

2017

# MIDYEAR REPORT







## Message from the Chairman

Mitch Lucas, CJCC Chairman

Assistant Sheriff

Charleston County Sheriff's Office

It is an honor to Chair the CJCC and issue our midyear report for 2017. The report covers January through June of 2017, and highlights the continued efforts of the CJCC to implement the six strategies in the transformation plan. Through hard work and collaboration, the CJCC strives to help improve public safety and community well-being in the Charleston community. Having a CJCC in our community provides a data-guided forum for coming together and chipping away at long time, pervasive challenges.

It is with great excitement to note much of the infrastructure necessary to implement the six strategies is now in place. We are starting to make change a reality with new technologies and a whole lot of trial and error to put new practices in place on the ground. In the last six months, each strategy has advanced and the second half of the year will see the launch of more and more strategies.

The central database (strategy six) is already up and running and continues to improve its capabilities. When we put our data together to guide us in improving our system, the possibilities are endless. The second strategy, triage service, is also up and running. Officers now have a real-time means to get back on the street as quickly as possible while providing a path to treatment, and alternative to jail and emergency rooms, for individuals living with mental illness, addiction and/or homelessness. Officers have also been using a 'cite and release' mechanism to help avoid jail use, when appropriate, on low-level charges such as open container. Month over month we are seeing each strategy progress further ahead as we also continue to expand community engagement efforts.

Looking forward, more changes will happen in the court system, including the court reminder system to remind people of their court dates, pretrial risk assessment to help bond-setting judges weigh risk of flight and danger pending trial, and implementation of a recently approved administrative order to improve timeliness of bringing cases to justice.

Please stay engaged, follow us on social media, and continue to hold us accountable. Together, we can make our local criminal justice system the best in the state and beyond.

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## ABOUT US

The mission of the Charleston County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) is to assist in making sustainable, data-driven improvements to the local criminal justice system and thereby improve public safety and community well-being. Membership includes:

- Charleston County Council,
- Charleston Sheriff's Office,
- Charleston Police Department,
- North Charleston Police Department,
- Mount Pleasant Police Department,
- Ninth Circuit Defender,
- Ninth Circuit Solicitor,
- Charleston County Clerk of Court,
- Judiciary, including Circuit, Magistrate and Municipal Court Leadership,
- Charleston Center,
- Charleston Dorchester Mental Health Center,
- Probation, Parole and Pardon Services,
- Victim Advocacy,
- Veterans Justice Outreach (Veterans Affairs),
- American Civil Liberties Union, and
- Ten diverse community representatives.



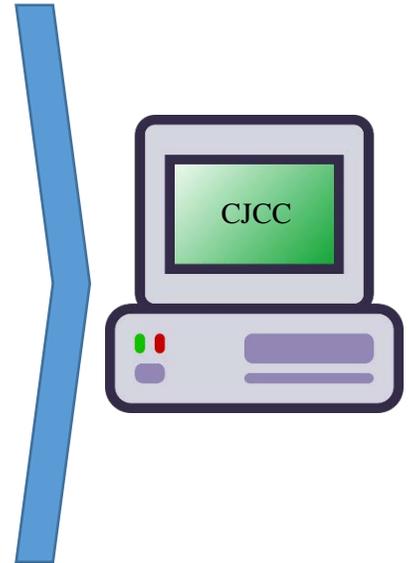
March 2017 CJCC Meeting

## MIDYEAR PROGRESS: JANUARY TO JUNE 2017

This report contains a review of progress made during the first half of 2017. The review of progress includes a narrative for each of the strategies in the transformation plan as well as related data. All data provided directly from the CJCC's central database installed in strategy six as well as the newly formed pretrial database unless noted otherwise.

### Contributing Data Sources:

- Law Enforcement: Charleston County Sheriff's Office, Charleston Police Department, North Charleston Police Department, and Mount Pleasant Police Department
- Summary Courts: Charleston County Magistrates (CMS-Mag), Charleston Municipal Court, North Charleston Municipal Court, and Mt. Pleasant Municipal Court
- General Sessions: Charleston County Clerk of Court (CMS-GS), Ninth Circuit Solicitor, Charleston County (PbK), Ninth Circuit Defender, Charleston County (DD)
- Jail: Charleston County Sheriff's Office, Sheriff Al Cannon Detention Center (SACDC)
- Pretrial: Pretrial Services Database (PSD)



As expected, with the transition to data-guided system reform and working with data from numerous disparate data systems, data challenges are common. Variances among the different data sources are expected. Through the ongoing use of the centralized database and implementation of the three enhancement plans required by the sixth strategy, analysis of the local criminal justice system continues to become increasingly efficient and sophisticated.

## JAIL USE IN CHARLESTON COUNTY

During the first half of 2017, 8,883 people were booked into the jail 10,039 times with 16,337 charges. On average, there were 1,673 bookings per month. The tables below provide a summary of jail use activity during the first half of 2017, including and excluding the FED/ICE/HOLD population (Source: Sheriff Al Cannon Detention Center). It is important to note, the FED/ICE/HOLD population is noted separately given the variety of decision-makers outside of the local criminal justice system that drive jail use for these populations.

