Strategies for Reducing Pretrial Detention: Models of Reform

Kings County Supreme Court Pilot

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THE MODEL

Overarching Goal

Reduce pre-trial detention through 3 strategies

- 1. Divert eligible detained individuals to "Supervised Release"
- 2. Expand use of alternative forms of bail payment (statutory)
- Implement case processing guidelines to mitigate unnecessary delay

Primary Goal: Ensures Court Appearance

- Eligibility: -Non-violent felonies
 - -Designated risk assessment score16-19-year-olds with certain designated
 - felonies
 - -Likely to be detained

Admission Process

- Scored risk assessment tool determines eligibility and supervision level
- 2. Collateral contact information
- 3. If Court approves, defendant signs participation contract

Intake

- 1. Report to SRP office next business day
- Needs assessment
- 3. Voluntary referrals

Compliance Criteria

- Attend all court dates
- Attend all in-person meetings
- Maintain regular phone contact
- 4. Follow all other conditions of release
- Avoid re-arrest

Non-compliant

- 1. Missed phone or in-person contact (48 hour window to reestablish contact before reporting non-compliance to Court)
- 2. Re-arrest = non-compliance; report to Court
- 3. Violent re-arrest renders defendant ineligible for SRP

Alternative Forms of Bail

Making bail more affordable and accessible

- Historically, Court set bail as insurance company bond or cash
- New York bail statute included other forms of bail rarely used
 - Unsecured bond
 - Partially secured bond
 - Secured bond

Alternative Forms of Bail

Credit Card Bail (2010)

- ▶ 3% administrative fee at courthouse
- ▶ 2% fee if paid online
- ▶ 8% fee if paid at DOC facilities (effectively discouraging payment at DOC)
- ► Number of Credit Cards and Bail Payers:
 - ▶ At courthouse, up to 3 credit cards; up to 3 individuals
 - Online, no limit on credit cards or individuals

Case Processing Guidelines

Mitigating unnecessary delay to reduce pre-trial detention

- Prescribing goals and milestones for each court appearance and between court appearances
- 2. Bail applications at Supreme Court arraignment
- Instituting early, formal case conferences

IMPLEMENTATION

Pilot Preparation

- Meetings with Judiciary, Defense bar, District Attorney's Office, Supervised Release Program staff, Court Administration
- 2. Trainings/Orientation with Court clerks and Pilot Part Judge
- Production of Operational Plan, Directives, Bail Forms, Bench Cards

Pilot Model

- 1. Designated court room and judge
- 2. Limited period of intake of all Supreme Court arraignments except specialty parts (homicides, guns, treatment cases)
- 3. SRP staff member present in courtroom during intake

OPIOD INTERVENTION COURTS

Buffalo Model

- 1. Screening for risk of overdose prior to arraignment
- 2. Diverted to opioid court at arraignment
- Onsite clinical team conducts brief psychosocial screening
- Defendant is immediately transported to a treatment provider to begin MAT
- Clinical assessment and individualized treatment plan

Buffalo Model

- 6. Links with ancillary services
- Daily case management
- 8. Prosecution is suspended
- Defendant must report to Court every business day for at least 90 days for progress check-in with judge
- 10. Random drug testing

Buffalo Model

- Risk/Need is not an eligibility factor
- No sobriety requirements/no sanctions; but aggressive wellness checks
- After 90 days, prosecution resumes as usual
 - Drug court
 - Dismissal
 - Proceed to trial

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