MEMORANDUM

Date: May 17, 2021

To: The Honorable Chair and Members
Pima County Board of Supervisors

From: C.H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

Re: Pre-trial Services and How this Function is Integrated into Justice Reform

In Superior Court’s budget presentation, the Presiding Judge mentioned Pre-trial Services. This is a unit of Superior Court that assists in decisions regarding who is held or not held in the Pima County Adult Detention Center (PCADC). It has been in our financial, as well as our justice reform, interest to have as many individuals safely released from detention as possible.

To that end, we have been working with the Superior Court as well as Pre-trial Services to enhance their capabilities associated with pre-trial release programs, including pre-trial arrest programs. There are important distinctions between arrest and booking into PCADC. For this reason, at our own expense, we placed a Pre Booking Modular facility outside of PCADC for the evaluation of potential arrestees for release rather than booking. Booking is a fairly long and tedious process that requires additional compensation in the form of booking fees. The FY20/21 booking fee now stands at $420.65 as opposed to the daily housing fee of $127.20.

The attached March 17, 2021 memorandum from Assistant County Administrator Wendy Petersen describes these services as well the increased Pima County general funding for enhanced supervision. (Attachment 1) The County now funds a number of positions in Pre-trial Services for the purpose of pre-booking release for pre-booking release immediately or as soon as practically possible after booking.

Our commitment to provide this additional funding requires a quarterly report from Pre-trial Services. (Attachment 2) In reviewing the April 30, 2021 memorandum from Pre-trial Services Director Domingo Corona, you will notice on the 2nd page, there is a graph that depicts a time against Y-axis and misdemeanor releases on a chart, comparing pre-booking to post-booking. It is clear that the number of pre-booking releases has dramatically increased as well as post-booking releases have decreased accordingly.

This is a significant indication that our investment in pre-trial services is providing both financial benefits to the County as well as justice benefits to those involved in the justice system.
This information should provide you with an additional and informed view of the County’s investment in Pre-trial Services to improve justice outcomes and reduce public cost associated with detention.

CHH/mp

Attachments

c:  Jan Lesher, Chief Deputy County Administrator
    Carmine DeBonis, Jr., Deputy County Administrator for Public Works
    Francisco García, MD, MPH, Deputy County Administrator & Chief Medical Officer, Health and Community Services
    Wendy Petersen, Assistant County Administrator for Justice and Law Enforcement
    Domingo P. Corona, Director of the Pretrial Services Division, Pima County Superior Court
MEMORANDUM

Criminal Justice Reform Unit

Date: March 17, 2021

To: C. H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

From: Wendy Petersen,
Assistant County Administrator

Re: Pre-Trial Services Request for Pima County General Funding for Enhanced Supervision Team

On January 10, 2020, I submitted a memorandum to you requesting general funds to cover nine Pretrial Service ("PTS") personnel for their Universal Screening Team for FY 2020-21 (Attachment A). The costs for salary and fringe benefits for these positions was estimated at $550,000. On behalf of PTS, the Criminal Justice Reform Unit made a similar request the year before. In response to the January 10, 2020, request, you submitted a January 15, 2020, memorandum to Finance and Risk Management Director Michelle Campagne agreeing to the request on the condition that PTS prepare a quarterly report "to determine how many individuals they (PTS) have deflected from booking at the Pima County Adult Detention Complex" (Attachment A).

Background

The MacArthur Foundation Safety and Justice challenge (SJC) grant required select jurisdictions to identify and implement strategies aimed at reducing jail incarcerations. Fifteen positions within the Pretrial Services Division of the Superior Court were created specifically for strategies aimed at assessing and reducing the incarcerated pretrial population. PTS develops data presented on a regular basis for the purpose of reviewing the efficacy of all of the programs described. The Universal Screening and Enhanced Screening Programs are fundamental to the success of PTS' goals and mission, including Pima County’s goals to safely reduce the jail population.

In a January 9, 2018, memorandum to then Deputy County Administrator, Tom Burke, you approved supporting certain Pre-Trial positions for FY 2018/19. (Attachment A).

This support continued to the following fiscal year where we requested general funds to cover the costs of nine (9) staff on the Pretrial Services Universal Screening Team at a cost of $491,000. This request was submitted and approved on January 15, 2019. (Attachment A)

Pima County applied for a second SJC grant in 2019 and the MacArthur Foundation awarded Pima County awarded $1.8 million. As noted above, on January 10, 2020, I submitted the memorandum requesting a continuation of this commitment due to some uncertainty on the part of the MacArthur Foundation to fully fund the SJC grant based on what the Foundation described as “stagnant jail numbers”. The 2019 Second Grant Cycle covered the costs of six (6) staff on the Pre Trial Services Enhanced Supervision Team. We requested Pima County general funds to cover nine staff on the Universal Screening Team in the amount of $550,000.

Updated Request

Pretrial Services Director Domingo Corona submitted the attached March 16, 2021, memorandum providing the information for the first two quarters of FY 2020-2021 and also requesting that funding
for the six PTS Personnel on the Enhanced Screening Team transfer to Pima County General Funds. (Attachment B).

As you know, the funding we received in the third grant cycle of the Safety and Justice challenge was substantially less than we expected and MacArthur funds can no longer support the six personnel on the Enhanced Screening Team.

Mr. Corona’s memorandum explains the distinction between the Universal Screening Team and the Enhanced Supervision Team. His specific request is:

I request the 15 positions established through the SJC grant be funded through the County General Fund. They are fundamental to the success of PTS’s goals and mission, including Pima County’s goals to safely reduce the jail population.

Mr. Corona is asking for Pima County general funds to cover the six Enhanced Supervision positions currently being paid by MacArthur Safety and Justice (SJC) grant funds in the amount of $403,280 per year.

Mr. Corona’s March 16, 2021, memo states that in the 1st and 2nd Quarters of FY 2020-2021, “Pretrial Services helped save an estimated 4,633.88 jail bed days through staffing and case management services offered to the Jail Population Review (JPR) Committee via these staff positions.”

Recommendation

The Universal Screening and Enhance Supervision Teams helped to dramatically reduce the Pima County Adult Detention Complex population. With the launching of the Supportive Treatment and Engagement Programs (“STEPS”) Court on February 24, 2021, Mr. Corona estimates that as many 500-700 pretrial defendants will be diverted from criminal case processing per year. An important aspect of that project will be the Universal Screening and Enhanced Supervision Teams. Accordingly, I recommend that Mr. Corona’s request to support the six Enhanced Screening personnel with Pima County General Funds.

Attachments

WP/dr

c: The Honorable Kyle Bryson, Presiding Judge, Superior Court
Ron Overholt, Court Administrator, Superior Court
Michelle Champagne, Director, Finance and Risk Management
Domingo Corona, Pretrial Services Director, Superior Court
Kate Vesely, Director of Justice Reform Initiatives
In Assistant County Administrator Wendy Petersen’s January 10, 2020 memorandum, she discusses the need to continue funding for the Superior Court Pretrial Services staff related to the MacArthur Safety + Justice Challenge Grant. I agree we should fund, from the General Fund, nine staff members from the Pretrial Services Universal Screening Team in the amount of $550,000.

