

PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

AGENDA

FOR

Meeting on Tuesday, April 16, 2024
4:00 P.M. – 5:00 P.M.

- I. Approval of March 26, 2024, Meeting Minutes – Chairman Proctor
- II. LCDF Population Updates and Discussion – Asst. Sheriff Gilmore, Leon County Sheriff's Office
- III. Vice Chair Election – Chairman Proctor
- IV. Leon County Community Safety and Engagement Action Plan Discussion – Chairman Proctor
- V. Court Administration Reports – Ina Hawkins, Detention Review Coordinator
- VI. Electronic Monitoring Reports – Kimberly Holland, Coordinator, IDA
- VII. Other Business:

Next Meeting: *May 21, 2024*
4:00 PM

Commission Chambers, 5th Floor, Leon County Courthouse

Public Safety Coordinating Council

March 26, 2024, Meeting Minutes

Council Members (or designee) in Attendance:

Commissioner Bill Proctor	County Commission
Judge Augustus Aikens	Judiciary
Asst. Sheriff Argatha Gilmore	Leon County Sheriff's Office
John Knowles	Public Defender's Office
Brylan Jacobs	Florida Department of Corrections
Owen McCaul	State Attorney's Office
Anne Meisenzahl	Big Bend AFTER Reentry Coalition
Nancy O'Farrell	NAMI Tallahassee
Teresa Broxton	Office of Intervention and Detention Alternatives

Council Members Not in Attendance:

Rebecca Kelly-Manders	ReFire Culinary
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Also, in attendance:

Chief Mack	Leon County Sheriff's Office
Chief Sheffield	Leon County Sheriff's Office
Shington Lamy	Leon County Administration
Kimberly Holland	Office of Intervention and Detention Alternatives
Amanda Chandler	Apalachee Center, Inc.
Judge Nina Ashenafi Richardson	Judiciary
Dr. Randy Nelson	21 st Century Research & Evaluations, Inc.

The meeting was called to order at 4:00 PM

Issues Discussed

I. Approval of the February 27, 2024, Meeting Minutes

Approval of February 27, 2024, Meeting Minutes continued to the April 16, 2024, meeting.

II. Leon County Community Safety and Engagement Action Plan Presentation - Dr. Randy Nelson, President, 21st Century Research and Evaluations, Inc.

Dr. Randy Nelson joined the meeting to present the Leon County Community Safety and Engagement Action Plan (Attachment #1) developed in partnership with Florida A&M University, community residents, elected officials, civic and community organizations, educators, mental health professionals, faith leaders, law enforcement leaders, business professionals, and students worked to develop strategies.

Dr. Nelson shared that the President's 21st Century Policing Task Force Report identified six main pillars and 63 recommendations to promote crime reduction while building community trust. During the round table held on April 18, 2023, attendees voted on four pillars to be used as a foundation to develop strategies to address violence and crime in the Leon County Community. The four pillars identified as a high priority are: 1) Building Trust and Legitimacy; 2) Training and Education; 3) Policy and Oversight; 4) Community Policing and Crime Reduction.

The attendees were divided into groups consisting of representatives from the law enforcement, faith leaders, mental health professionals, businesses, education, etc. to develop SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-specific) recommendations. Dr. Nelson provided a summary and overview of each of the recommendations identified under the four pillars.

At the conclusion of the presentation, Commissioner Proctor opened the floor for questions and discussion.

Asst. Sheriff Gilmore commented that everyone is working together to deal with the violence in the community and that Sheriff McNeil continues to emphasize that law enforcement is not the panacea to address the violence. He believes a key factor is the unification of our resources. Asst. Sheriff Gilmore inquired who is evaluating the progress of the recommendations presented in the report. Dr. Nelson stated that the report is a resource and up to community stakeholders to implement and measure the impact of the recommendations in the community.

Ms. Meisenzahl inquired of Dr. Nelson's ideas for beginning the implementation process given the number of stakeholders and interconnectivity of the recommendations. Dr. Nelson recommend each PSCC member take the report back to their respective agencies and identify a starting point for implementation.

Ms. Meisenzahl motioned, seconded by John Knowles, for the PSCC to adopt the recommendations of the Leon County Community Safety and Engagement Action Plan, and set aside discussion time at future meetings to review and identify processes to implement the recommendations.

Motion passed 9 – 0.

- III. Leon County Detention Facility Population Updates and Discussion - Asst. Sheriff Gilmore, Leon County Sheriff's Office
Chief Mack presented the Leon County Detention Facility (LCDF) Status Report for 3/25/2024 (Attachment #2). He reported that the LCDF population was 929 as of 3/25/2024.
- IV. Court Administration Reports - Ina Hawkins, Detention Review Coordinator
Ms. Hawkins presented the Criminal Case Management Unit's Monthly Report for February 26, 2024 (Attachment #3).

Commissioner Proctor requested clarification regarding the variance between the mental health numbers reported by Ms. Hawkins (267) and number reported by the Leon County Detention Facility (LCDF). Previously, the LCDF staff has reported that 50% of the population has mental health disorders. Asst. Sheriff Gilmore shared that Yes Care, the contracted medical provider for the LCDF, has been very active and recently submitted a report on how they are addressing the mental health issues through collaborative efforts with FAMU and FSU intern programs. Further, Chief Mack reported the difference in numbers is due to the criteria for being identified as mental health. The courts recognize individuals diagnosed with serious mental health disorders (schizoaffective, schizophrenia, bipolar, major depression) by a psychiatrist; whereas, the LCDF identifies anyone prescribed mental health medications.

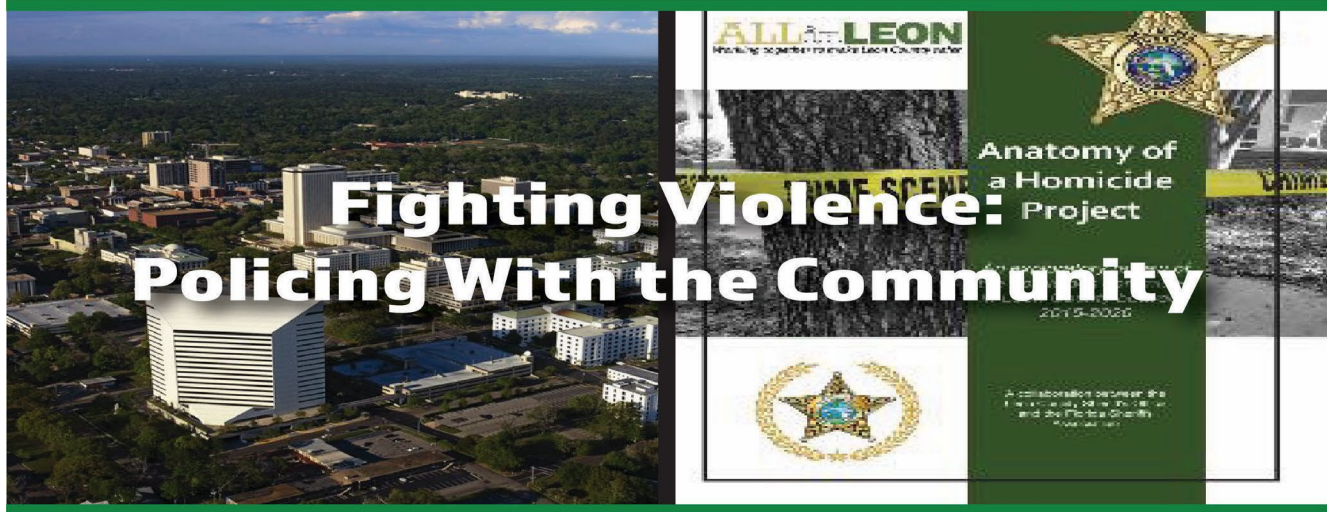
Commissioner Proctor requested that this information be reconciled on the monthly report. The LCDF and Court Administration will work to add a reference identifying the number of inmates identified by LCDF as a mental a mental health defendant.

- V. Electronic Monitoring Reports - Teresa Broxton, IDA Director
Ms. Holland presented the Electronic Monitoring Program Report for February 2024 (Attachment #4).
- VI. Other Business:

Next Meeting: April 16, 2024
4:00 PM
Commission Chambers, 5th Floor, Leon County Courthouse

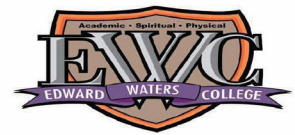
Leon County Community Safety and Engagement Action Plan

Florida's Historically Black Colleges and Universities Law Enforcement Symposium



Special Guest: Sheriff Nat Glover(Retired)
Jacksonville Sheriff's Office

April 18, 2023
6PM-8PM



Florida A&M University
Efferson Student Union-Multipurpose Room B
1628 S Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd
Tallahassee, Florida 32307

Prepared by

Dr. Randy Nelson, President, 21st Century Research & Evaluations, Inc.
Dr. Felecia Dix-Richardson
Nancy Daniels, Esquire

Introduction

Leon County (Spanish: Condado de León) is a county in the Panhandle of the U.S. state of Florida. It was named after the Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de León. As of the 2020 census, the population was 292,198. The county seat is Tallahassee, which is also the state capital and home to Florida A&M University, Florida State University, and Tallahassee Community College. Like other Florida cities, local leadership and stakeholders have recognized the need to strengthen law enforcement and community relationships. Given the national discourse and public scrutiny around law enforcement-community relations, greater police-community engagement and accountability are paramount. 21st Century Research & Evaluations, Inc., in partnership with Florida A&M University, hosted the Florida Historically Black Colleges and Universities Law Enforcement Symposium, Fighting Violence: Policing With the Community, on April 18, 2023, with community residents, elected officials, civic and community organizations, educators, mental health professionals, faith leaders, law enforcement leaders, business professionals, and students. Those in attendance worked diligently and collaboratively to develop strategies to reduce crime and violence within the community. The Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-specific (SMART) strategies are outlined below.



Executive Summary

On December 18, 2014, President Obama signed an Executive Order establishing the Task Force on 21st Century Policing to confront contemporary policing challenges. The Task Force, composed of leaders from law enforcement, academia, civil rights organizations, police unions, and community members, identified best practices and offered recommendations that promote crime reduction while building community trust. The President's 21st Century Policing Task Force Report (2015) identified six main pillars and 63 recommendations. The pillars cover the significant aspects of policing and include: 1. Building Trust and Legitimacy; 2. Policy and Oversight; 3. Technology and Social Media; 4. Community Policing and Crime Reduction; 5. Officer Training and Education; and 6. Officer Safety and Wellness. Due to time and resource constraints, the Action Plan Development workgroup ranked and selected four (4) pillars for inclusion in this report. These pillars are presented below in the order in which they were ranked.



Pillar 1: Building Trust & Legitimacy

Building trust and nurturing legitimacy on both sides of the police/citizen divide is the foundational principle underlying the nature of relations between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve. Decades of research and practice support the premise that people are more likely to obey the law when they believe those who enforce it have the authority perceived as legitimate by those subject to it. The public confers legitimacy only on those whom they believe are acting in procedurally just ways. Also, law enforcement cannot build community trust if seen as an occupying force coming in from outside to impose control on the community. Pillar 1 seeks to provide focused recommendations on building this relationship.

Pillar 5: Training & Education

As our nation becomes more pluralistic and the scope of law enforcement's responsibilities expands, the need for expanded and more effective training has become critical. Today's line officers and leaders must be trained and capable of addressing a wide variety of challenges, including international terrorism, evolving technologies, rising immigration, changing laws, new cultural mores, and a growing mental health crisis. Pillar 5 focuses on the training and education needs of law enforcement. To ensure the high quality and effectiveness of training and education, law enforcement agencies should engage community members, particularly those with specific expertise, in the training process and provide leadership training to all personnel throughout their careers.

Pillar 2: Policy & Oversight

Pillar 2 emphasizes that if police are to fulfill their responsibilities according to established policies, those policies must reflect community values. Law enforcement agencies should collaborate with community members, especially in communities and neighborhoods disproportionately affected by crime, to develop policies and strategies for deploying resources to reduce crime by improving relationships, increasing community engagement, and fostering cooperation. To achieve this end, law enforcement agencies should have clear and comprehensive policies and training relative to the use of force, mass demonstrations, de-escalation, the appropriate use of protective equipment, and other related matters. These policies should also include provisions for collecting demographic data on all parties involved. All policies and aggregate data should be made publicly available to ensure transparency.

Pillar 4: Community Policing & Crime Reduction

This pillar focuses on the importance of community policing as a guiding philosophy for all stakeholders. Community policing emphasizes working with neighborhood residents to co-produce public safety. Therefore, law enforcement agencies should collaborate with community residents to identify problems and collaborate on implementing solutions that produce meaningful results. Specifically, law enforcement agencies should develop and adopt policies and strategies that reinforce the importance of community engagement in managing public safety. Law enforcement agencies should also engage in multidisciplinary, community-team approaches for planning, implementing, and responding to crises with complex causal factors.

Leon County Community Safety and Engagement Action Plan Recommendations

The Community Safety and Engagement Action Plan provides a roadmap to ensure all parties are accountable for promoting public safety and strengthening police-community relations—some strategies and ideas identified during the previous training workshops assisted in developing the proposed Action Plan. As previously indicated, the workgroup reviewed and ranked the original six pillars and then selected the top four for inclusion in the Action Plan. Subgroups were formed, representing each of the chosen pillars. Subgroups consisted of community residents, elected officials, faith leaders, business owners, educators, reentry and mental health professionals, students, youth services providers, and law enforcement (city, county, state, or federal) representatives. Each group worked collaboratively using the SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time-specific) goals framework to develop recommendations for each pillar. Each subgroup presented their recommendations to the larger group for discussion and feedback. The Leon County Community Safety and Engagement Action Plan details are presented below.

Pillar 1: Building Trust and Legitimacy



Trust and legitimacy are the foundational building blocks upon which all other pillars rest. Policing without trust and legitimacy is hazardous to the safety of communities and law enforcement and is contrary to the fundamental principles of policing. Given the historical and present mistrust that exists between the police and some segments of the Tallahassee community, building trust is essential to ensuring safer communities and strengthening community-police partnerships.

- *Recommendation #1: Create Positive Non-Enforcement Encounters And Exposure Opportunities In Communities And Schools*

Given the current climate of community-police relations resulting from nationally publicized negative encounters, law enforcement agencies must develop effective strategies to increase positive non-enforcement engagement with their communities. Such an effort will require mutual respect, responsibility, and accountability. Hence, community residents and stakeholders must recognize their role and responsibility in ensuring the safety and well-being within the spaces they live and work. Increasing positive community encounters will lead to greater trust, better problem-solving, and open communication lines, resulting in safer communities.

A key component in building trust and legitimacy requires creating opportunities and spaces for law enforcement to engage residents in non-enforcement encounters within their community. Recognizing the diversity of the Tallahassee community and having a basic understanding of its residents' multiple cultures, faiths, lifestyles, etc., will take deliberate effort and time. There is a critical need to include positive non-enforcement interactions to measure public safety. **Law enforcement should strongly consider incorporating positive, non-enforcement contacts and community resident/stakeholder commendations into its annual officer evaluation and promotion process.**

Whereas the above recommendations are specific to law enforcement, it is further recommended that Tallahassee community residents and stakeholders become integral and vested partners in ensuring the safety and well-being of the community. Although trust and legitimacy are foundational pillars, two-way accountability is a critical anchor. While acknowledging recent and past negative encounters contributing to community mistrust, community members must be open to law enforcement's efforts to strengthen this binding relationship. Residents, stakeholders, and law enforcement's active participation and support of community-sponsored events (community listening sessions, etc.) are vital to strengthening these relationships.

Measure(s):

The number and type of positive non-enforcement contacts and community engagement activities (identify current baseline)

The number and type of community-initiated events and activities related to community engagement, improvement, and safety (identify current baseline)

The number and type of documented efforts to include positive, non-enforcement contacts and community resident/stakeholder commendations into local law enforcement agencies' annual officer evaluation and promotion (establish a baseline)

Timeline:

Review and assess progress at six (6) months and one (1) year of adopting this recommendation.

- **Recommendation #2: Provide Strategic Youth Engagement To Include Maximum Use Of Juvenile Civil Citation, Where Appropriate**

Exposing youth to positive images and experiences with law enforcement professionals at an early age may increase their positive perception of individual police officers and the profession. Such efforts may involve increased patrol officers' participation in school activities such as pep rallies, field days/sporting events, career days, festivals, and other special activities. Specific attention should be given to youth who witness major law enforcement incidents (i.e., drug raids, execution of fugitive warrants, etc.) within their communities. While both TPD and LCSO have functioning Police Explorer or Cadet programs designed to educate youth between the ages of 14 - 20 about the law enforcement profession, youth residing in disadvantaged communities are less likely to participate in such programs. **Hence, it is recommended that local law enforcement agencies strategically increase their efforts to engage youth residing in high police call-volume areas through various civic, social, and educational venues to strengthen relations and pique their interest in the law enforcement profession.** In addition, all agencies in Leon County should maximize the use of juvenile civil citations for minors. Saving a child from a criminal arrest can have a life-long effect on that child's future success. Civil citation programs have also been effective in reducing recidivism.

Engaging and educating youth following high-profile local and national incidents involving law enforcement is critical. Given the impact and influence of social media on youths' perception and filtering of information and events, **it is recommended that law enforcement collaborate with neighborhood youth to develop and disseminate social media content across multiple platforms. It is also recommended that parents, school administrators, teachers, and youth-serving organizations support law enforcement's efforts to enhance positive youth engagement at school and in the community.** Along with these efforts, parents and trusted guardians should help youth process high-profile positive and negative local/national incidents involving law enforcement and the community.

Measure(s):

The number and type of non-enforcement contacts and engagements with youth and young adults residing in the Tallahassee Community (identify current baseline)

The number of juvenile civil citations issued in the past year (establish a baseline)

The number and type of joint (law enforcement and community) efforts to disseminate social media content related to community safety and positive engagement events/activities (establish a baseline)

The number and type of community-initiated (parent, school, youth-serving organizations, etc.) youth events or activities that support positive law enforcement engagement (identify current baseline)

Timeline:

Review and assess progress at six (6) months and one (1) year of adopting this recommendation.

- **Recommendation #3: Utilize Law Enforcement Agencies' Websites As A Tool To Build Trust Through Transparency**

Transparency is often associated with trust; hence, LCSO and TPD should continue and expand their efforts to provide public information openly and transparently on both agencies' websites. This should include the most current information on community crime statistics, officer commendations, complaints and use-of-force incidents, demographic data, and agency policies and procedures. **Direct citizens on how to file complaints and report positive encounters with law enforcement. Ensure citizens can access this information to enhance community knowledge and awareness of local crime, law enforcement's response, and citizen engagement opportunities. It is further recommended that law enforcement continue to expand their use of digital technologies and social media, including interactive mobile apps such as Neighborhood Ring and Nextdoor.** These engagement methods could increase community participation toward greater collective efficacy.

Measure(s):

The number and type of digital technologies and social media platforms used to engage the community relative to community awareness, public safety, and police-community relations (identify current baseline)

Timeline:

Review and assess progress at six (6) months and one (1) year of adopting this recommendation.

Pillar 5: Training & Education



Although the training of law enforcement personnel is an integral element of community engagement, the community's understanding of its role in ensuring public safety is also critically important to achieving this end. For this reason, community residents, stakeholders, and youth were trained in law enforcement and community members' roles, responsibilities, and perspectives.

- *Recommendation #1: Continue To Provide Community-Specific Cultural Awareness And Bias Training For Law Enforcement Professionals*

It is recommended that law enforcement and its leadership continue the commitment to ensuring the most innovative and up-to-date training in the areas of interpersonal communication, procedural justice, implicit/explicit bias, race and cultural awareness, citizen engagement, and de-escalation strategies (i.e., cultural judo) to resolve or prevent conflicts are consistently provided. It should be noted that local law enforcement and its leadership have shown a willingness to acknowledge and address the negative perception of law enforcement by some members of the Tallahassee community, particularly in high-call volume areas. It is further recommended that law enforcement, residents, and stakeholders increase participation in police

and community engagement workshop sessions to highlight the human element in policing and public interactions. Understanding how historical discrimination informs and impacts all communities is necessary to humanize all groups' lived and shared experiences.

Measure(s):

The number of innovative and up-to-date training in the areas of citizen engagement, interpersonal communication, procedural justice, implicit/explicit bias, race and cultural awareness, and de-escalation training provided to local law enforcement (identify current baseline)

The number of community residents who participated in law enforcement community engagement trainings or workshops (identify current baseline)

Timeline:

Review and assess progress at six (6) months and one (1) year of adopting this recommendation.

- ***Recommendation #2: Provide Community Safety And Police Engagement Training To Youth And Residents***

As a result of the historical mistrust between law enforcement and communities of color, there is a critical need to provide opportunities for community residents and youth to explore and develop strategies for positive engagement with law enforcement. This will also allow residents to better understand their rights and responsibilities as citizens during law enforcement encounters. Training topics may include de-escalation, implicit/explicit bias, interpersonal communication, the purpose and role of law enforcement, constitutional rights, and how to file citizen complaints.

Measure(s):

The number and type of community events and activities related to law enforcement engagement, role, and responsibility, as well as legal authority (identify current baseline)

Timeline:

Review and assess progress at six (6) months and one (1) year of adopting this recommendation.

- ***Recommendation #3: Strengthen The Ability Of Law Enforcement And Local Community Social Service Providers To Address Critical Incidents And Situations Collaboratively***

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and related adverse economic conditions, increased concerns regarding mental health issues during encounters with police have drawn national attention. To this end, local law enforcement must continue to seek and utilize mental health professionals when necessary to support those in need of mental health treatment or services. To their credit, both TPD and LCSO have Mental Health Units that incorporate social services, substance abuse, and mental health providers to assist and support law enforcement during critical incidents. It is further

recommended that TPD and LCSO continue to ensure all officers and deputies receive Critical Incident Training (CIT).

Measure(s):

The number and percentage of Critical Incident calls for service (establish a baseline)

The number and percentage of Critical Incident calls for services that resulted in de-escalation or resolution without incident (establish a baseline)

The number and percentage of law enforcement officers and deputies trained in CIT (establish a baseline)

The number and type of collaborative Critical Incident Training sessions held with law enforcement and local community services providers (establish a baseline)

Timeline:

Review and assess progress at six (6) months and one (1) year of adopting this recommendation.

- *Recommendation #4: Increase Collaborative Efforts And Training Opportunities Between Law Enforcement And Local Service Providers (Education, Substance Abuse, Mental Health, Reentry, Employment, Etc.)*

In the effort to ensure previously incarcerated individuals are successfully reintegrated into the community, it is recommended that law enforcement and local community service providers (education, substance abuse, employment, mental health, reentry, etc.) continue and expand collaborative efforts to assist previously incarcerated individuals with successfully reintegrating into the community upon release from juvenile detention/residential programs, jail, or prison. These efforts are critical to ensuring the safety of the Tallahassee community. Leon County is fortunate to have an active re-entry advocate in the Big Bend Re-entry Coalition (BBRC). The BBRC and law enforcement must continue working collaboratively to support positive re-entry as a vital public safety component.

Measure(s):

The number and type of law enforcement and community service providers' collaborative events (establish a baseline)

The number and type of direct referrals between law enforcement and community service providers (establish a baseline)

The number and type of collaborative training sessions held with law enforcement and local community services providers (establish a baseline)

Timeline:

Review and assess progress at six (6) months and one (1) year of adopting this recommendation.

Pillar 2) Policy Oversight



Pillar 2 emphasizes that if police are to fulfill their responsibilities according to established policies, those policies must reflect community values. Law enforcement agencies should collaborate with community members, especially in communities and neighborhoods disproportionately affected by crime, to develop policies and strategies for deploying resources to reduce crime by improving relationships, increasing community engagement, and fostering cooperation. To this end, law enforcement agencies should have clear and comprehensive policies and training relative to the use of force, mass demonstrations, de-escalation, the appropriate use of protective equipment, and other related matters. These policies should also include provisions for collecting demographic data on all parties involved. All policies and aggregate data should be made publicly available to ensure transparency.

- ***Recommendation #1: Enforce Consequences On Gun Owners For Improper Storage Of Weapons***

Gun violence in Leon County is problematic. From 2018 – 2021, Leon County experienced an 83% increase in firearm violent crime (Leon County Gun Violence Assessment, 2023). Data reveals that juveniles have often been the offenders and the victims of gun violence incidents in Leon County. The magnitude of gun violence by Leon County youth was presented in the recently released report, *Anatomy of a Homicide Project*, which was compiled by the Leon

County Sheriff's Office and the Florida Sheriffs Association. The report revealed the following: 1) Homicides predominantly occur in socioeconomically disadvantaged communities, and most victims and offenders reside within these same areas; 2) The majority of homicides are committed with firearms, which in many cases are not legally owned; 3) Many homicides are committed in the commission of another crime such as a robbery, drug deal, or theft; 4) Victims and offenders are overwhelmingly young Black males; 5) The majority of homicide offenders have previous criminal histories, often violent. Most had committed crimes as juveniles; 6) The majority of homicide victims and offenders are at least acquaintances and are infrequently strangers; 7) Offenders typically have unfavorable views of the justice system and lack trust in law enforcement; 8) The majority of homicide offenders have been suspended or expelled from school; and 9) The majority of homicide offenders are arrested for the first time before age 18. This begs the following questions. Where are juveniles obtaining these weapons when they are not legally allowed to purchase them? How do we hold gun owners responsible when they are irresponsible with maintaining the safety and control of their weapons? To address these questions, the following recommendations were presented: **1) Promote gun safety and gun awareness through PSAs and other marketing strategies; 2) Provide consequences for those who fail to secure their guns properly; 3) Explore the enhancement of penalties with local legislators for failure to report a lost or stolen weapon; 4) Require gun owners to install child safety locks on their guns, primarily if children reside within the home; and 5) Reduce the number of illegal guns on the streets.** While these were the recommendations presented, based upon the *Anatomy of a Homicide Report*, there are other critical issues, such as economic disparity, race, school suspension, and lack of trust, that should be explored as well.

Measure(s):

Reduce stolen weapons by 20% a year for three years (establish year one baseline)

Timeline:

Review and assess progress each year after the year one baseline.

- **Recommendation #2: Actively Enforce Curfew Restrictions On Prior Juvenile Offenders To Prevent Repeated Crimes**

While delinquent acts can occur at any time of the day, it is common for juvenile offenders to engage in severe and violent delinquent acts at night. This reality has been a catalyst for implementing curfew laws in many communities nationwide. While public sentiment often supports juvenile curfew laws as an effective strategy for controlling juvenile crime, issues relating to how old youth may appear (*e.g., is the person 17 or 19*) can be problematic when enforcing curfew laws (Kline, 2011). Other than the perception of age, issues such as enforcing curfew laws equitably throughout all societal segments have created significant concern and reluctance to support such laws. To illustrate, many fear that juvenile curfew laws can be applied in a discriminatory manner. Although curfew laws have raised some legal and discriminatory concerns, some residents find themselves gravitating towards curfew

strategies as an effective means to control juvenile crime, especially by those youth who re-offend. Often, delinquent acts are committed by repeat juvenile offenders (*i.e., juveniles who have had previous involvement within the juvenile justice system*). Thus, it was suggested that the focus should be on repeat juvenile offenders to lower delinquency rates in Leon County. **It was recommended that: 1) Efforts should be made to enhance TPD and LCSO existing programs' ability to identify repeat juvenile offenders; 2) Work with the State Attorney and courts to enforce specific curfews for violent repeat juvenile offenders; 3) When necessary, these repeat juvenile offenders should be held accountable with graduated sanctions; and 4) Work closely with the Leon County Juvenile Assessment Center steering committee.** Within this collaboration with the Leon County Juvenile Assessment Center, an in-depth analysis of data on the offending population (e.g., type of offending, reoffending, geographic/Zip Code, etc.) should be employed to help the community more effectively lower juvenile offending.

Measure(s):

Lower juvenile recidivism by 10% over three years (establish year one baseline)

Timeline:

Review and assess progress each year after the year one baseline.

- **Recommendation #3: Ensure City, County, And State Public Safety Programs Are Accessible, Effective, And Implemented In A Manner That Keep Youth Positively Engaged Within Their Communities**

Having positive programs for kids is rewarding for the community and the child. Community programs can provide a safe place for children to interact positively with others while participating in educational/academic programs, learning social skills, etc. Access to positive programs is often a barrier for those who can reap the benefits of such programs. Access barriers can present themselves in several ways: location, transportation, and financial resources. Within Leon County, several programs are designed for youth participation. For example, there are several after-school programs for elementary and middle school children; however, it has been questioned if there are enough quality programs for teens. While some programs, such as Palmer Monroe, are geared towards serving teens exclusively, the participants noted that more quality programs are needed throughout the Tallahassee community. Thus, **it was suggested that: 1) A policy should be implemented that would create more free quality programs for kids that will keep them engaged positively with their communities; 2) Assess what programs currently exist to determine if there are gaps in availability, location, communities served, etc.; 3) Evaluate the type of services provided at each existing community center to determine their effectiveness; 4) Implement ways to advertise the availability of existing programs; 5) Obtain input from the community (*especially youth*) regarding services that should be provided within these youth community programs; and 6) Explore funding possibilities for the enhancement of existing programs that are effective and the creation of new programs.** These programs should promote the funding of youth programs at no cost. Programs should also be created exclusively for “new” (*i.e., first offense*) juvenile offenders.

Measure(s):

Increase juvenile engagement in community-based programs by 20% (identify current baseline)

Increase the number and type of juvenile programs deemed effective (identify current baseline)

Increase the number of juvenile programs located in high-risk areas (identify current baseline)

Timeline:

Review and assess progress at six (6) months and one (1) year of adopting this recommendation.

- **Recommendation #4: Ensure Entities Receiving Public Safety Funding Provide Program Effectiveness Reports**

It is expected that programs receiving government or private funding yield positive results. In a funding request, programs often have a clearly stated mission and goals; however, whether the program successfully met its goals may not be apparent to the community stakeholders. This lack of clarity often stems from inadequate performance reporting on these programs. While funding has been provided for many programs that provide public safety services throughout Leon County, reports on the effectiveness of these programs are either non-existent or lack transparency. For example, how many services the program provides, how well the program performs, or whether anyone is better off who participated in the program is often not captured when reports are compiled. When funding is provided, there is an expectation that programs should be held accountable in the sense that the program yields positive results. However, it becomes difficult to gauge their effectiveness when programs are not adequately evaluated or not evaluated enough. Recognizing that programs should be held accountable, it was suggested that any funded entity be required to provide a semi-annual **performance report**. Semi-annual reports that capture a program's performance measures, such as the number of people served, the number of services offered, barriers to success, and feedback/follow-up from the people served, would bode well in holding the program accountable and keeping community stakeholders informed.

Measure(s):

Require annual performance reports for any funded entity (identify current baseline)

Timeline:

Review and assess progress at six (6) months and one (1) year of adopting this recommendation.

- *Recommendation #5: Evaluate Existing Public Safety Oversight Review and Advisory Boards In Leon County To Ensure They Are Operating As Intended*

Oversight and transparency are critical in a society that strives to have a fair, equitable, and safe environment for its citizenry. For this to occur, community stakeholders must have a seat at the table when it comes to monitoring those who have the authority to maintain formal social control within the community. While most law enforcement professionals who serve and protect do so in an acceptable manner, unfortunately, some do not. Civilian review boards provide not only oversight but also transparency to the community. **Thus, it was recommended that 1) policies be implemented that ensure and encourage unbiased civilian oversight with meaningful community input and 2) that the review board evaluate the effectiveness of existing practices and make recommendations to enhance the community's well-being.** The civilian review board should review law enforcement policies and practices that impact the community and ensure that these policies embody fairness and equity.

Measure(s):

Create an unbiased oversight civilian review board to ensure the implemented policies are fair and equitable for the entire community. (identify current baseline)

Conduct an inventory of positive and media posts, articles, zings, and other communications concerning law enforcement in the past year (establish a baseline)

The number and type of community stakeholders serving on the existing citizen review or advisory boards and whether they represent the community's diversity (establish a baseline)

Survey the community on their perception of the structure and impact of the existing civilian review and advisory boards

The number and type of adopted changes recommended by the Tallahassee civilian review board or Leon County advisory board to maximize transparency and open lines of communication. (establish a baseline)

Timeline:

Review and assess progress at six (6) months and one (1) year of adopting this recommendation.

Pillar 4: Community Policing and Crime Reduction



According to the U.S. Department of Justice Community Oriented Police Services, community policing is defined as a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies that support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime. Pillar 4 focuses on the importance of community policing as a guiding philosophy for all stakeholders. Community policing emphasizes working with county residents and organizations to co-produce public safety. In that process, law enforcement agencies partner with community residents and organizations to identify problems and collaborate on implementing solutions that produce meaningful results. Some law enforcement agencies consider the creation of community policing divisions or units as community policing. Still, the most effective approach is ensuring community policing permeates every facet of the department's operations and includes all sworn and unsworn personnel. Both the Tallahassee Police Department and the Leon County Sheriff's Office have implemented community policing, but the full extent of its implementation is not known currently.

- *Recommendation #1: Ensure The Philosophy Of Community Policing Is Infused Throughout The Culture Of Local Law Enforcement Agencies*

It is recommended that community policing be maximized in both TPD and LCSO to the point that it is interwoven throughout all divisions and units with each agency. Such an effort will produce a collaborative partnership between Leon County's law enforcement community and its residents, increasing positive community engagement, information sharing, crime prevention and reduction efforts, and problem-solving. A collective understanding between law enforcement and the community regarding their mutual personal stake in the community's safety and well-being is essential. **Thus, it is recommended that TPD, LCSO, and the community work collaboratively to strengthen community policing throughout the county.**

Measure(s):

Inventory the number of TPD and LCSO personnel (sworn and non-sworn) trained in the community policing philosophy (establish a baseline)

Count the number and type of community policing training events (workshops, forums, etc.) attended by department staff and community residents in the past year (establish a baseline)

Timeline:

Review and assess progress at six (6) months and one (1) year of adopting this recommendation.

- **Recommendation #2: Identify And Utilize Community Service Providers**

Today, more than ever, law enforcement personnel are called upon for non-law enforcement services (mental health, homelessness, etc.). TPD and LCSO sworn and non-sworn personnel must be keenly aware of available community services and resources, notably in socially disadvantaged, lower-income, high-call volume areas. **As such, it is recommended that TPD and LCSO identify all community-based organizations serving the community and incorporate these stakeholders as presenters during law enforcement academies, in-service training, and community resource fairs.** It is further recommended that community residents and stakeholders increase their participation in TPD and LCSO events and programs (Citizen Academy, Neighborhood Watch, cultural activities, etc.) and give feedback on their experiences during law enforcement academies and in-service training.

Measure(s):

The number, type, and location of available human services resources within Leon County utilized by TPD and LCSO (identify current baseline)

The number and type of social services referrals made by TPD and LCSO (establish a baseline)

The number and type of human services providers presenting program resources and information to TPD and LCSO, including in-service training (identify current baseline)

Timeline:

Review and assess progress at six (6) months and one (1) year of adopting these recommendations.

- **Recommendation #3: Ensure Public Funds Devoted To Gun Violence Are Administered Effectively And With Transparency**

As noted previously in this report, Tallahassee/Leon Coucynnty has experienced a significant increase in tragic gun violence in the last year. The City of Tallahassee, Leon County, TPD, and LCSO have proactively addressed the issue, and recently, the City of Tallahassee awarded three grants totaling one million dollars to help solve the gun violence problem. The service providers selected for these grants must be publicly accountable to ensure their efforts are productive. **Their work must target the four Tallahassee neighborhoods in which gun violence is prevalent. They must be laser-focused on the demographic group that is disproportionately represented in the violence. They must demonstrate success in increasing victims' cooperation with law enforcement. They must identify and intervene in the lives of the small number of offenders who are driving the violence, offering trauma-based mental health care, mentors, job training, and constructive alternatives to gang associations.**

Tallahassee already has several programs that have successfully worked with at-risk youth. The Palmer Munroe Teen Center Community Connections program is nationally renowned for its restorative justice philosophy and anger management classes. The City's TEMPO program has successfully reached alienated young people who are not employed or in school. LCSO's SPIRIT program has made numerous successful referrals to community providers. Many other beneficial mentorship, arts, and athletic programs exist for the youth of Leon County. However, not all segments of the city's population are knowledgeable about the programs and how to access them. **To turn the tide in preventing gun violence, programs must be embedded in the highest-risk neighborhoods, and information about them must be widely available. To ensure success and build public trust in the community's gun violence response, it is recommended that all providers involved in the effort make regular presentations to the entities that coordinate and review public safety, reporting with specificity on successes and failures and accepting suggestions and feedback from the community stakeholders who are represented on these committees. Government leaders must also keep a close eye on the grant recipients and make the continuing investment of time and dollars to solve Tallahassee's gun violence problem.**

Measure(s):

The number and type of illegal guns confiscated through gun reduction programs annually (establish a baseline)

Analyze and present data on illegal and stolen gun arrests (establish a baseline)

The number of youth and communities served by current programs to ensure services are provided in areas at most significant risk for delinquency involvement and activities (establish a baseline)

The level of community involvement in crime reporting, witness cooperation, and anonymous tips to LCSO and TPD (establish a baseline)

Timeline:

Review and assess progress at six (6) months and one (1) year of adopting this recommendation.

- **Recommendation #4: Actively Monitor Youths' Public Social Media Communications, Within Constitutional Bounds, As A Preventive Measure**

Actively monitor juveniles' public social media communications by tracking keywords relating to violence, retaliation, gang wars, and other related topics. School districts nationwide are monitoring students' social media activity, and law enforcement agencies are also implementing cyber monitoring programs with proper civil rights protections; these programs successfully prevent some planned acts of violence and episodes of cyberbullying. **TPD and LCSO should utilize these approaches and maximize all opportunities to intervene in planned acts of violence and other threatening activities.**

Measure(s):

The number and type of social media monitoring programs implemented by local law enforcement (establish a baseline)

Number of law enforcement professionals and community stakeholders trained on social media monitoring and awareness (establish a baseline)

Number of violent episodes that have been prevented through social media monitoring (establish a baseline)

Timeline:

Review and assess progress at six (6) months and one (1) year of adopting these recommendations.

- **Recommendation #5: Maximize The Use Of Adult Civil Citations**

Well-designed civil citation programs keep adult offenders from getting an arrest record for a minor offense. These programs receive strong community support. Leon County has had success with adult civil citations in the past, and **serious consideration should be given to expanding these efforts and highlighting its success through local media outlets.**

Measure(s):

The number of documented adult civil citations within a calendar year (establish a baseline)

The number of Leon County law enforcement professionals trained in the criteria for adult civil citations (establish a baseline)

Work collaboratively with the State Attorney to increase the use of civil citations where appropriate and report each local law enforcement agency's usage and demographic statistics (establish a baseline)

Timeline:

Review and assess progress at six (6) months and one (1) year of adopting these recommendations.

Acknowledgments

While it is greatly appreciated that Tallahassee/Leon County community residents, stakeholders, students, elected officials, faith leaders, business owners, mental health professionals, educators, youth services organizations, and law enforcement leaders worked collaboratively to develop this Action Plan, its success will require all parties to implement each recommendation with fidelity. This effort was only possible with the collective commitment of the individuals listed below. A special thanks go to Dr. Felecia Dix-Richardson and Nancy Daniels for their assistance with capturing and organizing the group's recommendations and Bob Stewart and his team (Steven Slade and Kimberly Blackmon, Ph.D.) for collecting the group voting data.

Jabriea Ali, Student, Florida A&M University
Karah Bailey, WTXL News Tallahassee
Marissa Batie-Collier, SG Mental Health Counseling
Pastor Marvin Bouquette, St. James AME Church
Aliyah Bradley, Student, Edward Waters University
Tiauna Buckner, Student, Florida A&M University
Justin Brannon, FBI Jacksonville
Tonja Bryant-Smith, Deputy Chief, Tallahassee Police Dept.
Jack Campbell, State Attorney 2nd Judicial Circuit
Joshua Chancey, FBI Jacksonville
Dr. Billy R. Close, Beyond the Athlete, Inc.
Raven Davis, Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Nancy Daniels, former Public Defender 2nd Judicial Circuit
William Daniels, U.S. Attorney's Ofc., Middle District of FL
Reverend Rudy Ferguson, Frontline Project, Inc.
Charles Grant, Student, Florida A&M University
Bobby Green, Captain, Leon County Sheriff's Office
Terry Giles, Disc Village
Dr. Richard Gragg, Florida A&M University
Dr. Patricia Green-Powell, Florida A&M University
Bishop Joseph Henderson, Celebrate New Life Tabernacle
Jarvis Herring, Student, Florida A&M University
Derek Jackson, Automated Health Systems
Brylan Jacobs, Florida Dept. of Corrections, Circuit 2
Greg Johnson, former Assist. Secretary FL Dept. of Juv. Justice

Janiya Jones, Student, Bethune-Cookman University
Deputy Edward Jones, Walton Co. Sheriff's Ofc.
Royle King, Leon County Government
Carolyn Freda King, Freda Speaks, LLC
Dale Landry, Village Architect
Jeremy Matlow, City of Tallahassee Commissioner
Michael Malsch, FBI Jacksonville
Marvin Mattair, Boyz to KINGS
St. Clair Murraine, Capitol Outlook
Dr. Willie Williams, Will Power Innovative Network
Simeon Nelson, Wakulla Middle School
Board Member Marcus Nicolas, Leon Co. School Board
Tyler Noble, Walton Co. Sheriff's Office
Dr. Benjamin Okafor, Edward Waters University
Jackie Y. Perkins, Safety & Crime Prevention
Committee Bill Proctor, Leon County Commissioner
Nina Ashenafi Richardson, Leon County Judge
Dan Richardson, SG Mental Health Counseling
Zach Richardson, The Academic Doctor
Dr. Reginald Roberts, Pasco County Sheriff's Office
Chris Sandoval, Student, Bethune-Cookman University
Marcus Smith, Florida Dept. of Juvenile Justice
Curtis Taylor, President, Tallahassee Urban League
David Thomas, Chief Cornerstone Construction, Inc
Roseann Wood, Leon Co. School Board Member
Jessica Yeary, Public Defender 2nd Judicial Circuit

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Anatomy of a Homicide Project: An exploratory review of the homicides committed in Leon County between 2015-2020 (2021). A collaboration between the Leon County Sheriff's Office and the Florida's Sheriffs Association.

Kline, P. (2011). The Impact of Juvenile Curfew Laws on Arrests of Youth and Adults. *American and Economics Review*. doi.10.1093/aler/ahr011.

Leon County Gun Violence Assessment (2023). Assessment of Leon County, Florida Homicide and Non-Fatal Shootings: January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2022. National Institute for Criminal Justice Reform.

Public Safety Coordinating Council

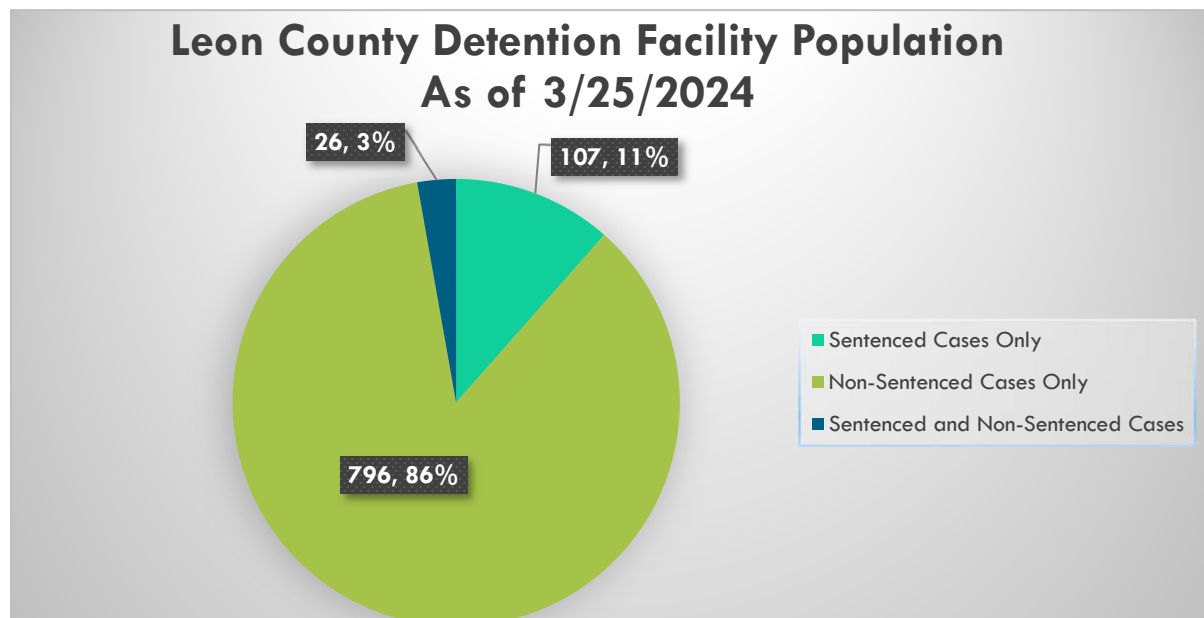
Leon County Detention Facility

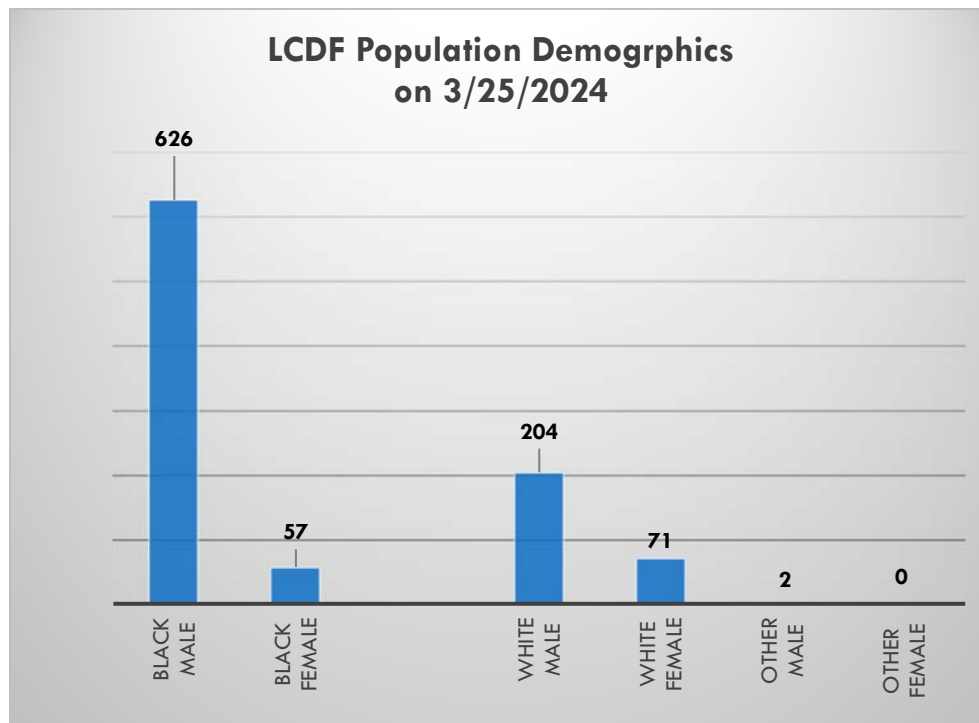
Status Report for 3/25/2024



LCDF Population = 929

LCDF Total Population	
Sentenced Cases Only	107
Non-Sentenced Cases Only	796
Sentenced and Non-Sentenced Cases	26



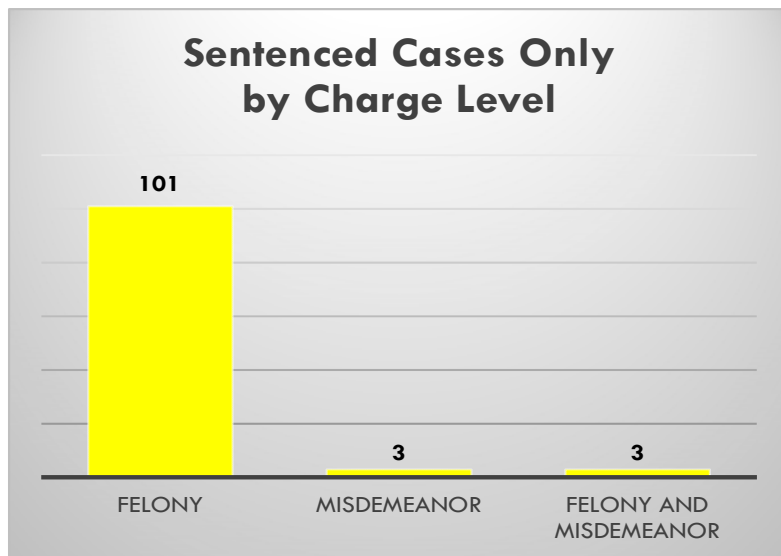


Males				
Age Group	White	Black	Oriental/ Asian	American Indian
Juveniles	0	4	0	0
18-29	55	122	0	0
30-39	45	119	1	0
40-49	46	77	0	0
50-59	19	36	0	0
GT 59	12	18	1	0

Females				
Age Group	White	Black	Oriental/ Asian	American Indian
Juveniles	0	0	0	0
18-29	15	43	0	0
30-39	19	34	0	0
40-49	21	14	0	0
50-59	5	6	0	0
GT 59	2	2	0	0

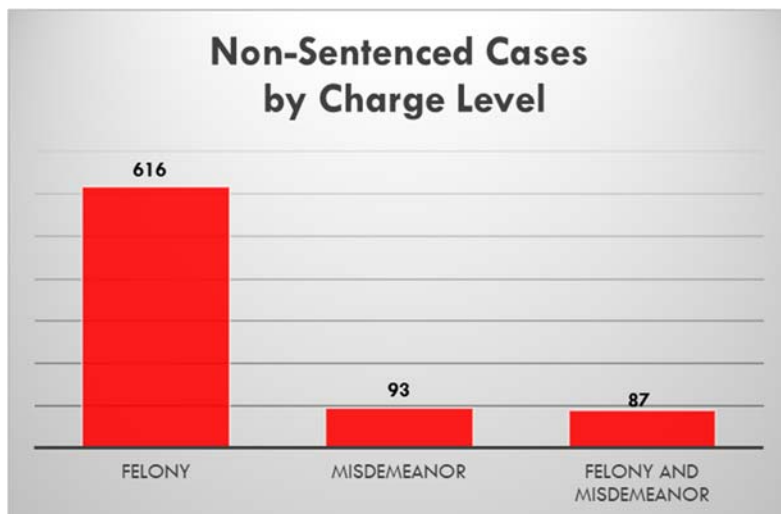
Sentenced Cases Only	
Felony	101
Misdemeanor	3
Felony and Misdemeanor	3

Males		Females	
Black	69	Black	9
White	24	White	5
Other	0	Other	0



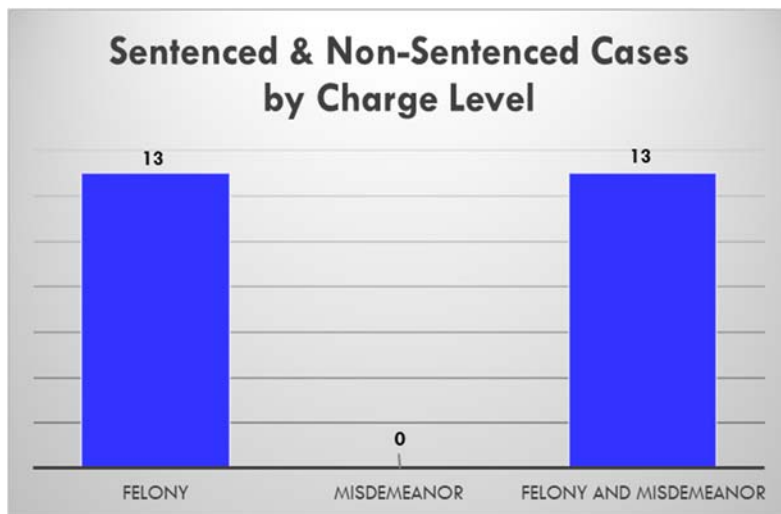
Non-Sentenced Cases	
Felony	616
Misdemeanor	93
Felony and Misdemeanor	87

Males		Females	
Black	537	Black	47
White	175	White	35
Other	2	Other	0



Sentenced & Non-Sentenced Cases	
Felony	13
Misdemeanor	0
Felony and Misdemeanor	13

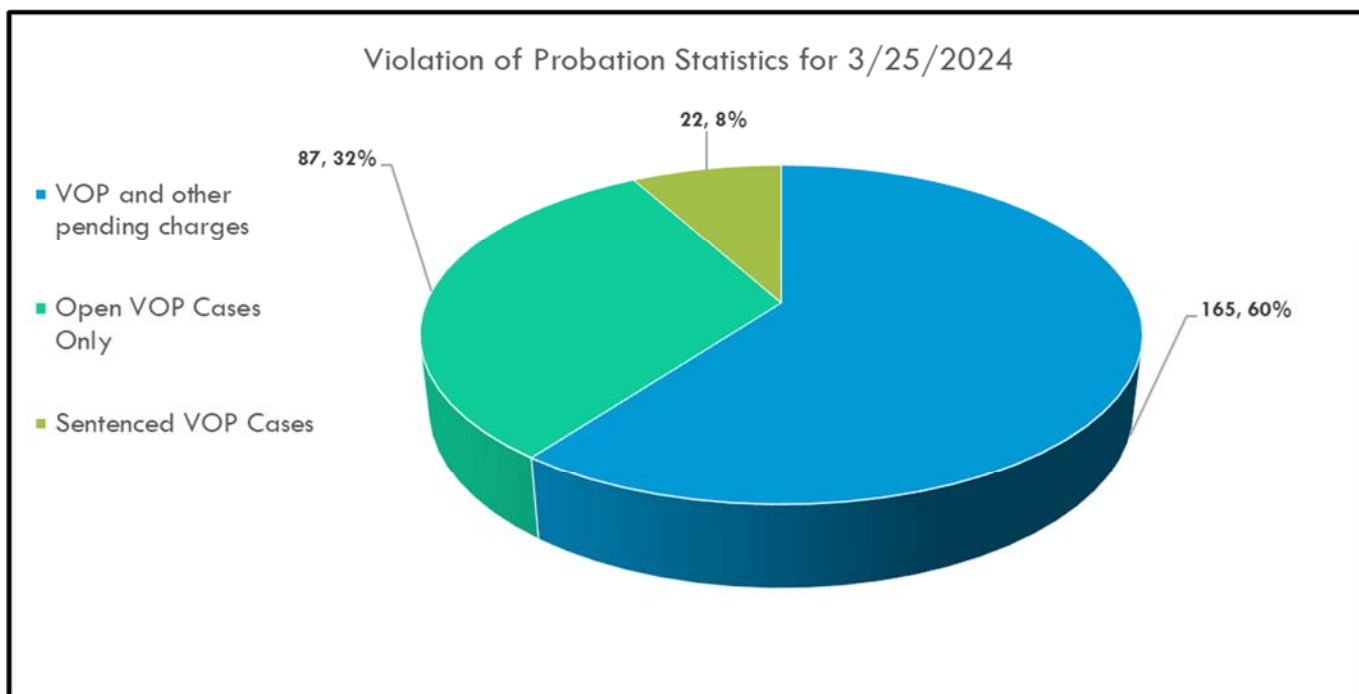
Males		Females	
Black	20	Black	1
White	5	White	0
Other	0	Other	0



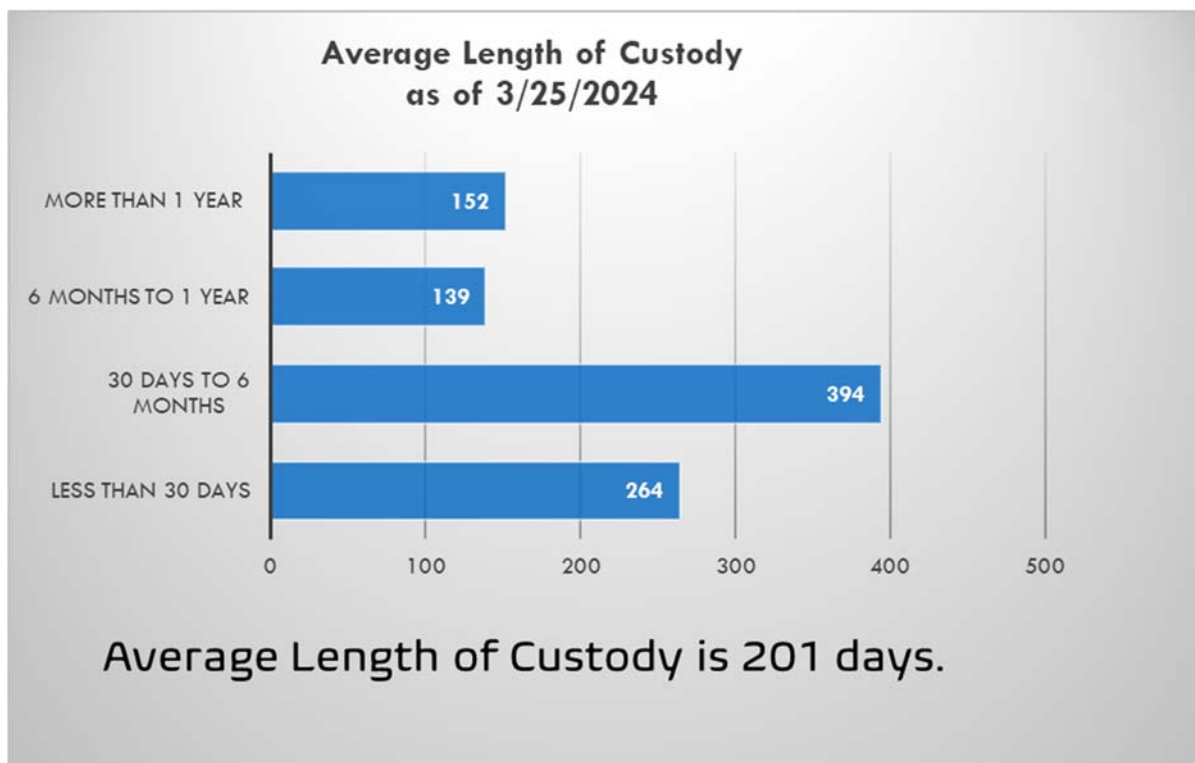
PSCC WEEKLY STATUS REPORT 3/25/2024

	# of Inmates	Total Days in Jail Since Last Arrest	Average Days in Jail Since Last Arrest
VOP and other pending charges	165	28,233	171
Open VOP Cases Only	87	5,061	58
Sentenced VOP Cases	22	2,741	125

**The total of 252 open VOP cases was inclusive of Open VOP Cases Only, 165 is the total number of open VOP cases with other pending charges and eliminates any duplication.*



Average Length of Custody as of 3/25/2024	
Less than 30 Days	264
30 Days to 6 Months	394
6 Months to 1 Year	139
More than 1 Year	152



**Average number of days for all individuals currently in custody in the detention facility.*

Bond Amount Range	Total # of Inmates	Charge Type		Avg. # of Days
		Felony	Misdemeanor	
Up to \$1,000	38	12	26	21
\$1,001 - \$2,500	19	14	5	25
\$2,500.01 - \$5,000	21	17	4	93
\$5,000.01 - \$10,000	16	16	0	0
\$10,000.01 - \$50,000	27	27	0	0
More than \$50,000	14	14	0	0

LCDF Population by Type of Offense

Felony Charges	
Other Felony Offenders	215
Drugs	131
Other Personal/Violent Offenders	129
Murder	108
Theft/Fraud	73
Burglary	54
Robbery	57
Sex Offense	24
Other Property Offenders	14
Bad Check	0

Misdemeanors	
Bad Check	0
Non-Check	100
Traffic	15
Civil	4
Holds	18

Juveniles	
Murder	2
Sex Offense	0
Robbery	3
Drugs	0
Other Personal/Violent Offenses	1
Burglary	0
Other Felony	0
Misdemeanor	0

Public Safety Coordinating Council (PSCC)

CRIMINAL CASE MANAGEMENT

**Monthly Report for
March 26th, 2024**

VETERANS TREATMENT COURT:

Current Number of Veterans in LCDF (7 not currently in VTC): 8
Of the 8 Veterans in LCDF:

Current VTC Caseload: 29
Of the current caseload, 1 is in LCDF.

Notes:

- Next graduation date set for June.
- Working on recruiting new mentors. Need new Lead Mentor.

MENTAL HEALTH:

Current Number of Defendants on the Misdemeanor Mental Health docket: 27

*Of the 27, 5 are in the LCDF (2 with felony cases/3 cases where release/treatment plan is being developed – 2 of the 3 will be released on 3/27/24)

Active Mental Health Caseload (defendants with cases set for MH type Court dates): 267

Competency Evaluations

- 98 pending
 - 47 in the Community
 - 44 in LCDF
 - 1 in Programs (FSH/DDDP/Apalachee Residential)
 - 1 in Other (prison/other jails)
 - 5 in Capias Status

Waiting to be Placed with DCF/APD: 6

- DCF – 6 (oldest waiting is February 2024) (6 males -one in Gadsden jail)
- APD – 0

Waiting to Return to LCDF: 1 (2 additional clients being held on Rubio at FSH)

DRUG COURT (Felony):

Current FDC caseload: 33

Number currently in LCDF – 0

- All treatment sessions, court hearings and staffing are continuing to be held via zoom and/or in person.

Key Notes for March:

- Next graduation date set for April 2024.

LEON COUNTY SUPERVISED PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM



Electronic Monitoring Program Report For the Month February 2024

Monthly Statistical Data February 1, 2024 – February 29, 2024

Table 1

	Enrolled on G.P.S.	Ordered G.P.S. but NOT Enrolled	Enrolled on G.P.S. (Probation, Mental Health & VTC)	Ordered GPS but NOT Enrolled (Probation, Mental Health, & VTC)	Enrolled on SCRAM	Ordered SCRAM but NOT Enrolled (SCRAM)	Enrolled on SCRAM (Probation, Mental Health & VTC)	Ordered SCRAM but not Enrolled (Probation, Mental Health & VTC)	Total Enrolled on EM
Beginning Caseload (Previous Month)	99	78	8	2	10	4	4	1	121
New Clients Assigned	23	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	27
Transferred In	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clients Reins. From Inactive	8	-8	0	0	1	-1	0	0	9
Clients Dropped to Inactive	-20	20	-1	1	-1	1	0	0	-22
Transferred Out	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
Clients Terminated	-8	-16	0	-2	-3	0	0	0	-11
Successful	-8	-8	0	0	-3	0	0	0	-11
Unsuccessful - Court Action		-8		-2		0		0	-10
Ending Caseload for Month*	101	74	10	1	8	4	4	1	123

*The chart above depicts the caseloads as of the last day of the month.

*As of February 29th, after violations and closures there were 111 defendants being supervised on Active G.P.S. units.

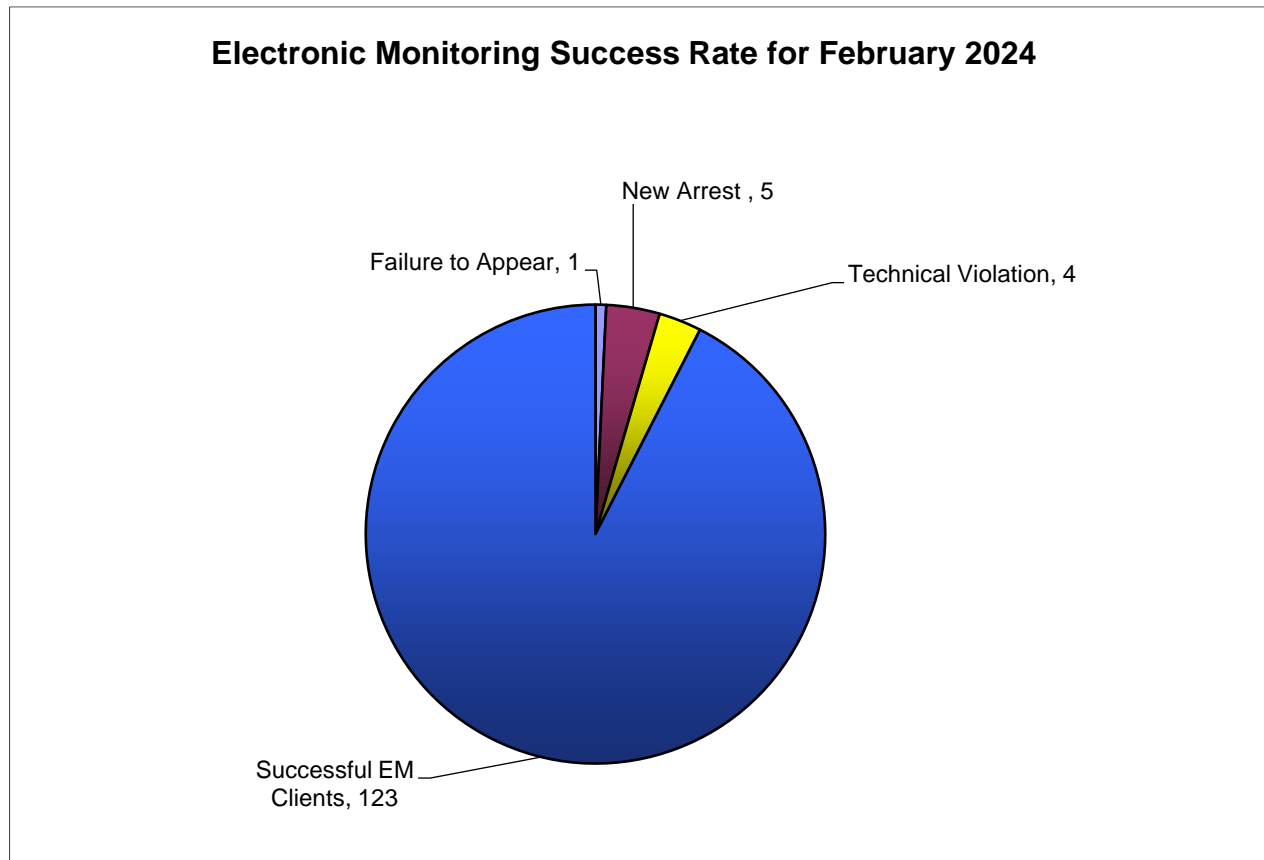
*There are no defendants ordered to wear both a G.P.S. and SCRAM monitor simultaneously.

*There are 5 (5-GPS and 0-SCRAM) defendants assigned to Mental Health Pretrial Release being supervised on electronic monitoring.

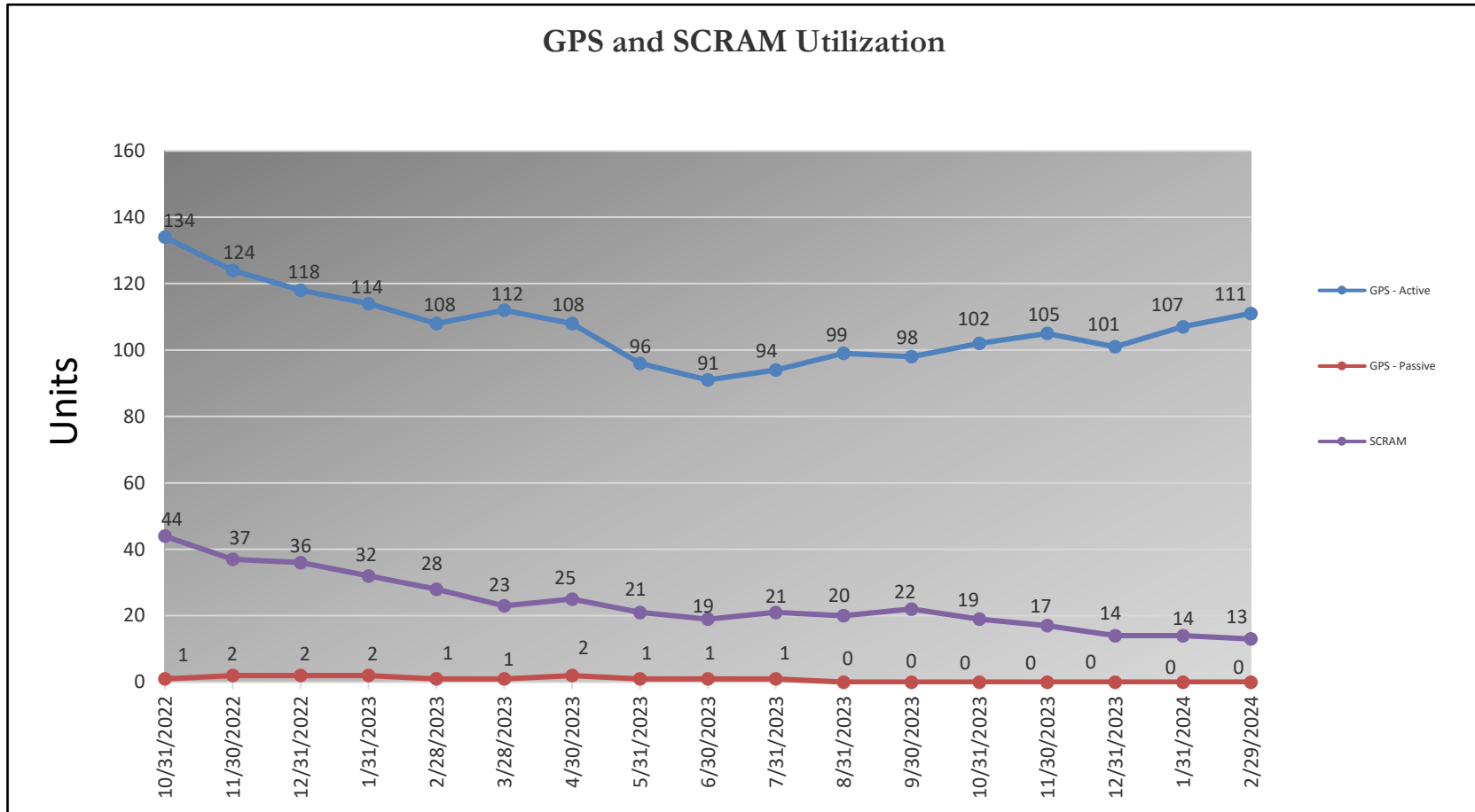
Table 2

EM Unsuccessful Closures	GPS	SCRAM	Total EM
FTA Rate	1	0	1
New Arrest Rate	5	0	5
Tech. Violation Rate	4	0	4

Monthly Statistical Data
February 1, 2024 – February 29, 2024

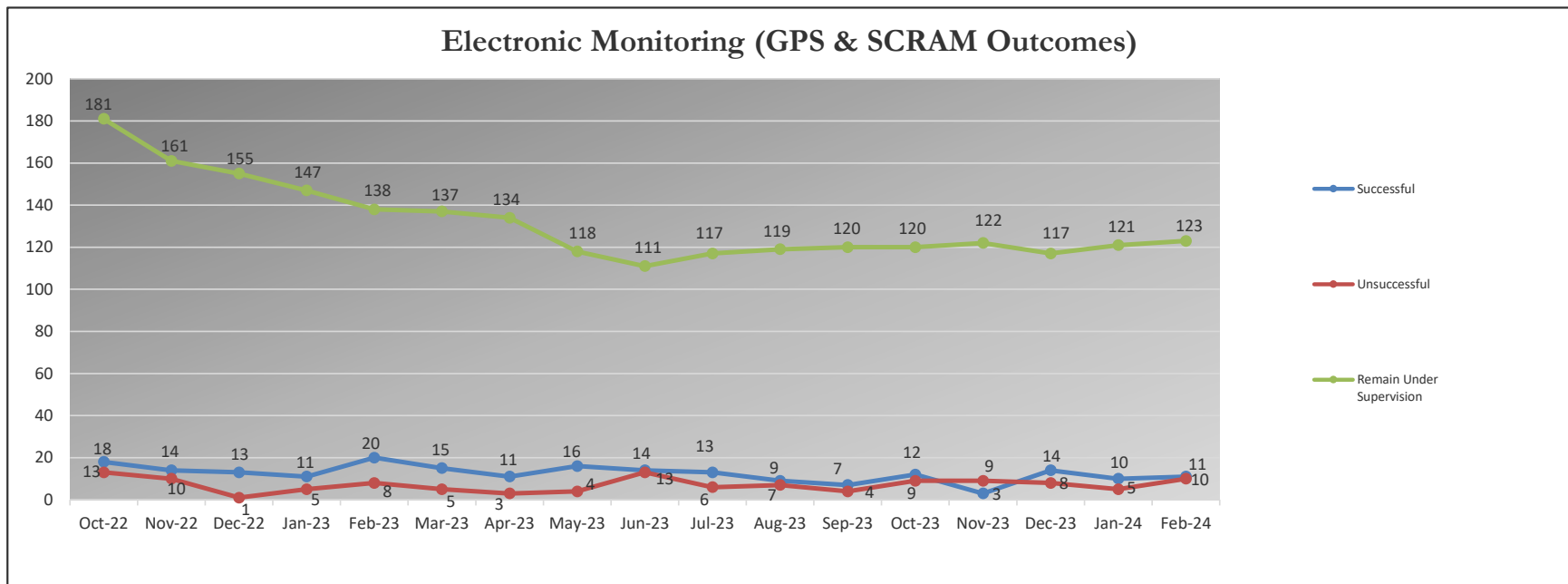


Monthly Trend Data October 2022 – February 2024

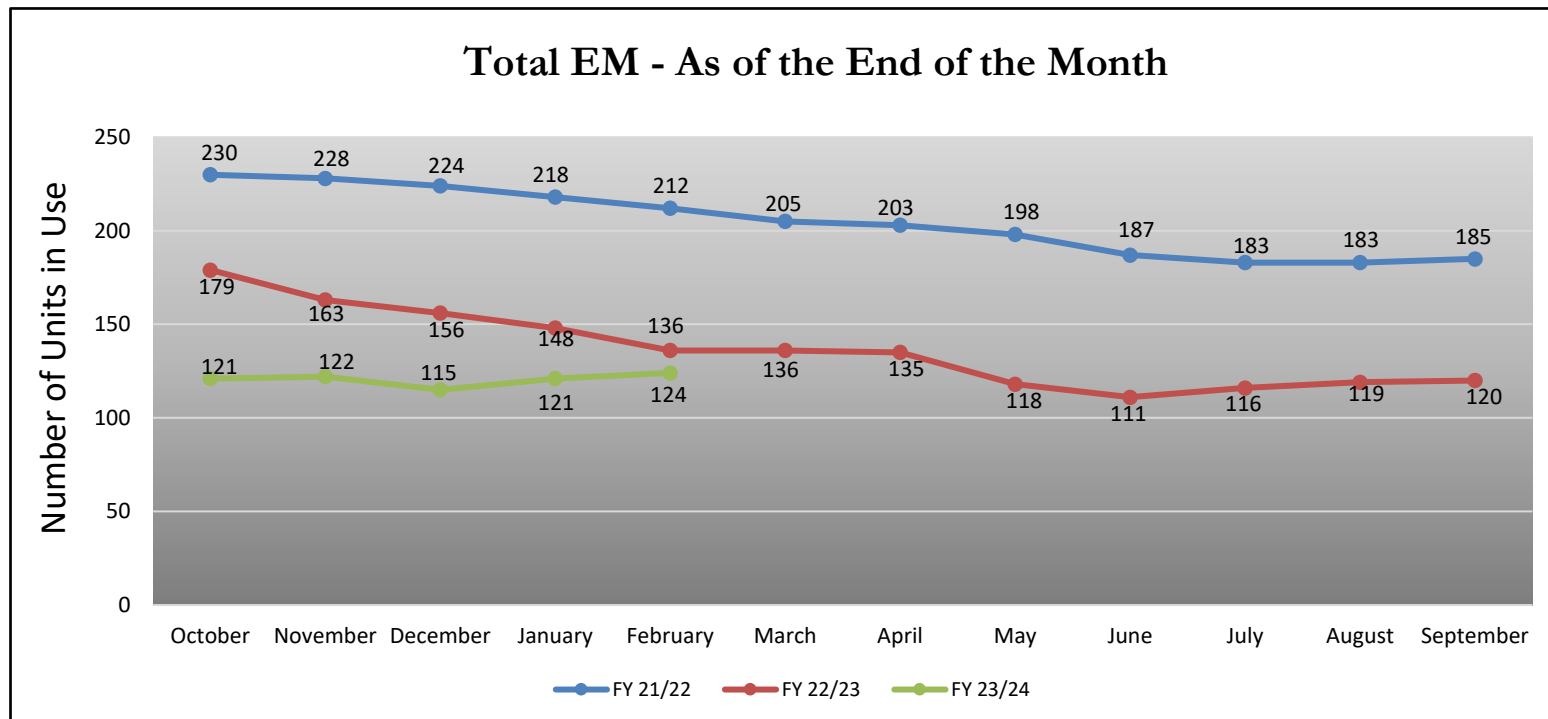


* One defendant is currently being supervised on SCRAM but is pending disposition for violation of probation.

