

Minutes - Rockingham/Harrisonburg Community Criminal Justice Board (CCJB)

JMU Memorial Hall

October 15, 2018 - 7:00p.m.

Board members present –

Marsha Garst – Commonwealth Attorney

William Kyger – Rockingham County Board Member

Stephen King – County Administrator

Eric Campbell – City Manager

Louis Nagy – Defense Attorney

Celeste Williams - Department of Social Services

Ellen Harrison – Community Services Board

Eric English – Chief, Harrisonburg Police Department

Kevin Lanoe - James Madison University Public Safety

Christopher Jones - City of Harrisonburg Council Member

Dr. Oskar Scheikl – Rockingham County School Superintendent

Monica Martin – Chief Magistrate

Joshua Lutz, Chief, Probation & Parole District 39

Nancy Inseco, Rockingham Harrisonburg Page Re-Entry Council

Chaz Haywood – Clerk of Circuit Court

Cpt. Joey Suters – Rockingham County Sheriff's Office

Judges present (abstain from the vote) –

Judge Bruce D. Albertson – Circuit Court

Board Members Absent –

Bryan Hutcheson – Sheriff, Rockingham County & City of Harrisonburg

Lee Shifflett – Chief, James University Public Safety

Staff present –

Ann Marie Freeman, Director, Court Services Unit

Chairman Kyger opened the meeting at 700 pm and welcomed everyone to the Rockingham/ Harrisonburg Community Criminal Justice Board meeting including members of the Board of Supervisors and City Council. Chairman Kyger gave a brief introduction to both presenters for the evening. Ms. Kathy Rowings, NACO Representative and Neal Goodloe, CJP, Thomas Jefferson Area Community Criminal Justice Board.

On motion by Stephen King, seconded by Chris Jones, the March 19, 2018 minutes were approved, the motion passed unanimously.

Chairman Kyger welcomed two (2) new members Joshua Lutz and Nancy Inseco.

Chairman Kyger gave a brief overview of the programs/services provided in our area.

Ms. Kathy Rowings gave a brief presentation regarding programs/services that can be used to reduce incarceration. See attached presentation for details and more information can be found at naco.org.

Mr. Neal Goodloe gave a brief presentation on his position and data he has collected in the Charlottesville-Albemarle Area. See attached presentation for details.

Public Comment

Mr. Jones made a motion to adjourn the meeting, Seconded by the Chairman, the motion passed unanimously.

What Exactly Does a Criminal
Justice Planner Do, Anyway?

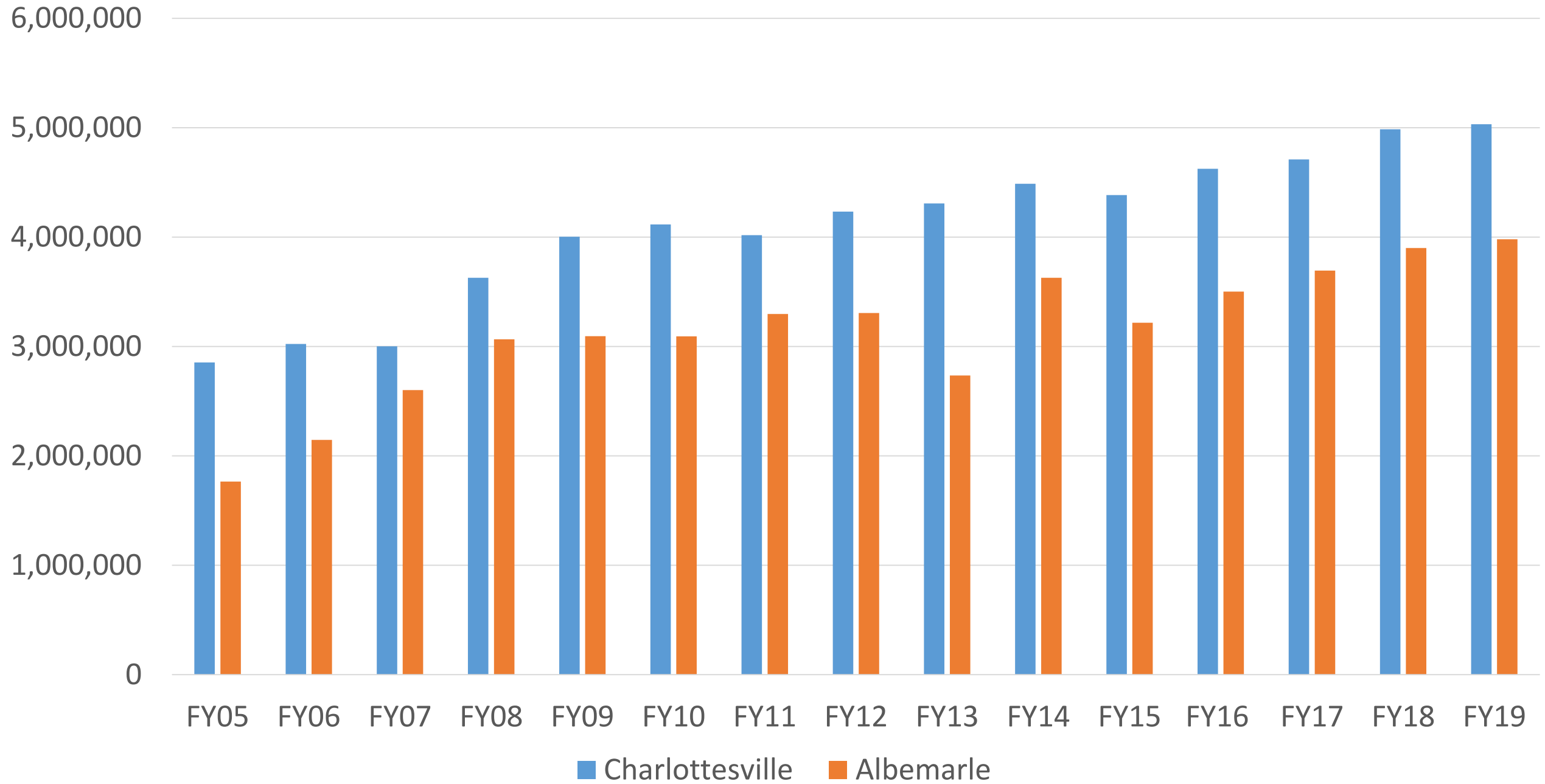
A Criminal Justice Planner Is:

- An unbiased, evidence-based, researcher/collaborator.
- A convener of stakeholders in criminal justice, behavioral health, victim services, the judiciary, and other local service providers.
- A consensus-builder among all of the above, utilizing locally-gathered evidence to guide decision-making.
- An action-oriented advocate for implementation of research-based solutions to criminal justice problems.

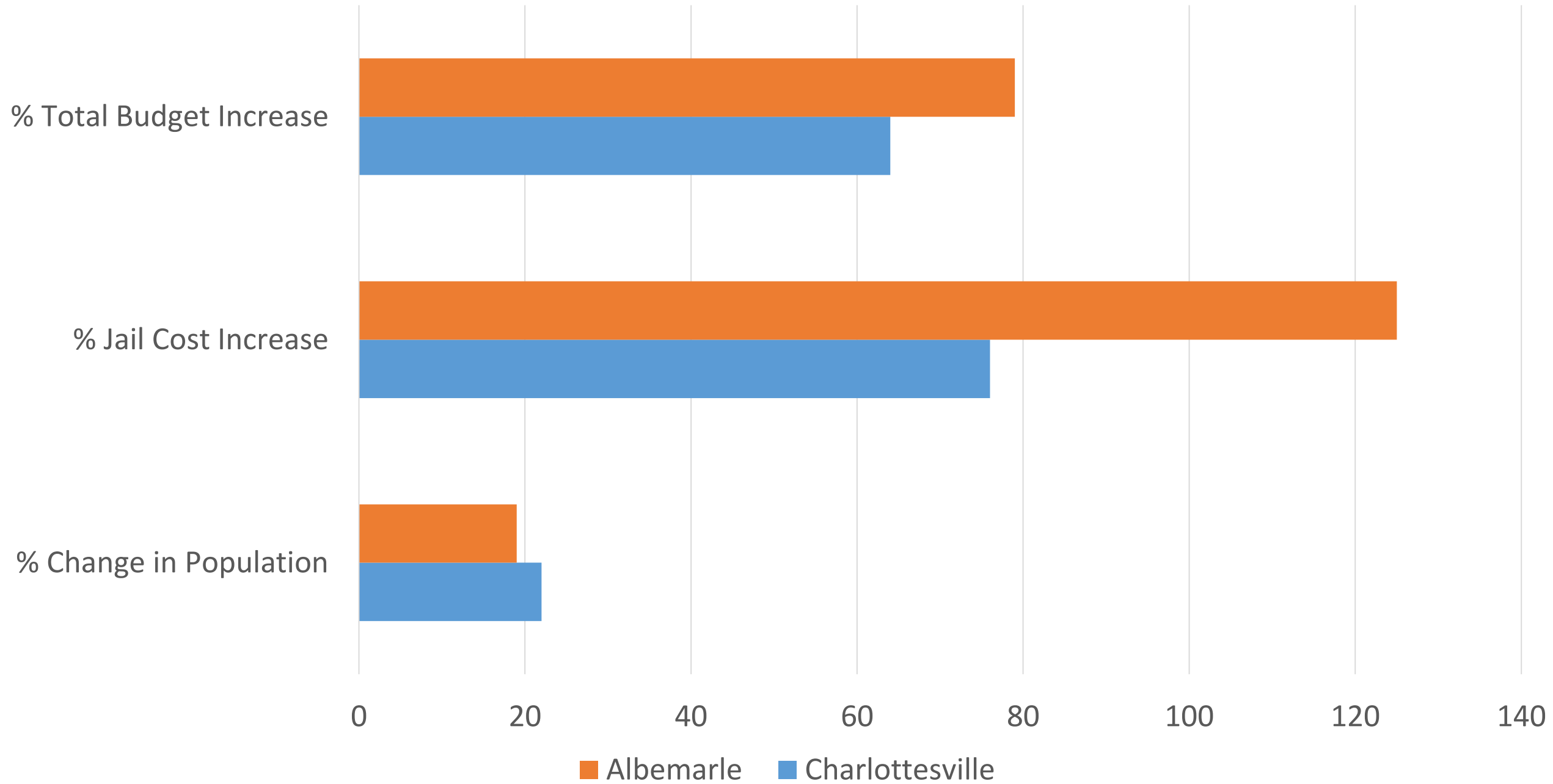
Data-Gathering (specific to each jurisdiction)

- Costs
- Crime trends (Up or down over time? Violent, property or drug?)
- Arrest trends (How do these match up with crime trends?)
- Booking trends (What is “feeding” the jail at the front door?)
- Jail length-of-stay trends (“leavers” vs. “stayers”)
- Bed days expended (On whom? Why?)
- Recidivism Risk/Criminogenic Needs Studies of the “programmable population” (Who needs programming? How much of what type?)
- Reentry populations (Who is spending more than 30 days in jail?)
- Return-to-custody patterns (Who is failing? Why?)
- Probation Violation Trends

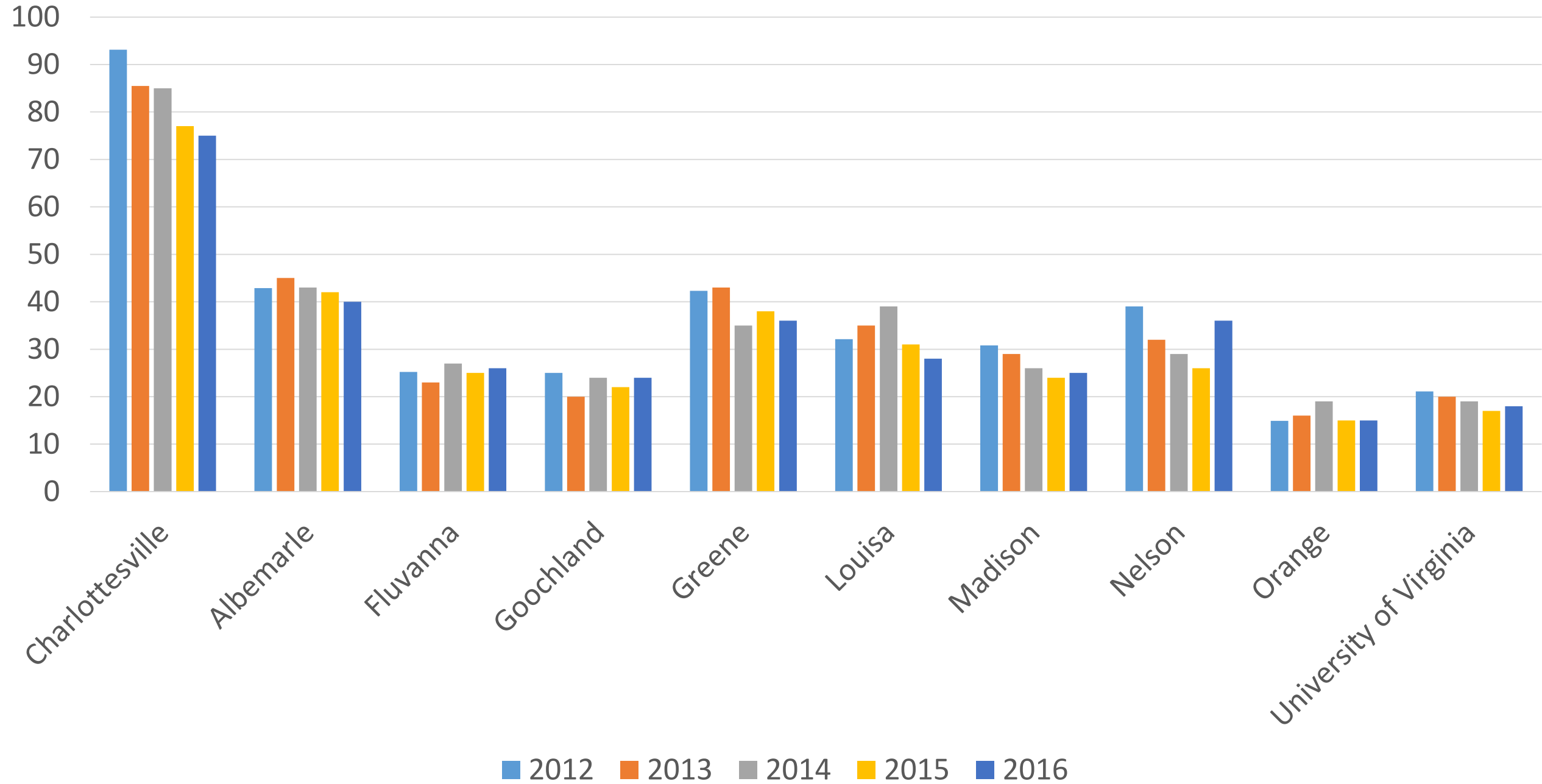
ACRJ Expenditures (FY05-19)



