

# A Treatment Alternatives for Safer Communities Annual Report

## UAB Psychiatry Justice Programs



**Fiscal Year  
2017**

Community Corrections

Drug Court

Electronic Monitoring

Veterans Court

Mental Health Court

Family Drug Court

Theft Court

Court Referral

Pre-trial

Adolescent Programs



## PURPOSE

The University of Alabama at Birmingham's Treatment Alternatives for Safer Communities (TASC) is the designated Community Corrections Program for Jefferson County, by resolution adopted by the Jefferson County Commission, September 6, 1994. It is the mission of UAB Psychiatry – Justice Programs to bring innovation and services to the criminal justice system through the TASC model. With a focus on applied research and evidence-based practices this program advocates for public policies that recognize community-based alternatives to incarceration including but not limited to substance abuse and mental health treatment. Through TASC, community resources and evidence-based specialty court models are made available to offenders who may otherwise burden the system with persistent criminal behavior and occupy space in overcrowded jails and prisons.

### ***Our Mission:***

*Working to improve  
the criminal justice  
system through  
innovation, research,  
and service.*

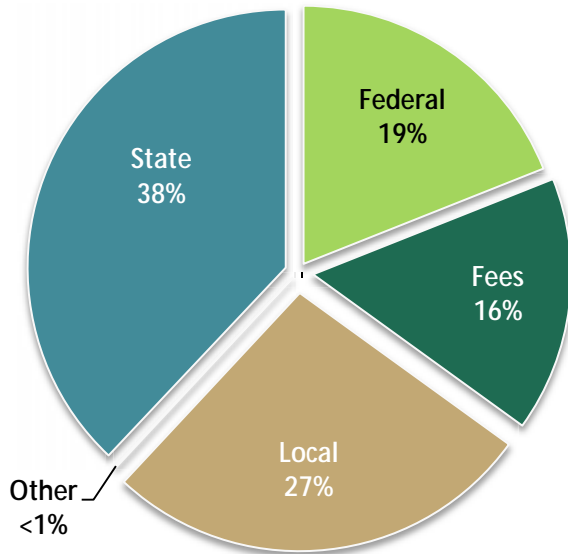
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## SPONSORS AND PARTNERS

### Funding



### Sponsors

Alabama Administrative Office of Courts

Alabama Department of Corrections

Alabama Department of Human Resources

Alabama Department of Youth Services

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Jefferson County Commission

Jefferson County Sheriff's Department

Jefferson County Department of Human Resources

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

### Partnerships

Administrative Office of Courts	Alabama Department of Corrections	Alabama Pardons and Parole	Beacon Addiction Treatment Center	District, Circuit, and Family Court Judges	Alabama Vocational Rehabilitation
Jefferson County Public Defender's Office	Jefferson County Family Court	Fellowship House	Oasis Counseling	Aletheia House	Department of Youth Services
Jefferson County District Attorney's Office - Bham	Jefferson County District Attorney's Office - Bess	UAB Community Psychiatry	University of Alabama	Northwest Alabama Treatment Center	Alabama Department of Mental Health
Olivia's House/Pearson Hall	Impact Family Counseling	Jefferson County Commission	US Department of Veterans Affairs	Jefferson County Department of Health	Cooper Green Mercy Health Services
Jefferson County Sheriff's Department	JBS Mental Health Authority	National Alliance for the Mentally Ill	Greater Birmingham Ministry	City of Birmingham	Addiction Recovery Program at UAB
Jefferson County Department of Human Resources					

## SECTION 1: ADULT PROGRAMS - OVERVIEW

The UAB Psychiatry - Justice Programs promotes recovery and positive change among its participants in a continuing effort to ensure a safer and healthier Jefferson County.

### Justice Programs

- Community Corrections
- Drug Court
- Adult Electronic Monitoring\*
- Family Wellness Court
- Mental Health Court
- Veterans Court
- Theft Court
- Misdemeanor Drug Court
- DUI Deferred
- Court Referral Office\*\*
- Recovery Support Services\*\*

UAB currently provides case management, supervision, random urinalysis, and referrals to drug treatment services as indicated by best practices. Through its linkage system it serves as a broker to an enhanced continuum of treatment and other services to individuals involved in with the County Jails and District, Circuit, and Family Courts in Bessemer and Birmingham.