Source: SACDC	2017-1st Half Including FED/ICE/HOLD	2017-1st Half Excluding FED/ICE/HOLD
<b>Bookings</b>	10,039	8,217
<b>People</b>	8,883	7,133
<b>Charges</b>	16,337	14,246

During the same time, 9,961 people were released from the jail 10,167 times with 16,484 charges. The table below provides a summary of jail release activity during the first half of 2017, including and excluding FED/ICE/HOLD. On average, there were 1,695 releases per month.

Source: SACDC	2017-1st Half Including FED/ICE/HOLD	2017-1st Half Excluding FED/ICE/HOLD
<b>Releases</b>	10,167	8,204
<b>People</b>	9,961	8,013
<b>Charges</b>	16,484	14,266

The big four, Charleston County Sheriff’s Office and the Charleston, North Charleston, and Mount Pleasant police departments, comprised 79% of all charges booked. The decision to use jail (i.e., custodial) or a non-custodial (i.e., cite and release) option for individuals charged with crimes by the big four during the first half of the year are found in the table below.

Sources: Charleston County Sheriff’s Office and the Charleston, North Charleston and Mount Pleasant police departments

Jail Use Decisions by Big Four	%
Non-Custodial	19%
Custodial	81%

The table below includes the top 10 charges booked<sup>1</sup> into the jail during the first half of the year (Source: Sheriff Al Cannon Detention Center).

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<sup>1</sup> Most frequently occurring charges based upon the individual charges which occur most often within the jail data.

Top Ten Charges Booked (Jan. – June)	#
FEDERAL ILLEGAL ENTRY	1,326
SIMPLE POSSESSION MARIJUANA	783
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI)	709
PUBLIC INTOX	614
DRIVING UNDER SUSPENSION	524
UNLAWFUL CARRY FIREARM (FEL)	392
SHOPLIFTING (MISDEMEANOR)	376
MAN, DIST ICE, CRACK, CRANK 1ST	351
FAILURE TO PAY CHILD SUPPORT	336
OPEN CONTAINER	322

The table below provides the court type for charges booked during the first half of the year. Percentages include rounding to the nearest whole number. (Source: Sheriff Al Cannon Detention Center)

Court Type	#	%
<b>Summary</b>	7,932	49%
<b>General Sessions</b>	6,077	37%
<b>Family</b>	372	2%
<b>Federal</b>	912	6%
<b>Unknown</b>	789	5%
<b>Probation/Parole</b>	162	1%
<b>Probate/Specialty</b>	51	<1%
<b>Other</b>	42	<1%
<b>Total</b>	16,337	

During the first half of the year, average lengths of stay for those released are described in the table below. For the purposes of this analysis, individuals are either sentenced or pretrial upon release. Those classified as sentenced at release had a sentence date for all charges booked into the jail. Individuals classified as pretrial at release had at least one charge still pending at the time of release.

Average Length of Stay (Source: SACDC)			
Overall	Pretrial	Sentenced	ICE/FED/HOLD
23 days	21 days	31 days	24 days

Length of stay also varies by the type of charges. When released on a General Sessions driven stay (i.e., one or more of the offenses booked were General Sessions level), the average length of stay during the first half of the year was 44 days. When released on a Summary driven stay (i.e., none of the offenses booked were a General Sessions offense), the average length of stay was 4 days.

## STRATEGY ONE: OFFICER RISK TOOL

### Strategy One:

Implement a risk assessment for law enforcement officers that enables greater uniformity in arrest decisions for low-level charges.

### What Is It All About?

The first strategy will reduce jail bookings for low-level charges such as simple possession marijuana, open container, trespassing, public intoxication and misdemeanor shoplifting by equipping officers with a risk assessment tool to help guide jail use decisions. Use of the tool keeps officers on the street and can help increase consistency in treatment among similarly situated individuals. For example:

- Low risk individuals charged with one of these offenses would be more likely to receive a ticket and not go to jail while high-risk individuals would go to jail.
- When appropriate, prompts access to real time alternatives to jail (and emergency rooms) that provide individuals living with homelessness, mental illness and/or addiction a path to treatment rather than jail.
- Since many of the target charges were found to have high rates of disproportionately, data provided from the tool will also help to further efforts to reduce racial and ethnic disproportionality and/or disparity.

The table below illustrates bookings for the target charges<sup>2</sup> in the first half of 2017 along with percentages for single charge bookings (i.e., no other charges present in the booking).

Target Bookings	2017 Midyear	% Single Charge Booking
<b>SIMPLE POSS OF MARIJUANA</b>	863	29%
<b>TRESPASSING</b>	412	55%
<b>OPEN CONTAINER</b>	336	17%
<b>PUBLIC INTOX</b>	609	70%
<b>SHOPLIFTING (MISDEMEANOR)</b>	457	61%
<b>Total</b>	2,677	

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<sup>2</sup> Target bookings are based on booking data and include all charges classified by law enforcement as a target charge (i.e., each target may include more than one charge number in the jail data).