As a condition of this continuing funding, I will request an appropriate quarterly report to determine how many individuals they have deflected from booking at the Pima County Adult Detention Center. I would hope the value of their deflection as well as annual incarceration days after deflection will provide the economic cost benefit analysis to support this program.

CHH/anc

Attachment

c: Jan Lesher, Chief Deputy County Administrator
    Wendy Petersen, Assistant County Administrator for Justice and Law Enforcement
MEMORANDUM

Date: January 10, 2020

To: C.H. Huckelberry  
County Administrator

From: Wendy Petersen  
Assistant County Administrator  
for Justice & Law Enforcement

Re: FY 20/21 Budgeting for Superior Court Pretrial Services Staff and the  
MacArthur Safety + Justice Challenge Grant

Over the last two fiscal years the $1.5 million Safety + Justice Challenge grant supported by the MacArthur Foundation (the “Foundation”) has been paying the salary and fringe benefits for several Pima County Superior Court Pretrial Services staff.

Last year, the Foundation awarded Pima County another $1.8 million grant; however, initially we were informed by the Foundation that they would only release six months’ of funds due to what the Foundation perceived to be stagnant jail numbers. Fortunately, we were informed in June of 2019 that the Foundation was willing to release the remaining funds. The new grant only supported five staff on the Pretrial Services Enhanced Supervision Team.

Last year, Pima County made a commitment to fund certain Pretrial Services positions in the event we did not receive additional grant funds. A copy of the January 15, 2019, memorandum approving that request is attached.

As a result, of the transition from one Foundation grant to the next and in order to maintain the continuity of activity related to Pima County wide criminal justice reform initiatives, I request the following:

For FY 20/21 funding from the general fund to cover nine staff on the Pretrial Services Universal Screening Team. We estimate that total amount needed for salary and fringe for the full fiscal year to be $550,000.
Mr. Huckelberry
Re: FY 20/21 Budgeting for Superior Court Pretrial Services Staff and the MacArthur Safety + Justice Challenge Grant Pretrial Services Positions Budget Assurances for Fiscal Year 2019/20
January 10, 2020
Page 2

☑ Approved
☐ Not Approved

C. Huckelberry 1/15/2020
C.H. Huckelberry Date
County Administrator

c: The Honorable Kyle Bryson, Presiding Judge, Pima County Superior Court
    Ronald Overholt, Court Administrator, Pima County Superior Court
MEMORANDUM
County Administration
Justice and Law

Date: January 15, 2019

To: C. H. Huckelberry
   County Administrator

From: Wendy Petersen
   Assistant County Administrator
   for Justice & Law Enforcement

Re: FY19/20 Budgeting for Superior Court Pretrial Services Staff and the MacArthur Safety + Justice Challenge Grant.

Over the last two fiscal years, the $1.5 million Safety + Justice Challenge grant supported by the MacArthur Foundation (the “Foundation”) has been paying the salary and fringe benefits for fifteen (15) Pima County Superior Court Pretrial Services staff at an amount of approximately $30,000 per pay period. We estimate that the funding from the initial grant can continue to support staff at this level through approximately January 31, 2019.

Pima County has been awarded another $1.8 million Safety + Justice Challenge grant through the Foundation which will likely begin January 30, 2019. A January 3, 2019 letter from the Foundation informed Pima County that the Foundation will release an initial six month payment. The remaining amount of the award will be released upon submission of an interim progress report reviewing Pima County’s jail reduction results to determine if the Foundation will release the remaining grant funds. The new grant as awarded will only support five (5) staff on the Pretrial Services Enhanced Supervision Team plus one additional FTE Program Manager position to be hired by July 2019 (assuming we receive full funding) that will be split between Adult Probation and Superior Court.

Last year, Pima County made a commitment to fund certain Pretrial Services positions in the event we did not receive additional grant funds. A copy of the January 9, 2018 memorandum to Tom Burke, Deputy County Administrator outlining that commitment is attached.

As a result of the transition from one Foundation grant to the next, and in order to maintain the continuity of activity related to Pima County wide criminal justice reform initiatives, I request the following:

For FY19/20, funding from the general fund to cover the nine (9) staff on the Pretrial Services Universal Screening Team. We estimate the
total amount needed for salary and fringe for the full fiscal year to be $491,000.

☑ Approved  ☐ Not Approved

C.H. Huckelberry  1/15/19
C.H. Huckelberry  Date
County Administrator
MEMORANDUM

Date: January 9, 2018

To: Tom Burke
Deputy County Administrator for Administration

From: C.H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

Re: Pre-trial Services Positions Budget Assurances for Fiscal Year 2018/19

As you know, with the MacArthur Grant, the County increased our funding for Pre-trial Service employees to reduce and/or eliminate the detention of misdemeanor offenders at the Pima County Adult Detention Center. The Grant has been successful, but will end April 2018.

Appropriate planning and position control allows existing funding to continue for this function until July 2018. We understand the County is in a good position to receive supplemental funding and/or additional grants from the MacArthur Foundation to continue this function; however, it is likely such a grant extension will not be known until after the Fiscal Year 2018/19 budget is adopted.

Assistant County Administrator Wendy Petersen has been in contact with our Grant Managers, one of which is transitioning employment to the City of Chicago. They indicate, while any grant receipt or extension cannot be guaranteed, the County has been viewed favorably by MacArthur Foundation. Hence, it is unlikely the County would not receive a grant extension.

Given this uncertainty, it is appropriate we fund this unit and/or guarantee its continuation as the Superior Court is hesitant to continue without some funding assurances.

Ms. Petersen is working with Superior Court staff to develop a budget number that will continue to support this program.

Whether we receive the MacArthur Grant in the future, we have not taken the steps to reduce jail population and reform of the criminal justice system to simply retreat because of the lack of grant funding; hence, the program should continue.

CHH/anc

c: The Honorable Kyle Bryson, Presiding Judge, Pima County Superior Court
Ronald Overholt, Court Administrator, Pima County Superior Court
Wendy Petersen, Assistant County Administrator
Pretrial Services (PTS) currently has 15 positions which were previously or are currently funded by the MacArthur Foundation Safety and Justice Challenge (SJC) grant. This grant’s purpose was to identify and implement strategies aimed at reducing incarceration. The positions, created within the PTS Division of Superior Court, were specifically created for strategies aimed at assessing and reducing the incarcerated pretrial population. Data around Pretrial Services’ programs is being developed and will be presented on a regular basis for the purpose of reviewing the efficacy of all programs described. I request the 15 positions established through the SJC grant be funded through the County General Fund. They are fundamental to the success of PTS’s goals and mission, including Pima County’s goals to safely reduce the jail population.