### What do we do?

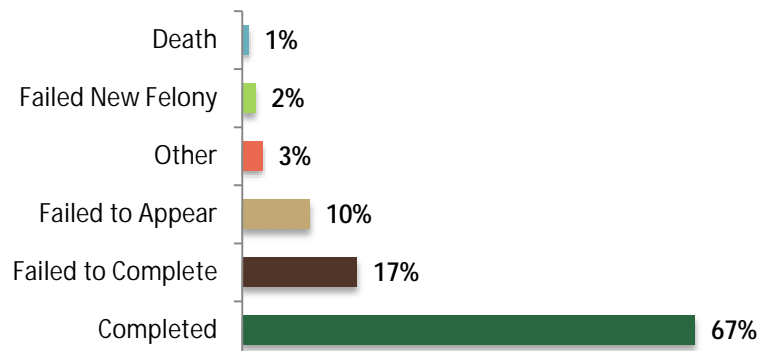


### Primary Referrals



### Outcomes

N=1313\*



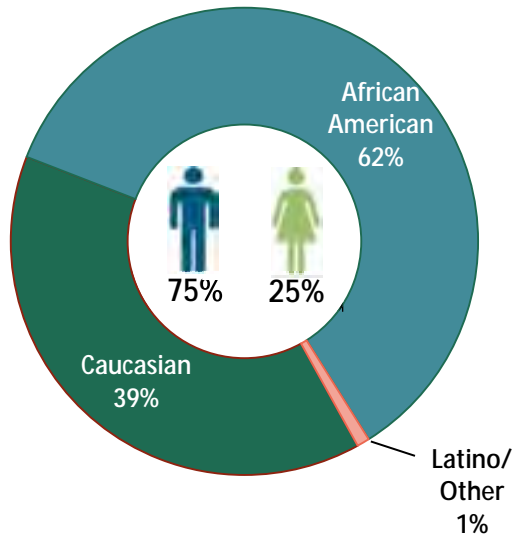
\*EM specific outcomes not included. See page 21.

\*\*CRO and RSS data not included in any totals. See page 20.

# PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

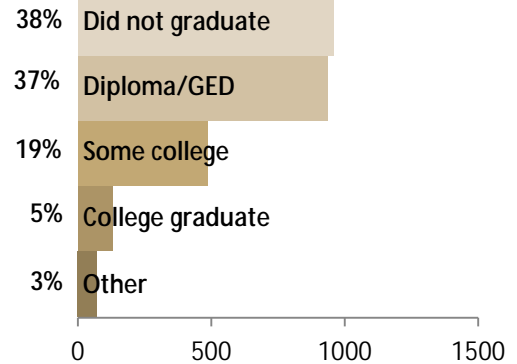
## Gender and Race

N=3180, 3112



## Highest Level of Education

N=2388



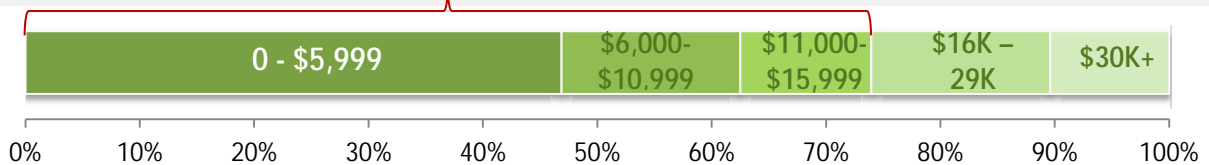
34  
Average  
Age

50%  
Unemployed  
or not in the  
labor force<sup>2</sup>

## Income Last Year

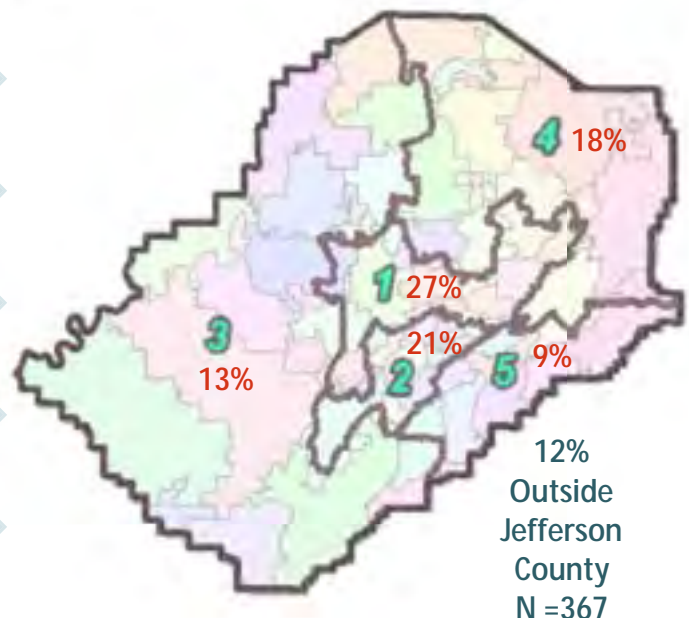
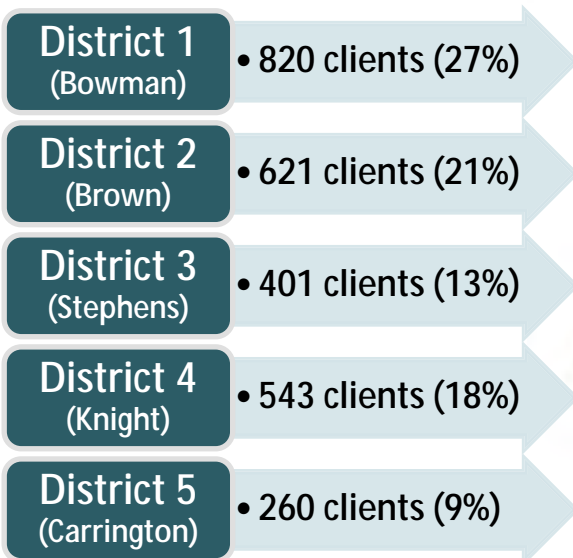
70% estimated at or below the poverty level<sup>3</sup>

N=1962



## Where do our clients live?

N=3012



## DRUG TEST OVERVIEW

### Drug Screens Multiple Sites

**Beacon Parkway**  
27,171 screens

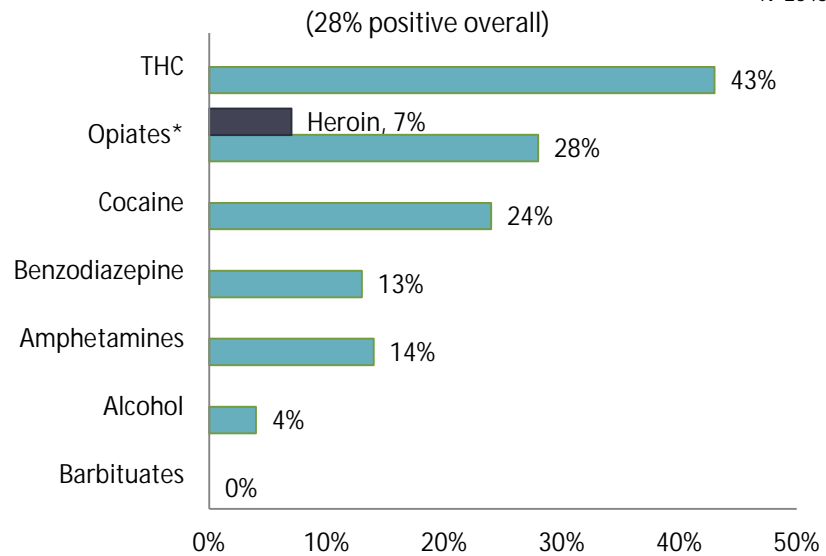
**Birmingham  
Criminal Justice  
Center**  
7,771 screens

**Bessemer Criminal  
Justice Center**  
13,764 screens

**Family Court**  
11,245 screens

### Drugs present in Positive Screens<sup>4</sup>

N=2343

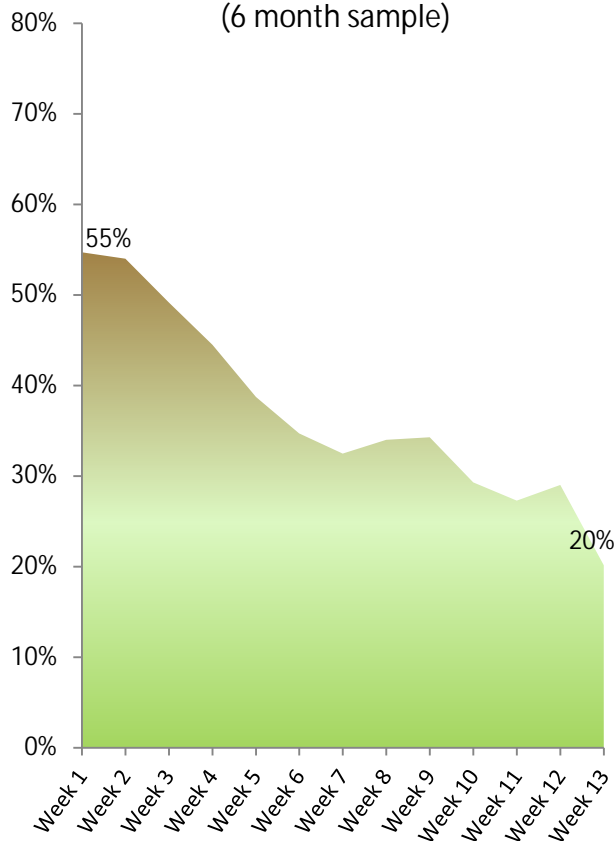


\*Heroin can test as 'opiate-only' depending on stage in metabolism.

### Drug Use as Determined by Urinalysis Over Time<sup>5</sup>

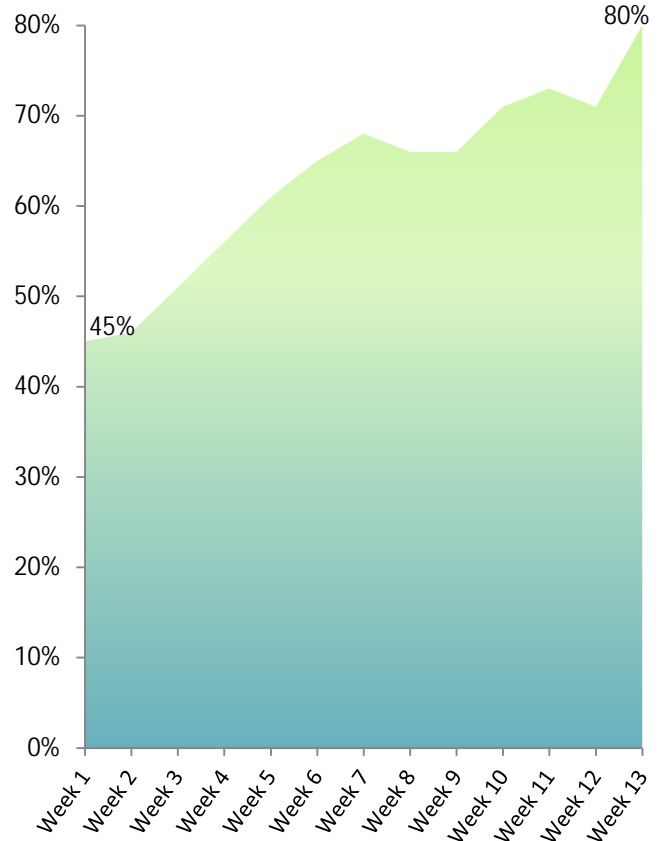
N=568  
Specimens=4259

(6 month sample)



### % Drug Free Over Time<sup>5</sup>

(6 month sample)





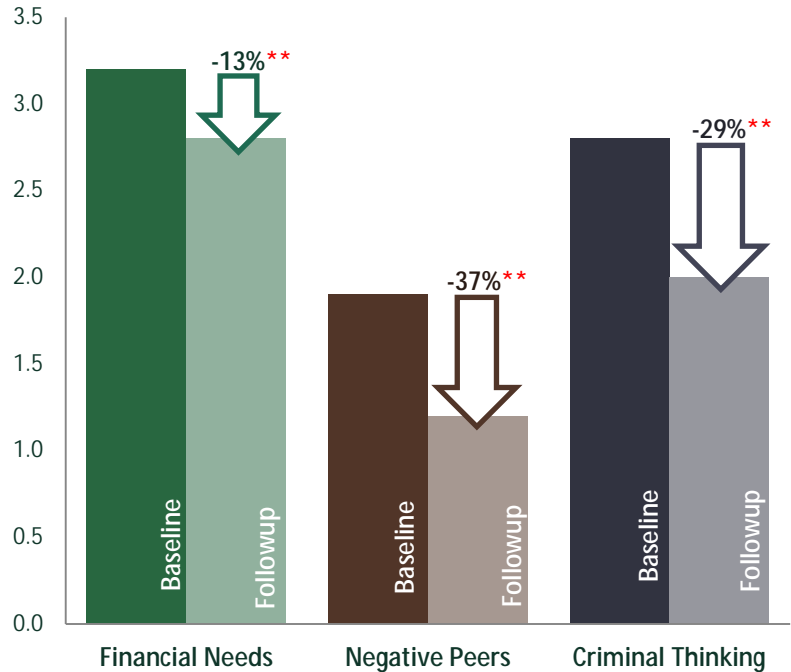
## ASSESSMENTS WITH FOLLOWUP

### ORAS and TASC Effect Scores

The Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS), an evidence-based tool with consistent meaning. It is used to assess risk of re-offense, gather information regarding potential barriers to treatment, and aid in informed decision-making. By isolating the three domains of peer associations, criminal thinking, and financial crisis a measurable impact can be observed from intake to re-assessment. We call this shift the TASC Effect.

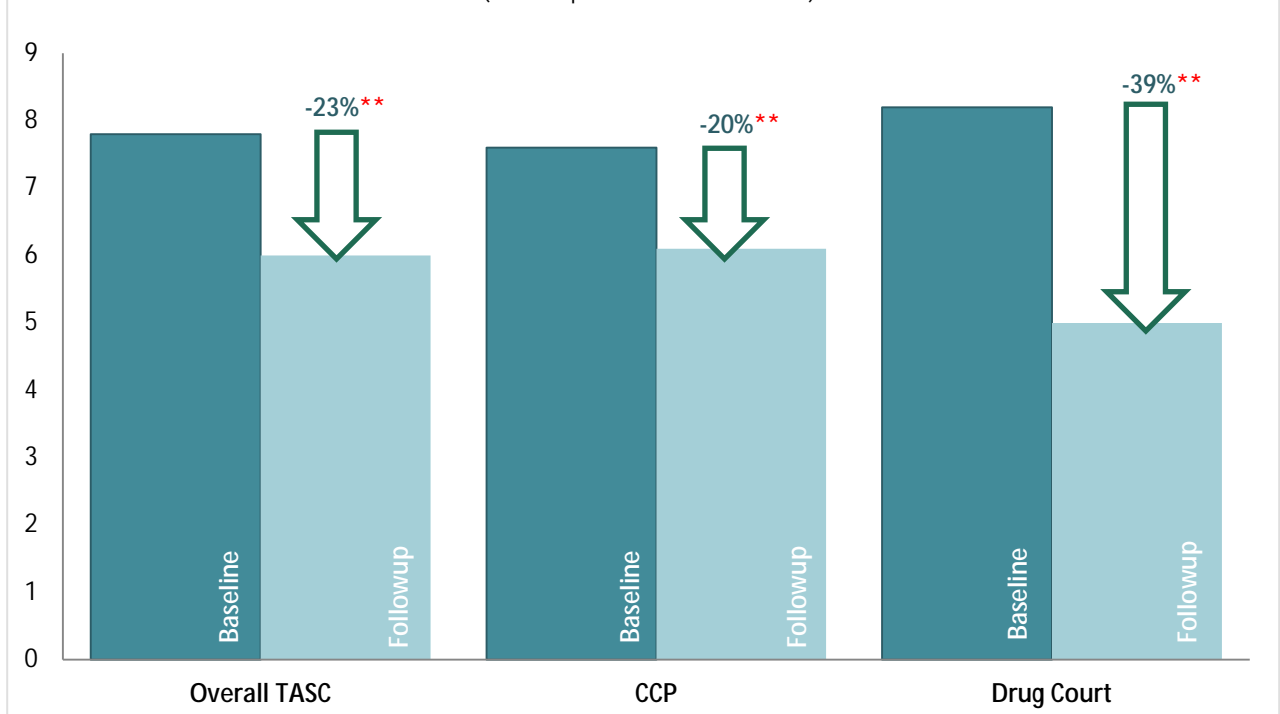
### TASC Effect Scores<sup>6</sup>

TASC clients demonstrate significant reductions in financial crisis, negative peer associations, and criminal thinking.



### TASC Effect Scores: Baseline to Followup<sup>6</sup>

(follow-up estimated at 6 months)

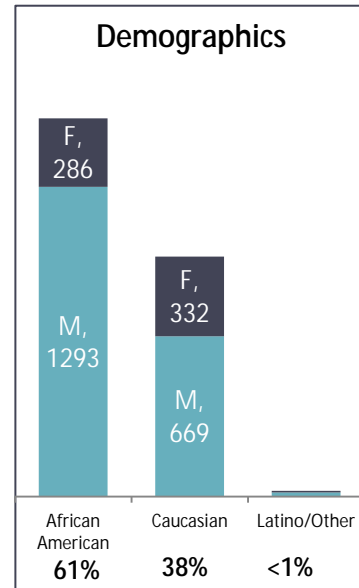
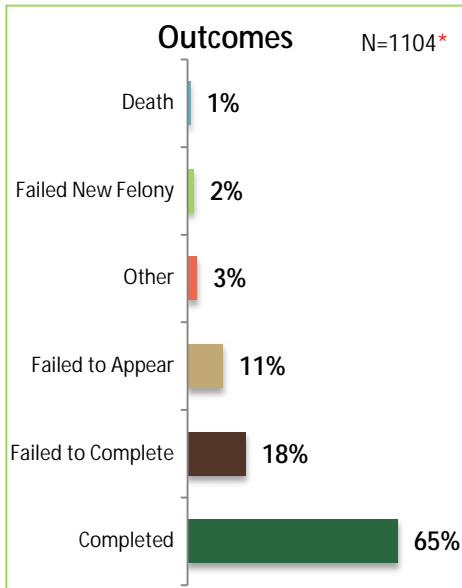


## BIRMINGHAM DIVISION OVERVIEW

### Birmingham Programs

- Community Corrections
- Drug Court
- Family Drug Court
- Mental Health Court
- Veterans Court
- Adult Electronic Monitoring\*
- Misdemeanor Drug Court
- DUI Deferred
- Court Referral Office\*\*
- Recovery Support Services\*\*