Monthly Trend Data October 2022 – February 2024

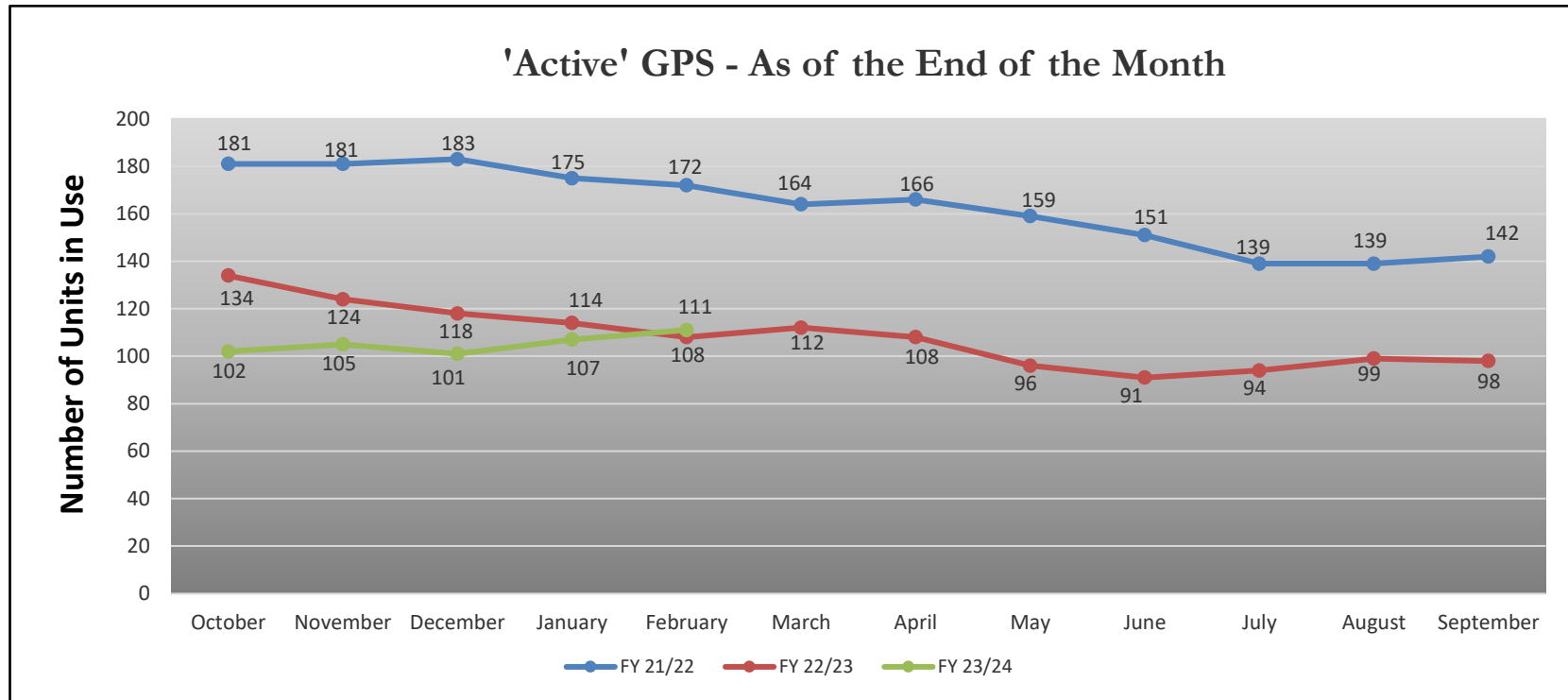


Yearly Trend Data October 2022 – February 2024

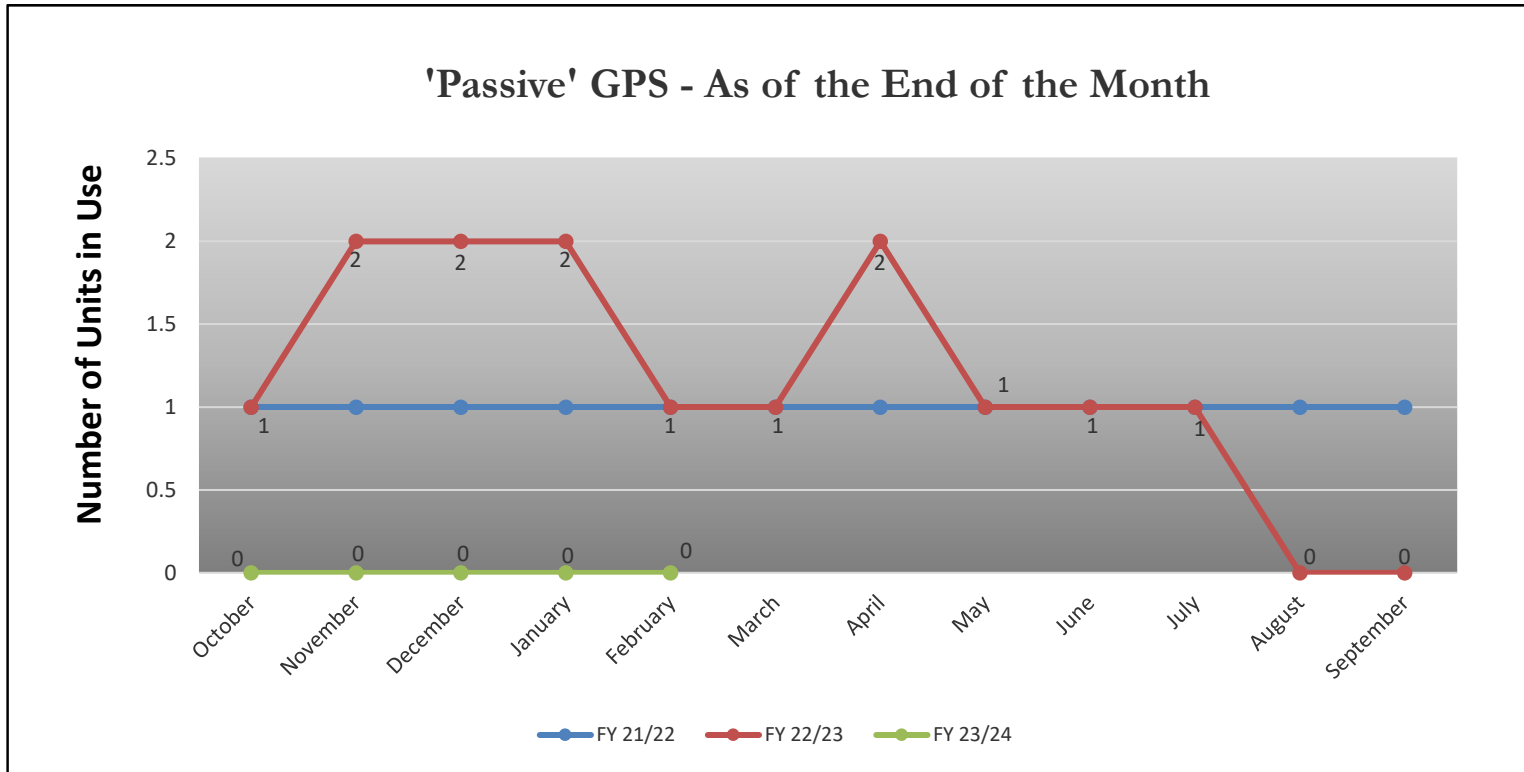


* One defendant is currently being supervised on SCRAM but is pending disposition for violation of probation.

Yearly Trend Data October 2022 – February 2024



Yearly Trend Data October 2022 – February 2024



*Monthly Fiscal Data
February 1, 2024 – February 29, 2024*

Electronic Monitoring Type	Prior Period's YTD	Current Period Collection	YTD Total Collections
<i>SCRAM Collections</i>	\$1,828	\$470	\$2,298
<i>GPS Collections</i>	\$10,844	\$1,161	\$12,005

As of the end of the month, the following are the totals for electronic monitoring fees waived or allowed to accrue during the pendency of the case(s).

	YTD Accruals	YTD Waivers
<i>GPS</i>	\$ 38,923.02	\$ 479.20
<i>SCRAM</i>	\$ 8,015.50	\$ -

LEON COUNTY SUPERVISED PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM



Electronic Monitoring Program Report For the Month March 2024

Monthly Statistical Data March 1, 2024 – March 31, 2024

Table 1

	Enrolled on G.P.S.	Ordered G.P.S. but NOT Enrolled	Enrolled on G.P.S. (Probation, Mental Health & VTC)	Ordered GPS but NOT Enrolled (Probation, Mental Health, & VTC)	Enrolled on SCRAM	Ordered SCRAM but NOT Enrolled (SCRAM)	Enrolled on SCRAM (Probation, Mental Health & VTC)	Ordered SCRAM but not Enrolled (Probation, Mental Health & VTC)	Total Enrolled on EM
Beginning Caseload (Previous Month)	102	74	10	1	8	4	4	1	124
New Clients Assigned	23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	24
Transferred In	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Clients Reins. From Inactive	10	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Clients Dropped to Inactive	-20	20	-1	1	0	0	0	0	-21
Transferred Out	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3
Clients Terminated	-7	-15	-2	0	-1	0	-2	0	-12
Successful	-7	-6	-2	0	-1	0	-2	0	-12
Unsuccessful - Court Action		-9		0		0		0	-9
Ending Caseload for Month*	105	71	8	2	9	4	2	1	124

*The chart above depicts the caseloads as of the last day of the month.

*As of March 31st, after violations and closures there were 114 defendants being supervised on Active G.P.S. units.

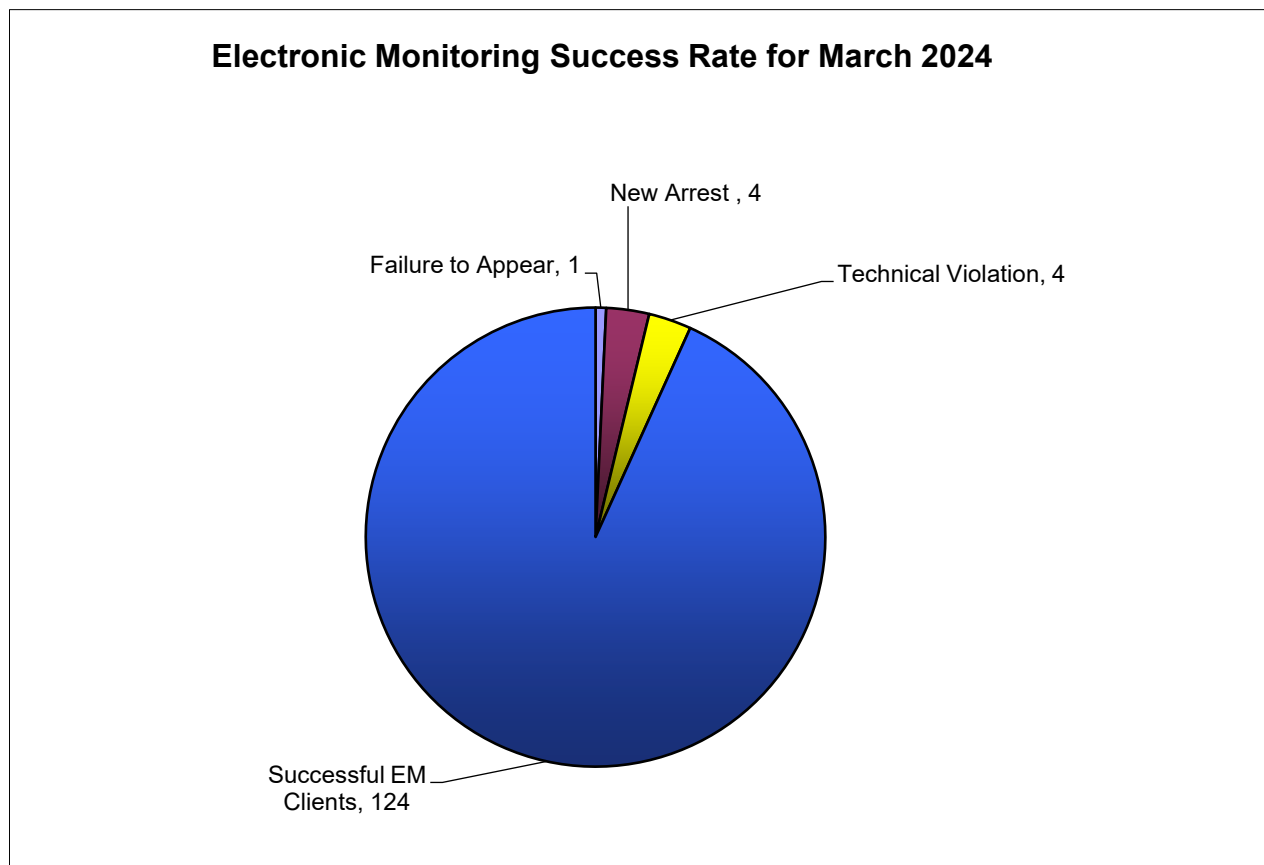
*There are no defendants ordered to wear both a G.P.S. and SCRAM monitor simultaneously.

*There are 5 (5-GPS and 0-SCRAM) defendants assigned to Mental Health Pretrial Release being supervised on electronic monitoring.

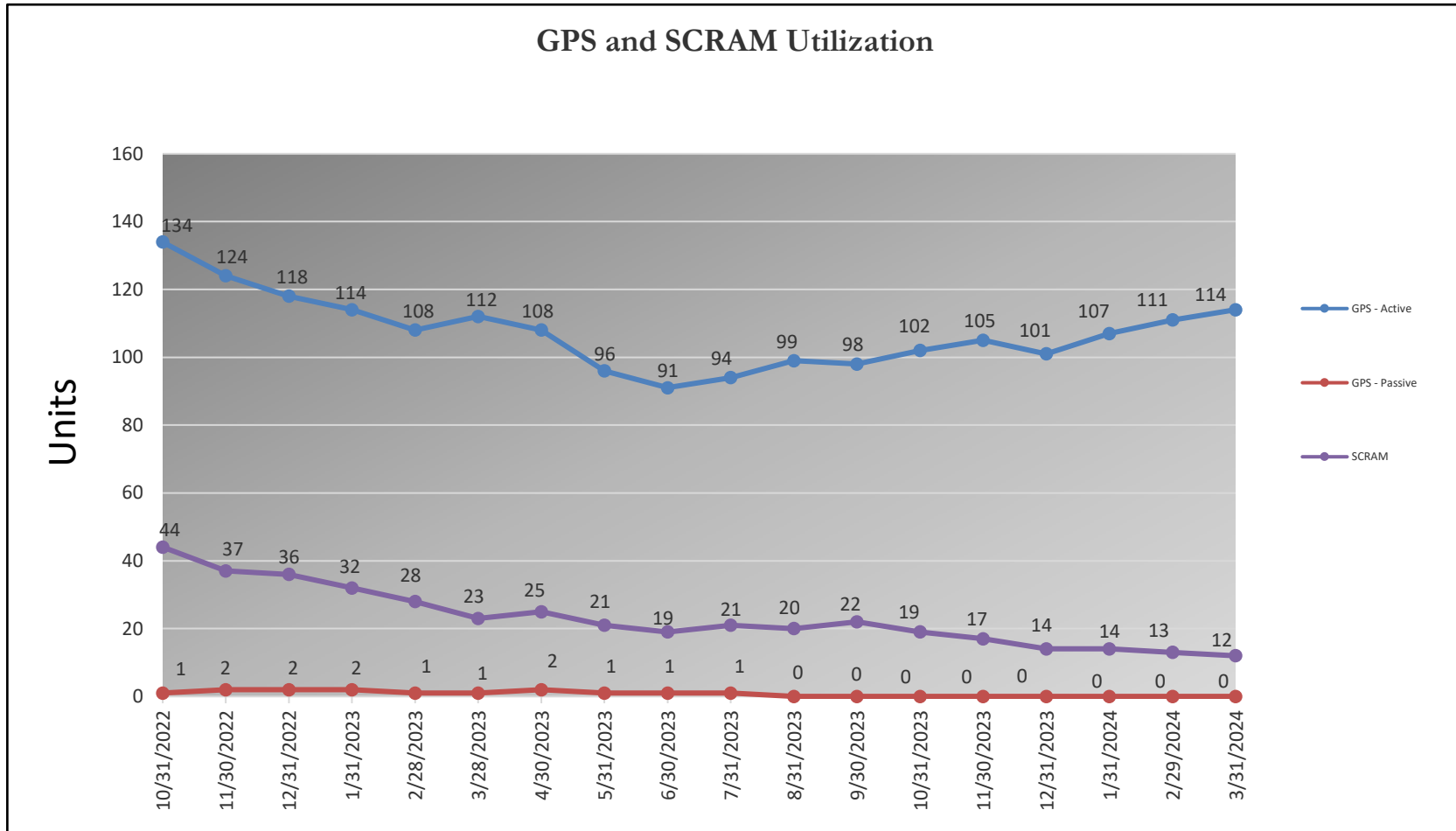
Table 2

EM Unsuccessful Closures	GPS	SCRAM	Total EM
FTA Rate	1	0	1
New Arrest Rate	4	0	4
Tech. Violation Rate	4	0	4

Monthly Statistical Data
March 1, 2024 – March 31, 2024



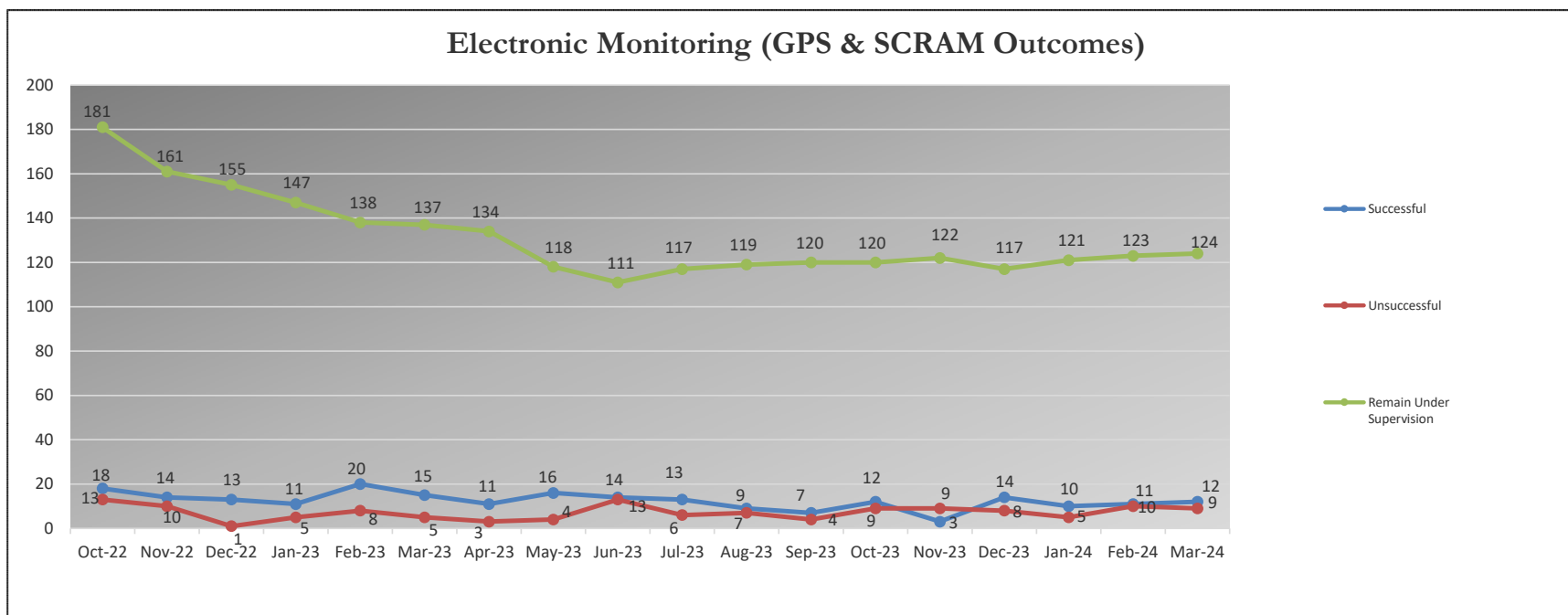
Monthly Trend Data October 2022 – March 2024