In the first half of the year, the strategy team worked on the infrastructure necessary to implement the risk tool developed and normed for the cities of Charleston and North Charleston in calendar year 2016. Accomplishments at midyear include:

- Completion of the guides and training material for officer use of the tool in both jurisdictions.
- Development and installation of an officer tool database with web form that any agency using the tool can access remotely.
- The team also sought out an AmeriCorps Vista position to assist with racial and ethnic disproportionality and/or disparity reduction efforts (REDD).

As of 07/20/2017, the tool is in use in select areas of Charleston and N. Charleston. The tool launched on 07/19/2017 in Charleston Police Department and 07/20/2017 in North Charleston Police Department. In these areas, the team anticipates a decline in bookings for the target charges. The team also continues to search for a good candidate to fulfill the anticipated duties of the AmeriCorps Vista position following a last minute decline of the offer from a well-qualified candidate selected from a national search.

Ongoing efforts in the second half of the year will include assessment of tool use and ongoing improvements to ensure similar treatment among similarly situated individuals. The team will also utilize the lessons learned from the early launch of the tool to prepare for potential expansion in other areas and/or charges. Ongoing monitoring of the officer risk tool will include qualitative and quantitative assessments of usage, impact on bookings and/or jail alternatives among the target charges, and to further study and reduce REDD.

## STRATEGY TWO: TRIAGE SERVICE WITHIN THE TRI-COUNTY CRISIS STABILIZATION CENTER (TCSC)

### Strategy Two:

Identify and create appropriate real-time alternatives to jail for individuals living with addiction, mental illness, and/or homelessness through a triage service located within the Tri-county Crisis Stabilization Center.

### What Is It All About?

The second strategy provides officers a 24 x 7 alternative to jail option through a triage service within the Tri-County Crisis Stabilization Center (TCSC).

- Officers can access a clinician by phone in real time to identify appropriate alternatives and assistance for individuals living with mental illness, addiction and/or homelessness whether or not the person they are trying to help is in jeopardy of a criminal charge.
- The TCSC houses 10 beds operated by the Charleston Dorchester Mental Health Center (CDMHC), located in the Charleston Center (with an onsite detox unit).
- The TCSC is a community-wide effort collaboratively funded by South Carolina Department of Mental Health, CDMHC, Medical University of South Carolina, Roper Saint Francis, Charleston Center, Charleston County Sheriff's Office, Berkeley Mental Health Center, and CJCC.

The Tri-County Crisis Stabilization Center (TCSC) with its triage service for law enforcement opened on June 5, 2017. The table below provides a summary of TCSC activity in its first month of operation. Data provided by CDMHC.

June TCSC Statistics
<b>63 referrals</b>
<b>42 admissions</b>
<b>37 discharges</b>
<b>3 police drop offs, 3 jail diversions</b>
<b>41 Hospital Diversions</b>
<b>18 Emergency Room Diversions</b>



Dr. Chanda Brown, Deborah Blalock and staff during the opening of the TCSC and triage service.

During the first half of the year, the team supported the Charleston Dorchester Mental Health Center (CDMHC) to finalize funding, hire and onboard the triage case manager, build the repository of jail diversion options, and prepare to re-open the TCSC upon passing all required regulations. Working through various regulations necessitated a number of policy hurdles, as no other crisis stabilization centers are open in the state. CDMHC is now helping to shape the way in which the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control will regulate crisis stabilizations centers as they open around the state.

Moving forward, an increase is expected in the use of the TCSC and its triage service for law enforcement. Further, additional jail diversion options for intoxicated individuals have been identified which will supplement the limited number of TCSC beds. The Charleston Center will open a sobering center adjacent to the TCSC for law enforcement to bring publically intoxicated individuals instead of bringing those individuals to jail or the emergency room. In the sobering center, individuals can sober up and receive a direct path to treatment. This also allows law enforcement to quickly return to the street rather than wait for hours in an emergency room for the individual to sober, and then bring that individual to the jail.

The tables below provide a summary of jail activity during the first half of the year for individuals booked repeatedly in the last two years along with demographical information.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Analysis of the familiar face population looks at a specified date range (i.e., January to June 2017) to identify individuals booked into the jail within that period and then looks back two years history from the newest booking date in order to get a booking count. Then, it classifies based on the number of bookings in the two-year window. This

Source: SACDC	2017-1st Half 3-4 Prior Bookings in last 24 months (Percent of overall jail admissions)	2017-1st Half 5+ Prior Bookings in last 24 months (Percent of overall jail admissions)
<b>Bookings</b>	1,468 (14.6%)	798 (7.9%)
<b>People</b>	1,022 (11.5%)	375 (4.2%)
<b>Charges</b>	2,983 (18.3%)	1,624 (9.9%)
<b>Total Bed Days Floating 24 mos</b>	69,175	43,046
<b>Ave. LOS Floating 24 mos</b>	67	114

Source: SACDC	2017-1st Half 3-4 Prior Bookings in last 24 months	2017-1st Half 5+ Prior Bookings in last 24 months
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18 - 20 Yrs</b>	8%	12%
<b>21 - 25 Yrs</b>	21%	18%
<b>26 - 30 Yrs</b>	22%	25%
<b>31 - 35 Yrs</b>	16%	14%
<b>36 - 40 Yrs</b>	10%	6%
<b>41 - 45 Yrs</b>	5%	6%
<b>46 - 50 Yrs</b>	7%	4%
<b>51 - 55 Yrs</b>	6%	8%
<b>56 - 60 Yrs</b>	3%	5%
<b>More than 60 Yrs</b>	1%	3%
<b>Gender</b>		
<b>Female</b>	14%	11%
<b>Male</b>	86%	89%
<b>Race</b>		
<b>Black/African American</b>	66%	66%
<b>White</b>	33%	32%
<b>Other</b>	< 1%	2%