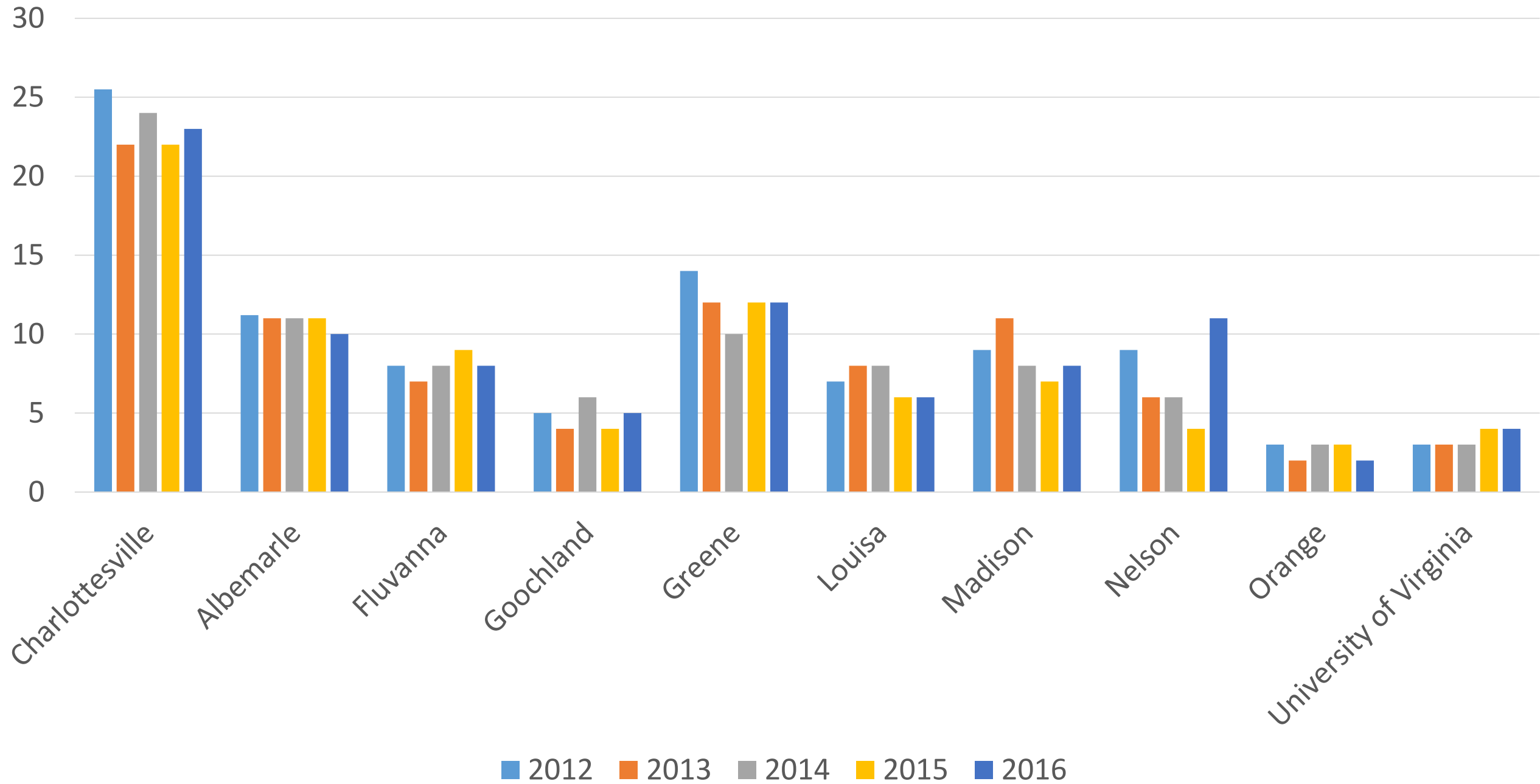
Jail Costs vs. Population Increases (FY05-19)



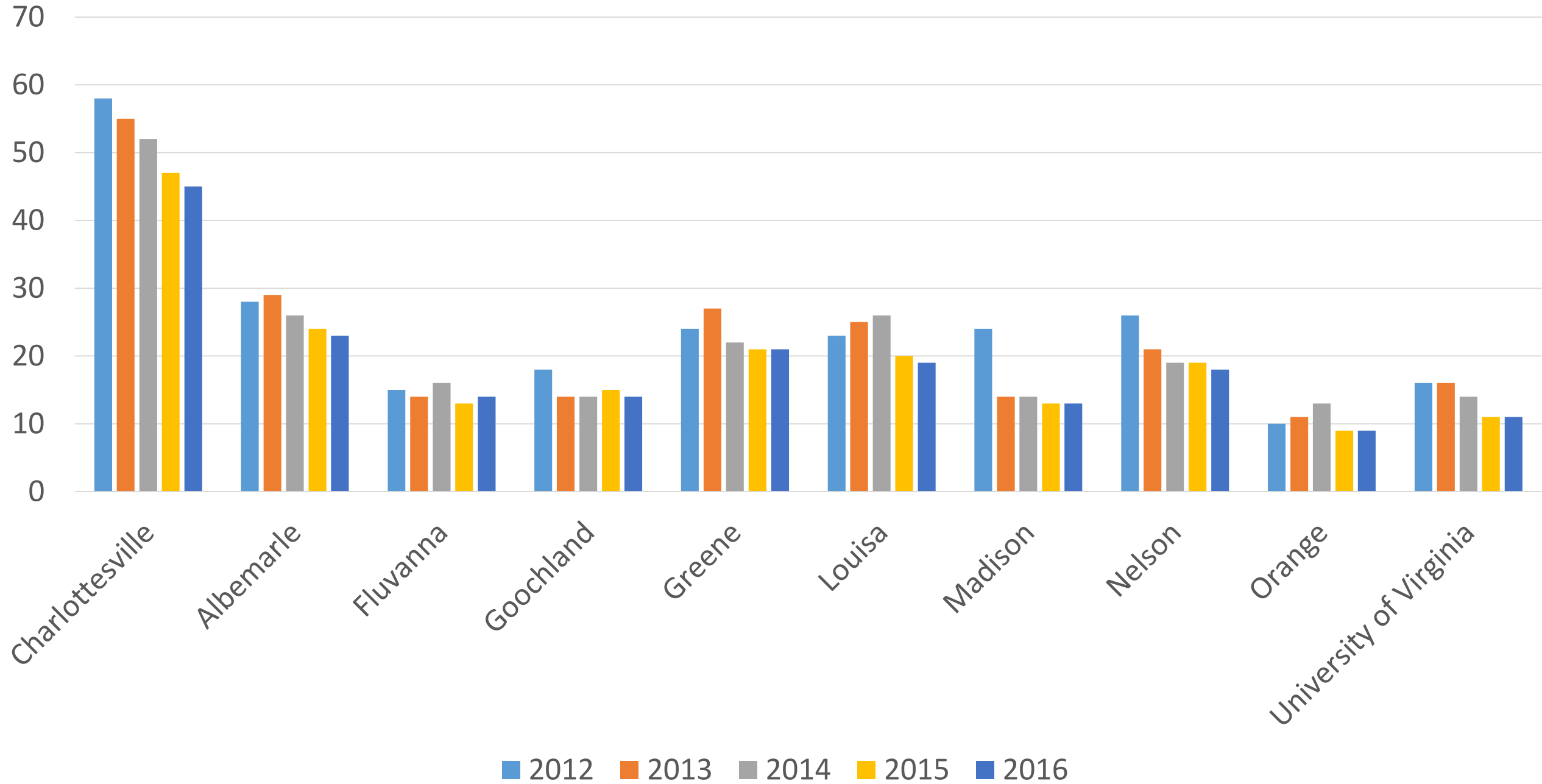
Total Reported Crimes Per 1000 Residents



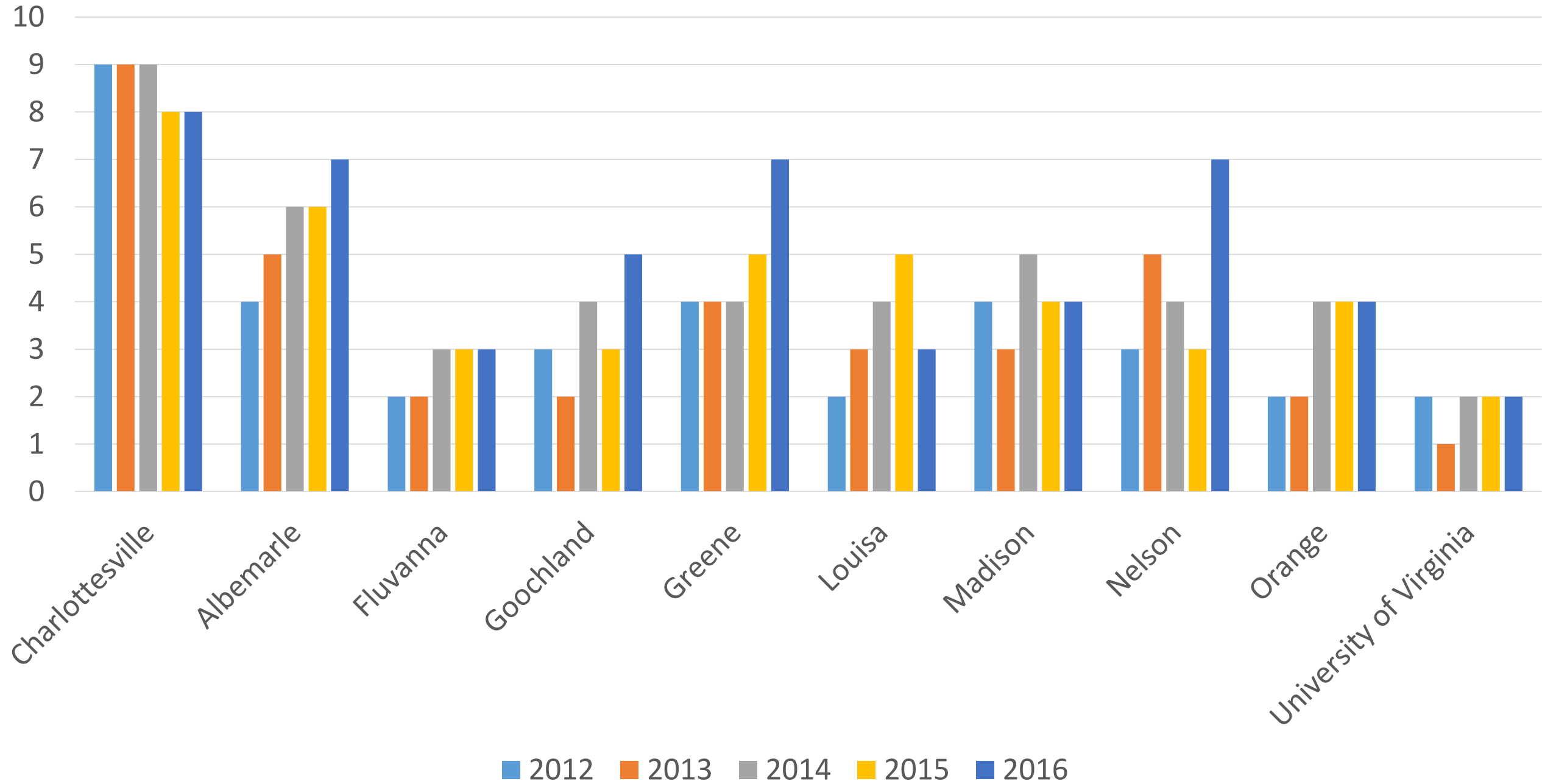
Crimes Against Person Per 1000 Residents



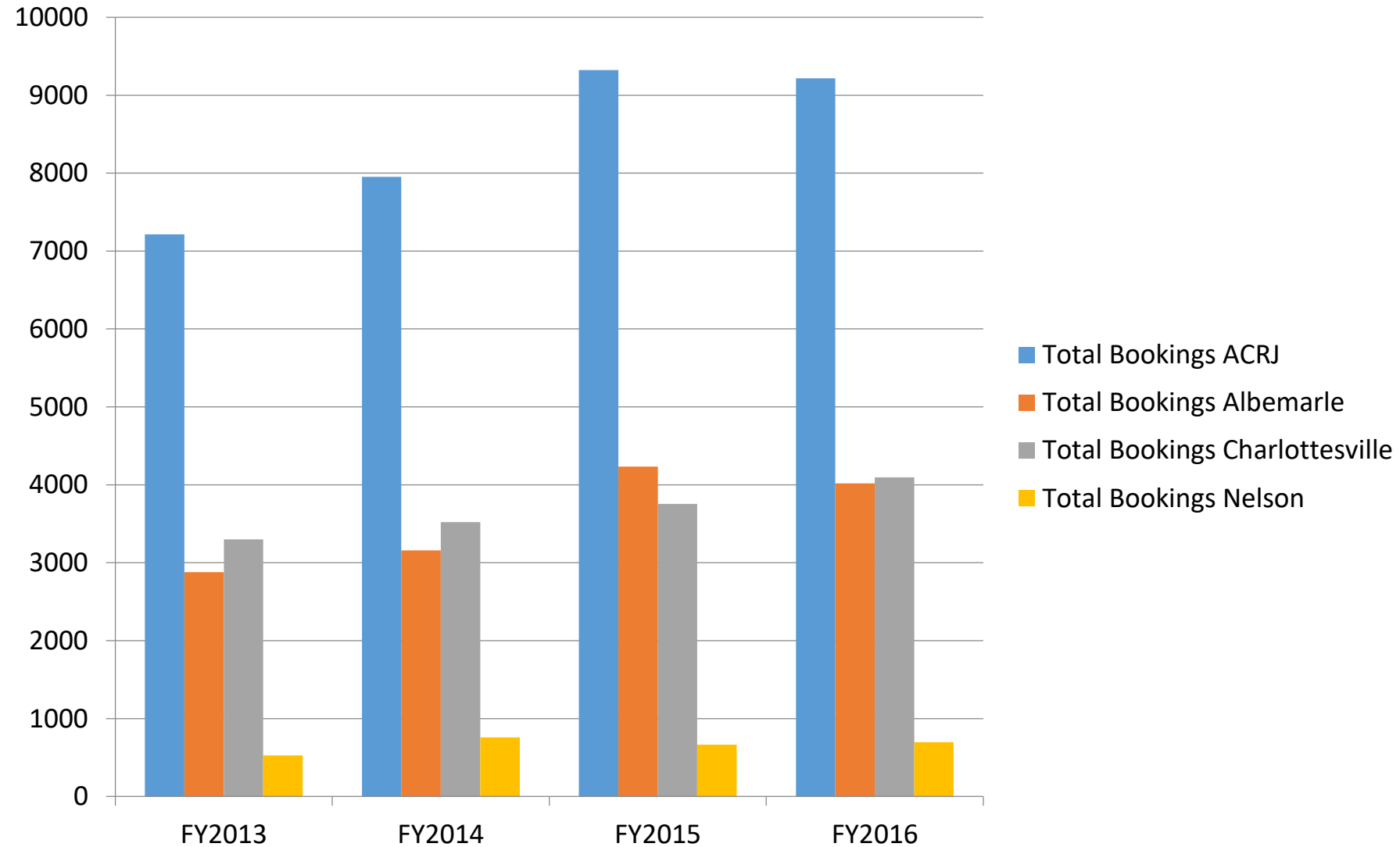
Crimes Against Property Per 1000 Residents