The annualized cost for the six positions currently being paid by MacArthur Safety and Justice (SJC) grant funds is approximately $403,280 per year. Nine positions previously funded by the SJC grant are currently being paid through County General Funds not in the Superior Court budget. The annualized cost for those positions is $507,000 per year.

These current positions are grouped into two focus areas, Universal Screening and Enhanced Supervision, or Supervised Release. Each will be described with what we believe to be outcome-supported impacts on the use of incarceration.

Universal Screening

9 Pretrial Services Officers

In the 1st and 2nd Quarters of Fiscal Year 2020-2021, Pretrial Services Deflected 1,403 individuals from booking at the Pima County Adult Detention Center through this program.

Estimated cost avoidance since September 2019 (# of non-Justice Court defendants released x$420.65-first day booking): $426,539.10

PTS Officers in this category work at the Pima County Adult Detention Center and provide one of our core functions, preparing bail/release recommendations for initial appearance (IA) hearings (See Attachment 1). These hearings are held twice per day, seven days a week. Information provided by PTS Officers helps judges at the IA hearing determine release conditions. Reports presented include information which judges are required by statute (ARS13-3967) to consider when setting bail. PTS offers a neutral, data-informed recommendation which is meant to identify release
strategies tailored to individuals based on combination of statutory conditions and assessed pretrial success/risk, based on a validated risk assessment (see Attachment 2).

Prior to the SJC funding, county general funds and a relatively small amount of state grant funding was used to provide services for the felony defendant population. Some general fund monies were used to provide limited information for misdemeanor post-booking release screening (Justice Court only) and also included identification of active involvement with a community service provider for behavioral health care (Tucson City Court only). SJC funds helped to establish a universal post-booking, pre-initial appearance release program, which expanded the original misdemeanor release program from Justice Court-only cases to the entire misdemeanor population. In September of 2019, the program moved from post-booking to primarily pre-booking release. Program usage was slow to realize; however, the COVID-19 Pandemic response in March/April of 2020 hastened the use of the pre-booking facility, and since, programmatic elements and rules have been established to institutionalize the desired process flow. The following charts demonstrate program utilization through January 2021. Even with reduced misdemeanor screening numbers during the COVID-19 Pandemic, approximately 230 defendants are being released prior to booking every month.
Prior to SJC funding PTS screened misdemeanor law enforcement cases which were heard by Pima County Justice Court. With current staffing levels, all agencies’ cases can be screened (see below).
The most common charge type released by PTS is “Failure to Appear”, which at the onset of the SJC work was one of the primary drivers for pretrial incarceration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-Booking Release Totals by Charge Type</th>
<th>#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Failure to Appear Warrant(s)</td>
<td>1266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Trespassing</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Possession/Drug Paraphernalia</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving Under the Influence</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoplifting</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disorderly Conduct</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Damage</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended License</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False Reporting (29), Obstruct Highway (21), Speeding (22), Loitering (25), Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor (8), Parks Closed After Hours (3), Disturbing the Peace (8), Fail to Correct Defects (1), Fail to Display License (8), Malicious Mischief (7), Mis Inv Weapon (5), Obstruct Government (2), Obstruct Officer (4), Highway Racing (6), Arson (3), Leave the Scene of Accident (2), Endangerment (4), Conceal Carry Weapon (2), Consume Alcohol in Public (7), Unattended Child in Motor Vehicle (1), Open Container (15), Liquor in Vehicle (5), Aggressive Driving (2), No License (2), Fail to Comply (1), Fail to Stop/Yield (2), False ID (3), Fraudulent Credit Card (1), Ignition Interlock (1), Lew Acts (3), Intentional Vandalism (2), Liquor Laws – Other (1), Altered Plates (1), Carry Deadly Weapon (1), Other Misd (3), Exhibition (1), Contempt (1), Public Urination (8), Indecent Exposure (15), Refuse to Give (True) Name (18), Reckless Driving (12), Resist Arrest (16), Soliciting (5), Possess Stolen Property (1), False Plates (7), Littering (4), Criminal Nuisance (13), Reckless Burning (4), Harassment (2), Motor Vehicle Reg Violation (1), Moving Violation (2), Cruelty to Animals (1), Alcohol &gt; 21 (16)</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to providing for the pre-booking release program, PTS Universal Screening staff have been utilized to prepare misdemeanor domestic violence reports for IA hearings for all jurisdictions. Previously only Pima County Justice Court was offered this service, due to limited staffing. Also, expanded staffing allows for a first court date reminder call for misdemeanor defendants released by PTS Officers.

One other major function provided by PTS Universal Screening was the implementation of supplemental screening focused on identifying individuals who were suitable for referral for assessment or continued treatment by a behavioral health provider. This strategy was aimed at finding alternative release strategies for defendants who may benefit from active mental health, behavioral health or substance abuse issues. The key change was to implement the use of a validated screening tool, which was accomplished in April of 2017. PTS began using the Brief Jail Mental Health Screen, created by Policy Research Associates (see Attachment 3). In August of 2019, the screening expanded to include substance abuse, and at that time, the agency moved to the AC-OK Screen for Co-Occurring Disorders, which was validated by the University of Oklahoma,
Tulsa Campus (see Attachment 4). As will be described in the next category, this screening helps provide for more focused supervision of individuals with potentially acute needs.

**Enhanced Supervision (ES)**

1. Administrative Program Coordinator
2. Enhanced Supervision Specialist
3. Pretrial Services Officers

In the 1st and 2nd Quarters of Fiscal Year 2020-2021, Pretrial Services helped save an estimated* 4,633.88 jail bed days through staffing and case management services offered to the Jail Population Review (JPR) Committee via these staff position. (**metric developed by Michael Steber: 45.88 jail bed days saved per JPR release/101 individuals released in Q1 & Q2 through JPR**).

Estimated cost-avoidance for FY20-21 (predicted # of jail bed days saved through JPR Committee due to PTS ES release x$127.20-estimated per day savings): $1,180,000 ($589,429.53 through Q2)

As mentioned in Universal Screening, SJC funding allowed PTS to create a validated screening process focused on substance use and behavioral health treatment needs. Once individuals are screened as suitable for referral to a service provider, PTS recommends a special condition of release to the initial appearance (IA) judge signaling the defendant will be placed on enhanced supervision. Since the program’s start date in April 2017, in approximately 80% of cases or more with this recommendation (non-violent felony cases) judges have released the defendant and the defendant has been placed on the Enhanced Supervision (ES) caseload. In standard PTS supervision cases, due to workload, PTS Officers will typically conduct a needs assessment and offer referrals after the defendant’s indictment (approximately 20 days from release). ES PTS Officers are asked to conduct a brief needs assessment and facilitate a referral to services within 1-7 days from the defendant’s release. Additionally, the ES team has a grant-funded Supervision Specialist who acts as a liaison with service providers. This ES Specialist will be highlighted in the next section.