Looking ahead, more research and action targeting familiar faces will include possible post-booking and/or release opportunities to target the risk of reoffending and criminogenic needs of familiar faces that are not

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method has been refined in this report to assess the amount of people, charges and bookings, length of stay, and bed days consumed in this two-year “Floating Look Back” period.

appropriate for pre-booking diversion. For example, identification of interventions that target CJCC efforts to the level of risk posed by these individuals continually charged with crime and the factors that drive their repeated criminal activity.<sup>4</sup>

### STRATEGY THREE: AUTOMATED COURT REMINDERS

#### Strategy Three:

Launch an automated court-date reminder system to increase court appearances and lower the number of criminal bench warrants.

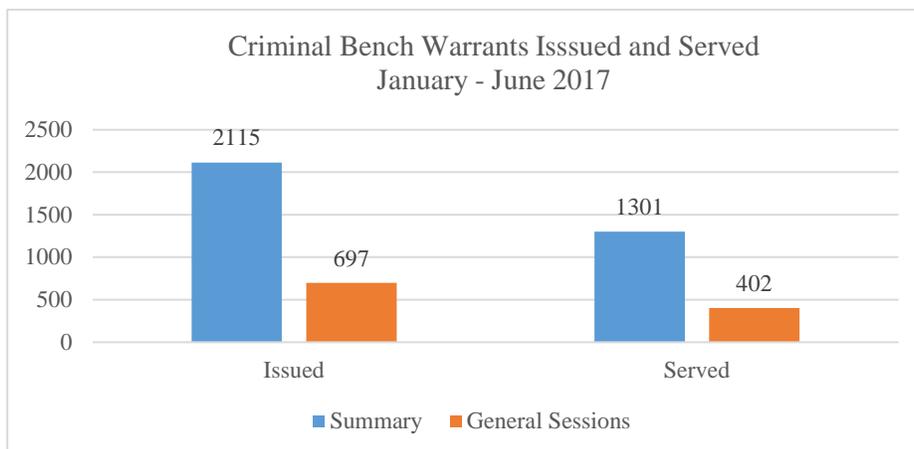
#### What Is It All About?

The third strategy will provide texts and/or email reminders of upcoming court appearances to reduce failures to appear, similar to those used in everyday life (e.g., doctor or hair appointments). When victims, witnesses, judges, prosecutors, defense, and law enforcement show for court and defendants do not, it creates a burden on all involved. For example:

- Everyone involved may have to come back to court again until the case is resolved.
- Judges issue criminal bench warrants and, in some instances, try the case without the defendant present.
- Likely return to jail for the defendant.
- More time and effort of all involved to serve the warrant, take the defendant to jail, and bring his/her case to justice.

Time and effort that could be better spent bringing more cases to justice.

As of midyear 2017, there have been 1,045 bookings for criminal bench warrants in the SACDC. (Source: SACDC). Activity for issuance and service of criminal bench warrants during the first half of 2017 also provided in the chart below. (Sources: General Sessions, Clerk of Court (CMS); Summary includes Charleston County Magistrate (CMS) and municipal courts of Charleston, North Charleston, and Mount Pleasant).



<sup>4</sup> The well-established principles of risk, need, and responsivity (RNR) are considered a best practice for recidivism reduction and have been shown to effectively reduce recidivism by as much as 35% (Bonta & Andrews, 2007). Research has shown that non-adherence to the RNR principles in service delivery is not only ineffective, but can also be detrimental to treatment outcomes (Lowenkamp & Latessa, 2005).

In 2016, the request for proposal of the automated court reminder system was developed. During the first half of 2017, a request for proposals made its way through the procurement process. The team also worked on the infrastructure necessary to use the reminder system once in place, including:

- Gathering phone numbers and email addresses for defendants;
- Design of the data infrastructure necessary to send and receive pertinent data to include in the reminder messages such as court date, time, location, etc.;
- Design of a self-enrollment feature for those that would like to be reminded and are unable to be screened by pretrial analysts; and
- Establishing development timelines for the vendor.

Upcoming work will include:

- Finalization of the contract for services with an approved vendor;
- Completion of the data infrastructure;
- Launch of the automated reminder service; and
- Implementation of a robust communications effort to encourage use of the system and gradually expand the number of defendants receiving automated reminders.

Launches of the automated reminders in General Sessions, Charleston County and City of Charleston Municipal Court are expected during the second half of 2017. While automated reminders will not be a replacement for official court notices, once in place, it is expected defendants receiving automated reminders will make court more often and receive criminal bench warrants less often.

## STRATEGY FOUR: PRETRIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

### Strategy Four:

Implement a pretrial risk assessment for bond setting to be more risk-based and less dependent upon the financial circumstances of defendants. Assign public defenders to provide representation at bond hearings for those that qualify.

