for improvement: