

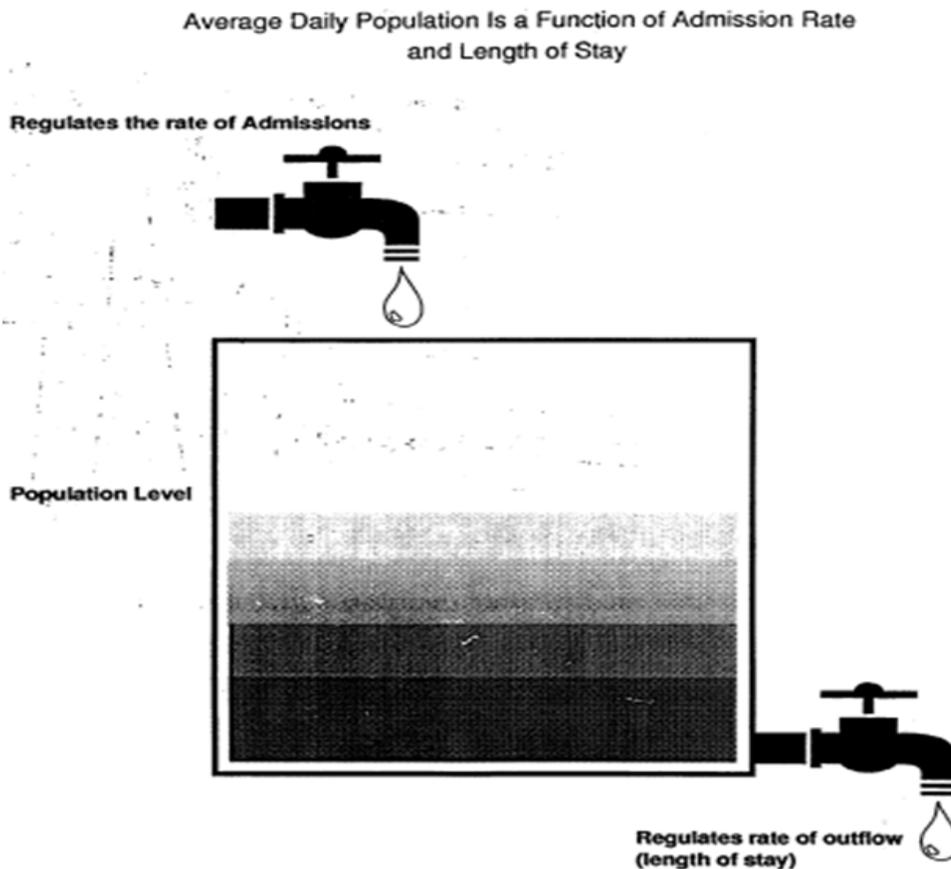
METRO JAIL POPULATION MANAGEMENT REPORT

Nature of Jail Crowding

While developing effective responses to issues related to jail crowding typically rates as one of the top concerns of city and county governments across the country, jail crowding is not a new phenomenon. Efforts to respond to jail over-population can be traced back to the 1980's and have resulted in a body of knowledge that now spans three decades.

As aptly described by the water barrel analogy included below, the jail population is ultimately determined by two variables:

- (1) Number of bookings (jail admissions); and
- (2) Average length of stay (average period of incarceration)



Since both variables can be heavily influenced by the police, courts and the legislature, jail crowding is best understood as the result of policy decisions made across the entire criminal justice system; it is not created solely by the action of any one entity. Jail crowding is therefore not a correctional problem, but rather a system problem and jail population management strategies must be tailored to the needs of the individual jurisdiction.

Experience in responding to jail crowding has also demonstrated that jail crowding is not a problem to solve, but rather a condition to manage. Since jail crowding represents the

complex interplay of local and state policies and practices, there are unfortunately, no quick fixes or “silver bullets.” Effective population management strategies are based upon ongoing data analysis, systemic approaches and coordinated policy development.

While maintaining public safety is the ultimate goal, strategies used to alleviate crowding can take several forms including diversion opportunities or providing alternatives to incarceration (non-jail options) such as electronic monitoring or Day Reporting Centers; implementing measures to improve system efficiency, such as expedited case processing; and increasing the number of jail beds. It should also be noted that in the absence of agreed upon policy regarding how finite jail resources will be used, jails tend to be capacity-driven such that empty space will always be filled.

Historical Review of Local Jail Population Management Efforts

Following the implementation of legislation requiring mandatory jail time for repeat DUI offenders, increased DUI enforcement, and imposition of jail terms for failure to pay child support, jail crowding first became a challenge for the local criminal justice system in the mid-’80s. In October 1985, severe jail crowding resulted in a federal consent decree following a class action lawsuit, *Tate v. Frey*. The federal consent decree established a population limit for the jail and the Community Corrections Center, which required inmates to be released to maintain the jail population under the imposed cap. The cap was subsequently reduced in 1986 and 1987 following changes in housing regulations prohibiting double bunking of inmates in single cells.

The first Jail Overcrowding Review Committee was established by the Crime Commission in December 1986 and issued a series of recommendations in July 1987. In September 1987, a Jail Monitoring Team was created to facilitate the implementation of the recommendations included in the report. Since that time, there have been a series of jail population reviews, some involving the expertise of consultants through the National Institute of Corrections, and a number of groups established under the purview of the Criminal Justice Commission to monitor the population and implement a broad range of jail population management strategies.

A retrospective summary of the most recent reviews and recommendations are included in Attachment A. The summary includes recommendations issued by the Metro Corrections: Vision 20/20 Commission in 2008; the Jail Policy Committee Resolution in 2011; the Laura and John Arnold Foundation (LJAF) Recommendations in 2013; and the Jail Policy Committee Emergency Recommendations in May 2016. The summary includes a list of strategies that were implemented following each review along with items that were not fully implemented or remain in process.

Over the years, a number of non-jail programs have been added to provide pretrial and/or sentencing options for consideration by the court. These options include electronic monitoring, privatized work release programs, post-booking diversion of mentally ill offenders, Misdemeanor Intensive Probation, and Sobering up Station beds for law enforcement drop-offs rather than jail transports. Strategies have also included use of citations by law enforcement in lieu of arrest and measures to expedite case processing, such as the Rocket Docket. The number of available jail beds has also been increased

through the renovation and expansion of the Community Corrections Center in 1989 and the opening of a 983-bed facility in 1999. In October 2000, the federal consent decree ended and releases were no longer required under the imposed cap.

Over recent years, jail population management strategies have included expansion of the Home Incarceration Program to include active or GPS monitoring; creation of the Day Reporting Center; and increased use of the Monitored Conditional Release Program operated by the Division of Pretrial Services, Administrative Office of the Courts. Additional strategies have included development of programming to facilitate discharge planning and community reentry for individuals with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders and use of special narcotics prosecutors to expedite referral to substance abuse treatment for eligible offenders.

Since effective population management requires ongoing data analysis and good information about who is in the jail, strategies have also focused on improving the quality and accuracy of available jail data. Historically, the availability of data has been complicated by the fact that jail information systems are set up for in-house management purposes rather than planning and evaluation. Additionally, since the jail population is continually changing based upon new bookings and releases, data must be drawn from daily snapshots.

In October 2012, Louisville was selected by the Laura and John Arnold Foundation as a national pretrial demonstration site. As a component of the project, Louisville received funding from (LJAF) and the Louisville Bar Foundation to support an application for participation in the 2013 Code for America (CfA) Fellowship Program. Code for America is a non-profit organization based in San Francisco that focused on using the power of the web to enhance local government services.

In the summer of 2013, Louisville was selected as one of eight communities to receive the assistance of three talented young technology professionals for a one-year project period. As an outcome, the CfA Fellows designed a framework for a state-of-the-art Jail Population Management Dashboard tool to provide ready access to jail data and support the work of system stakeholders in managing the jail population. At the present, the initial phase of the dashboard is operational while efforts to ensure data accuracy and streamline the interface with the Xjail system remain in process.

Role of Jail Policy Committee

With public safety as the number one goal, the current Jail Policy Committee provides a neutral forum for system stakeholders to meet on a regular basis to discuss issues related to the jail population. The committee is charged with using data to monitor the jail population; analyze trends and identify points of intervention; recommend changes in policy and practice to promote effective jail population management; and oversee the implementation of those recommendations.

The committee currently consists of 16 members and includes representatives from key criminal justice disciplines and agencies at the local and state level as well as individuals with expertise in the field of corrections and community residents. The group typically

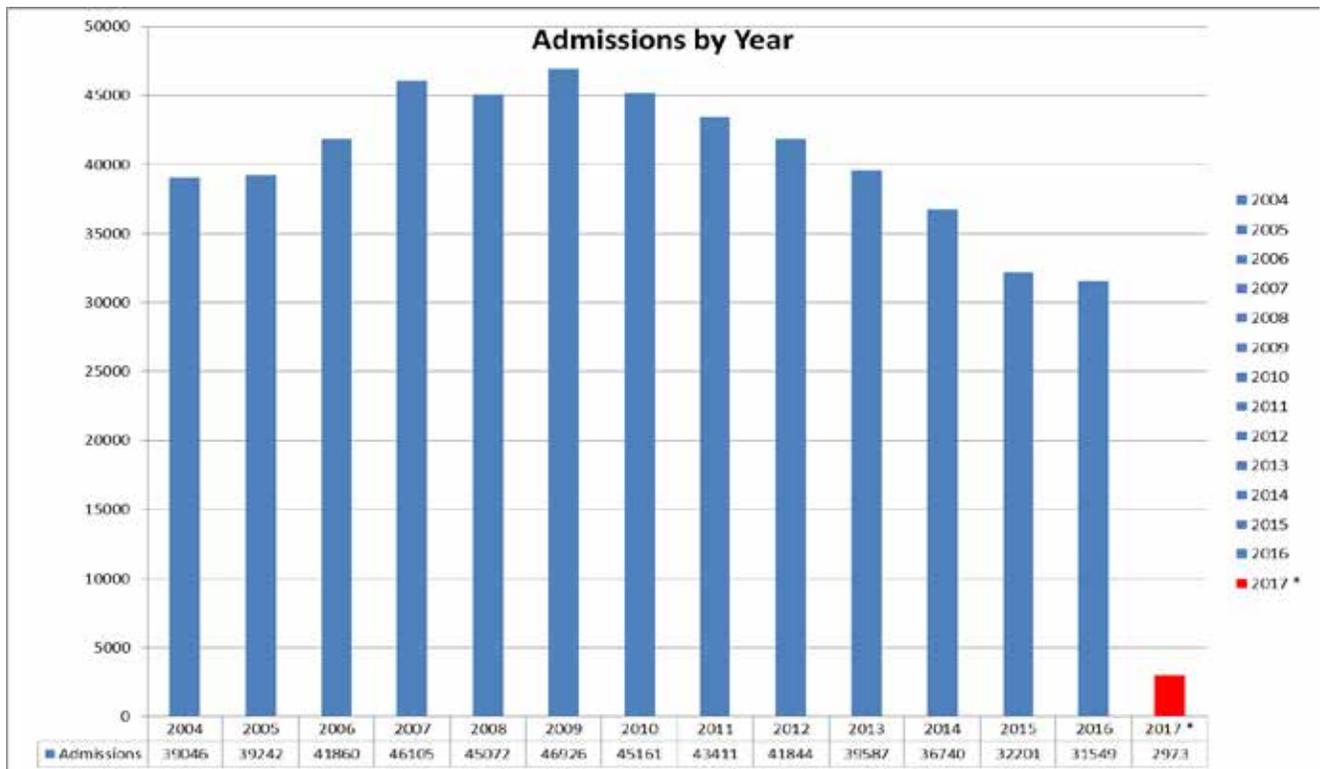
meets on a bimonthly basis, although more frequent meetings may be scheduled on an as-needed basis.

Overview of 2016-2017 Jail Population Data

As recently as the fall of 2015, the average daily population at the Louisville Metro Department of Corrections (LMDC) had reached 10 year lows; however, precipitous increases were observed beginning in April 2016. Based upon an ongoing review and analysis of jail population data over the past year, it became evident that although the primary contributor to the current crowding crisis involves the back-up of state inmates at the local level, multiple factors are in play. Key data points include the following:

§ **Decline in the Number of Jail Admissions**

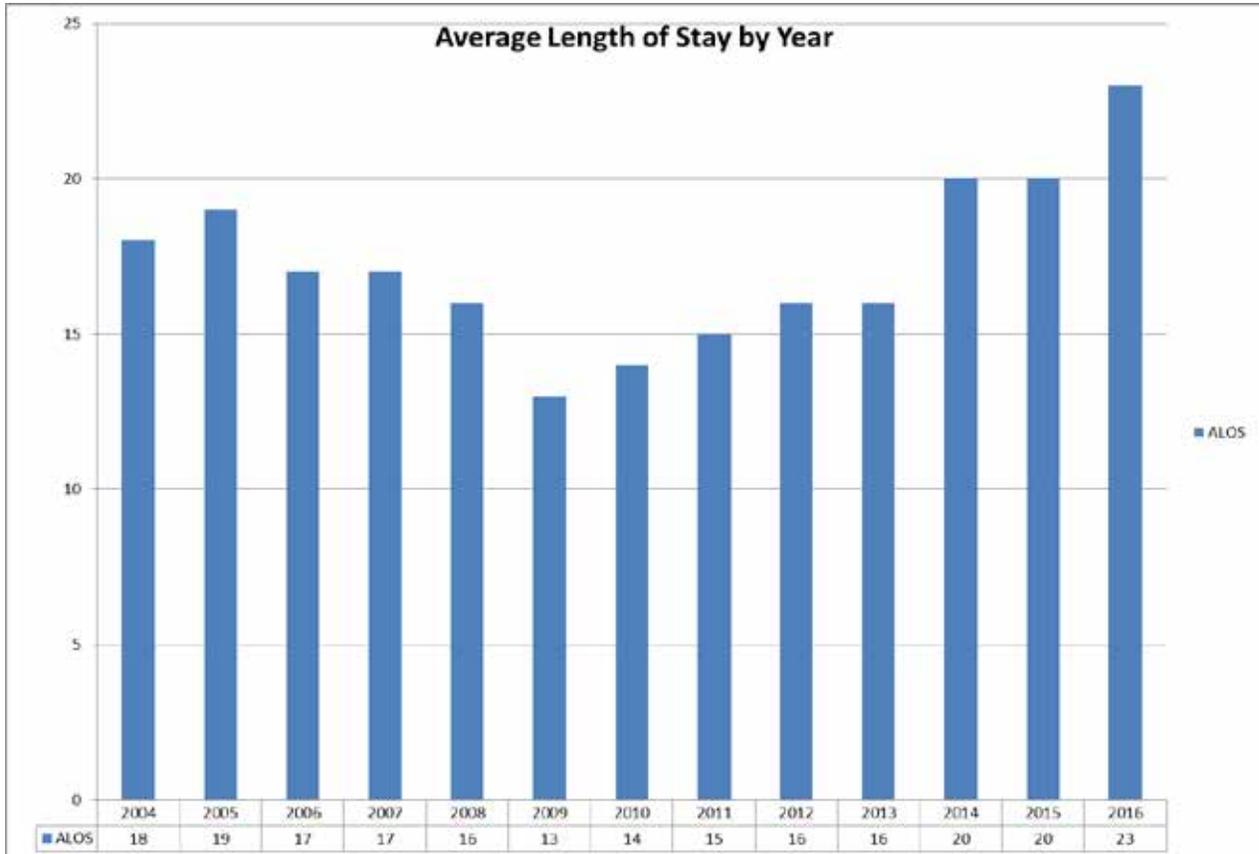
Beginning in 2009, there has been a continual decrease in the number of annual bookings or admissions to LMDC.



**2017 current through last complete month*

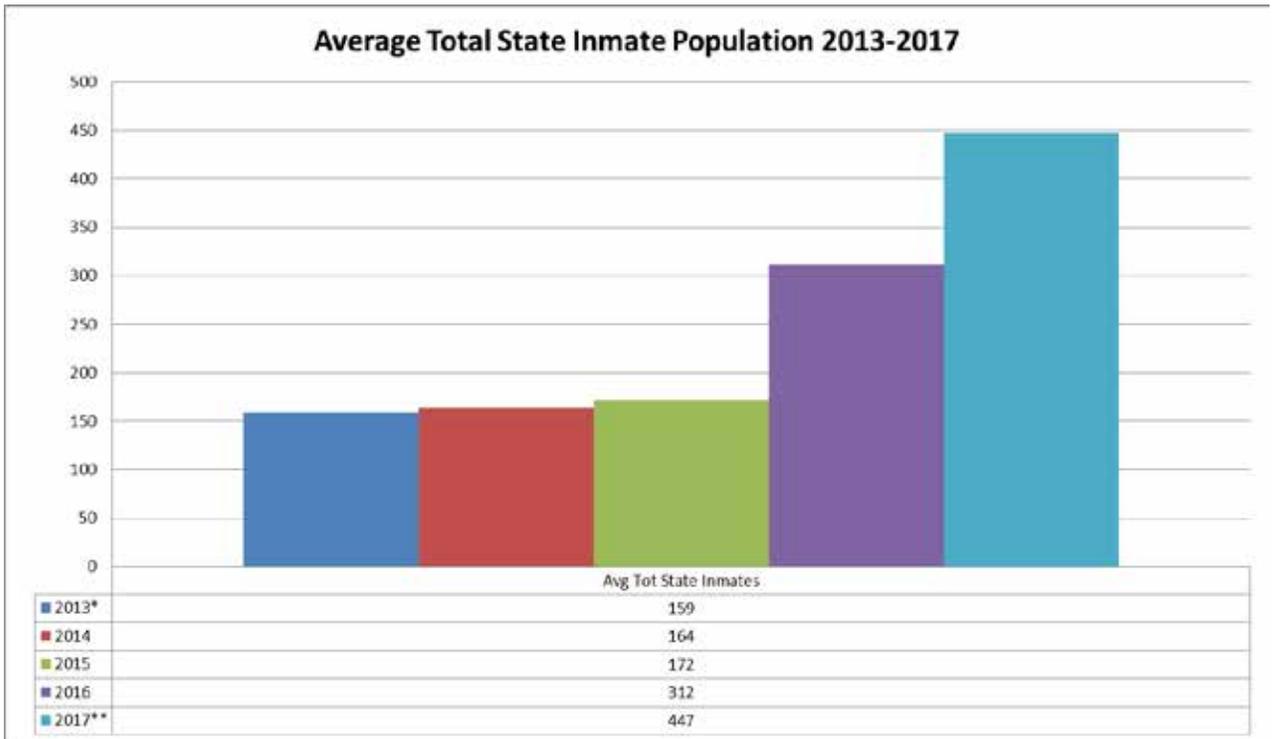
§ Increase in the Average Length of Stay (ALOS)

Although the ALOS reached a low of 13 days in 2009, it has gradually increased since that time and reached a high of 23 days in 2016. LMDC has identified that an increase in the ALOS of one day equates to the addition of 83 inmates.