Data around the core ES program is complicated by a significant increase in the supervised pretrial population. Around the time of the submission of the original MacArthur grant proposal, the PTS average daily caseload was approximately 800-850 defendants. Before ES implementation, in July 2016, the court moved to the PSA Court Tool risk instrument, as requested by the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts. Shortly after this move, the average daily caseload increased to approximately 1,200 to 1,300 defendants, and over the course of the COVID-19 pandemic has moved to approximately 1,600 to 1,800 defendants. The original design of the ES supervision program included caseloads of approximately 35-50 defendants per pretrial officer, to allow for PTS Officers to work more closely with these higher-needs individuals. PTS has had to continually modify caseload assignments to accommodate for all the changes mentioned and data analysis for this period requires more review.

Also included in this category is a newly created Administrative Program Coordinator classification. In addition to helping PTS meet data analysis and reporting needs (grants, daily operations, programming analysis), this position will oversee the implementation and provide ongoing programmatic oversight of Superior Court’s new STEPs (Supportive Treatment and Engagement...
Wendy Petersen, Assistant County Administrator  
Re: Pretrial Universal Screening and Enhanced Supervision Positions  
March 16, 2021  
Page 6

Programs) diversion program. This program will create a new pre-charging drug court program, aimed at offering participants an opportunity to connect with substance abuse treatment rather than proceed with a criminal case. A validated screening process will be used in this program as well (see Attachment 5). This program will begin on February 24, 2021 and has the potential to divert approximately 500-700 pretrial defendants per year from criminal case processing. The Universal Screening team will also assist with STEPs, as an additional validated screening tool for housing needs will be added to the pre-IA screening process. Moreover, STEPs supervision may require the reassignment of standard and ES PTS officers to oversee participants placed in the diversion program, as no new PTS Officers have been allocated to PTS for the STEPs program. The program is benefiting from a Diversion Specialist though funds provided by the County Attorney; however, this specialist will be responsible primarily for screening, initial referrals and liaison work with service providers.

**Other Jail Reduction Strategies**

Pima County’s Jail Population Review (JPR) Committee has benefitted heavily from both Universal Screening and Enhanced Supervision staff. The in-custody review process begins with a review of the PTS initial appearance report and many times references the screening for participation in the Enhanced Supervision program. Since March of 2019, 467 defendants with high needs who were originally held in custody at the initial appearance hearing were released through the JPR process. The highly-focused release process for JPR-released defendants is very dependent on the work performed by the MacArthur Grant-funded Enhanced Supervision Specialist. The Specialist will conduct pre- and post-release screening, including interviews, with each defendant. And any complications requiring transportation to a service provider are addressed by the Specialist. Given the workflow needs around the JPR process, an ES PTS Officer is assigned to assist the specialist.

The COVID-19 Pandemic Response saw 28 defendants released through an expedited motion process, due to an agreement between the County Attorney and Public Defense. This event was aided by the screening provided by the Universal Screening team in the form of the initial appearance report and the presence of the ES Specialist. Housing needs were identified, and the ES Specialist assisted the County and parties in facilitating the releases that required connectivity with housing resources.

The Community Bond Project initiated by Public Defense will rely on Universal Screening for determining program participation through the IA report, and any defendant released will be placed on pretrial supervision. Defendants will have been screened for ES placement, and some of the defendants may require placement on the ES caseload. Funding has not been provided for new PTS Officers for this program, so current general fund and current SJC-funded positions will support this program.

**Attachments**

c: The Honorable Kyle Bryson, Presiding Judge, Pima County Superior Court  
Ron Overholt, Court Administrator, Pima County Superior Court  
Michelle Campagne, Director, Finance and Risk Management
Pretrial Services
Recommendation submitted at Initial Appearance Court

Initial Appearance Date: 

Demographics

Sex: FEMALE Language: ENGLISH
Marital Status: SINGLE
Employment Status: UNEMPLOYED Occupation: 

Charges

DANGEROUS DRUG VIOLATION
CRIMINAL DAMAGE
DRUG PARAPHERNALIA VIOLATION

Status

None Noted

Holds

None Noted

Recommendation

Release under the supervision of Pretrial Services

Recommended Conditions of Release

- Do not initiate contact of any kind with the alleged victim
- Do not return to the incident location
- Participate in the Enhanced Supervision Program
According to the arresting agency, the allegations involve a baggie containing methamphetamine.

The risk assessment places the defendant in the maximum conditions category. Given the defendant meets the criteria for the enhanced supervision program, release under the supervision of this agency is recommended.

RESIDENTIAL/OCUPATIONAL STABILITY

The defendant stated she is a lifelong resident of Tucson, and that she has resided at [Redacted] for two days. She did not provide any additional residential information, and indicated she is unemployed.

The defendant's friend, [Redacted], verified the above information; however, he indicated the defendant has been residing with him at [Redacted] Drive for three years. He stated the defendant is welcome to continue using his address for residential and mailing purposes. He added he is willing to assume third party custody of the defendant, as well as provide transportation to future court proceedings if necessary.

CRIMINAL HISTORY

A search of national, state and local criminal history repositories revealed one previous arrest involving felony charges [Redacted].

Criminal history repositories reveal the defendant has been arrested on [Redacted] for misdemeanor offenses between [Redacted]. During this time, [Redacted] warrants alleging failure to appear were noted.

BEHAVIORAL STABILITY

Screening results indicate the need for a substance abuse and mental health assessment.

The defendant's friend, [Redacted], indicated he is unaware of any problems related to substance abuse or other behavioral health issues the defendant may be experiencing.
Pretrial Services

Alias(es):
Disparate SSN Identifier(s):

ATTACHMENT A
CONFIDENTIAL
CRIMINAL HISTORY INFORMATION

Felony Criminal History

A search of local, state and national criminal justice record system reveals the following felony arrest history:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date of Arrest</th>
<th>Charges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BURGLARY 3RD DEG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DANGEROUS DRUG-POSS/USE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DRUG PARAPHERNALIA VIOLATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IA: RELEASED TO PRETRIAL SERVICES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CASE DISMISSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dissemination of this confidential history information is restricted to criminal justice agencies and authorized non-criminal justice agencies ONLY; secondary dissemination to unauthorized agencies is PROHIBITED by applicable Privacy and Security Laws.
Pretrial Services
Risk Instrument

PSA-Court
New Violent Criminal Activity (NVCA)

NO

New Criminal Activity (NCA) Scale

1  2  3  4  5  6

Failure to Appear (FTA) Scale

1  2  3  4  5  6

1. Age at Arrest
2. Current Violent Offense
   a. Current Violent Offense and 20 Years Old or Younger
3. Pending Charge at the Time of the Offense
4. Prior Misdemeanor Conviction
5. Prior Felony Conviction
   a. Prior Conviction
6. Prior Violent Conviction
7. Prior Failure to Appear in Past Two Years
8. Prior Failure to Appear Older than Two Years
9. Prior Sentence to Incarceration

23 OR OLDER
NO
YES
YES
NO
YES
1
2 OR MORE
YES
NO
The Public Safety Assessment (PSA) is an actuarial assessment that uses nine factors to predict three pretrial outcomes: Failure to Appear (FTA), New Criminal Arrest (NCA), and New Violent Criminal Arrest (NVCA). Use of the PSA, in combination with other pretrial improvements, is associated with improved pretrial outcomes. The PSA does not replace judicial discretion. The PSA provides judicial officers with research-based information that they weigh, along with other information, to make more informed pretrial decisions.

