

Public Safety Coordinating Council

April 15, 2025, Meeting Minutes

**Council Members (or designee) in Attendance:**

Commissioner Bill Proctor	County Commission
Judge Ashenafi Richardson	Judiciary
Madelyn Blair	Public Defender's Office
Owen McCaul	State Attorney's Office
Chief Craig Carroll	Leon County Sheriff's Office
Brylan Jacobs	Florida Department of Corrections
Nancy O'Farrell	NAMI Tallahassee
Teresa Broxton	Office of Intervention and Detention Alternatives
Rebecca Kelly-Manders	ReFire Culinary
Anne Meisenzahl	Big Bend AFTER Reentry Coalition

**Council Members Not in Attendance:**

Kelli Mercer	HCA Healthcare (Behavioral Health)
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**Also in attendance:**

Kimberly Holland	Office of Intervention and Detention Alternatives
Rayshell Holmes	Aide for Commissioner Proctor
Kendra Brown	Court Administration
Ina Hawkins	Court Administration
Dr. Hairston	SWAN

The meeting was called to order at 4:00 PM

#### Issues Discussed

I. Approval of the March 25, 2025, Meeting Minutes

Owen McCaul moved to approve the minutes from the March 25, 2025 (Attachment #1), meeting; seconded by Rebecca Kelly-Manders.

*The motion passed unanimously.*

II. LCDF Population Update – Chief Craig Carroll, Leon County Sheriff's Office

Chief Craig Carroll presented the Leon County Detention Facility Status Report for 4/14/25 (Attachment #2). Chief Carroll advised that as of 4/14/25 the population was 979, and the population is slowly creeping up. He highlighted several of the more impactful changes from the previous report beginning with the increase in non-sentenced individuals to 830 from 804. There are currently 17 individuals with immigration holds in custody in the LCDF, and each has a local pending criminal case.

Commissioner Proctor inquired of Judge Ashenafi Richardson if the judiciary has a policy in addressing the ICE detainers. Judge Ashenafi Richardson responded that individuals arrested for local offense(s) (e.g. No Valid Driver's License) and the second charge is a state charge related to immigration. The ICE detainer holds the individual for a maximum of 48 hours after they have posted bond on all other local charges, if ICE does not pick up the individual within the 48 hours the LCDF must release the individual. Judge Ashenafi Richardson stated the courts address the local charges the same as they always have by determining if release and conditions of release are appropriate based on the local charges. Chief Carroll advised they are seeing a slight increase as typically there is an average of 8-10 ICE detainers and we currently have 17 individuals with detainers.

Ms. Broxton advised that from a community supervision perspective, once an individual is released to ICE it is very difficult to confirm their custody status which may lead to additional technical violations when a client is released, and we are unable to verify their custody status.

Chief Carroll emphasized that the LCDF is not authorized to hold individuals for ICE detainers only, if an individual is booked in the LCDF with an ICE detainer there must also be a local criminal charge. Chief Carroll advised there are only four facilities in Florida authorized to serve as an ICE detention facility with the closest being Baker County. Commissioner Proctor stated that was a very important distinction to be noted. Chief Carroll advised they cannot hold an individual without an ICE detainer and even with a detainer they can only hold the individual for a maximum of 48 hours after they post bond on local charges. Commissioner inquired of Ms. Brown how Leon County's ICE detainer numbers compare to the jurisdictions around Florida. Ms. Brown stated that she did not have any numbers, but it is something Court Administration could review. She added when the new legislation was enacted it was anticipated to have greater impact on central and south Florida. Chief Carroll stated he believed they have had some significant increases in south Florida.

Chief Carroll advised there was minimal change to population demographics with exception of white males increasing to 226 from 209. He stated that have been several law enforcement operations that may have caused the increase in the jail population. He advised that there were no significant changes to the juvenile population. He reviewed the remainder of the report which did not reflect any significant changes in population factors and the average length of stay (ALOS) remained consistent with the previous month.