§ **Dramatic Increase in the Number of State Inmates**

Beginning in April 2016, the number of state inmates, including individuals sentenced to the state (Controlled Intake) and individuals incarcerated for probation and parole violations, began to increase. According to KRS 532.100, state prisoners...shall be transferred to the state institution within 45 days of final sentencing. As of February 20, 2017, LMDC was holding a total of 386 state inmates with 112 having been incarcerated at the jail in excess of 45 days.

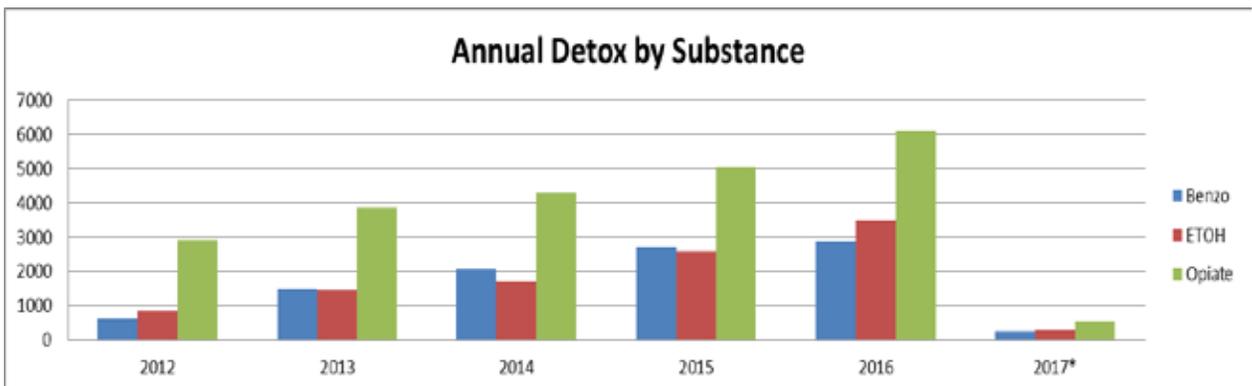


**2013 based on October through December*

***2017 current through last complete month*

§ **Significant Increase in the Number of Detoxing Inmates**

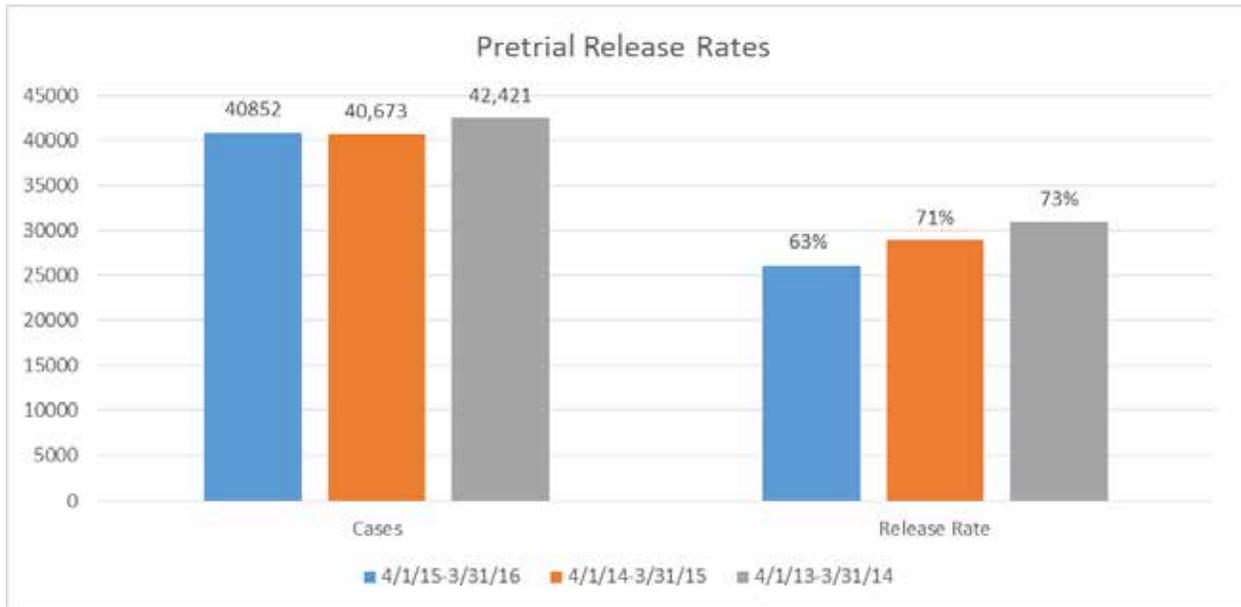
As illustrated in the chart below, the heroin and opioid epidemic has had a significant impact on the number of individuals housed by LMDC that require detox alerts and protocols.



**2017 current through last complete month*

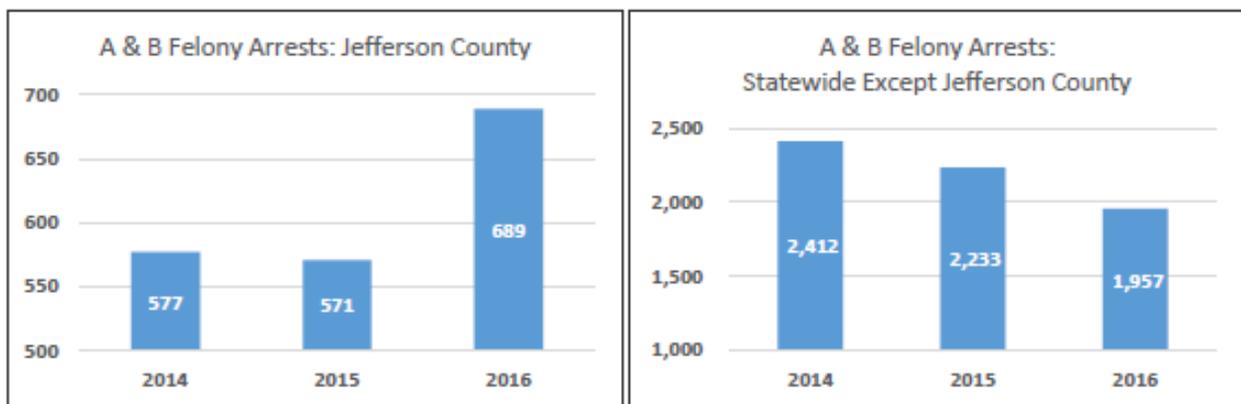
§ Reduction in the Pretrial Release Rate

As reflected in data provided by the Division of Pretrial Services, Administrative Office of the Courts, there has been a 10% decrease in the pretrial release rate in the specified time period from 2014 to 2016 in Jefferson County. During the same period, the statewide pretrial release rate increased.

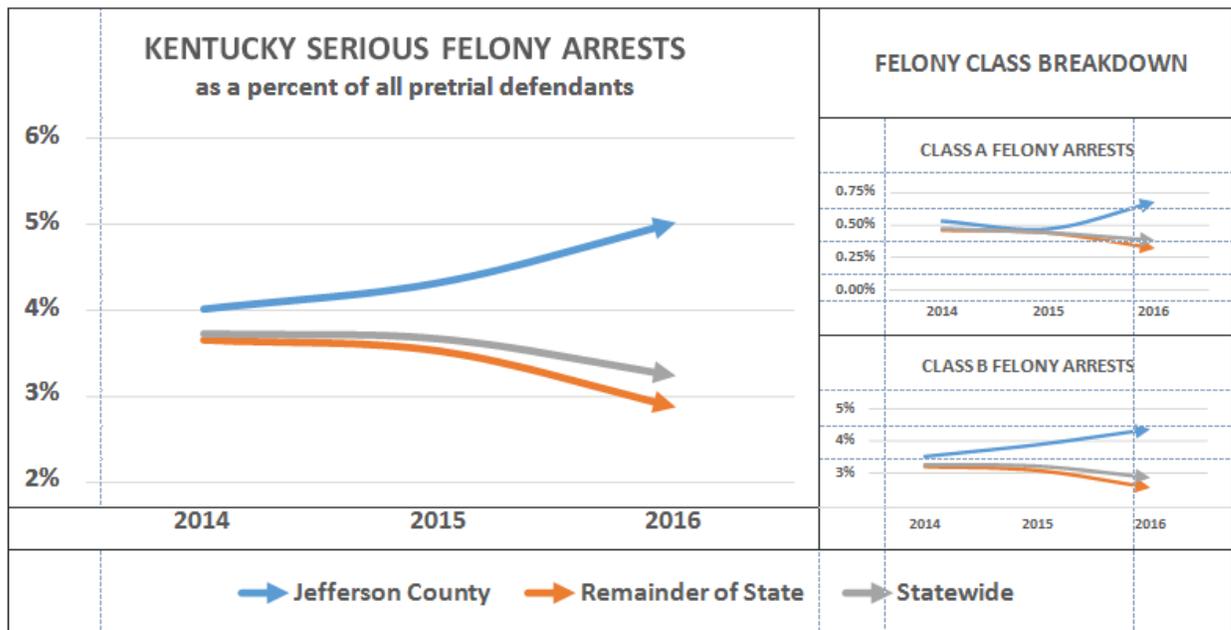


§ Increase in the Number of Serious Felony Arrests

Based on data provided by the Division of Pretrial Services for 2014 to 2016, Jefferson County has witnessed a nearly 20% increase in serious felony arrests while the remainder of the state has experienced a steady decrease.



Data in two charts above is for January 1 - June 28 for each year and was obtained June 29, 2016, from the Kentucky Pretrial Services PRIM database, maintained by the Administrative Office of the Courts.



May 2016 Jail Policy Committee Recommended Actions

Following the jail population surge in April 2016, a meeting of the Jail Policy Committee was held on May 5, 2016 to provide an emergency briefing on the status of the jail population and the required activation of the LMPD Third Floor Unit. During the briefing, likely contributing factors to the population increase were identified and possible action items were suggested. Based on the discussion, a series of recommendations were approved unanimously by the Jail Policy Committee members on July 26, 2016 (see Attachment C). Since that time, the committee has been meeting on a regular basis to monitor the status of the jail population and track the implementation of the recommended actions (See Attachment D).

As previously noted, effective jail population management necessitates a systemic approach that requires the engagement and commitment of key justice system stakeholders. Since no single entity has the authority to mandate compliance with these efforts, jail population management efforts are based on the ability of criminal justice stakeholders to build consensus around specific actions and strategies and the willingness to implement unified approaches.

Since the jail population is continually changing, any plan to alleviate crowding must be viewed as a living document that can be continually modified in response to changes in the population. While the current plan has emphasized the need for action at the state level to expedite the removal of state inmates, multiple strategies will be necessary to address the current range of contributing factors.

Attachment A:

Historical Review of Recommended Jail Population Management Strategies

**METRO CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION
Jail Policy Committee**

Historical Review of Recommended Jail Population Management Strategies

Jail Policy Committee Charge:

The Jail Policy Committee recognizes that jail crowding is an ongoing condition to manage rather than a problem to solve. With public safety as its ultimate goal, the Jail Policy Committee is charged with using data to monitor the jail population; analyze trends and identify points of intervention; and recommend changes in policy and practice to promote effective jail population management.