### What Is It All About?

By law, within 24 hours of arrest (30 days for certain serious cases and repeat violent offenses) a judge must set bond on defendants brought to jail. The law also spells out factors judges consider at bond hearings among a series of legal foundations such as the right to an attorney, presumption of innocence until proven guilty, and the need to substantiate compelling reasons for detention pending trial.

Historically, judges have had limited information to assist in their decision-making, including a review of criminal history, nature of the offense, and statements made by prosecution and/or defense. The fourth strategy will provide bond-setting judges additional information to assist with this critical, time-sensitive decision, including:

- An objective assessment of the risk posed by each defendant for missing court appearances and new crime pending trial, similar to those used by insurers and healthcare providers.
- An indication of the financial circumstances of defendants as public defenders are in place to provide representation at bond hearings for defendants that cannot afford a private attorney.

The tables below provide a breakdown of bond types set by the level of court for the presenting charge, General Sessions or Summary<sup>5</sup> as recorded in the various court data systems between January and June of 2017.

Source: General Sessions, Court Management System (CMS)

Bond Type: General Sessions	2017 First Half	2017 % First Half
<b>Personal Recognizance</b>	1,174	24%
<b>Financial</b>	3,507	73%
<b>Data unavailable</b>	130	3%
<b>Total</b>	4,811	100%

Sources: Charleston County Magistrate and the Municipal Courts of Charleston, N. Charleston, and Mount Pleasant

Bond Type: Summary	2017 First Half	2017 % First Half
<b>Personal Recognizance</b>	4,527	63%
<b>Financial</b>	2,609	36%
<b>Data unavailable</b>	22	0%
<b>Total</b>	7,158	100%

The following table provides the median bond amounts for financial bonds as recorded by the SACDC by court level, Summary or General Sessions.

Court Level	Median Bond 2016	Median Bond 1 <sup>st</sup> Half 2017
<b>Summary</b>	\$620	\$615
<b>General Sessions</b>	\$10,000	\$10,000

During the first half of the year, grant funded pretrial analysts and public defenders were hired, and the strategy team put in place various procedures and technology for the program to function. By the end of April of 2017, pretrial analysts received certification to review criminal records and public defenders began regularly staffing bond court. Since, pretrial analysts and public defenders staffed morning and afternoon bond hearings, seven days a week, gradually refining the process and increasing the amount of defendants reached by the effort. The table below demonstrates the growing capacity of these services.

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<sup>5</sup> Summary includes Charleston County Magistrate and the Municipal Courts of Charleston, N. Charleston and Mount Pleasant. Analysis of bonds is provided at the charge level.

Month	Defendants Screened	Defendants Represented at Bond Court by Public Defender
<b>April</b>	187	116
<b>May</b>	223	75
<b>June</b>	344	171

Through trial and error, the team and newly hired staff have been tackling several areas for improvement identified along the way. For example, the team worked with the CCSO and County IT to automate an import of booking data directly into the pretrial database and upgrade the basic pretrial database into a more useful application. This effort resulted in increased capacity, starting on June 1, 2017, for pretrial analysts to be able to reach more defendants prior to bond hearing and reduce duplication of effort, as well as limit related data entry errors.

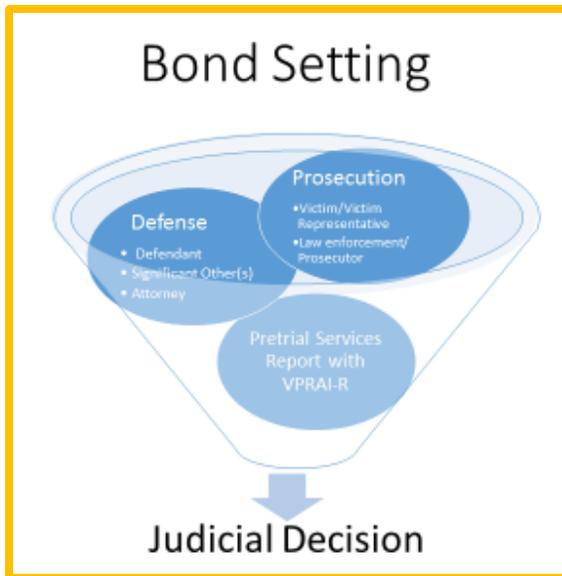
The team also held a pretrial symposium for judges, prosecutors, defense, law enforcement and other interested stakeholders, including a training on pretrial risk assessments provided by the Justice Management Institute, on June 7, 2017. Thereafter, the team was able to take the input of various stakeholders further into account and chose the revised version of the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument – Revised (VPRAI-R). The VPRAI-R is in line with the requirements of South Carolina statute, as was its predecessor. The revised version includes updated variables that have proven superior to those of the variables included in its predecessor, including analysis which found the VPRAI-R to also be gender and race neutral.<sup>6</sup>



Pretrial symposium – June 7, 2017

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<sup>6</sup> Race and Gender Neutral Pretrial Risk Assessment, Release Recommendations, and Supervision: VPRAI and Praxis Revised; Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument <https://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/sites/dcjs.virginia.gov/files/publications/corrections/race-and-gender-neutral-pretrial-risk-assessment-release-recommendations-and-supervision.pdf>



The pretrial services report (PSR) will include pertinent information about the defendant as defined in state statute as well as an actuarial assessment of risk of flight and new criminal activity during the pretrial period.