Enrolled **1288** Exits **1258** Total Served **2665** Daily Pop **1280**

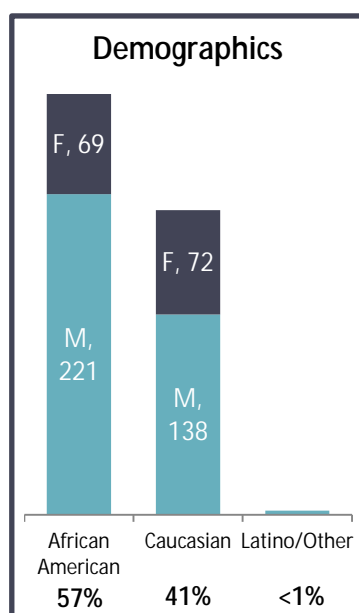
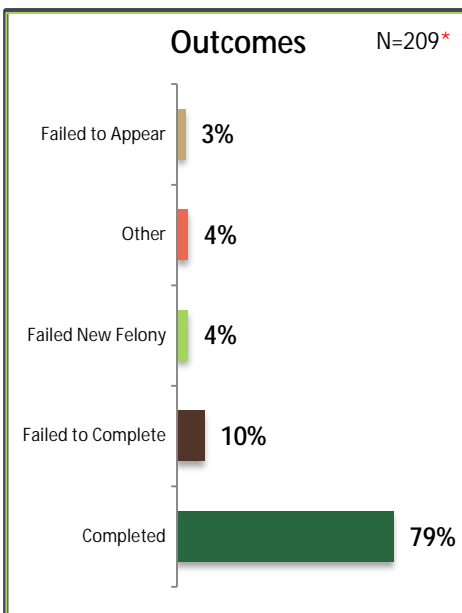


## BESSEMER DIVISION OVERVIEW

### Bessemer Programs

- Community Corrections
- Drug Court
- Adult Electronic Monitoring
- Mental Health Court
- Theft Court
- Family Drug Court
- Court Referral Office\*\*
- Recovery Support Services\*\*

Enrolled **208** Exits **209** Total Served **515** Daily Pop **293**



\*EM specific outcomes not included. See page 21.<sup>1</sup>

\*\*CRO and RSS data not included in any totals. See page 20.<sup>2</sup>

## SECTION 2: COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM (CCP)



### Population of Focus

Nonviolent, prison-bound offenders under the provisions of the Community Corrections Act\*

### Highlights

CCP provides enhanced supervision services expanding the options available for sentencing defendants while maintaining their residence in the community. This enables participants to make restitution to victims or repay the community through volunteer service and reserves limited prison space for violent offenders by allowing non-violent offenders to remain in the community.

Average age

•39

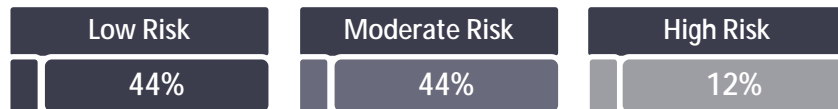
Education

•44% have high school diploma or higher

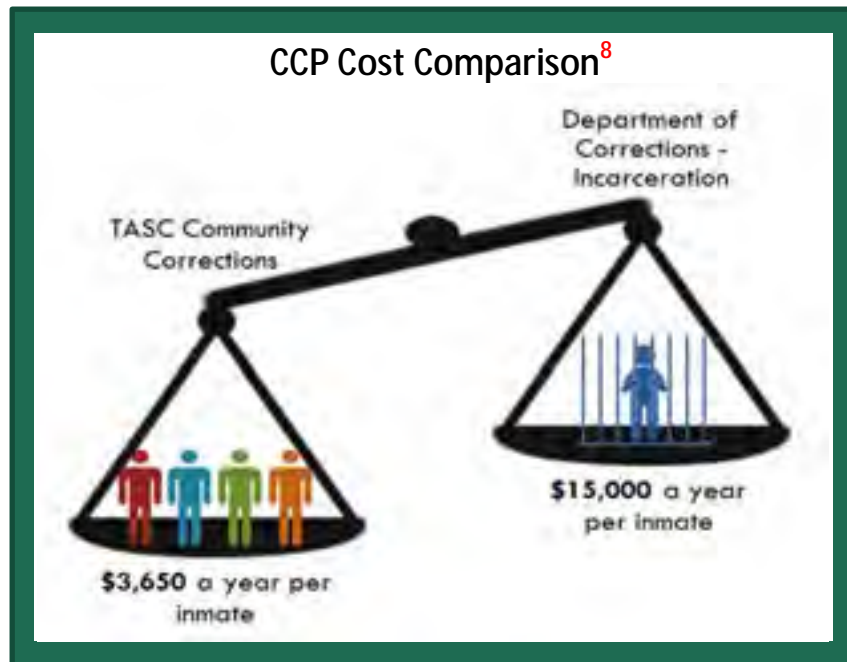
Employed at intake

•46%

### ORAS Risk Scores

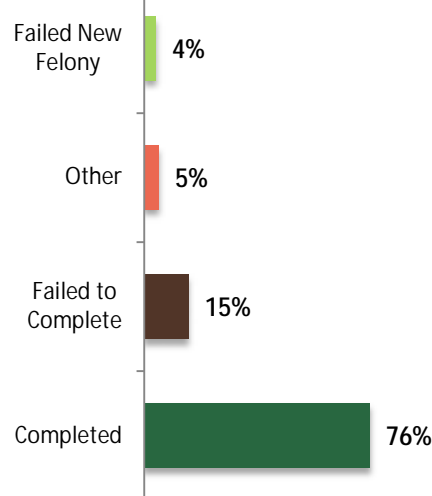


### CCP Cost Comparison<sup>8</sup>

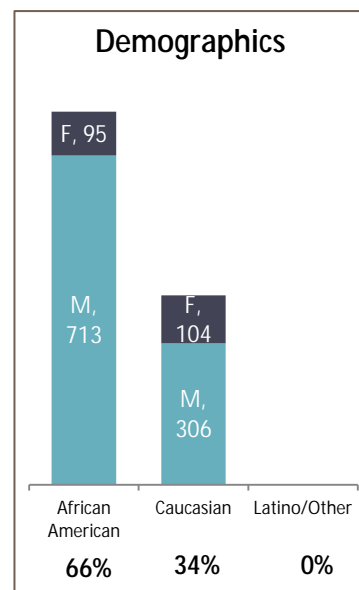


### Outcomes

N=475



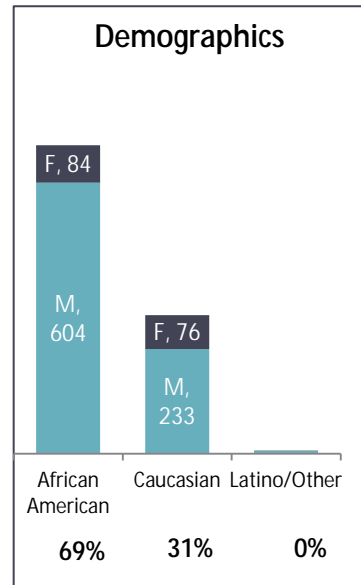
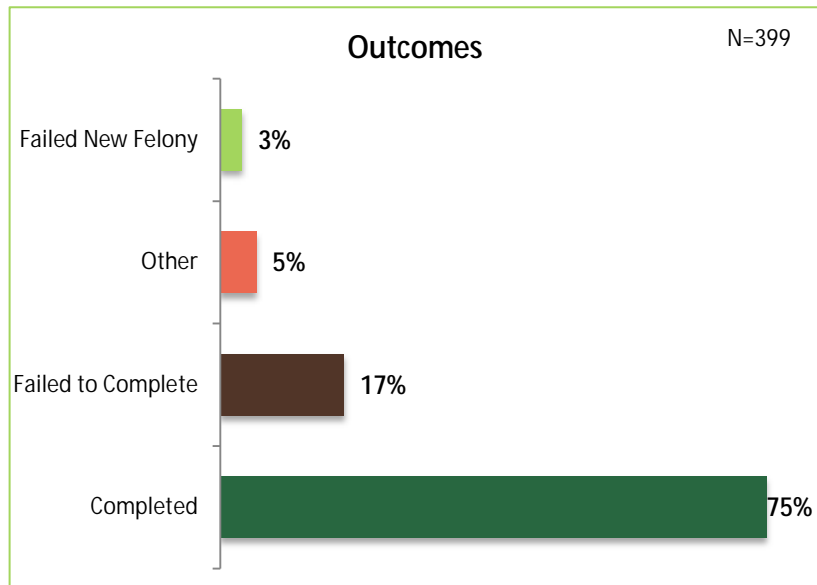
### Demographics



\*On occasion a small percentage of clients participate simultaneously in CCP and a secondary specialty court. These Dual Status Clients are tabulated within each program for consistency of representation.<sup>9</sup>