Crimes Against Society Per 1000 Residents



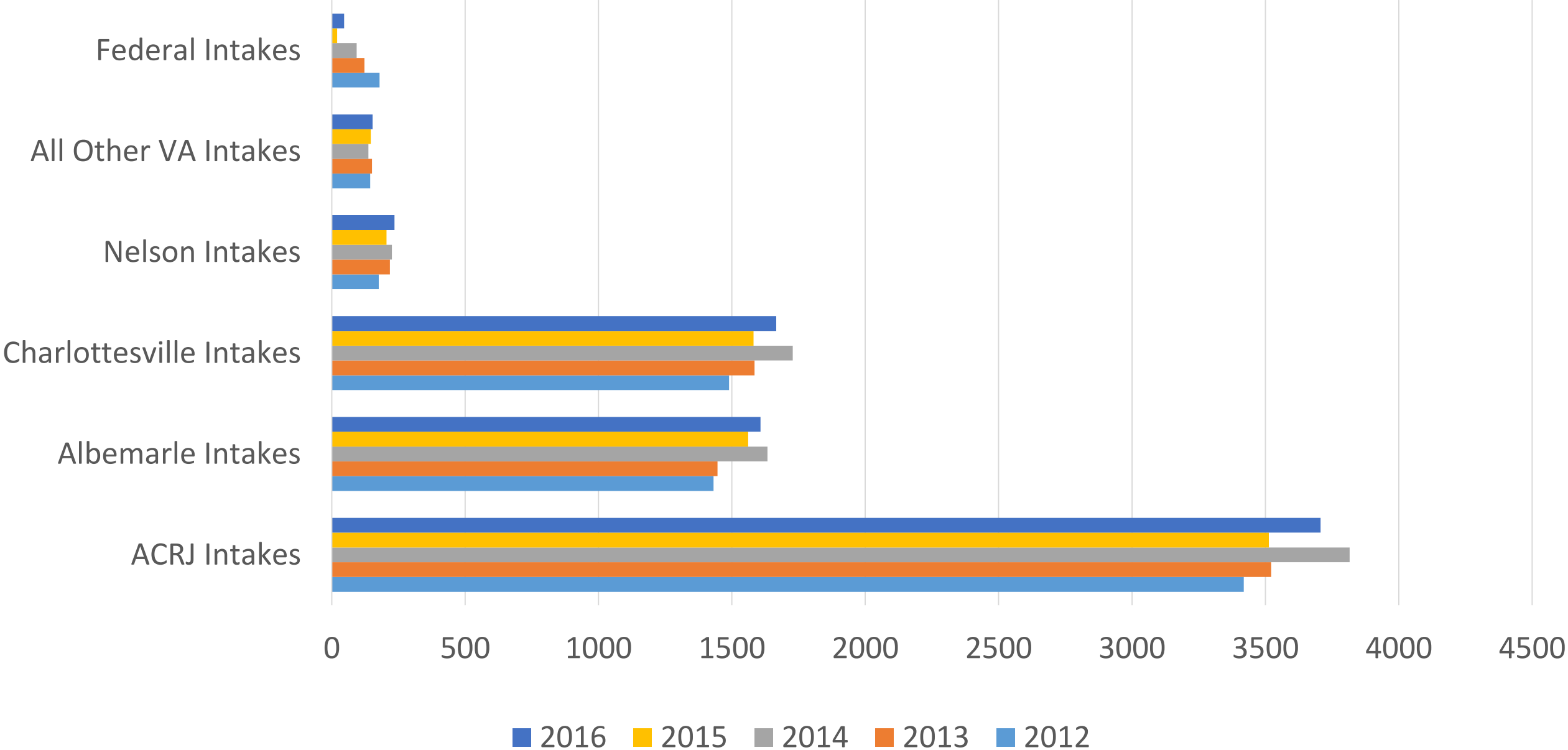
ACRJ Total Bookings by Year



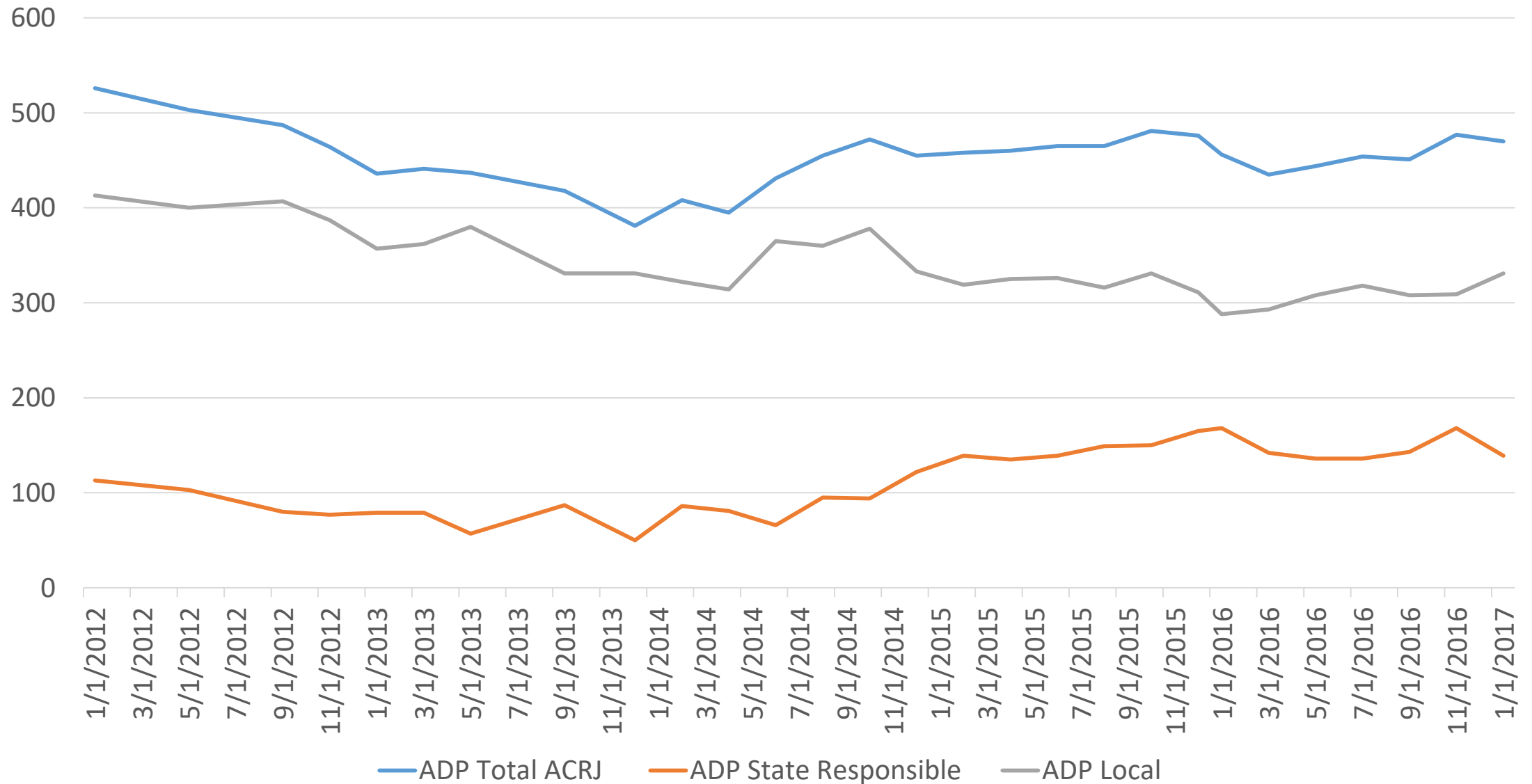
ACRJ Bookings by Charge Type (Percentage: 4-Year Average)

• Violation of Court Order	19.1
• Property Felony	18.6
• Traffic Misdemeanor	14.2
• Alcohol	8.6
• Drug Felony	6.1
• Property Misdemeanor	6.1
• Violent Felony	5.6
• Violent Misdemeanor	5.0
• Sex Offenses	3.0
• Weapon	2.3
• Traffic Felony	2.1
• Drug Misdemeanor	1.4
• Other	7.9

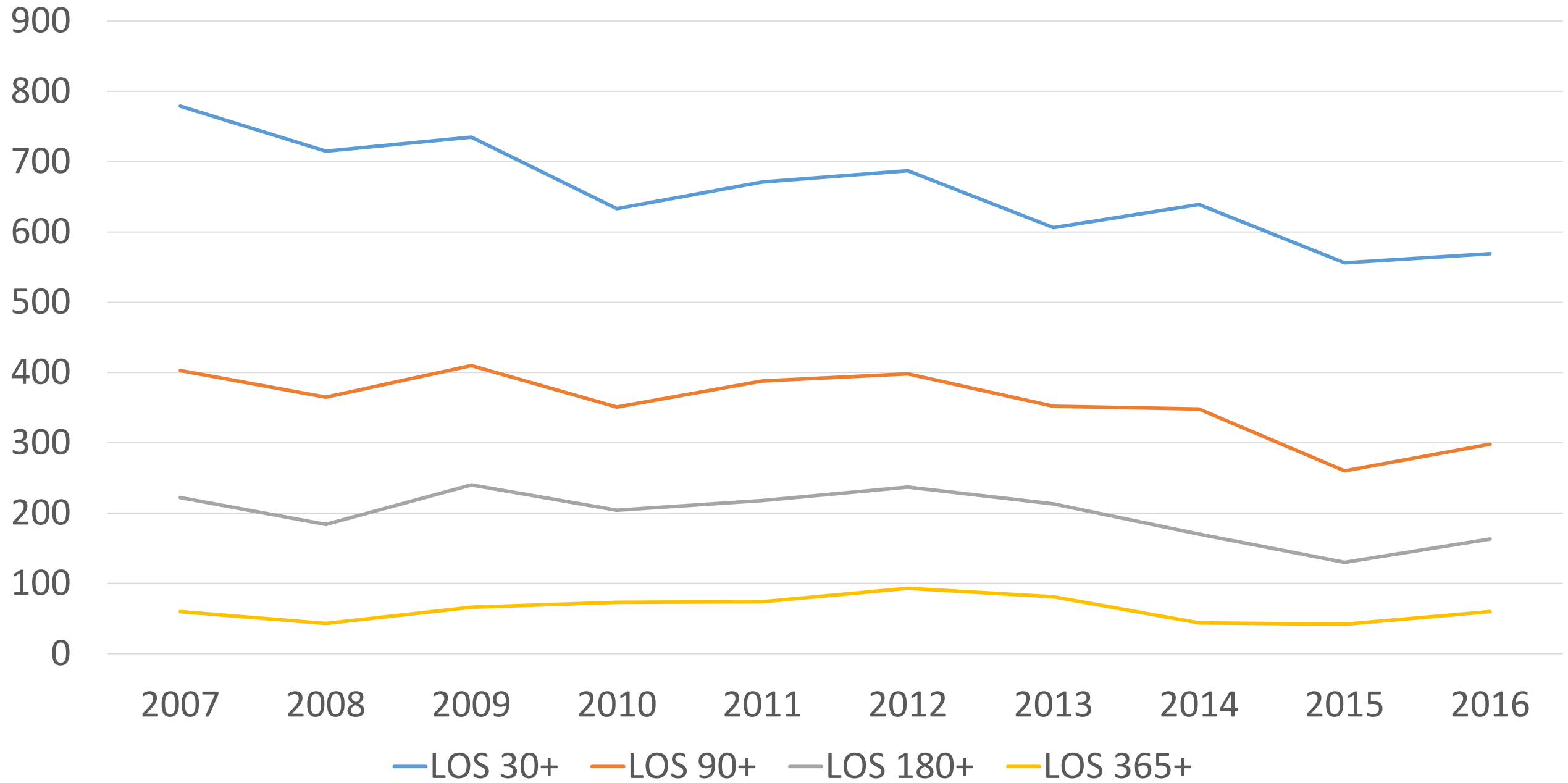
ACRJ Intakes by Year (2012-16)