In the second half of the year, the team will continue validating all aspects of the workflow and pretrial analysts will complete comprehensive training on the VPRAI-R. Thereafter, the Pretrial Services Report (PSR) will initially be available in summary offense bond setting within Centralized Bond Court. The judge will then be able to consider all information presented to her/him when setting bond such as statements by the victim, law enforcement, defense and the information provided on the PSR. Pretrial analysts will also continue efforts to increase the number of defendants reached prior to bond court so judges will be able to have a PSR on an increasing number of defendants when setting bond.

## STRATEGY FIVE: REDUCED TIME TO DISPOSITION

### Strategy Five:

Redesign expectations for the timeliness of case processing in General Sessions (felony and high-level misdemeanor) cases with the leadership of Chief Judge for Administrative Purposes, expedited movement of core case processing milestones, and technology.

### What Is It All About?

The fifth strategy will reduce the time to disposition of cases in General Sessions within Charleston County by changing the expectations for case management with a longer-term appointment of a Chief Judge for Administrative Purposes (CJAP). Historically, Chief Judges in circuit courts were in place for six months and the Solicitor's office managed the criminal docket. In this strategy, the Honorable Chief Justice Beatty of Supreme Court of South Carolina appointed the Honorable Markley Dennis, Jr. as CJAP. In turn, Judge Dennis issued an updated administrative order approved by Chief Justice Beatty on May 25, 2017. The order:

- Moves management of the criminal court docket to the Clerk of Court under direction of the CJAP, and
- Assigns timeliness expectations for case movement and information sharing.

The data below provides a review of core case processing activity during the first half of the year.

Sources: Solicitor (i.e., PbK), Clerk of Court (i.e., CMS), and SACDC<sup>7,8</sup>.

2017 Midyear	PbK & SACDC	CMS & SACDC
Charges Disposed	4,778	4,780
# Disposed In-Custody (Jail Join)	1,589	1,608
# Disposed Out-Custody (Jail Join)	3,976	3,952
Median TTD In-Custody	126	133
Median TTD Out-Custody	390	399
Combined Average TTD	475	516

Sources: Solicitor (i.e., PbK) and Public Defender (i.e., DD).

	2017 Midyear
Median TT Receipt of Initial Discovery(Pbk)	19
Median TT Assignment of Prosecutor(Pbk)	20
Median TT Assignment of Defense(DD)	14

<sup>7</sup> Time to disposition data from PbK includes the time between date of arrest and date of disposition. The PbK data excludes sanitized expunged record information as this data contains modified dates of disposition. Time to disposition data from CMS includes date the charge was filed as a proxy for arrest date. Time to disposition in CMS includes the time between the file date and the date of disposition. Hence, figures between PbK and CMS may vary.

<sup>8</sup> The joins with jail data are completed by matching warrant number in both sources. At times, warrant numbers can be duplicated in the jail data, thus creating a higher number of matches than the total cases disposed in the court data.

During the first half of the year, the Honorable Judge Dennis assessed current practices, gathered input from key stakeholders, and developed and executed an updated administrative order for the progression of criminal cases. As the team awaited the Order:

- Grant-funded staff were hired to assist the judge with expediting time to disposition,
- Basic infrastructure was installed to support timeliness of disposition,
- Appearance dates were expedited,
- Technology was installed in the Solicitor’s office and Clerk of Court, and
- Older cases were reviewed.

Along the way, efforts continue to evolve and produce results. For example, the Solicitor’s office began with a basic system to track timeliness of information from law enforcement while moving to procure advanced software and a server to manage the receipt, monitoring and dissemination of required evidentiary disclosures. During the first half of the year, that system was installed and prepared for use. The Solicitor’s office began training local law enforcement in its use and testing it with Mount Pleasant and North Charleston Police Departments. As of June, Ninth Circuit Solicitors Office is utilizing this technology to download discovery on a cloud-based platform and allow for more efficient receipt and provision of evidentiary data.



Charles Young, Director of Case Management, Ninth Circuit Solicitor’s Office, training law enforcement on technology to expedite the transfer of evidentiary data - June 8, 2017.

The Clerk of Court’s office also conducted a case audit comparing records with the Solicitor’s Office and Court Administration, and deployed its resources to prepare to assume the docket as directed by the CJAP. On June 22, 2017, Chief Judge for Administrative Purposes, Circuit Court Judge R. Markley Dennis, Jr. and the Clerk of Court of Charleston County conducted a training session for attorneys on the contents of the new Administrative Order and anticipated dates for the transition. Grant funded clerks provided additional details to the attorneys about the technology the Clerk’s office will be employing to assist with the effort. Docket management is anticipated to transfer from the Solicitors Office to the Clerk of Court in September of 2017. Moving forward, the impact of the Order and transition of docket management will be monitored and mid-course corrections made as needed.

## STRATEGY SIX: CENTRALIZED DATABASE

### Strategy Six:

Create a centralized database where all agencies can share information and use data analysis to guide ongoing improvements.