### PSA Factors and Pretrial Outcomes

This table shows the nine factors used by the PSA and which factors are used to predict each outcome.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSA FACTOR</th>
<th>FTA</th>
<th>NCA</th>
<th>NVCA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Age at current arrest</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Current violent offense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2A. Current violent offense and 20 years old or younger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Pending charge at the time of the arrest</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Prior misdemeanor conviction</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Prior felony conviction</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5A. Prior conviction (misdemeanor or felony)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Prior violent conviction</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Prior failure to appear in the past 2 years</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Prior failure to appear older than 2 years</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Prior sentence to incarceration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Factor Weights

To calculate the scores, each PSA factor is weighted and assigned different points according to the strength of its relationship with the specific pretrial outcome. At the end of the assessment, the points for each pretrial outcome are totaled. The total points assigned to FTA and NCA are then converted to two separate scales ranging from 1 to 6. Lower scores indicate a greater likelihood of pretrial success. The points assigned to NVCA are converted to a scaled score and then to the presence or absence of a “violence flag.”

The following series of tables show how the PSA assigns points to the factors for each outcome and then converts them to scaled scores or a violence flag.

### Failure to Appear (FTA)

FTA refers to a person missing a pretrial court hearing and the court, in response, issuing a warrant, capias, or other similar response.

The PSA converts the total number of FTA points to a final, scaled score ranging from 1 to 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSA FACTOR</th>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>POINTS</th>
<th>TOTAL FTA POINTS</th>
<th>SCALED FTA SCORE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pending charge at the time of the arrest</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior conviction (misdemeanor or felony)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 or 4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior failure to appear in the past 2 years</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5 or 6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, just 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, 2 or more</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior failure to appear older than 2 years</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Criminal Arrest (NCA)

NCA refers to a person being arrested while on pretrial release. It includes both a custodial arrest and an arrest by citation or summons.

The PSA converts the total number of NCA points to a final, scaled score ranging from 1 to 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSA FACTOR</th>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>POINTS</th>
<th>TOTAL NCA POINTS</th>
<th>SCALED NCA SCORE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age at current arrest</td>
<td>23 or older</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22 or younger</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 or 2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3 or 4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5 or 6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7 or 8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9 to 13</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pending charge at the time of the arrest</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior misdemeanor conviction</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior felony conviction</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior violent conviction</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, 1 or 2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, 3 or more</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior failure to appear in the past 2 years</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, just 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, 2 or more</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior sentence to incarceration</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Violent Criminal Arrest (NVCA)

NVCA refers to a person being arrested for a violent offense while on pretrial release. It includes both a custodial arrest and an arrest by citation or summons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSA FACTOR</th>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>POINTS</th>
<th>TOTAL NVCA POINTS</th>
<th>SCALED NVCA SCORE (VIOLENCE FLAG)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current violent offense</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 or 1</td>
<td>1 (NO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 (NO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current violent offense and 20 years old or younger</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 (NO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 (YES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pending charge at the time of the arrest</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5 (YES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6 or 7</td>
<td>6 (YES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior conviction (misdemeanor or felony)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior violent conviction</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, 1 or 2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, 3 or more</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The PSA converts the total number of NVCA points to a scaled score and then to a "violence flag."

Advancing Pretrial Policy and Research (APPR) is committed to fair, just, effective pretrial practices, every day throughout the nation. To learn more about APPR, pretrial justice, and the PSA, visit advancingpretrial.org.
# BRIEF JAIL MENTAL HEALTH SCREEN

**Section 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Detainee #:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Time: AM/PM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Section 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>General Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Do you <em>currently</em> believe that someone can control your mind by putting thoughts into your head or taking thoughts out of your head?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Do you <em>currently</em> feel that other people know your thoughts and can read your mind?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Have you <em>currently</em> lost or gained as much as two pounds a week for several weeks without even trying?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Have you or your family or friends noticed that you are <em>currently</em> much more active than you usually are?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Do you <em>currently</em> feel like you have to talk or move more slowly than you usually do?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Have there <em>currently</em> been a few weeks when you felt like you were useless or sinful?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Are you <em>currently</em> taking any medication prescribed for you by a physician for any emotional or mental health problems?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Have you ever been in a hospital for emotional or mental health problems?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 3 (Optional)**

**Officer's Comments/Impressions (check all that apply):**

- Language barrier
- Under the influence of drugs/alcohol
- Non-cooperative
- Difficulty understanding questions
- Other, specify:

**Referral Instructions:** This detainee should be referred for further mental health evaluation if he/she answered:

- YES to item 7; OR
- YES to item 8; OR
- YES to at least 2 of items 1 through 6; OR
- If you feel it is necessary for any other reason

- Not Referred

- Referred on ___/___/___ to __________________________

**Person completing screen___________________________**

The AC-OK Screen for Co-Occurring Disorders
(Mental Health, Trauma Related Mental Health Issues & Substance Abuse):
What a Difference 5 Minutes can Make

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OU OK-COSIG Project Evaluator
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Tulsa, OK 74135-2512
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ALCHERRY@OU.EDU

These studies were conducted in conjunction with a SAMHSA COSIG Project. Thanks to the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services and the nine agencies that participated in piloting the AC-OK Screen. They are: Bill Willis CMHC, Family and Children's Services, Gateway to Prevention and Recovery, Grand Lake M.H.C., Norman Alcohol Center, Norman Alcohol Information Center, OK County Crisis Intervention Center, Tulsa Center for Behavioral Health, and 12 & 12.

A related paper will be presented at the 6th annual Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (HICSS) on May 30 2007.

Running header: The AC-OK Screen for Co-Occurring Disorders
Brief Overview

Screening for the co-occurring disorders of mental health and substance abuse has been recognized as a best practice (SAMHSA, 2005). Universal screening, however, is far from being a reality. The AC-OK Screen for Co-Occurring Disorders is a rapid-response screen instrument designed to identify the co-existing disorders of mental health and trauma related mental health issues, and substance abuse. The findings are based on two studies. The pilot study was based on a sample of 234 respondents. The second study was based on a sample of 3,608 respondents who were screened between February and November of 2006. The participants were seeking treatment from one of four mental health centers, one of three substance abuse treatment providers, or one of two programs that have a residential program for people with a co-occurring disorder. The analysis of the data paints a disturbing picture of the treatment experiences for the 1,250 people who presented with the symptoms associated with a co-occurring disorder of mental health and substance abuse. The findings also illustrate the difference 5 minutes can make when it is used to screen for a co-occurring disorder.