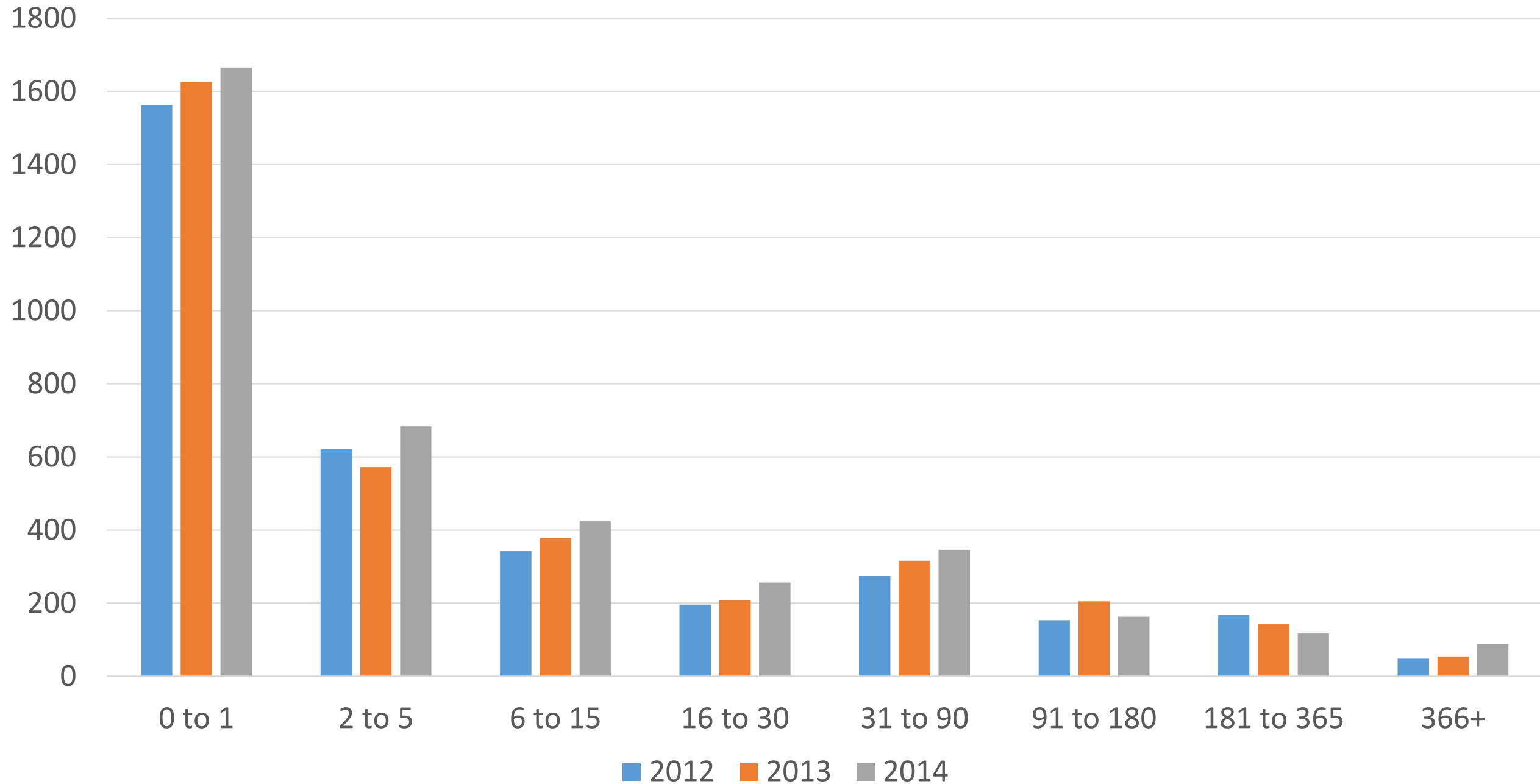
CY12-CY16 ACRJ Average Daily Population



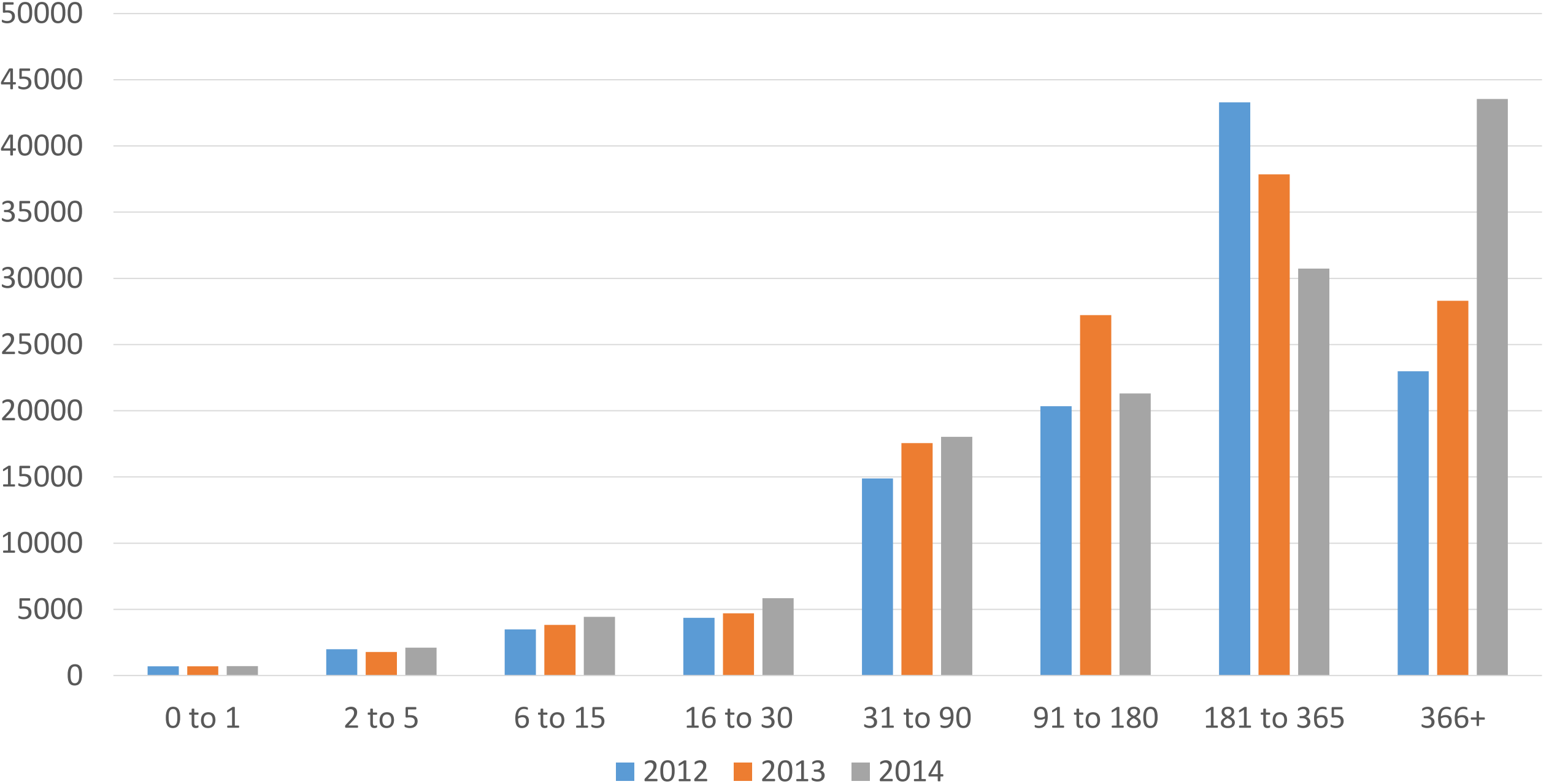
ACRJ Inmate Length of Stay FY07-16



ACRJ Length of Stay per Intake (in days)



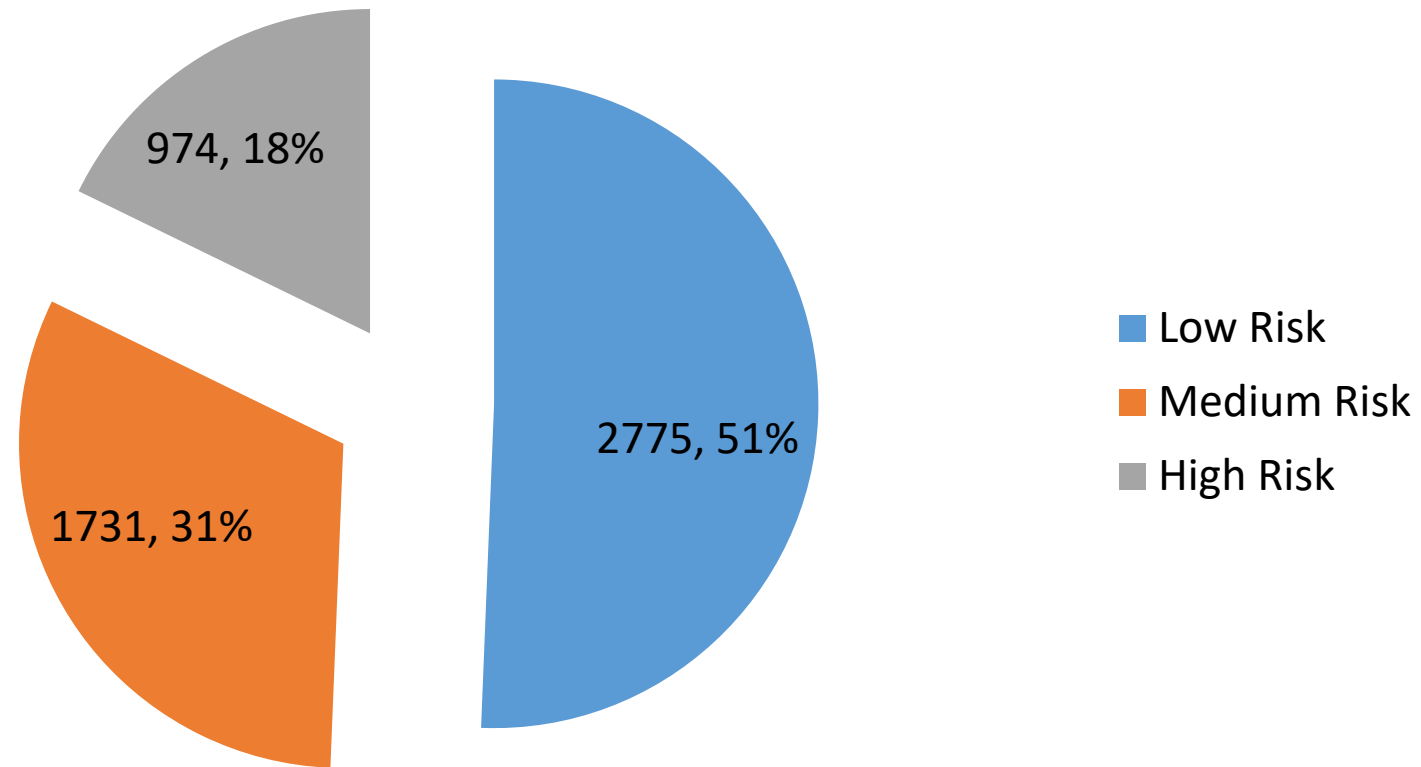
ACRJ Bed Days Expended by Length of Stay



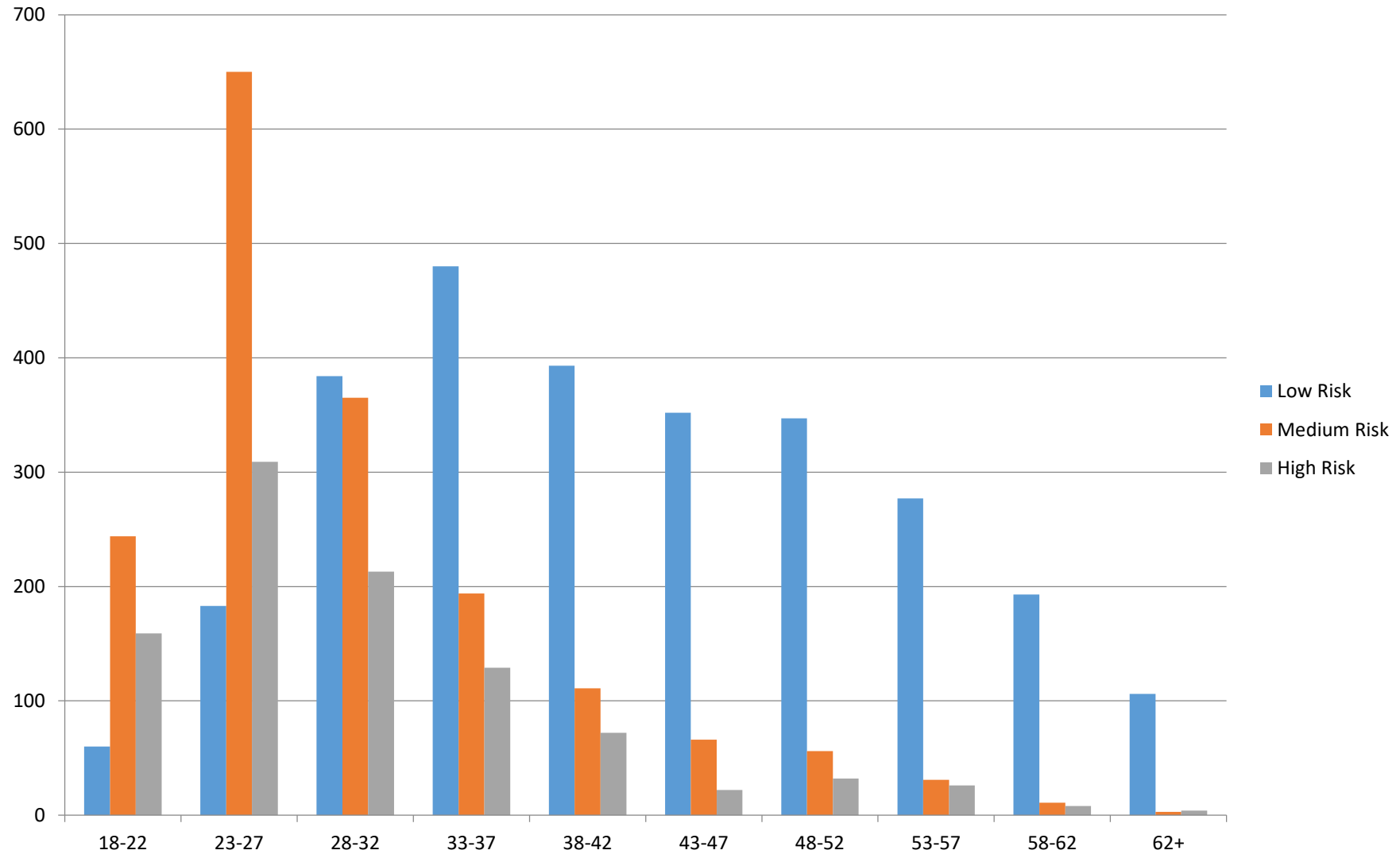
Recidivism Risk Profile (COMPAS Screener)