Ms. Broxton reiterated that the consultants determine the efficiency of the overall criminal justice system by the average length of stay (ALOS) and that the goal the consultants identified in the LCDF Population Needs Assessment study to maintain operations within the detention facility's capacity is a 30-day ALOS and we are currently at 41 days. Commissioner Proctor inquired what distinguishes a length of stay from a length of custody. Ms. Broxton explained that the ALOS is calculated by summing the total the number of days from arrest to release and then dividing the total by the number of individuals released. The ALOS reflects how quickly individuals are booked and released from the facility (e.g. captures individuals released within 24 hours or less) whereas the average length of custody is the average number of days all individuals have been in custody and is a snapshot of the detention facility's population which does not factor in individuals released prior to generation of the report.

Commissioner Proctor inquired if case processing times for newer judges are keeping pace or is there an acclimation period which may be slowing case processing times. Judge Ashenafi Richardson responded that the Supreme Court has come down hard on judges across the state stating the judges can no longer use COVID as excuse to have stale cases because it was creating a backlog. Judge Ashenafi Richardson stated the Supreme Court began triaging civil cases and will progress to criminal cases. Last year an administrative order was released with time standards and stated if a jurisdiction has a case older than three years old the Chief Judge must report it to the Supreme Court for potential disciplinary action. She shared that regardless of a judge's experience or tenure they must review their cases to bring all cases current. She stated that the reporting deadline for civil cases is July 2025 and next will be criminal cases. The Supreme Court has time standards on criminal case processing and the Supreme Court is getting tougher to ensure cases are not being prolonged and citizens do not have to keep reporting to court. Ms. Brown added that Court Administration also monitors case aging, primarily for felony, but every month each felony judge in Leon County receives a case aging report so they can easily identify which cases have higher time standard days. Mr. McCaul commented that based on his experience, the new judges hit the ground running and work hard to meet the time standards and that it can be the more tenured judges that may take more time than the State Attorney's Officer would prefer.

Commissioner Proctor inquired if judges exceed the Supreme Court time standards are they subject to the Judicial Review Panel and Judge Ashenafi confirmed that if a judge is found dilatory in their duties there could be professional consequences. Mr. McCaul stated that the 132 individuals in custody more than 1 year are the more serious cases which could take more time to process.

Chief Carroll pointed out that there were several increases in offense types from April:

- Other Felony Offenders increased to 326 from 319
- Other Personal/Violent Offenders to 151 from 145
- Murder decreased to 92 from 95
- All the other categories had an increase

Ms. Broxton shared that the PSCC LCDF Status Report is currently being prepared by OIDA and will be transitioning to Court Administration. During this time, we are also looking at other factors that can be monitored which impacts the ALOS, and inquired if any members had any statistical data, they felt were significant to include in the report.

The Council discussed and requested several factors including:

- Ratio of correctional personnel to incarcerated individuals
- Number of incarcerated individuals designated as incompetent to proceed
- Costs of psychotropic medications prescribed to incarcerated population
- Homeless individuals booked and/or released from the LCDF

Ms. Broxton explained that the automated version of the PSCC Weekly Status Report would come from data points collected in JIS and if the data is not aggregated in JIS we would not be able to pull it into the report. However, we could explore a supplemental quarterly report to the Council to address the specific data points requested.

III. Rescheduling/Cancellation of May 20, 2025, Meeting – Teresa Broxton, OIDA Director

Due to the multiple holidays next month, the May meeting will be cancelled and the PSCC will reconvene at the June 24, 2025, meeting.

IV. OIDA Electronic Monitoring Report – Kimberly Holland, OIDA Coordinator

Ms. Holland shared that we began the month of March with 124 defendants on electronic monitoring. There were 26 defendants ordered to GPS and 2 to SCRAM; 17 defendants were released from custody and enrolled on GPS and 4 on SCRAM monitors. As of March 31<sup>st</sup>, there were 113 defendants on GPS and 16 defendants on SCRAM. During the month of March, a total of 9 cases were disposed; of those, 6 (67%) closed successfully and 3 (33%) closed unsuccessfully (Attachment #2).

V. Other Business:

Meeting Adjourned at 5:00 PM

Next Meeting: June 24, 2025

4:00 PM

Commission Chambers, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Leon County Courthouse