The need for better treatment options for people with a co-occurring disorder received critical support when the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health in the United States reported that over 22% of adults with a serious mental illness and those who abuse alcohol or other drugs have a co-occurring problem of mental health and substance abuse. A recent study of 23,000 people, admitted to a mental health or a substance abuse treatment program in Oklahoma, found that some 35% could be diagnosed with a co-existing mental health and substance abuse disorder (See OK-COSIG Year-End Report. 2006 at: http://faculty-staff.ou.edu/C/Andrew.L.Cherry-1,Jr okcosig_project.htm).

One of the major barriers to identifying people with a co-existing disorder has been the cost involved in assessment. This process has typically required two assessments. One assessment focused on mental health disorders. The second focused on substance abuse disorders. To eliminate part of this burden, a rapid-response screen was developed. The AC-OK Screen for Co-Occurring Disorders (Mental Health, Trauma Related Mental Health Issues & Substance Abuse) is intended to help determine if the person requesting help needs to be clinically assessed for a co-existing mental health and substance abuse problem. The process used to determine the psychometric properties of this screen was first to verify that the questions in each of the subscales (mental health and substance abuse items) were conceptually related and if they could be reduced in number. The Factor Analysis Extraction procedure helped answer these questions. The Varimax rotated two factor solution indicates that there are two clearly separate conceptual dimensions and the number of items in the two scales could not be reduced. The factor solution also accounted for 57.25% of the variance among those being screened. Second, Cronbach Alpha coefficients were used as a statistical measure of the internal consistency of each of the two subscales. The Cronbach Alpha for the Mental Health screen was very good (α = .79). The Cronbach Alpha for the Substance Abuse Screen was excellent (α = .89).

Sensitivity and specificity were examined against the Client Assessment Record (CAR) assessment, the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) assessments, and the Axis I primary and secondary diagnoses (see Table 1). In this population, the AC-OK Screen (which takes five minutes to administer) agreed with the CAR_substance abuse scale in 90.5% of cases that the
individual needed to be fully assessed for a co-occurring disorder. The AC-OK Screen agreement with the ASI psychiatric scale was even more impressive. The AC-OK Screen agreed with the ASI psychiatric scale in 96% of the cases that the individual needed a full assessment for a co-occurring disorder. Finally, the AC-OK Screen (which takes five minutes to administer) agreed with the DSM-IV diagnosis of a co-occurring disorder in 91% of the cases.

The AC-OK Screen also has a high level of sensitivity. As a result, the subscales produce a fair number of false positives. However, because the intent of the screen was to miss very few people who presented with symptomology associated with a co-occurring disorder, a higher number of false positives are considered acceptable. It is far more costly to miss a person needing treatment than it is to assess a few extra people. In practice, the AC-OK Screen will identify about twice as many people that will need a full assessment than will later be found to have a co-occurring disorder. If the AC-OK Screen becomes part of an intake protocol, 70% of those seeking services will need to be fully assessed for a co-existing disorder.

Although many of the barriers to universal screening for a co-occurring disorder are still intact (training, time involved, cost, and an infrastructure where everyone seeking mental health or substance abuse services is screened), the lack of a rapid response, co-occurring screen that is accurate, takes little training, and is easy to administer—has been eliminated. The statistical analysis of the AC-OK Screen has shown that this screen is highly reliable, valid, very sensitive, and has high levels of specificity.

What difference can 5 minutes make to a person who is seeking help for a co-existing disorder? Determining that a person has a co-existing disorder when he or she first asks for help can save an average of four and a half years of that person’s life. In this data there is over a four year (4.4 yrs) difference in the average age of people in this study seeking treatment in a substance abuse treatment program (32.87 yrs) and those seeking help from a program providing treatment for a co-existing disorder (37.31 yrs). People with a co-occurring disorder are also slightly more likely to be involved in the criminal justice system. More people with a co-occurring disorder tend to enter treatment struggling with suicidal ideations. They tend to have more problems with substance abuse than others entering treatment for addiction. Yet, people with a co-occurring disorder are likely to have fewer problems with psychoses and anxiety disorders. They usually have a higher level of education. And, they tend to be more committed to treatment (based on the percentage of voluntary admissions, and the high number who complete treatment) (See: http://faculty-staff.ou.edu/C/Andrew_L.Cherry-Ir/AC-CODScreenPg.htm).

Using the AC-OK Screen for Co-Occurring Disorders (Mental Health, Trauma Related Mental Health Issues & Substance Abuse) could be the most valuable 5 minutes in the clinical experience of a person seeking help, considering the costs to the individual and the cost to society when a co-existing disorder goes unrecognized.
The AC-OK Screen for Co-Occurring Disorders

**Instrument Description & Properties**

**Name:** AC-OK Screen for Co-Occurring Disorders (Mental Health, Trauma Related Mental Health Issues & Substance Abuse)

**Purpose:** The AC-OK Screen for Co-Occurring Disorders (Mental Health, Trauma Related Mental Health Issues & Substance Abuse) was designed to determine if a person who asks for help from either a mental health agency or a substance abuse treatment agency needs to be assessed for the possible co-occurring disorders of Mental Health, Trauma Related Mental Health Issues, and Substance Abuse.

**Background:** AC-OK Screen for Co-Occurring Disorders is based on two previous studies designed to test the reliability, validity, sensitivity, and specificity of a screen designed encompass three domains (mental health, substance abuse, and trauma related mental health issues). The pilot study analysis was based on screens completed on 234 people seeking treatment from either a mental health or substance abuse treatment agency. The analysis of the second study was based on responses from 3,608 people seeking treatment from either a mental health or substance abuse treatment agency.

**Scoring:** One (1) “Yes” answer on any of the three (3) domains (Mental Health, Trauma Related Mental Health Issues, and Substance Abuse) indicates that an additional assessment(s) is needed in that domain.

The items associated with each scale domains are:

- Mental Health Issues: 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
- Trauma Related Mental Health Issues: 14, 15
- Substance Abuse Issues: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

**Reliability:**

- Mental Health scale ($\alpha = .79$).
- Substance Abuse scale ($\alpha = .89$)

**Validity:** The items used in this instrument are similar to items used in familiar assessments instruments such as the CAR, the ASI, ASAM, the BSI, the MMPI, etc.

**Specificity and Sensitivity:**

To determine specificity, the findings of the screen were compared to the CAR-psy, the ASI-psy, and the DSM-IV diagnosis. In this comparison the screen matched the assessment in over 90% of the cases on which assessment information was available.