ACRJ Classified Inmate Population

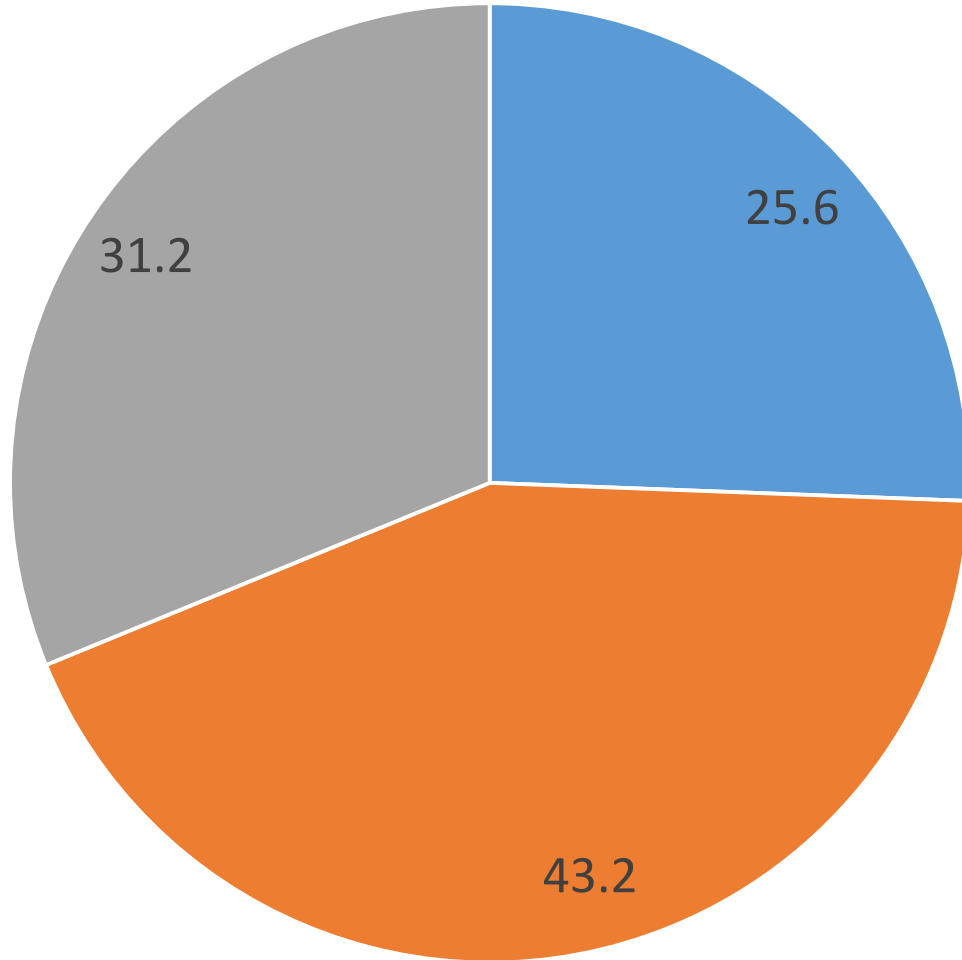
ACRJ Total



ACRJ Recidivism Risk by Age

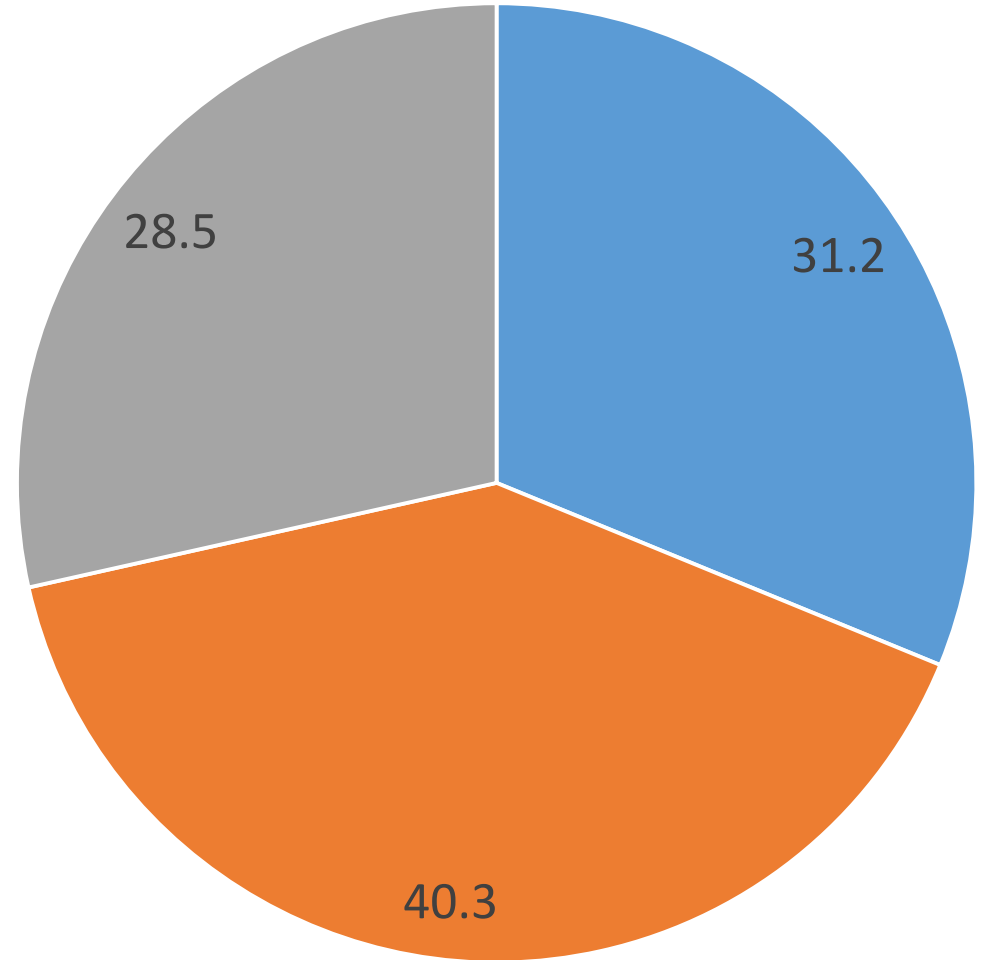


General Recidivism Risk Percentages
ACRJ Programmable Population



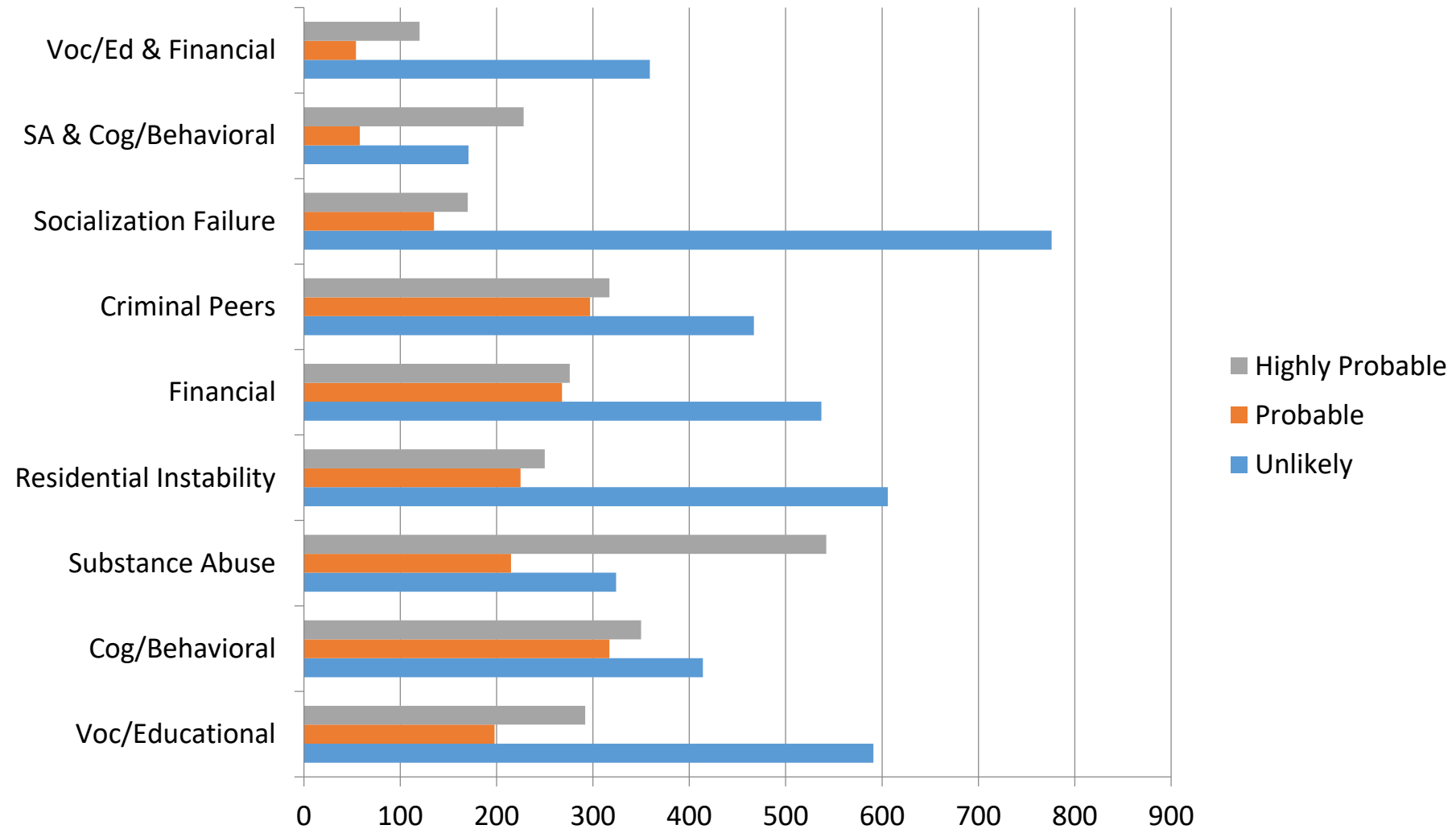
■ Low General ■ Medium General ■ High General

Violent Recidivism Risk Percentages
ACRJ Programmable Population



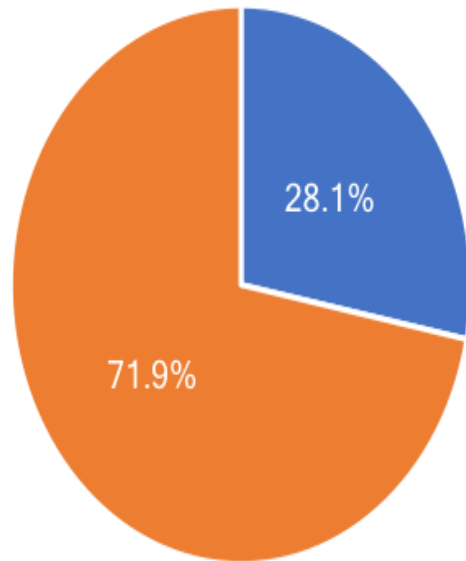
■ Low Violent ■ Medium Violent ■ High Violent

ACRJ Criminogenic Needs Profile



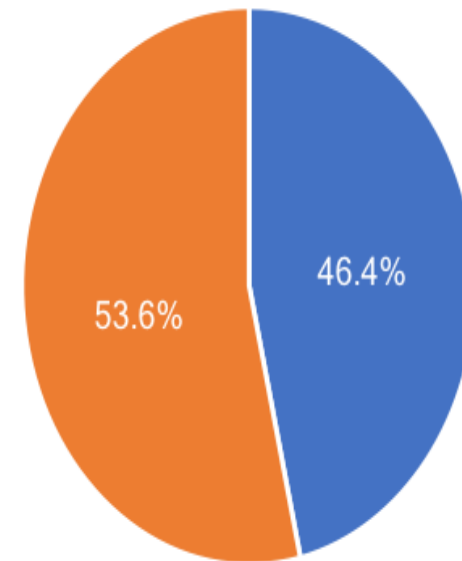
Results of Screening for Serious Mental Illness at ACRJ

Men Booked at ACRJ Who Took the BJMHS



■ Referred ■ Not Referred

Women Booked at ACRJ Who Took the BJMHS



■ Referred ■ Not Referred

Distribution of BJMHS screening status by previous incarcerations

SCREENING STATUS BY PREVIOUS INCARCERATIONS			
Previous Incarcerations	Never Screened	Screened-Out	Screened-In
0	53%	34%	13%
1	19%	57%	24%
2	13%	55%	32%
3	8%	55%	38%
4+	7%	49%	44%

Takeaway:
Individuals with fewer previous incarcerations are less likely to have been screened.

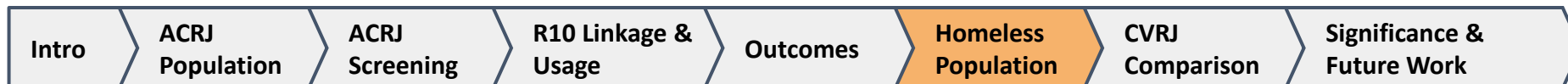
Individuals with more previous incarcerations are more likely to have been screened-in

Cross-match of documented homeless population & ACRJ suggests a weak association between homelessness and crime

Of the 871 individuals 18 and older identified homeless individuals, 111 were booked into ACRJ during the period (**12.74%**).

53 of these individuals were screened - a 48% screening rate.

25 were screened-in - **a 47% screen-in rate, compared to 32% in the overall population**

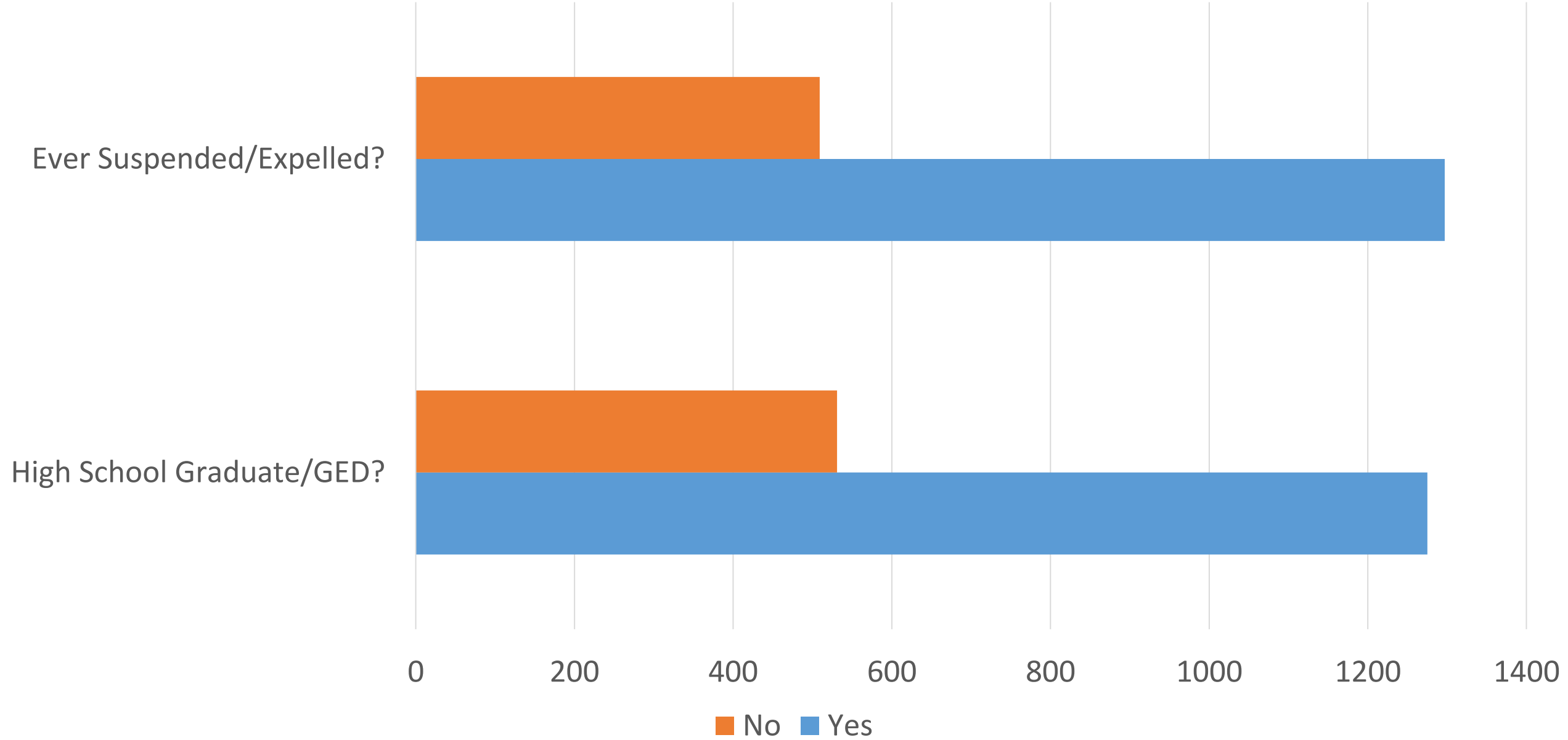


ACRJ Programmable Population (30+ days LOS)

- Average number of prior arrests: **12**
- **658 out of 1807** had a prior prison term.
- **929 out of 1807** had a prior jail term.
- **1239 out of 1807** had previously been on probation.
- **899 out of 1807** had a prior probation revocation.
- **614 out of 1807** were on probation at the time of their arrest.

