Technical Violations of Probation

Moving Away from Incarceration and Toward a Tailored Response

Agenda

• St. Louis County: a closer look

• Philadelphia: a closer look

• Case studies & discussion

• Wrap-up

Who's in the room?

• Julia Childrey, Acting Director, Dept. of Justice Services, St. Louis County

• Beth Huebner, Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Univ. of MO-St. Louis

Rich Powell, District Administrator, MO Dept. of Corrections, Div. of Probation & Parole

• Darlene V. Miller, Chief, Philadelphia Adult Probation and Parole Dept.

• Sarah Allen, Philadelphia Defenders

St. Louis County: A **Closer Look** Why focus on technical violations at all? $\bullet \quad \hbox{Probation is the largest correctional sanction} - \hbox{era} \, \hbox{of}$ "mass probation" • 1 in 66 adults is on probation • Increased use of jails as a sanction, even though there is no evidence that this behavioral response is effective Even a short stay in jail can influence long-term outcomes Jails increase recidivism compared to community sanctions • Dampening effect on earnings - 13% decline in wages 9 months after a jail stay Why focus on technical violations in St. Louis County?

ADP: in total, 29% of jail population was incarcerated for a probation technical violation.
 LOS: length of stay pre-implementation was 99 days.
 Disparities: population included a disproportionate number of racial and ethnic minorities.

A new approach

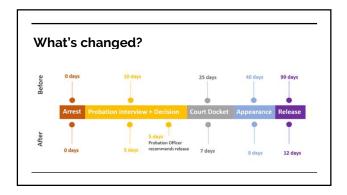
In order to address the excessive length of stay for those with technical violations of probation, St. Louis County developed a new approach under the umbrella of its Safety and Justice Challenge work.

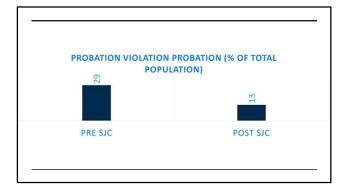
But first: scope of MO probation & parole

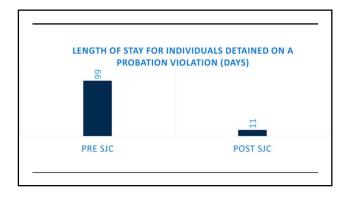
- Supervise felony cases adjudicated in county courts
- Probation officers supervise in community and report any violations to sentencing judge

 Probation officers make recommendations regarding
- supervision in reports to judges

The revised process



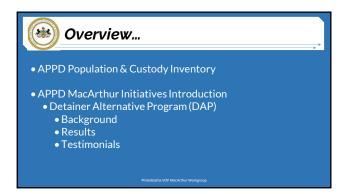


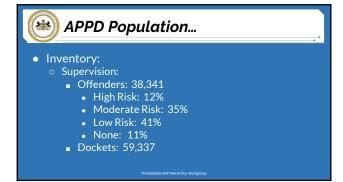


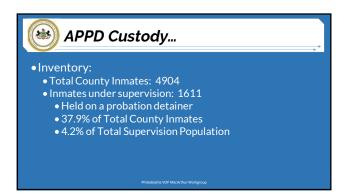
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Philadelphia: A Closer Look













APPD MacArthur Initiative...

- Detainer Alternative Program (DAP)

 - Substance Abuse Defined:
 Any offender who has a minimum of three (3) positive urinalyses for one or any combination of the following substances with Marijuana (THC): Benzodiazepines, Barbiturates, Amphetamines,
 - Any offender who has a minimum of five (5) positive urinalyses for



APPD MacArthur Initiative...

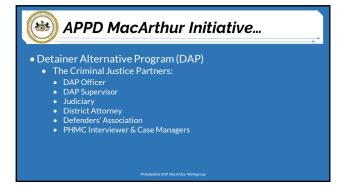
- Detainer Alternative Program (DAP)
 - Substance Abuse Defined:
 - As a graduated sanction, the assigned Probation Officer should adhere to the APPD Substance Abuse Protocol:

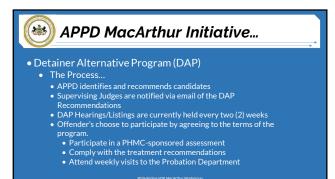


APPD MacArthur Initiative...

- Detainer Alternative Program (DAP)
 - To be eligible for the DAP, offenders must be currently serving a
 - In general terms and classifications, ineligible offenses can include and are not limited to the following:

 - $\bullet\;$ Violent crimes that involve a firearm (Robbery, Aggravated







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APPD MacArthur Initiative	<u>-</u>
Detainer Alternative Program (DAP) • Results (As of 4/2019)	
• Current caseload: 27	
Referred: 325	
Participants: 278	
• Removed: 252	<u> </u>
Graduated: 40%	
APPD MacArthur Initiative	
AFF D MacAithai initiative	
Detainer Alternative Program (DAP) Results (As of 4/2019) Length of Stay (LOS)/Days Sayed = 22 401 Days	
 Results (As of 4/2019) Length of Stay (LOS)/Days Saved = 22,401 Days 	

Case Studies & Discussion

Average Days Saved: 104 DaysTotal Days Saved: 10,407 Days

Case Study: St. Louis County

- DB is 19 years old, on probation for burglary & stealing
- Employed & meeting with probation officer regularly
- DB was arrested for shoplifting, and stopped reporting to his probation officer
- Officer reported this to judge, and warrant was issued
- DB was picked up on warrant and booked into jail
- Jail case manager learned DB stopped reporting because he was afraid after his arrest; he maintained his employment

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Case Study, cont'd.

- Jail case manager shared info with probation officer, who recommended release
- Judge agreed to release DB with a directive to report to probation officer and return to court for scheduled violation hearing
- JB was able to return to work as a result of this expedited process.

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Case Study: Philadelphia

- $\bullet \quad \mathsf{IB} \, \mathsf{is} \, \mathsf{38} \, \mathsf{years} \, \mathsf{old}, \mathsf{on} \, \mathsf{probation} \, \mathsf{for} \, \mathsf{felony} \, \mathsf{retail} \, \mathsf{theft}$
- History of violations, sentences to incarceration
- Struggled with addiction to opiates
- Was reporting, but unable to maintain sobriety
- Referred to DAP as a graduated sanction
- At first court date: suspected overdose, evacuated by medics
- Returned after 2 weeks and voluntarily re-entered program

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Case Study, cont'd.

- Screened by case mgr., who determined intensive outpatient was not meeting his needs
- Referred to inpatient treatment
- Completed inpatient treatment; referred to medically assisted treatment
- Due to DAP, able to be home with infant, gain employment, and support his family