Metro Corrections: Vision 20/20 (August 2008)

Implemented Strategies	Proposals Not Fully Implemented
Prompt Transfer of State Inmates within 45 Days	Establish Summonses Notification Process
Expedited Presentence Investigation Report Process	Full Utilization of Misdemeanant Intensive Probation (MIP) Program
Continued Use of Citation in Lieu of Arrest	Automated Court Date Notification System
Utilize Senior Status Judge to Review Cases	Develop Internet Accessible Database of Court Dates and Outstanding Summonses and Warrants
Establish Position of Jail Population Manager (LMDC)	Additional Sobering Up Station Beds
Expansion of Home Incarceration Program (HIP)	Request Technical Assistance to Review and Update 1995 Jefferson Felony Case Processing Study
Continued Funding for Diversion Programs for Mentally Ill (CTAP)	Implement Offender-Based Tracking System
Continued Use of Pretrial Conditional Release Program	Delegate Authority to LMDC to Move or Place Individuals in Non-Jail Options
Continued Funding for Jefferson County Drug Court	Consider Implementation of a Citation Docket
Use of The Healing Place as a Sobering Up Station	Implement Special Docket staffed by Senior Status Judge to handle Probation

	Violations
LMPD Crisis Intervention Training	Collect/Analyze Data to Determine Impact of Preset Pretrial Bonds
Electronic Payment of Bond, Fines and Fees	Add Additional Jail Beds within the Square Footage Requirements
Creation of Day Reporting Center	Request Jail Policy Committee to Explore Possibility of Outsourcing HIP Program
Implemented Strategies	Proposals Not Fully Implemented
Update Judiciary, Prosecution and Defense on Status of Jail Population	Privatize the Work Release Program
Continued Use of Prosecutor Diversion Programs	Establish Work Group to Identify Long-Term Space Needs and Initiate Planning for Future Construction
Creation of Electronic Link Between LMDC and Circuit Clerk's Office	
Creation of Electronic Link Between Courts and LMDC	
Reconvene Jail Policy Committee to Oversee Implementation of Recommendations	
Expand Membership of Jail Policy Committee to include Community Leaders	

Jail Policy Committee Resolution (May 2011)

Implemented Strategies	Proposals Not Fully Implemented
Prompt Transfer of State Inmates to KDOC within 45 Days	Circuit Court Bail Reviews and Expedited Hearings
Jail Population Data Analysis	Procedure to Address "Dangling" Cases
Established Internal Jail Population Threshold of 1,900	Day Reporting Center Legislation

Continued Use of Citations in Lieu of Arrest	Family Court Review of Jail Commitments on Contempt Charges
Increased Use of Monitored Conditional Release Program	
Next Day Arraignment for New Arrests on Bench Warrants	
Pretrial Services Presentation of Cases to District Court When Defendant Unable to Post Bond within 24 Hours	
Implementation of Day Reporting Center	
Enhancement of HIP to include GPS and Cell Phones	
Provision of Information on MIP/HIP Capacity and Available Slots to Stakeholders	
Public Education on Jail Population	
Evaluate Outcomes of Jail Population Management Strategies	

Laura and John Arnold Foundation Recommendations (October 2013)

Implemented Strategies	Proposals Not Fully Implemented
Implementation of Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool (PSA-CT)	Automated Court Date Notification System
Domestic Violence Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool (ODARA)	Meaningful Circuit Court Pretrial Conference Strategy
Administrative Release Pilot	Explore Alternatives to Incarceration for Non-payment of Fines and Costs (RIP)
Creation of Barcode on E-citation	Explore Options to Prevent Double-Booking of Public Defenders in District and Circuit Courts
Felony Prosecution Pilot Project	Explore Options for Supervision/Services for Moderate and Moderate-High Defendants (PSA-CT)

Pursue Interventions for Frequent Jail Utilizers (Dual Diagnosis Cross-Functional Team)	Explore Alternatives to Incarceration for Alcohol Intoxication Arrests
Elimination of Batched Arraignment Paperwork to Jail Records	Examine Timing of and Availability of Law Enforcement Packets to Commonwealth's Attorney
Pilot Project for Defendants Booked after 12:00 a.m.	
Jail Population Management Dashboard Rollout	
Creation of Criminal Justice Data Warehouse	

Jail Policy Committee Emergency Recommendations (May 2016)

Implemented Strategies	Proposals Not Fully Implemented
Prompt Transfer of State Inmates to KDOC within 45 Days	Continue to Pursue Pre-Arrest Diversion Options for Special Populations
Probation/Parole Use of Graduated Sanctions (Emergency Jail Crowding)	Application of Pretrial Bail/Jail Credit
Continued Use of Citations in Lieu of Arrest	Creative Approaches for Review and Mediation of Cases of Defendants on Bond Awaiting Trial ("Circus Day")
Judicial Consideration of Use of All Bond/Release Options	Request Judicial Consideration of Expanding Administrative Release Pilot (Becomes Mandatory in 2017)
Pretrial Services Outcome Research on Jurisdictions Using Signature and Unsecured Bonds	
Pretrial Services Proactively Notifying Defendants of Court Dates	
Implemented Strategies	Proposals Not Fully Implemented
Pretrial Services/Judiciary to Evaluate Pretrial Release Practices and Enhance	

Decision-Making	
Analyze Data on HIP Violations	
Evaluation of Pretrial Release Practices	
Expanded Use of Day Reporting Center (Felony Offenses and Consideration of Using HIP Placement Pending Availability of DRC Slot)	
Expanded Use of HIP (Emergency HIP Transfer Order)	
Placement of Defendants Held for Failure to pay Restitution on Original Court Docket	
Public Defender Generating List of Defendants Who Remain Incarcerated After 24 Hours	
Identify Opportunities to Fully Utilize MCR Program ("Low Risk" Defendants and those with Bench Warrants in Lieu of Being Held in Jail)	

Attachment B:

Jail Policy Committee Membership

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION JAIL POLICY COMMITTEE

Tom Wine – Co-Chair

Commonwealth's Attorney
595-2340
tbwine@louisvilleprosecutor.com

Judge Charles Cunningham

Chief Judge, Jefferson Circuit Court
595-4588
charlescunningham@kycourts.net

Judge Anne Haynie

Chief Judge, Jefferson District Court
595-4431
AnneHaynie@kycourts.net

Judge Paula Sherlock

Chief Judge, Jefferson Family Court
595-4998
paulasherlock@kycourts.net

David Nicholson

Jefferson Circuit Court Clerk
595-3055
dnicholson@kycourts.net

Michael O'Connell

Jefferson County Attorney
574-6336
Mike.O'Connell@louisvilleky.gov

Julie Kaelin

Private Defense Bar
584-0969
Julie@faulknerkaelinlaw.com

David Musacchio

Community Leader
262-7510
Dem502@aol.com

Mark Bolton

Director, Metro Corrections Department
574-2188
Mark.bolton@louisvilleky.gov

Chief Steve Conrad

Louisville Metro Police
574-7660
Steve.Conrad@louisvilleky.gov

Dan Goyette – Co-Chair

Jefferson County Public Defender
574-3800
goyette@thepoint.net

Tara Blair

Administrative Office of the Courts
Pretrial Services
tarablair@kycourts.net

Commissioner Rodney Ballard

KY Department of Corrections
502-782-2266
Rodney.Ballard@ky.gov

John Rees

Community Leader
812-273-0236
djreescon@aol.com

Carla Kreitman

Chief Court Administrator
595-4588
carlak@kycourts.net

Jim Cabral

Community Member
jimcabralr@gmail.com

Staff

Kim M. Allen

Executive Director, Criminal Justice Commission
574-2976
Kim.allen@louisvilleky.gov

Faith Augustine

Criminal Justice Commission
574-5088
Faith.Augustine@louisvilleky.gov

Attachment C:

Jail Policy Committee Recommendations

**LOUISVILLE METRO CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION
JAIL POLICY COMMITTEE
Jail Population Management Recommendations**

Background

In response to the recent surge in the number of inmates housed by the Louisville Metro Department of Corrections (LMDC), a meeting of Jail Policy Committee was scheduled on May 5, 2016 to provide an emergency briefing on the status of the jail population and the required activation of the LMPD Third Floor Unit. During the briefing, likely contributing factors to the population increase were identified and possible action items were suggested. The likely contributing factors included:

- An increase in the number of state inmates being held at LMDC due to the inability of the Kentucky Department of Corrections (KDOC) to promptly transfer state inmates (both sentenced offenders and individuals who have violated conditions of parole and Mandatory Reentry Supervision) into its facilities or the network of county jails that house state inmates
- A marginal increase in the number of jail admissions
- A reduction in the Pretrial Release Rate for Jefferson County

At the May 5, 2016 Jail Policy Committee meeting, a number of potential action items were identified and discussed as ways to manage the recent increase in the jail population. In follow-up to the meeting, a summary of the suggested actions was drafted by staff, edited by the Committee Co-Chairs with input from Pretrial Services, and distributed to members for review. Based on feedback received from committee members, the revised list of recommendations was reviewed and discussed at the July 19th and July 26th meetings of the Jail Policy Committee. The following recommendations were approved unanimously by Jail Policy Committee members on July 26, 2016:

I. Increase in State Inmates:

- a. LMDC to work closely with KDOC to facilitate prompt transfer of State inmates
- b. Suggestion that letter be sent to Governor from Mayor requesting assistance in resolving situation
- c. Offer from Probation/Parole to explore alternate approaches to use of jail as graduated or programmatic sanction (involving use of seven to ten day time-out periods) when jail population exceeds a critical pre-designated threshold

II. Marginal Increase in Jail Admissions:

- a. Continue to pursue pre-arrest diversion options for special populations
- b. Continued use of citations in lieu of arrest by law enforcement where appropriate

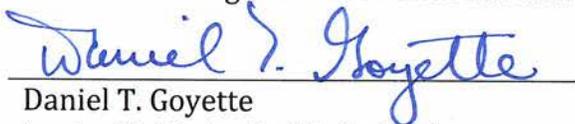
III. Reduction in Jefferson County Pretrial Release Rate:

- a. Request judicial consideration of the use of all bond and release options available under RCr 4.04 and approved by the Kentucky Court of Justice including as Signature/Third-Party Surety Release, Unsecured Release, NCR (Supervised) for appropriate defendants (RCr. 4.12), and various other non-financial conditions of release (RCr 4.14)
- b. Conduct research on jurisdictions utilizing signature and unsecured bonds to obtain information on outcomes and feedback on practical implementation issues
- c. Request judicial consideration of expanding administrative release pilot to include additional scores/offenses

- d. Examine proper application of the Pretrial Bail Credit provision (\$100/day toward payment of bail for individuals unable to post bail) as enacted in H.B. 463
- e. Examine proper application of Pretrial Jail Credit provision (\$50/day credit toward payment of fines/fees and \$100/day credit with community service) as enacted in H.B. 463
- f. Identify opportunities to fully utilize the Monitored Conditional Release Program, i.e. possible expansion to include "low risk" defendants and those with Bench Warrants in lieu of being held in jail
- g. Kentucky Pretrial Services offered to be more proactive in notifying defendants of scheduled court dates
- h. Since February 22, 2016, Pretrial Services has been notifying District Court Judges via email when a defendant is unable to post bond within 24 hours. It was suggested that the email include more detailed and consistent information including a recommendation from Pretrial Services and copy of the citation. It was also suggested that a business process be established to document judicial receipt and response to the notification emails.
- i. Pretrial Services offered to provide a list of defendants who remain incarcerated after 24 hours to the Public Defender's Office as well as to any other interested stakeholders. The Public Defender's Office has agreed to regularly review the list and take action under RCr 4.38, 4.40 and 4.43 to petition for judicial review.
- j. Consider creative approaches for reviewing/mediating cases of defendants on bond awaiting trial or those who are serving a sanction, i.e. a so-called "circus day" (if adopted, develop a more appropriate and professional name for this docket or "day")
- k. It was suggested that transparency in the 24-hour review and pretrial release process be encouraged
- l. AOC/Pretrial Services, in conjunction with members of the judiciary, offered to efforts to evaluate pretrial release practices and enhance decision-making.