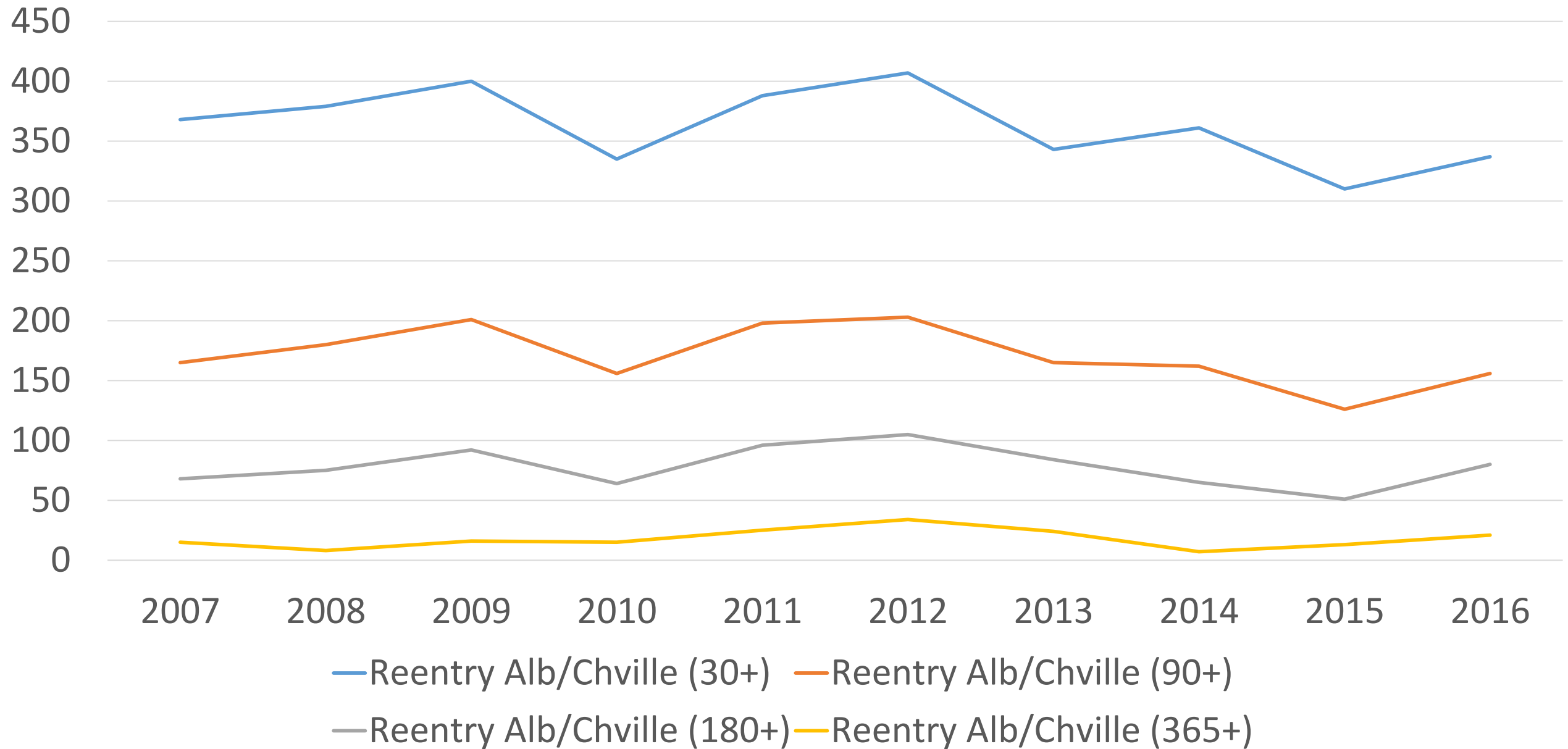
Educational History

ACRJ Programmable Population

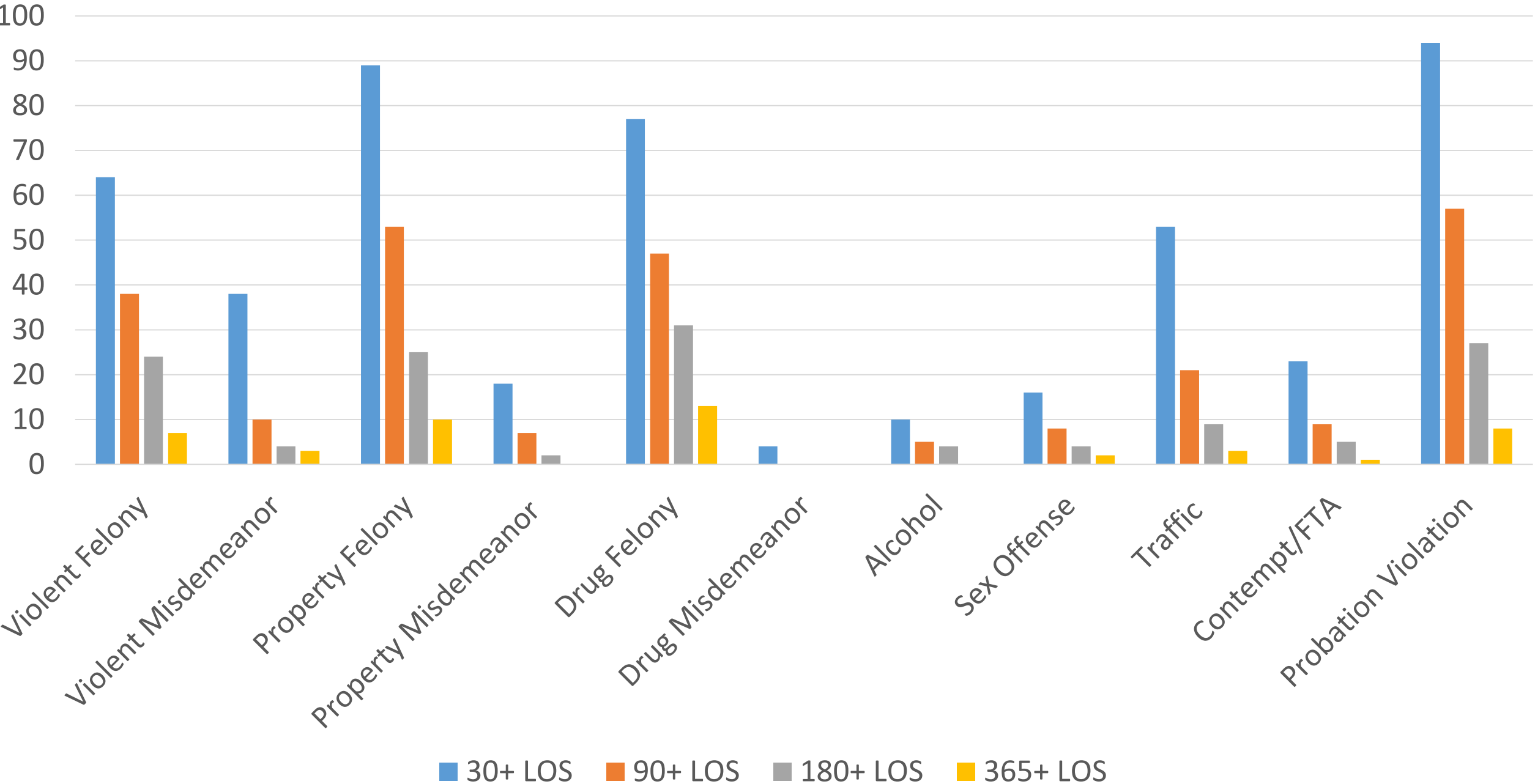


ACRJ Reentry Population (Released to Street) FY07-16

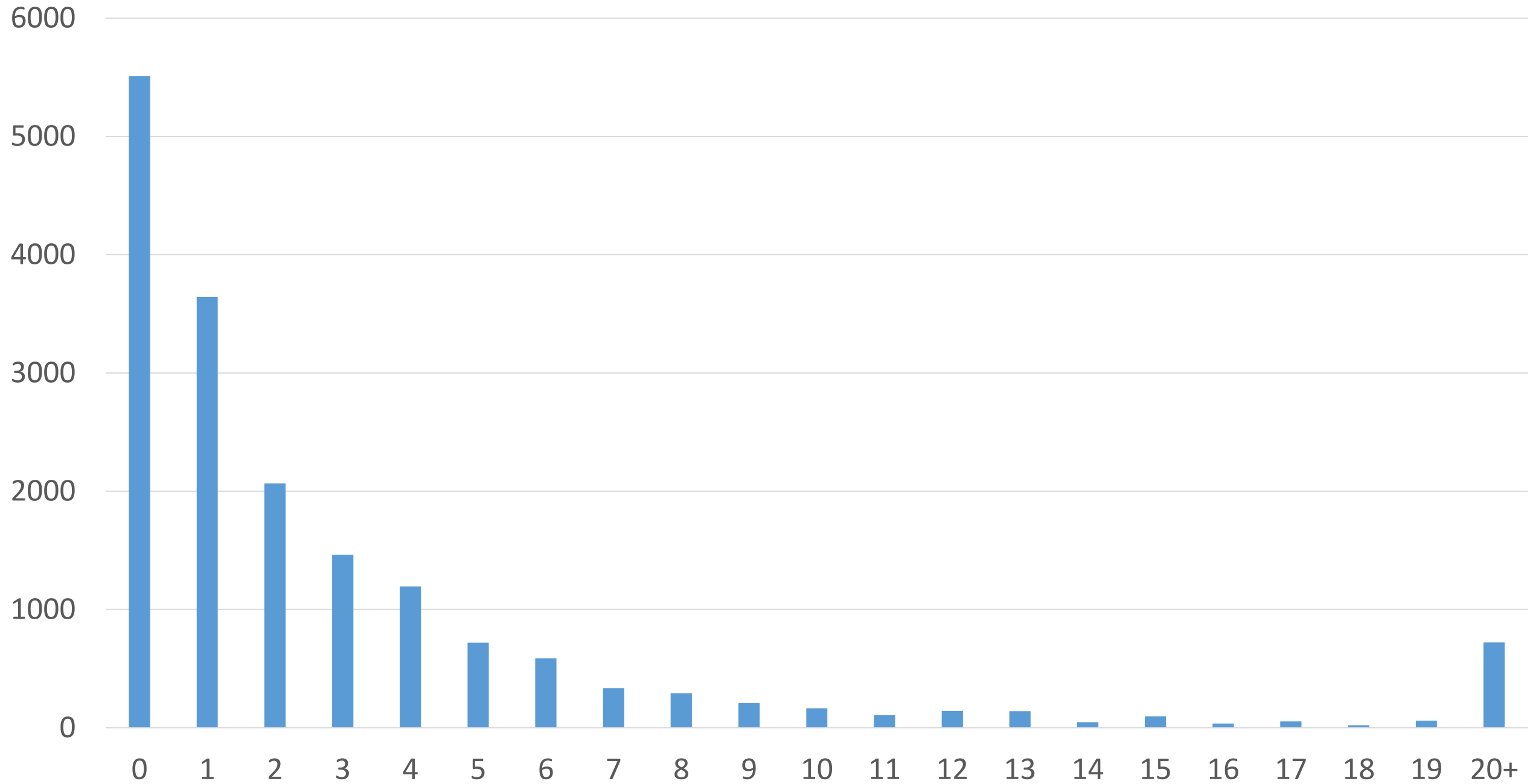
Albemarle-Charlottesville



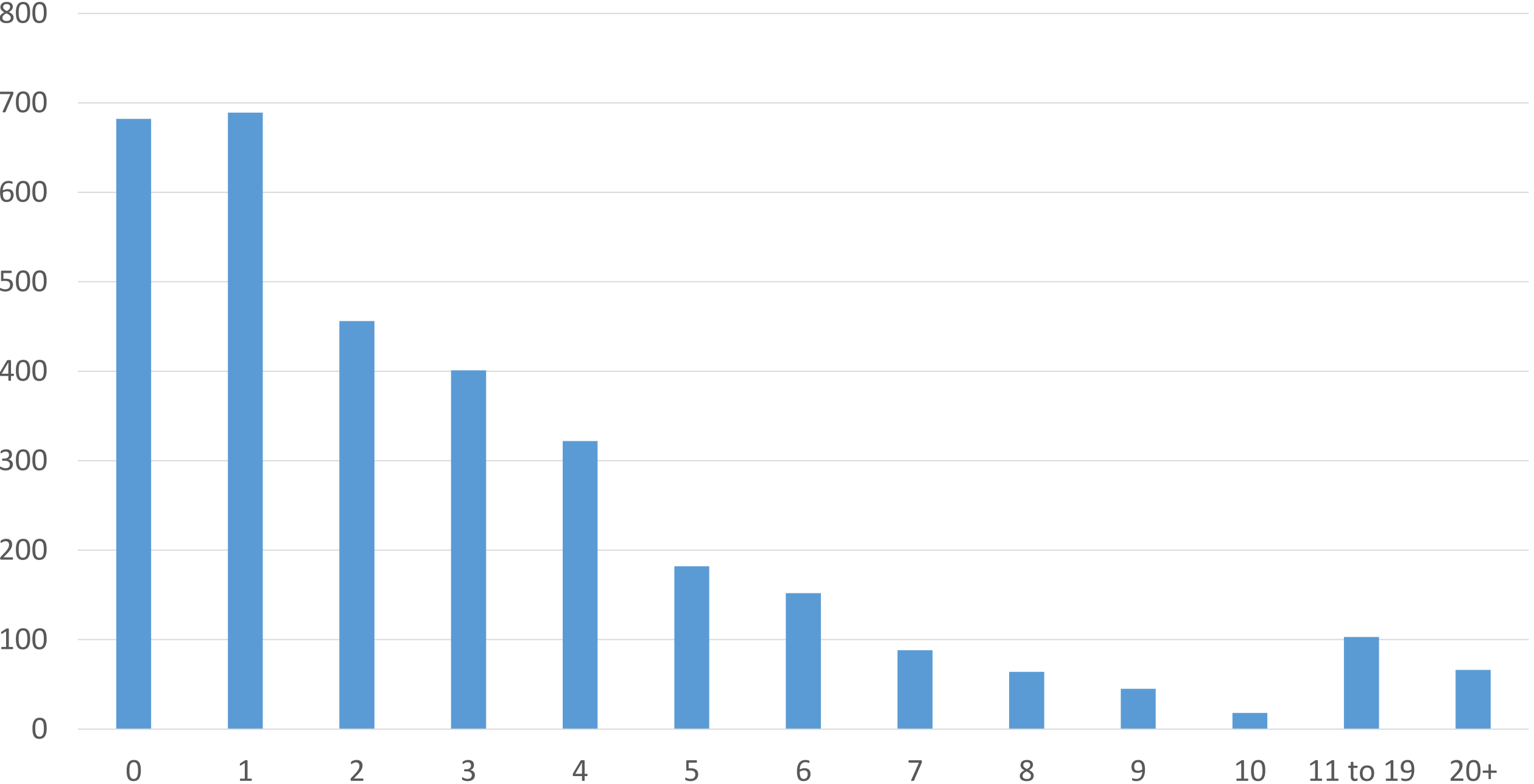
ACRJ Length of Stay by Most Serious Charge (2016)