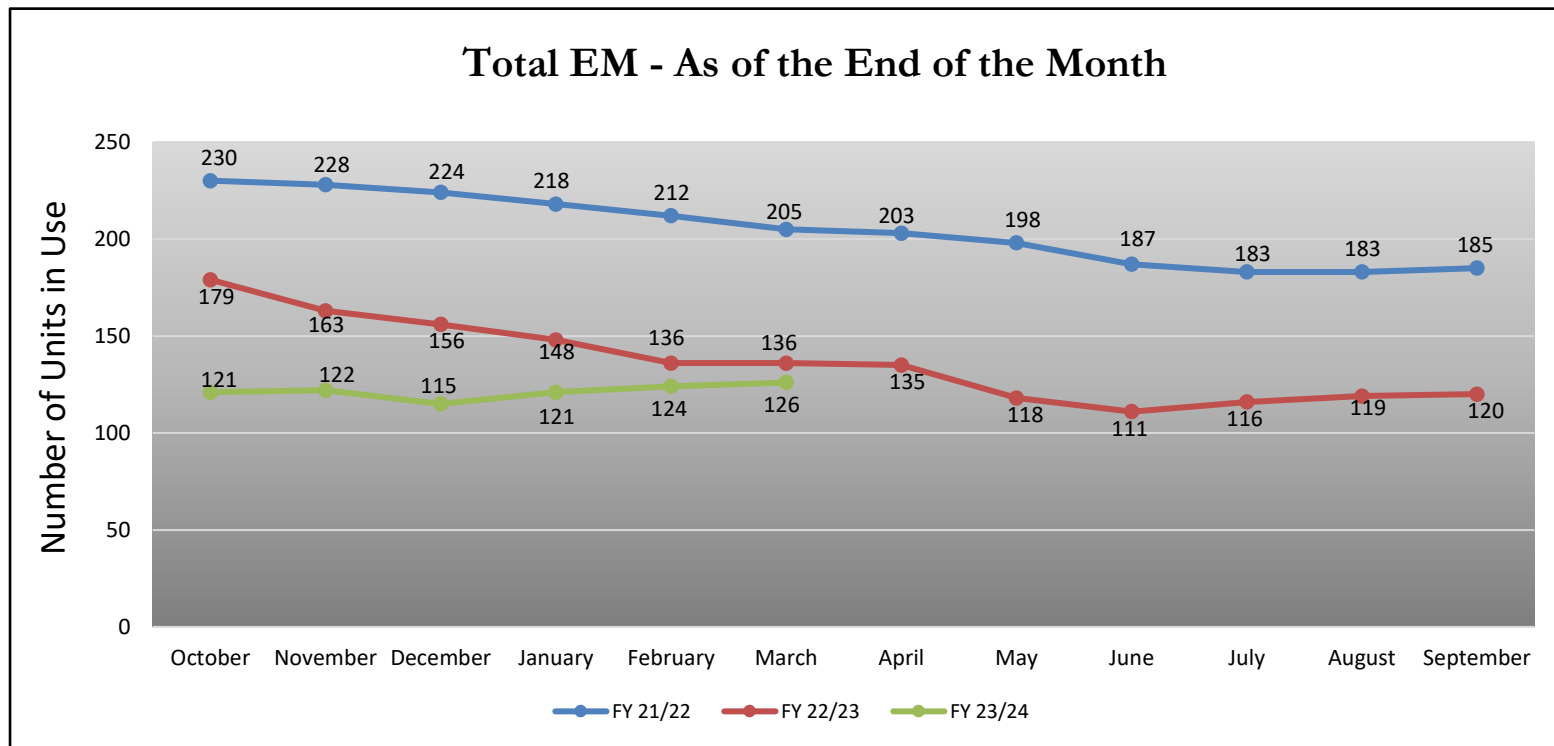
* One defendant is currently being supervised on SCRAM but is pending disposition for violation of probation.

* One defendant is currently being supervised on GPS but is pending disposition for violation of probation.

Monthly Trend Data October 2022 – March 2024



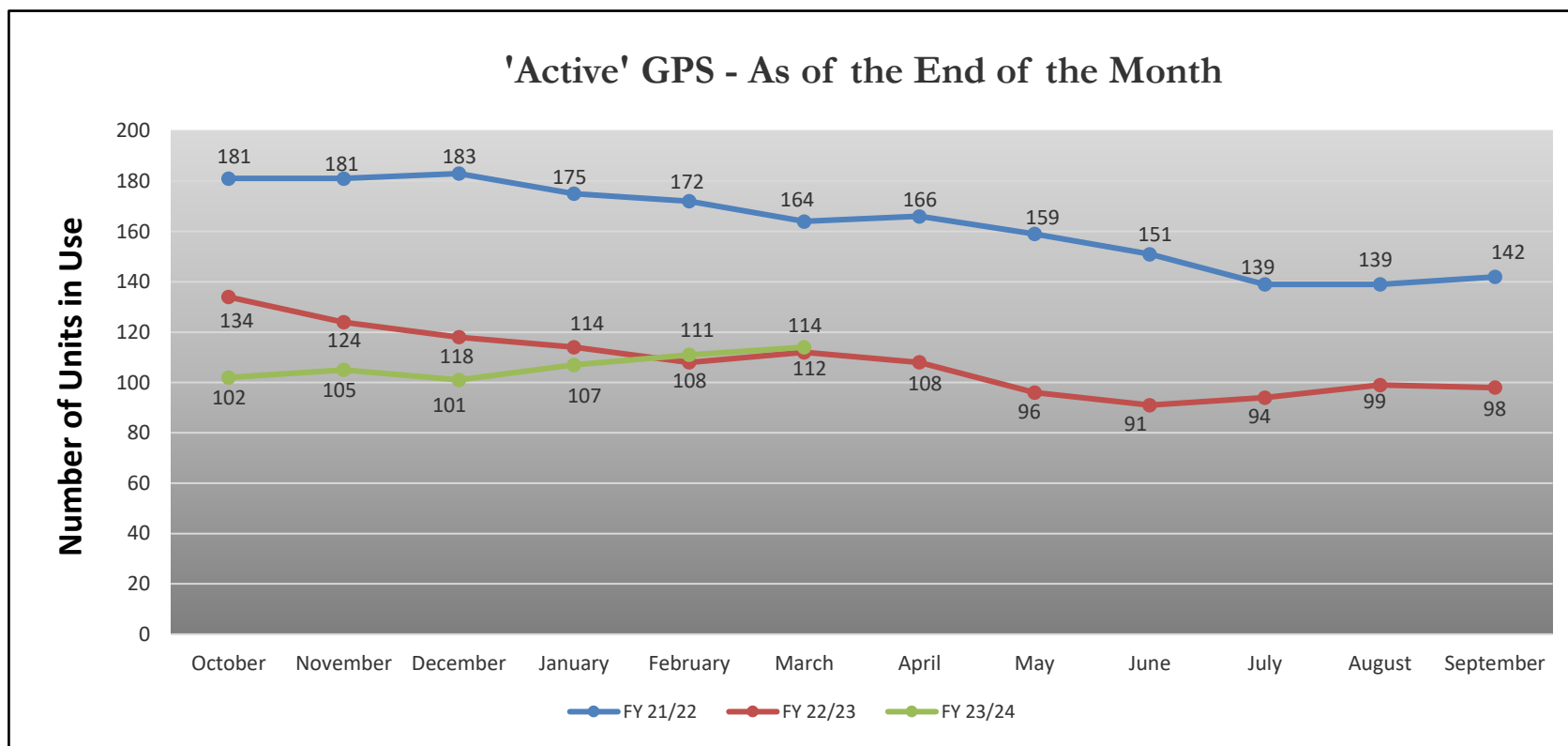
Yearly Trend Data October 2022 – March 2024



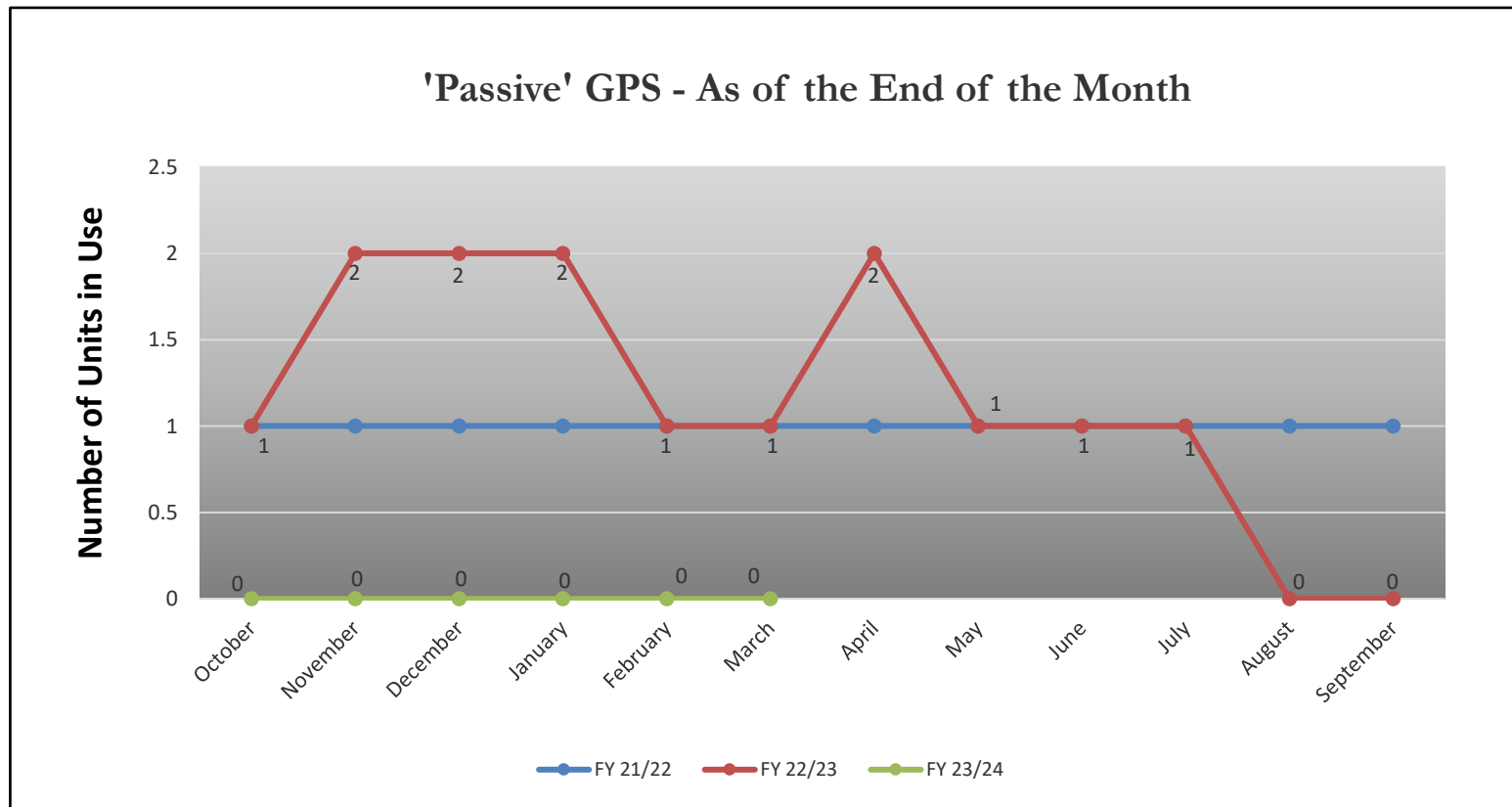
* Two defendants are currently being supervised on SCRAM but are pending disposition for violation of probation.

* One defendant is currently being supervised on GPS but is pending disposition for violation of probation.

Yearly Trend Data October 2022 – March 2024



Yearly Trend Data
October 2022 – March 2024



Monthly Fiscal Data
March 1, 2024 – March 31, 2024

Electronic Monitoring Type	Prior Period's YTD	Current Period Collection	YTD Total Collections
<i>SCRAM Collections</i>	\$2,298	\$0	\$2,298
<i>GPS Collections</i>	\$12,005	\$1,249	\$13,254

As of the end of the month, the following are the totals for electronic monitoring fees waived or allowed to accrue during the pendency of the case(s).

	YTD Accruals	YTD Waivers
<i>GPS</i>	\$ 47,321.00	\$ 664.89
<i>SCRAM</i>	\$ 8,236.50	\$ -