### What Is It All About:

The CJCC's centralized data warehouse is critical to the mission and guiding principles of the CJCC. The database provides an essential tool for bringing together data from across the local criminal justice system for analysis to help accomplish the CJCC's goals and objectives. The central database includes:

- Data from 13 independent databases in a single database, and
- Timely analysis of data to guide progress.

In strategy six, the database administrator and team worked closely to build and grow central database capacity while supporting information technology and database related efforts of other strategies. This strategy produced the data in this report as well as the annual report for 2016 published in March. Notably, the data analysis and reporting for the midyear year has taken 25% of the time it took to produce the annual report for 2016. Sample milestones during the first half of 2017 listed below.

- Implementation of a Database Maintenance Plan, including regular backups and strategy specific data views.
- Development of static, sanitized snapshot report data to enable a means to produce statistics historically and conduct trend analysis.
- Developed and refined query/logic for assessing progress overall and within each strategy.
- Updated central database documentation to keep current with enhanced database functionality and reporting capacity.
- Individualized review of existing data quality and improvement opportunities with each data contributor.
- Developed a plan to enhance the database based on the feedback provided through the review of data quality among data contributors, including first generation data dashboards, greater consistency in the use of warrant numbers, and additional data fields pertinent to the strategies.
- Execution of the terms of the data use agreement with the Institute for State and Local Governance (ISLG) for baseline and year one of the Safety and Justice Challenge (SJC).
- Recalculation of the baseline as required by ISLG and the SJC.

Moving forward, efforts will include implementation of a second enhancement plan to continue improving the timeliness of data analysis and reporting to guide progress. Further, based upon the revised instructions for calculation of the baseline, the CJCC requested a projection study by the JFA Institute that will be done during the second half of the year. The projection study will assess changes in the jail population utilizing recent data, estimate impacts of each strategy, and make recommendations as needed. Thereafter, the CJCC will be able to review the results and revise strategies as appropriate.

## AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

Safely lower the average daily population of the jail by 25% over three years.

### What Is It All About:

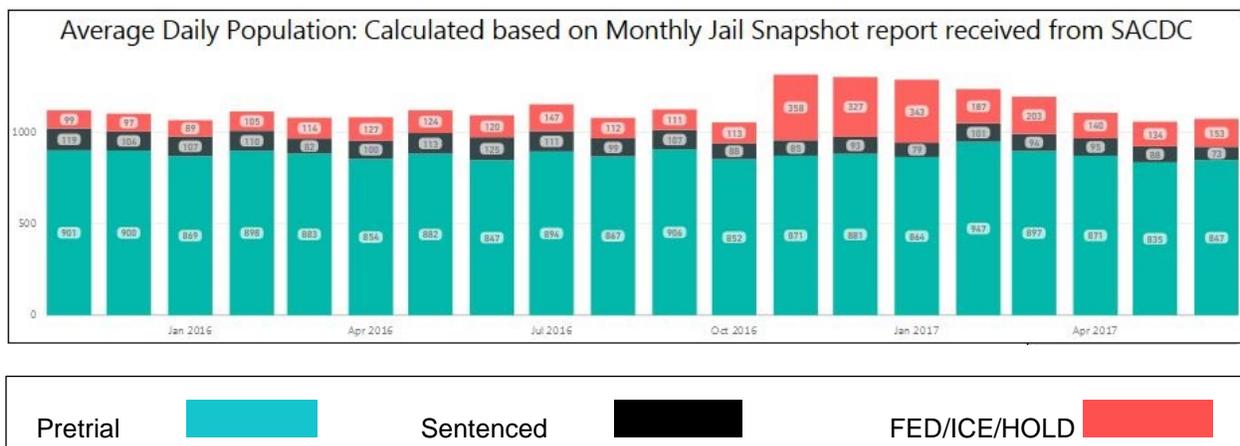
The CJCC has an overall, three-year goal to safely reduce the average daily population (ADP) of the Sheriff Al Cannon Detention Center by 25%. This is also the goal for the Safety and Justice Challenge (SJC). All of the strategies mentioned above will contribute to this goal while helping our community to rethink jail use in a safe, smart, and cost-effective way.

Pursuant to recent instructions provided by the Institute for State and Local Governance (ISLG), performance evaluator for the SJC, baseline calculations for the SJC’s jail reduction target include a six-month average, from November 2015 through April 2016, to coincide with the start of implementation funding, May 1, 2016. The jail reduction target focuses solely on the local pretrial and sentenced populations in the SACDC. The population of ICE/FED/HOLD inmates in the SACDC are not included as part of the goal as jail use decisions for this population are outside the authority of the local criminal justice system. Therefore, the local ADP will be 25% lower in April of 2019 than it was at baseline.

- As of June 2017, the local ADP is 7% lower than it was at baseline.

The graph below illustrates the average daily population (ADP) of the jail from November 2015 through June 2017, including pretrial, sentenced and ICE/FED/HOLD populations.

**Average Daily Population** (Source: Sheriff Al Cannon Detention Center, snapshot method<sup>9</sup>)



<sup>9</sup> The snapshot ADP method allows for the mutually exclusive categorization of inmates into pretrial, sentenced or FED/ICE/HOLD statuses; the hierarchy of categorization follows this order, respectively.