**Reading level of Screen:**

- Flesch Reading ease: .61
- Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level: 6.5

**Primary References:**

Detailed reports are available on each of these studies at [http://faculty-staff.ou.edu/C/Andrew_L_Cherry-1_Jr/AC-OK CODScreenPg.htm](http://faculty-staff.ou.edu/C/Andrew_L_Cherry-1_Jr/AC-OK CODScreenPg.htm)

**Availability:** This screen is copyrighted. Anyone or any agency can use it without charge or permission from the author. It should not be commercialized or sold by any party under any conditions. A copy of the AC-OK Screen for Co-Occurring Disorders can be downloaded from [http://faculty-staff.ou.edu/C/Andrew_L_Cherry-1_Jr/AC-OK CODScreenPg.htm](http://faculty-staff.ou.edu/C/Andrew_L_Cherry-1_Jr/AC-OK CODScreenPg.htm)
References and Bibliography


The AC-OK Screen for Co-Occurring Disorders

AC-OK Screen for Co-Occurring Disorders
(Mental Health, Trauma Related Mental Health Issues & Substance Abuse)

First Name: ___________________________  Last Name: ___________________________

Gender: _____  Date of Birth: ____________  Date of Screening: _________________

During the past year:

1. Have you been preoccupied with drinking alcohol and or using other drugs?  □ Yes □ No

2. Have you experienced problems caused by drinking alcohol and or using other drugs and you kept using?  □ Yes □ No

3. Do you at times drink alcohol and or used other drugs more than you intended?  □ Yes □ No

4. Have you needed to drink more alcohol and or use more drugs to get the same effect you used to get with less?  □ Yes □ No

5. Do you at times drink alcohol and or used other drugs to alter the way you feel?  □ Yes □ No

6. Have you tried to stop drinking alcohol and/or using other drugs, but couldn’t?  □ Yes □ No

7. Have you experienced serious depression (felt sadness, hopelessness, loss of interest, change of appetite or sleep pattern, difficulty going about your daily activities)?  □ Yes □ No

8. Have you experienced thoughts of harming yourself?  □ Yes □ No

9. Have you experienced a period of time when your thinking speeds up and you have trouble keeping up with your thoughts?  □ Yes □ No

10. Have you attempted suicide?  □ Yes □ No

11. Have you had periods of time where you felt that you could not trust family or friends.  □ Yes □ No

12. Have you been prescribed medication for any psychological or emotional problem?  □ Yes □ No

13. Have you experienced hallucinations (heard or seen things others do not hear or see)?  □ Yes □ No

14. Have you ever been hit, slapped, kicked, emotionally or sexually hurt, or threatened by someone?  □ Yes □ No

15. Have you experienced a traumatic event and since had repeated nightmares/dreams and/or anxiety which interferes with you leading a normal life?  □ Yes □ No
The AC-OK Screen for Co-Occurring Disorders

Instructions: For the AC-OK Screen for Co-Occurring Disorders (Mental Health, Trauma & Substance Abuse)

"I'm glad you called or came in. Let's see how I can help. In your own words, what is going on. OR can you tell me a little about why you called (today)?"

"In order to find the best services or determine the next best steps for you, I'd like to ask you a few short yes or no questions to see if there is anything we may have missed. There are no 'right' or 'wrong' answers and these questions may not apply to your situation. Is this okay with you?"

- This screen should be used when a person first contacts the agency for services.
- This screen is only a tool to help identify potential areas that may need further assessment. Please note: This is NOT a diagnostic tool and should not be used as an assessment.
- Please read each question exactly as written in the order provided.
- If a potential crisis is identified during the screening, please follow your agency protocols immediately to assess for lethality and provide appropriate intervention.
- Positive indicators (one “YES” answers), in any three (3) domains indicates that an assessment(s) is needed in that domain.

Scoring: Remember, one (1) “Yes” answer on any of the three (3) domains (Mental Health, Trauma Related Mental Health Issues, and Substance Abuse) indicates that an additional assessment(s) is needed in that domain.

Mental Health Issues: 7 □, 8 □, 9 □, 10 □, 11 □, 12 □, 13 □

Trauma Related Mental Health Issues: 14 □, 15 □

Substance Abuse Issues: 1 □, 2 □, 3 □, 4 □, 5 □, 6 □

Reliability of the Screen scales:
Mental Health scale (α = .79).
Substance Abuse scale (α = .89)

Reading level of Screen:
Flesch Reading ease: .61
Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level: 6.5
TCU DRUG SCREEN 5

During the last 12 months (before being locked up, if applicable) –

1. Did you use larger amounts of drugs or use them for a longer time than you planned or intended? .................................................................  o  o

2. Did you try to control or cut down on your drug use but were unable to do it? ...............  o  o

3. Did you spend a lot of time getting drugs, using them, or recovering from their use? ...........................................................................  o  o

4. Did you have a strong desire or urge to use drugs? .........................................................  o  o

5. Did you get so high or sick from using drugs that it kept you from working, going to school, or caring for children? ...............................  o  o

6. Did you continue using drugs even when it led to social or interpersonal problems? ...  o  o

7. Did you spend less time at work, school, or with friends because of your drug use? ....  o  o

8. Did you use drugs that put you or others in physical danger? ........................................  o  o

9. Did you continue using drugs even when it was causing you physical or psychological problems? ...........................................................  o  o

10a. Did you need to increase the amount of a drug you were taking so that you could get the same effects as before? ........................................  o  o

10b. Did using the same amount of a drug lead to it having less of an effect as it did before? ...........................................................................  o  o

11a. Did you get sick or have withdrawal symptoms when you quit or missed taking a drug? ...........................................................................  o  o

11b. Did you ever keep taking a drug to relieve or avoid getting sick or having withdrawal symptoms? .............................................................  o  o

12. Which drug caused the most serious problem during the last 12 months? [CHOOSE ONE]

○ None
○ Alcohol
○ Cannaboids – Marijuana (weed)
○ Cannaboids – Hashish (hash)
○ Synthetic Marijuana (K2/Spice)
○ Natural Opioids – Heroin (snack)
○ Synthetic Opioids – Fentanyl/Iso
○ Stimulants – Powder Cocaine (coke)
○ Stimulants – Crack Cocaine (rock)
○ Stimulants – Amphetamines (speed)
○ Stimulants – Methamphetamine (meth)
○ Synthetic Cathinones (Bath Salts)
○ Club Drugs – MDMA/GHB/Rohypnol (Ecstasy)
○ Dissociative Drugs – Ketamine/PCP (Special K)
○ Hallucinogens – LSD/Mushrooms (acid)
○ Inhalants – Solvents (paint thinner)
○ Prescription Medications – Depressants
○ Prescription Medications – Stimulants
○ Prescription Medications – Opioid Pain Relievers
○ Other (specify) ____________________________