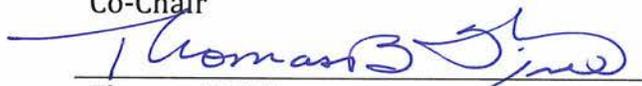
IV. Other Suggested Action Items:

- a. LMDC to compile data on the number of individuals in jail as a result of a HIP violation to present for committee review and discussion
- b. Explore opportunities to expand use of the Day Reporting Center (DRC) for new populations and consider HIP placement pending availability of DRC slot
- c. Explore opportunities to expand the use of HIP as an option for pretrial and sentenced populations and consider transition of Work Release participants to HIP
- d. Consider placing defendants held in jail for "Failure to Pay Restitution" on the original court docket instead of the current practice of placing them on the arraignment docket first and holding them over until the next day

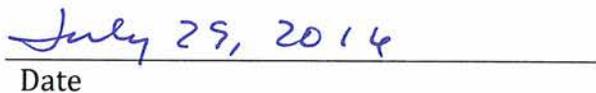


Daniel T. Goyette
Louisville Metro Public Defender
Co-Chair


Date



Thomas B. Wine
Jefferson Commonwealth's Attorney
Co-Chair


Date

Attachment D:

Jail Policy Committee Status Chart

**JAIL POLICY COMMITTEE
JAIL POPULATION MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
STATUS CHART**

RECOMMENDATION	Implementing Agency	Status Report Based on Available Data
I. Increase in State Inmates		
a. LMDC to work closely with KDOC to facilitate prompt transfer of State inmates	KDOC/LMDC	Updates on state inmates transferred included in weekly population summary provided to stakeholders and reports included in Jail Policy Committee meeting packets
b. Suggestion that letter be sent to Governor from Mayor requesting assistance in resolving situation	Mayor's Office	Request for assistance personally conveyed in a meeting on June 1, 2016 with Justice and Public Safety Secretary John Tilley and Kentucky Department of Corrections Commissioner Rodney Ballard with Ellen Heslen, Chief of Staff, Doug Hamilton, Chief of Public Services and Mark Bolton, Director
c. Offer from Probation/Parole to explore alternate approaches to use of jail as graduated or programmatic sanction (involving use of seven to ten day time-out periods) when jail population exceeds a critical pre-designated threshold	Probation & Parole/LMDC	In Process
II. Marginal Increase in Jail Admissions		
a. Continue to pursue pre-arrest diversion options for special populations	DDCFT/LMPD	In Process
b. Continued use of citations in lieu of arrest by law enforcement where appropriate	LMPD	In Process

III. Reduction in Jefferson County Pretrial Release Rate			
a.	Request judicial consideration of the use of all bond and release options available under RCr 4.04 and approved by the Kentucky Court of Justice including as Signature/Third-Party Surety Release, Unsecured Release, NCR (Supervised) for appropriate defendants (RCr. 4.12), and various other non-financial conditions of release (RCr 4.14)	Pretrial Services/District and Circuit Court Terms	Request submitted
b.	Conduct research on jurisdictions utilizing signature and unsecured bonds to obtain information on outcomes and feedback on practical implementation issues	Pretrial Services	In Process
c.	Request judicial consideration of expanding administrative release pilot to include additional scores/offenses	District Court Term/Pretrial Services	Administrative Release Pilot became mandatory on January 1, 2017
d.	Examine proper application of the Pretrial Bail Credit provision (\$100/day toward payment of bail for individuals unable to post bail) as enacted in H.B. 463	Pretrial Services/LMDC/ District and Circuit Court Terms	Updates provided in weekly population summary
e.	Examine proper application of Pretrial Jail Credit provision (\$50/day credit toward payment of fines/fees and \$100/day credit with community service) as enacted in H.B. 463	LMDC	Updates provided in weekly population summary
f.	Identify opportunities to fully utilize the Monitored Conditional Release Program, i.e. possible expansion to include "low risk" defendants and those with Bench Warrants in lieu of being held in jail	Pretrial Services/District and Circuit Court Terms	Under Consideration
g.	Kentucky Pretrial Services offered to be more proactive in notifying defendants of scheduled court dates	Pretrial Services	In Process
h.	Since February 22, 2016, Pretrial Services has been notifying District Court Judges via email when a defendant is unable to post bond within 24 hours. It was suggested that the email include more detailed and consistent information including a recommendation from Pretrial Services and copy of the citation. It was also suggested that a business process be established to document judicial receipt and response to the notification emails.	Pretrial Services/District Court Term	In Process

i.	Pretrial Services offered to provide a list of defendants who remain incarcerated after 24 hours to the Public Defender's Office as well as to any other interested stakeholders. The Public Defender's Office has agreed to regularly review the list and take action under RCr 4.38, 4.40 and 4.43 to petition for judicial review.	Public Defender's Office/Jefferson County Attorney's Office	In Process
j.	Consider creative approaches for reviewing/mediating cases of defendants on bond awaiting trial or those who are serving a sanction, i.e. a so-called "circus day" (if adopted, develop a more appropriate and professional name for this docket or "day")	District and Circuit Court Terms	No action taken to date
k.	It was suggested that transparency in the 24-hour review and pretrial release process be encouraged	Pretrial Services	Request submitted
l.	AOC/Pretrial Services, in conjunction with members of the judiciary, offered efforts to evaluate pretrial release practices and enhance decision-making.	Pretrial Services/District and Circuit Court Terms	In Process
IV. Other Suggested Action Items			
a.	LMDC to compile data on the number of individuals in jail as a result of a HIP violation to present for committee review and discussion	LMDC	Presented at 9/27/16 Jail Policy Committee meeting
b.	Explore opportunities to expand use of the Day Reporting Center (DRC) for new populations and consider HIP placement pending availability of DRC slot	LMDC	In Process
c.	Explore opportunities to expand the use of HIP as an option for pretrial and sentenced populations and consider transition of Work Release participants to HIP (Emergency HIP Transfer Order)	LMDC/District and Circuit Court Terms	Circuit Court Emergency HIP Transfer Order implemented on July 21, 2016 and updates provided in the weekly population summary
d.	Consider placing defendants held in jail for "Failure to Pay Restitution" on the original court docket instead of the current practice of placing them on the arraignment docket first and holding them over until the next day	Judiciary/Office of the Circuit Court Clerk	In Process