In the coming months, as noted above, an outside evaluator will be completing a reassessment of projected population changes. The CJCC will utilize the reassessment of projections to support mid-course corrections as appropriate.

## COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT

Throughout the first half of 2017, the CJCC has emphasized increasing community engagement to ensure the CJCC's efforts are responsive to community needs and concerns. Highlights from these efforts noted below along with a summary of local and national outreach during the first half of the year.

- Ten selectees from diverse areas of the community have begun serving as community representatives on the CJCC.
- Members of the community representatives group selected one designee to have a voting seat on the CJCC, and immersed themselves in education about the CJCC's efforts.
- Community representatives also identified concrete ways to gather and share input from the community on the CJCC.

Additionally, communications and broader outreach have been steadily growing, including:

- Hiring and onboarding a media and community engagement coordinator.
- Launching of Facebook and Twitter accounts along with ongoing effort to grow the CJCC's social media presence.
- Press events, including a press conference announcing the release of the annual report and covering the opening the TCSC. And,
- Various print and television pieces mentioning the CJCC's work.

Looking forward, community engagement will continue to be a priority. The second half of 2017 will include the redesign of the CJCC website, use of Constant Contact located on the site to keep subscribers updated about CJCC efforts, and a series of listening sessions led by community representatives to address the needs of various sections of the community. Additionally, the CJCC and Charleston Illumination initiative are collaborating with the Episcopal Forum of South Carolina to hold a community-wide criminal justice conference. The conference will held on Saturday, September 16, 2017 from 9 am to 4:30 pm at Trident Technical College.



CJCC Project Director, Kristy Danford, speaking with the Coastal Crisis Chaplaincy on June 7, 2017.

**LOCAL AND NATIONAL EVENTS (JANUARY THROUGH JUNE 2017)**

<p><b>Charleston Legislative Delegation</b>  <i>Presentation by Project Director Kristy Danford</i>                  North Charleston, SC; JAN 2017</p>	<p><b>Worldwide Pretrial Innovators Conference</b>  <i>Presentation by Project Director Kristy Danford</i>                  “Action Lab: Crunch the Numbers”                  Washington, DC; MARCH 2017</p>
<p><b>National Council for Behavioral Health</b>  <i>Presentation by Vice-Chairman Deborah Blalock</i>                  Seattle, WA; APRIL 2017</p>	<p><b>Richardson, Patrick, Westbrook &amp; Brickman LLC Litigation Seminar</b>  <i>Presentations by Chief Magistrate Ellen Steinberg, Circuit Defender Ashley Pennington, Vice-Chairman Dr. Chanda Brown, and Project Director Kristy Danford</i>                  Charleston, SC; APRIL 2017</p>
<p><b>Tri-county Victim Advocates</b>  <i>Presentation by Project Director Kristy Danford and CJCC Communications and Outreach Coordinator Adina Gross</i>                  North Charleston, SC; MAY 2017</p>	<p><b>Safety and Justice Challenge All-Sites Conference</b>  <i>Presentation by Vice-Chairman Deborah Blalock</i>                  Denver, CO; MAY 2017</p>
<p><b>Coastal Crisis Ministries Chaplain Breakfast</b>  <i>Presentations by Vice-Chairman Dr. Chanda Brown, Vice-Chairman Deborah Blalock, Charleston Dorchester Mental Health Mobile Crisis Director Melissa Camp and Project Director Kristy Danford</i>                  Charleston, SC; JUNE 2017</p>	<p><b>Law Enforcement training on increased speed of discovery delivery to council</b>  <i>Presentation by CJCC member Charles Young</i>                  North Charleston, SC; JUNE 2017</p>
<p><b>Pretrial Services Symposium</b>  <i>Presentations by JMI Franklin Cruz, Chief Magistrate Ellen Steinberg, Circuit Defender Pennington, and Project Director Kristy Danford</i>                  Mount Pleasant, SC; JUNE 2017</p>	<p><b>Question/ Answer Session with media regarding The Tri-county Crisis Stabilization Center and Triage Service Launch</b>  <i>Interviews given by Dr. Chanda Brown, Deborah Blalock, CJCC Chairman Mitch Lucas, Melissa Camp and Dr. Jeffrey Cluver of MUSC</i>                  Charleston, SC; JUNE 2017</p>
<p><b>Review of Administration of Order for Case Management</b>  <i>Presentations by Honorable Markley Dennis, Jr., Chief Magistrate Ellen Steinberg and Clerk of Court Julie Armstrong</i>                  Charleston, SC; JUNE 2017</p>	<p><b>Charleston County BAR Association</b>  <i>Presentation by Chief Magistrate Ellen Steinberg, Circuit Defender Pennington, and Project Director Kristy Danford</i>                  Charleston, SC; JUNE 2017</p>

This report was created with the support from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation as part of the Safety and Justice Challenge, which seeks to reduce over-incarceration by changing the way America thinks about and uses jails. Core to the Challenge is a competition designed to support efforts to improve local criminal justice systems across the country that are working to safely reduce over-reliance on jails, with a particular focus on addressing disproportionate impact on low-income individuals and communities of color.



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