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TCU Drug Screen 5 (v: Sept 2020) 1 of 2
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13. How often did you use each type of drug during the last 12 months?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Type</th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Only a few times</th>
<th>1-3 times per month</th>
<th>1-5 times per week</th>
<th>Daily</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Alcohol</td>
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<td>b. Cannaboids – Marijuana (weed)</td>
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<td>c. Cannaboids – Hashish (hash)</td>
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<td>d. Synthetic Marijuana (K2 Spice)</td>
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<td>e. Natural Opioids – Heroin (smack)</td>
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<td>f. Synthetic Opioids – Fentanyl/Iso</td>
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<td>g. Stimulants – Powder cocaine (coke)</td>
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<td>h. Stimulants – Crack Cocaine (rocks)</td>
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<tr>
<td>i. Stimulants – Amphetamines (speed)</td>
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<td>j. Stimulants – Methamphetamine (meth)</td>
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<td>k. Synthetic Cathinones (Bath Salts)</td>
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<td>l. Club Drugs – MDMA/GHB/Rohypnol (Ecstasy)</td>
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<td>m. Dissociative Drugs – Ketamine/PCP (Special K)</td>
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<td>n. Hallucinogens – LSD/Mushrooms (acid)</td>
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<td>o. Inhalants – Solvents (paint thinner)</td>
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<td>q. Prescription Medications – Stimulants</td>
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<td>r. Prescription Medications – Opioid Pain Relievers</td>
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<td>s. Other (specify)</td>
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</table>

14. How many times before now have you ever been in a drug treatment program?
[DO NOT INCLUDE AA/NA/CA MEETINGS]

  - O Never
  - O 1 time
  - O 2 times
  - O 3 times
  - O 4 or more times

15. How serious do you think your drug problems are?

  - O Not at all
  - O Slightly
  - O Moderately
  - O Considerably
  - O Extremely

16. During the last 12 months, how often did you inject drugs with a needle?

  - O Never
  - O Only a few times
  - O 1-3 times/month
  - O 1-5 times per week
  - O Daily

17. How important is it for you to get drug treatment now?

  - O Not at all
  - O Slightly
  - O Moderately
  - O Considerably
  - O Extremely

TCU Drug Screen 5 (v.Sept2020) 2 of 2
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MEMORANDUM

Date: April 30, 2021

To: Michelle Campagne
   Director, Finance and Risk Management

From: Domingo Corona,
      Pretrial Services Director

Re: Quarterly Data Report, Universal Screening and Enhanced Supervision

This data report reflects work directly or indirectly supported by 15 positions previously funded by the MacArthur Foundation Safety and Justice Challenge (SJC) grant effort. These positions have been moved to the General Fund as part of the County’s commitment to sustain the work set forward by the SJC collaboration.

Please note, the following timeline for quarterly reports moving forward. These reports are organized by Calendar Year (CY).

CY Quarter 1 will be submitted by April 30
CY Quarter 2 will be submitted by July 31
CY Quarter 3 will be submitted by November 30
CY Quarter 4 will be submitted by January 31

UNIVERSAL SCREENING
9 Pretrial Services Officers

PTS Officers in this category work at the Pima County Adult Detention Center and provide one of our core functions, preparing bail/release recommendations for initial appearance (IA) hearings. These hearings are held twice per day, seven days a week. Information provided by PTS Officers helps judges at the IA hearing determine release conditions. Reports presented include information which judges are required by statute (ARS13-3967, see attached) to consider when setting bail. PTS offers a neutral, data-informed recommendation which is meant to identify release strategies tailored to individuals based on combination of statutory conditions and assessed pretrial success/risk.

SJC funds helped to establish a universal post-booking, pre-initial appearance release program, which expanded the original misdemeanor release program from Justice Court-only cases to the entire misdemeanor population.

The following graphs provide the number of pre-booking releases monthly, to date, and the number of defendants released pre-booking per agency for Q1 of CY 2021.
Michelle Campagne, Director, Finance and Risk Management
Re: Quarterly Report, Universal Screening and Enhanced Supervision
April 30, 2021
Page 3

ENHANCED SUPERVISION (ES)
1 Enhanced Supervision Specialist
4 Pretrial Services Officers

In Q1 of CY 2021 Pretrial Services helped save an estimated* 1,926.96 jail bed days through staffing and case management services offered to the Jail Population Review (JPR) Committee via these staff positions. (* metric developed by Michael Steber: 45.88 jail bed days saved per JPR release/42 individuals released in Q1 & Q2 through JPR).

Estimated cost-avoidance for Q1 of CY 2021 (predicted # of jail bed days saved through JPR Committee due to PTS ES release x$127.20-estimated per day savings): $245,209.31

Funding of these positions has allowed PTS to create a data-informed screening process focused on substance use and behavioral health treatment needs. Once individuals are screened as suitable for referral to a service provider, PTS recommends a special condition of release to the initial appearance (IA) judge signaling the defendant will be placed on enhanced supervision. Since the program’s start date in April 2017, in approximately 80% of cases or more with this recommendation (non-violent felony cases) judges have released the defendant and the defendant has been placed on the Enhanced Supervision (ES) caseload. In standard PTS supervision cases, due to workload, PTS Officers will typically conduct a needs assessment and offer referrals after the defendant’s indictment (approximately 20 days from release). ES PTS Officers are asked to conduct a brief needs assessment and facilitate a referral to services within 1-7 days from the defendant’s release.

Pima County’s Jail Population Review (JPR) Committee has benefitted heavily from both Universal Screening and Enhanced Supervision staff. The in-custody review process begins with a review of the PTS initial appearance report and many times references the screening for participation in the Enhanced Supervision program. Since March of 2019, 467 defendants with high needs who were originally held in custody at the initial appearance hearing were released through the JPR process. In Q1 of CY 2021, 42 individuals were released through the JPR process. This work is dependent on the work performed by an Enhanced Supervision Specialist. The Specialist will conduct pre- and post-release screening, including interviews, with each defendant. And any complications requiring transportation to a service provider are addressed by the Specialist. Given the workflow needs around the JPR process, an ES PTS Officer is assigned to assist the specialist.

OTHER SUPPORTED PROGRAMS

1 Administrative Program Coordinator

STEPS Court Diversion

One position originally funded by SJC was assigned to the Court and County Attorney’s STEPS Pre-Indictment Diversion Program. This position, an Administrative Program Coordinator, oversees the programmatic elements of STEPs, which includes program coordination with service
providers, attorneys and the court. Data outcomes will be presented in the next report, as the program began operations in March 2021.

Attachments:  ARS 13-3967 [Arizona Code of Judicial Administration, see E(2)]

DC/dr

c: The Honorable Kyle Bryson, Presiding Judge, Pima County Superior Court  
Ron Overholt, Court Administrator, Pima County Superior Court  
Wendy Petersen, Assistant County Administrator