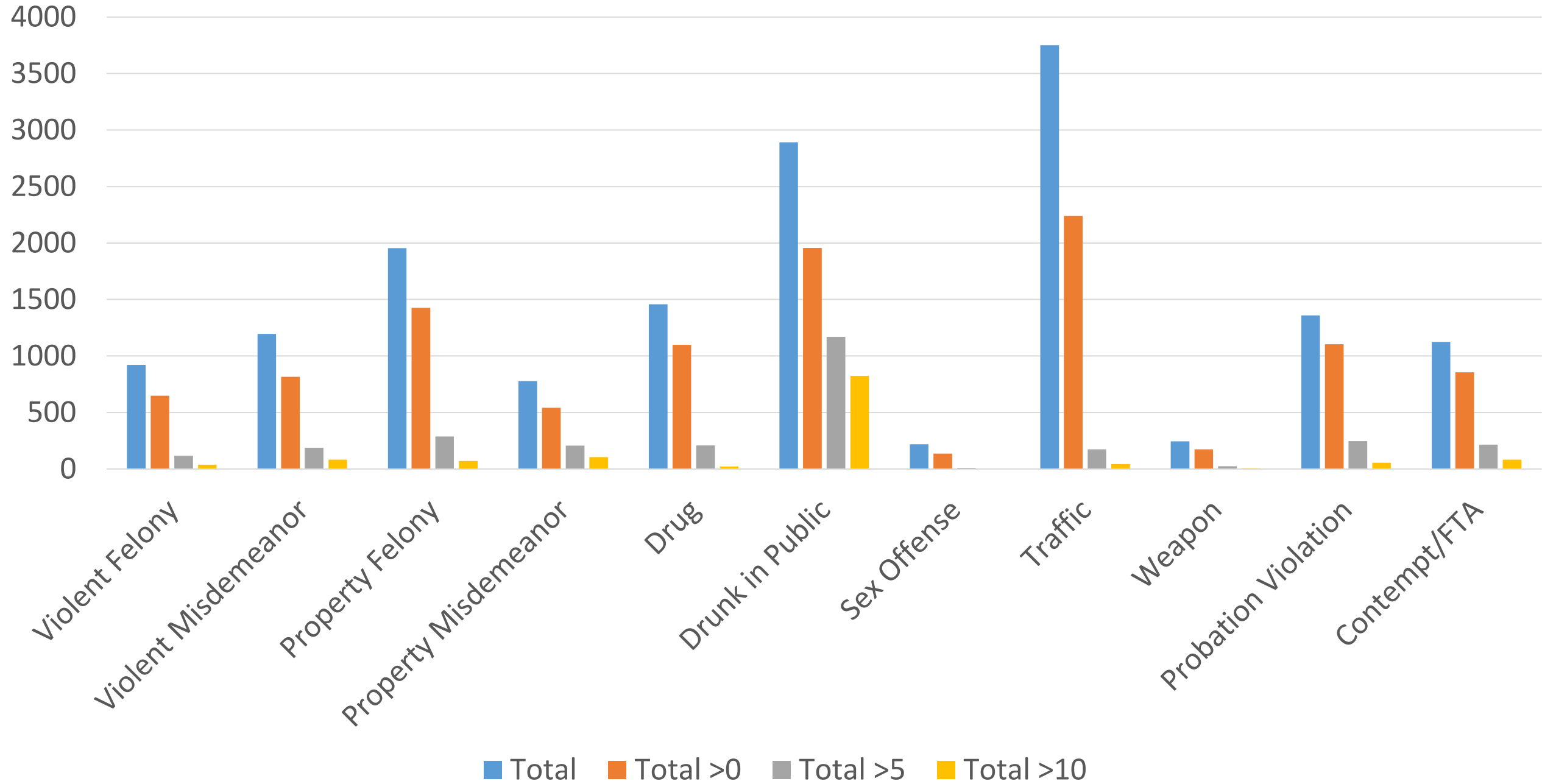
ACRJ Returns-to Custody Booking Frequency Distribution 2012-16



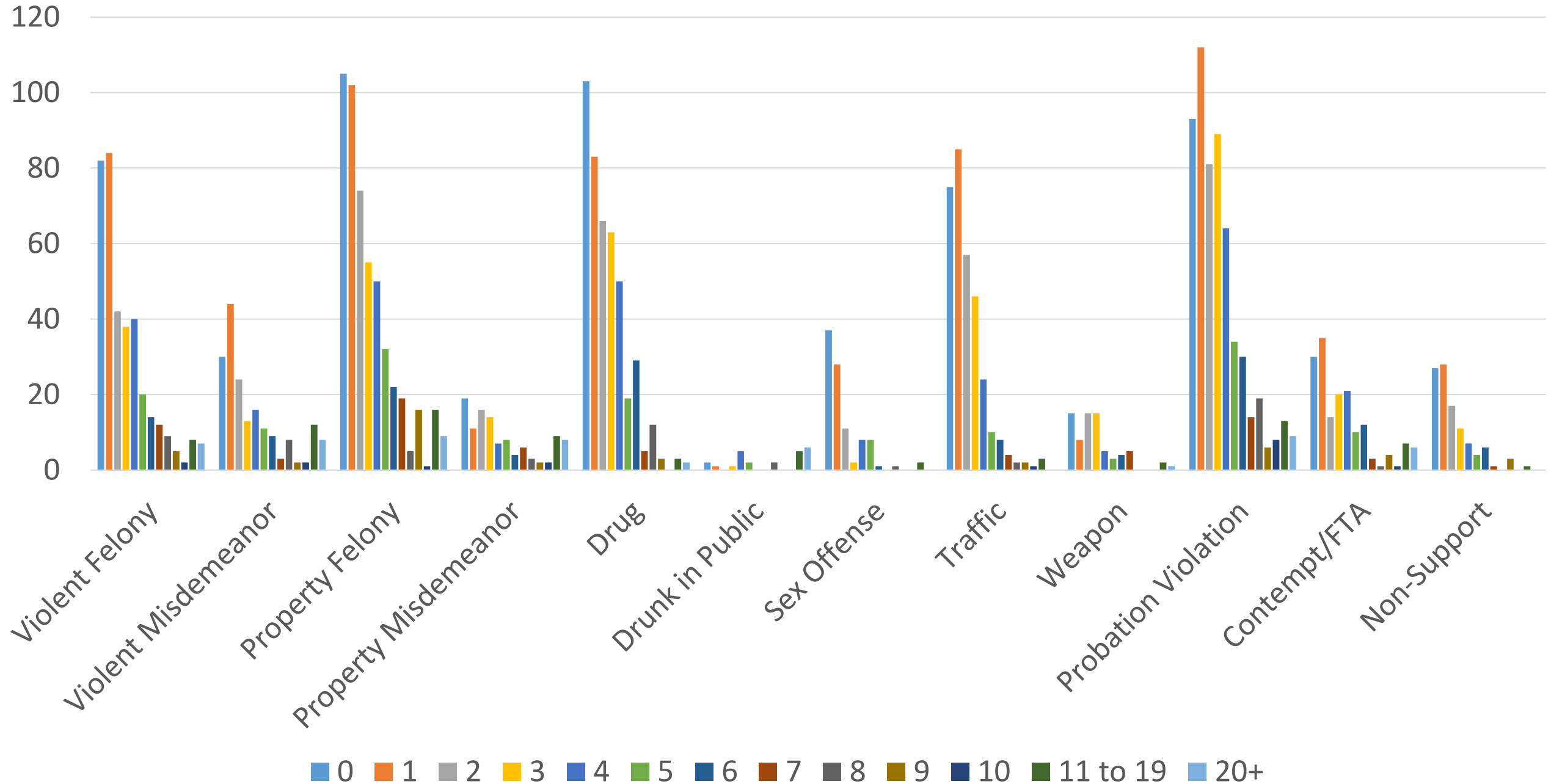
Return-to-Custody Booking Frequency Distribution (LOS 30+ Days per Stay)



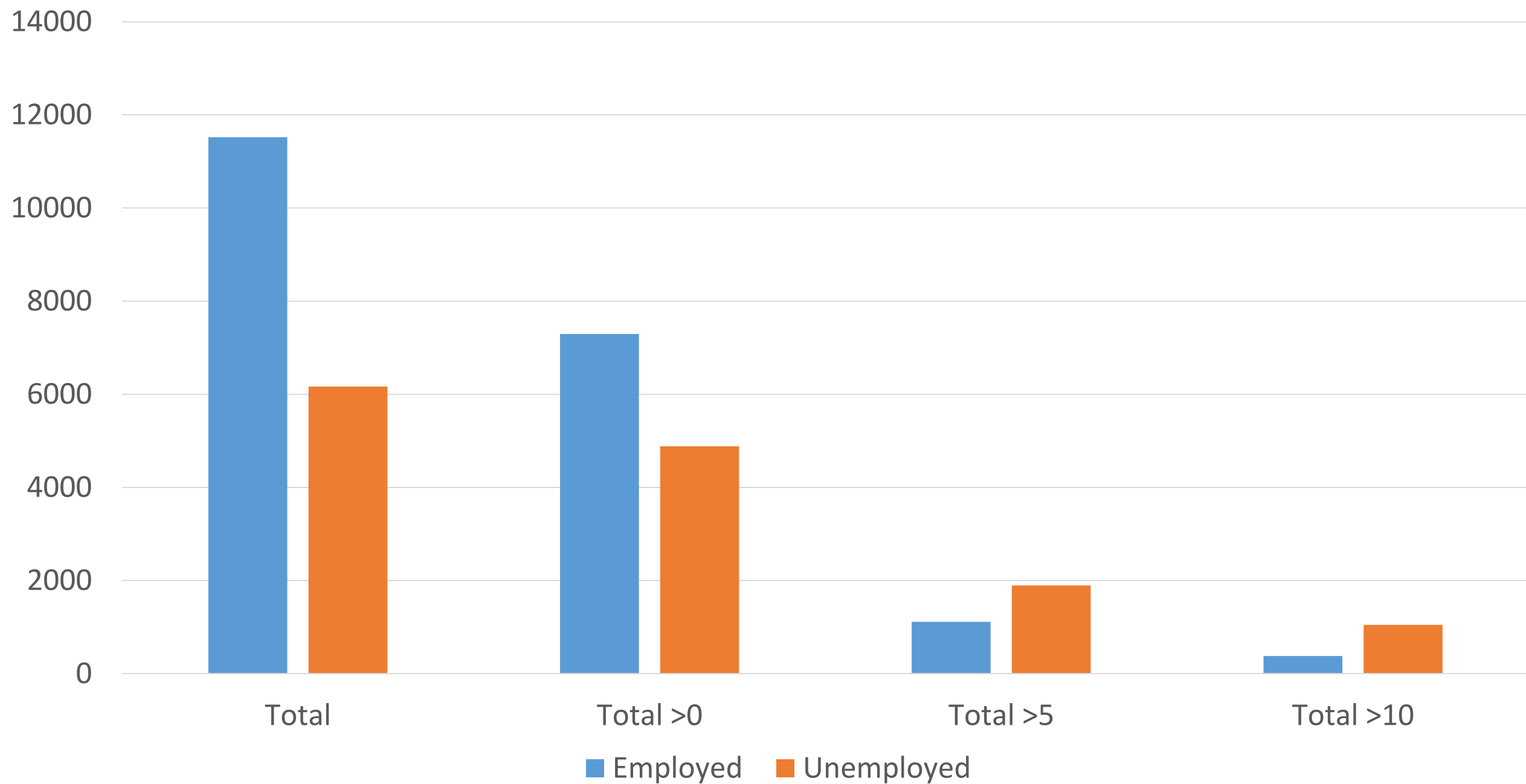
Return-to Custody Frequency by Primary Charge Type 2012-16



Returns-to-Custody 30+ Days by Charge Type (2012-16)



Return-to-Custody Frequency Bins by Employment Status 2012-16



Return-to-Custody Implications:

- While ~2/3rds of inmates did not return to custody during the five year window, those that did accounted for 68.7% of the booking volume at ACRJ.
- The total cost for housing recidivists and probation violators was \$36,819,965 over five years (at \$91/bed day).
- A small number of “frequent utilizers” (71 out of 9044 inmates) drove 5.7% of bed day expenditures and accounted for 17.1% of all booking volume.
- 363,152 bed days were expended on returns-to-custody of 30+ days, totaling \$33,046,832 over five years (@ \$91/bed day)

Who benefits from this information?

- Thomas Jefferson CCJB
- Albemarle-Charlottesville EBDM Policy Team
- Superintendents at ACRJ and CVRJ
- Jail Boards at ACRJ and CVRJ
- Elected officials (City Council and Boards of Supervisors)
- Thomas Jefferson Area Coalition for the Homeless
- Region Ten Community Services Board
- Albemarle-Charlottesville Therapeutic Docket
- Local and state probation departments
- Police/sheriff's departments in each jurisdiction
- Community service providers and other stakeholders
- Citizens

How is the data used?

- To document service gaps and the need for specific programming.
- To inform agency heads of pain points elsewhere in the system (both upstream and downstream).
- To create trend lines over time to determine whether system changes are having the desired result.
- To plan for future utilization of the jails (cost avoidance).
- To craft programming that addresses the most prevalent criminogenic needs.
- To reduce the number of inmates who are seriously mentally ill.
- To enhance fairness and equity in the criminal justice process.

What is the benefit of a Criminal Justice Planner's work?

- All local criminal justice leaders meet on a regular basis to review relevant data and discuss its implications.
- The jails have actionable data upon which to base staffing, programming and facility utilization decisions.
- Data helps generate justification for investment (both public and private).
- The Planner can generate more grant \$ than the position's salary and benefits.
- Poorly performing programs can be either modified or eliminated.
- Creates durable links to university-based research entities, at little to no cost to the localities.
- Brings unbiased data into what has historically been a contentious topic of discussion.

For more info, contact:

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Criminal Justice Planner

Thomas Jefferson Area Community Criminal Justice Planner

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SUCCESSFUL STRATEGIES FOR LOCAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

Kathy Rowings

National Association of Counties

October 15, 2018

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES

- Represent 3,069 counties
- Provide advocacy, research, training, peer networks
- Focus areas:
 - Justice
 - Health
 - Community and Economic Development
 - Technology and Innovation
 - Transportation and Infrastructure

JUSTICE PRIORITIES AT NACo

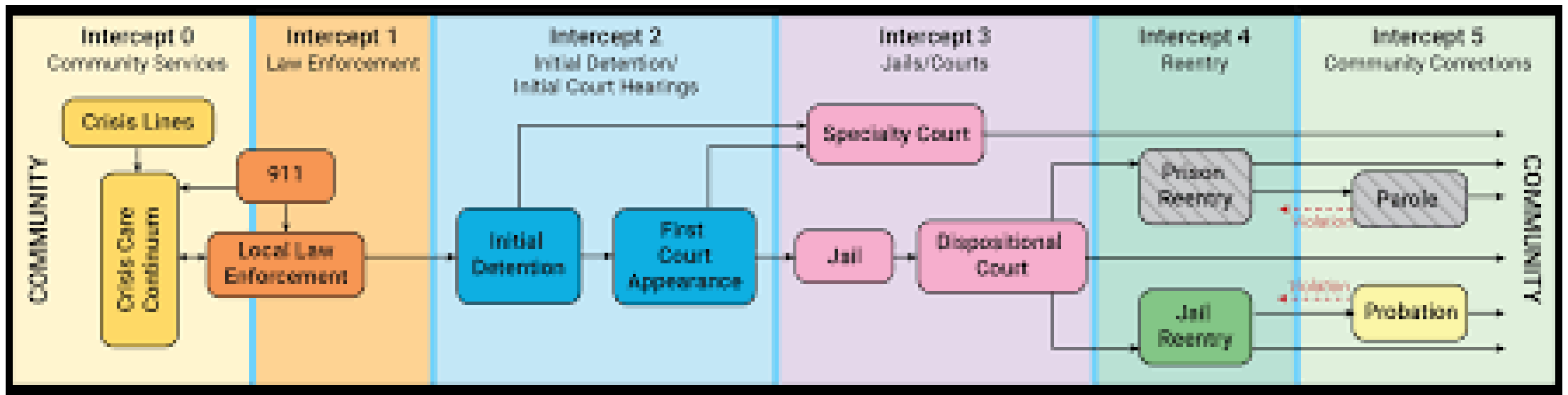
- Effective Use of Jails
- Stepping Up Initiative
- Pretrial Justice Reform
- Data-Driven Justice

www.naco.org/justice



WHAT WILL WORK FOR YOU?

- Ask Questions
- System Mapping



TWO MAJOR POPULATIONS TO CONSIDER

INDIVIDUALS
IN JAIL
PRETRIAL

INDIVIDUALS
WITH
MENTAL ILLNESS

PRETRIAL JUSTICE REFORM

- Two-thirds to three-quarters of county jail populations are pretrial
- Three-quarters in jail pretrial for drug, property or other non-violent offenses
- 90 percent of these people remain in jail only because they have not posted a bond
 - Many cannot pay even low bail amounts of a few hundred dollars

PRETRIAL REFORM STRATEGIES

- Pre-Arrest Diversion
 - CIT
 - LEAD
- Risk and Needs Assessments
 - Supervision Strategies and Services
 - Court Reminders

PRETRIAL REFORM IN PRACTICE



Caldwell County, Texas

PRETRIAL JUSTICE RESOURCES



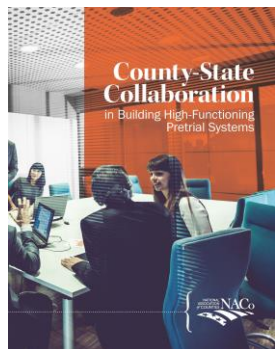
Pretrial Justice In Practice

<http://bit.ly/PretrialInPractice>



County Roles and Opportunities in Advancing Safety and Justice

<http://bit.ly/CountySafetyJustice>



County-State Collaboration in Building High-Functioning Pretrial Systems

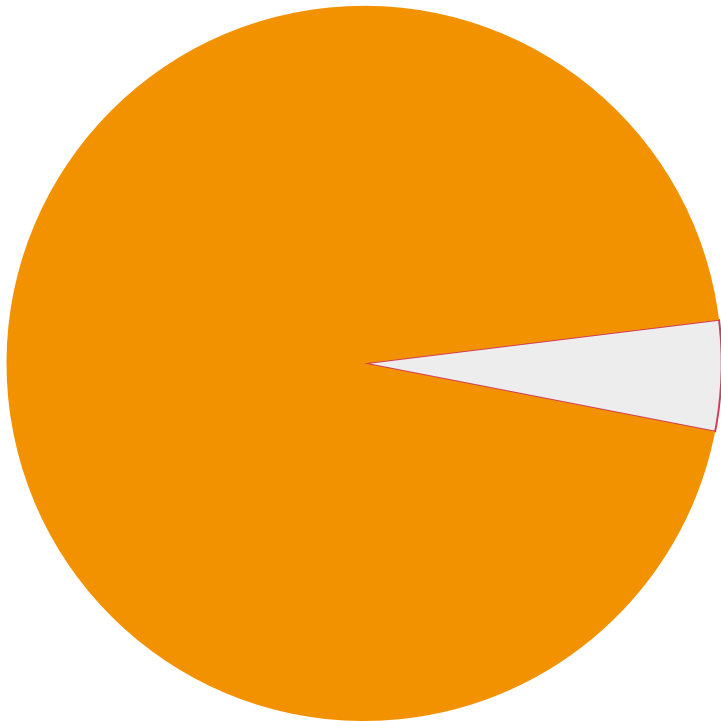
<http://bit.ly/County-StatePretrial>



MENTAL ILLNESSES: OVERREPRESENTED IN OUR JAILS

General Population

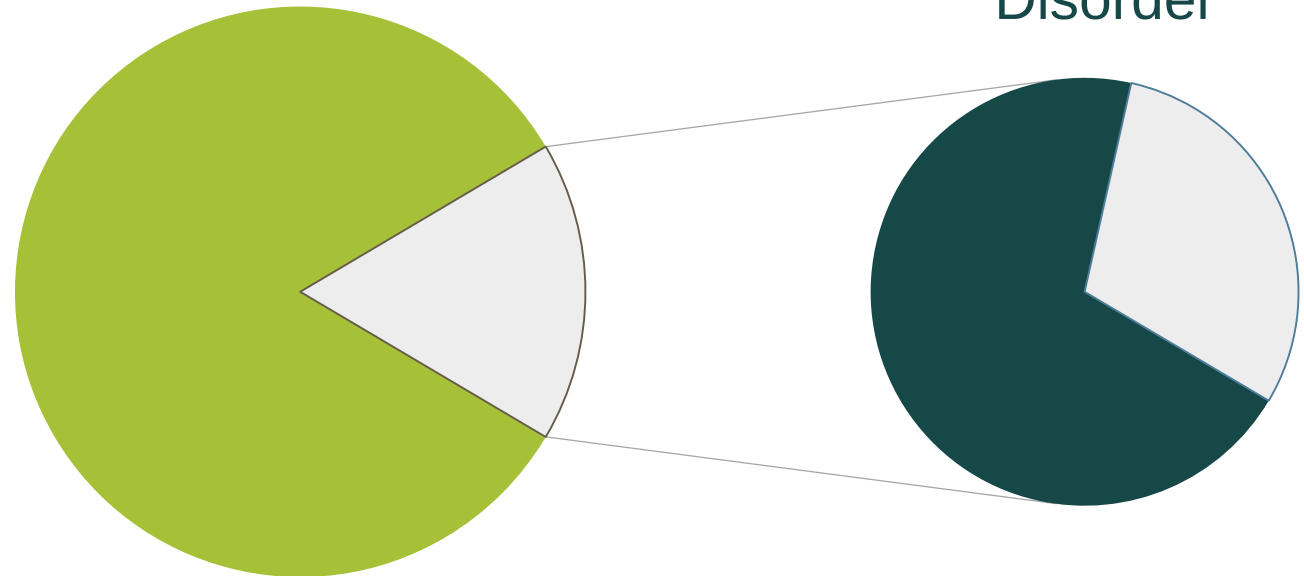
5% Serious Mental Illness



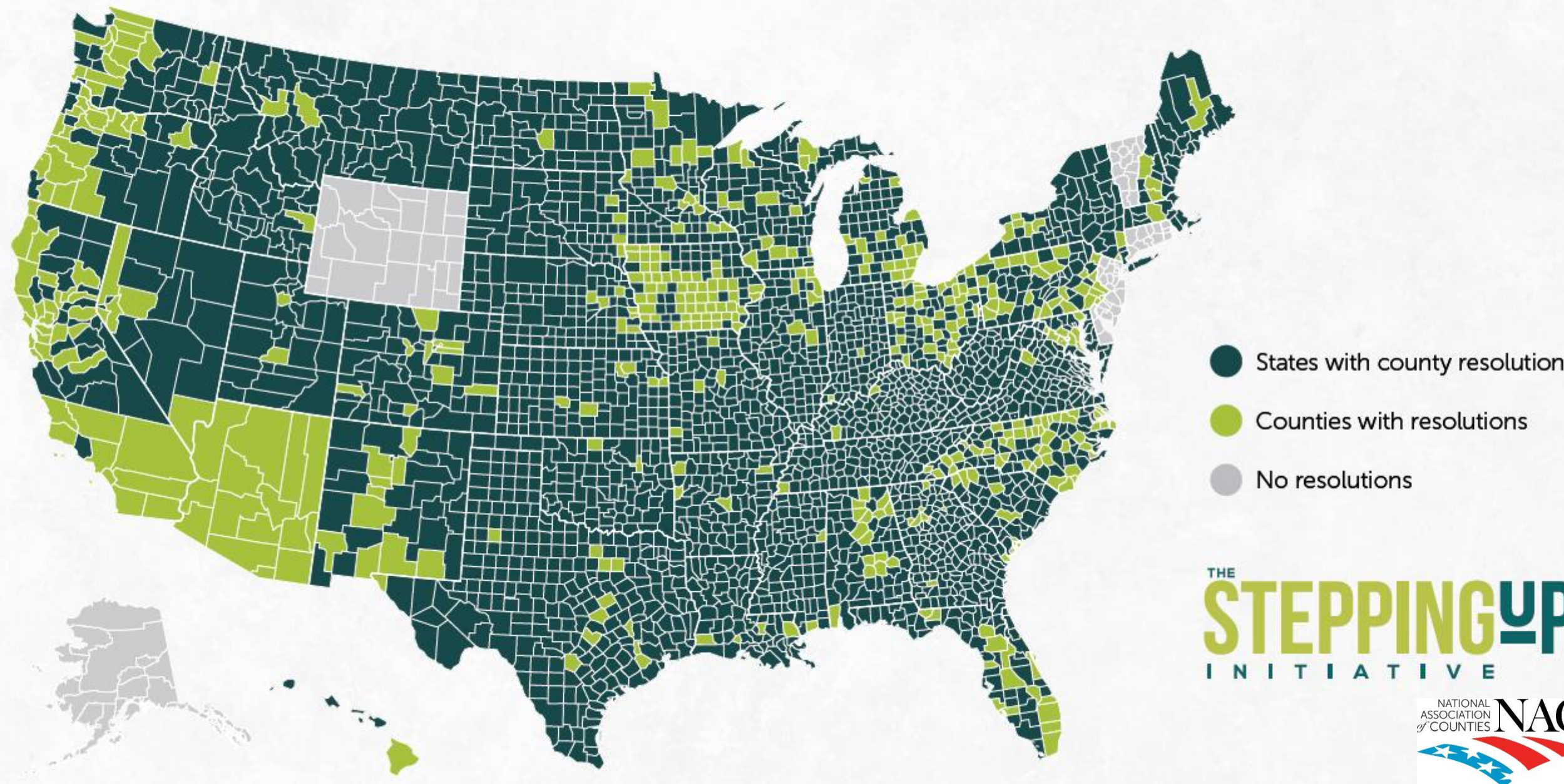
Jail Population

17% Serious Mental Illness

72% Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder



Stepping Up Resolutions received as of July 1, 2018



STEPPING UP FRAMEWORK: FOUR KEY MEASURES



Reducing the number of people with mental illnesses booked into jail



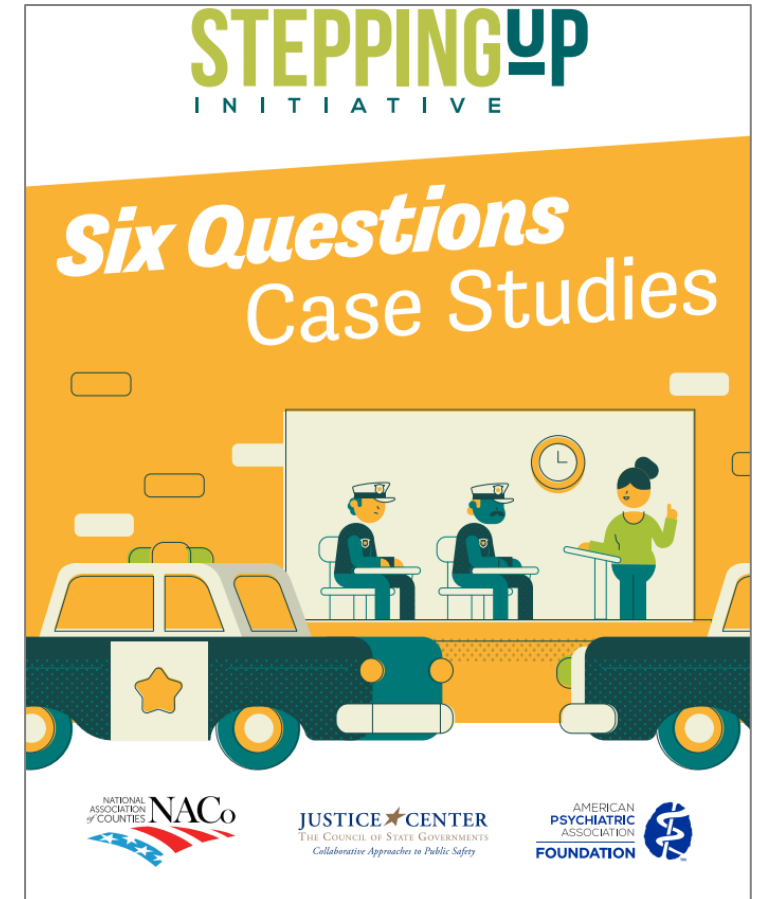
Increasing connections to treatment



Reducing the length of time spent in jail



Reducing recidivism



www.StepUpTogether.org/Toolkit



HOW COUNTIES ARE STEPPING UP

Reduce

The number
of people with
MI booked
into jail

- CIT and MHFA training
- Mobile crisis or co-responder model
- Crisis diversion centers
- Crisis care continuum

Shorten

The average
length of stay
in jail

- Screening and assessment
- Pretrial mental health diversion
- Pretrial risk screening, release, and supervision
- Bail policy reform
- Correctional officer training

Increase

The
percentage
connected to
care

- Community-based treatment & housing
- Access to services
- Health care enrollment
- Telepsychiatry
- Peer support specialists

Lower

Rates of
recidivism

- Risk-Need-Responsivity
- Evidence-based practices
- Specialized Probation
- Community resources and supports



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES



Supported by the John D. and Catherine T.
MacArthur Foundation

www.safetyandjusticechallenge.org



www.naco.org/datadrivenjustice

CONTACT INFO

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