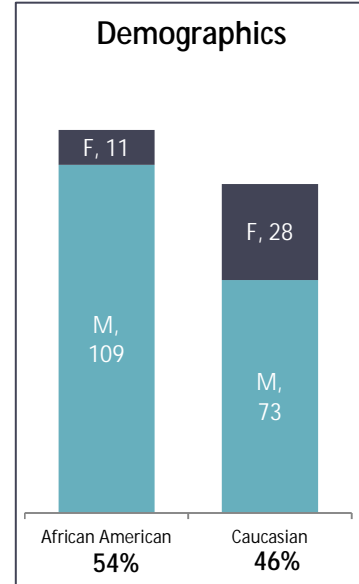
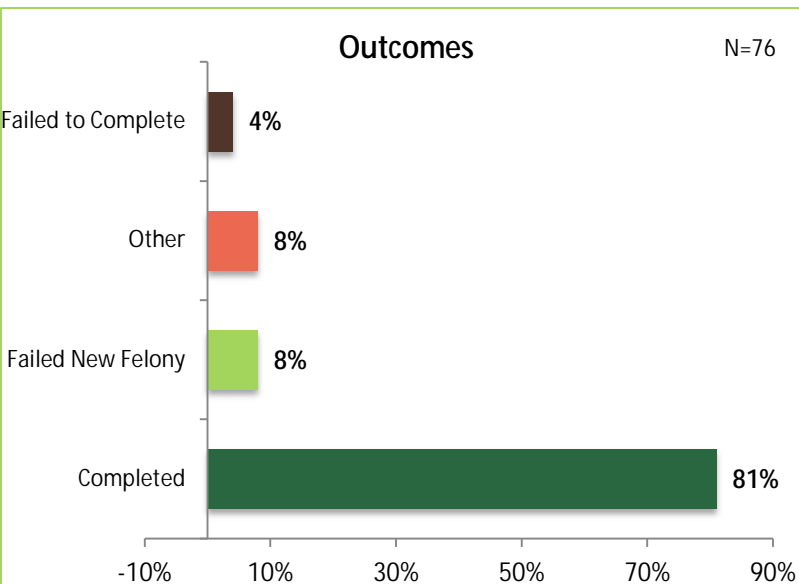
## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS (CCP)- BIRMINGHAM

Enrolled **440** Exits **399** Total Served **1004** Billable **947** Non-Billable **57** On Escape **90** Daily Pop **605**



## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS (CCP)- BESSEMER

Enrolled **93** Exits **76** Total Served **222** Billable **215** Non-Billable **7** On Escape **15** Daily Pop **146**



## SECTION 3: SPECIALTY COURTS

### Highlights

Although specialty courts vary by their population of focus, they are most often based on 10 Key Components including but not limited to –

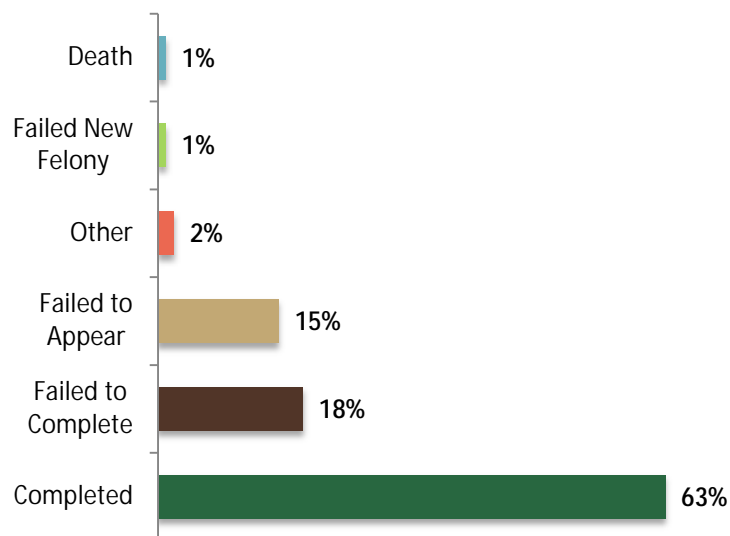
- Ongoing judicial interaction
- Frequent alcohol and other drug testing
- Early identification and timely program placement
- Access to continuum of treatment and rehabilitation services
- Coordinated responses to participant compliance

Specialty court success relies on close collaboration with the courts, public agencies and community-based organizations. The model is traditionally implemented by a non-adversarial and multidisciplinary team including judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, treatment professionals and case managers. Specialty courts have been shown to be a cost-efficient strategy to significantly reduce substance use and criminal involvement.



### Outcomes

N=867



# DRUG COURT - BIRMINGHAM

Judge:  
Shanta Owens

## Population of Focus

Participants with qualifying drug offenses willing to work toward recovery are divided into a 4-track system determined by risk of re-offense and

### TRACK

## DC1

Low CJ Risk  
Low SA Need  
(3 Months)

### TRACK

## DC2

Low CJ Risk  
High SA Need  
(6 Months)

### TRACK

## DC3

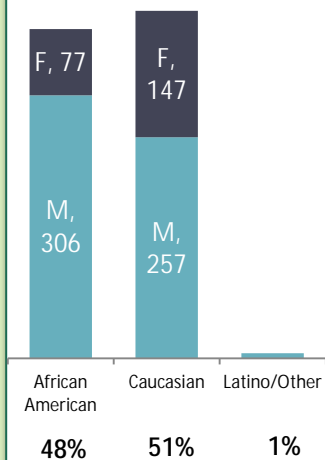
High CJ Risk  
Low SA Need  
(9 Months)

### TRACK

## DC4

High CJ Risk  
High SA Need  
(12 Months)

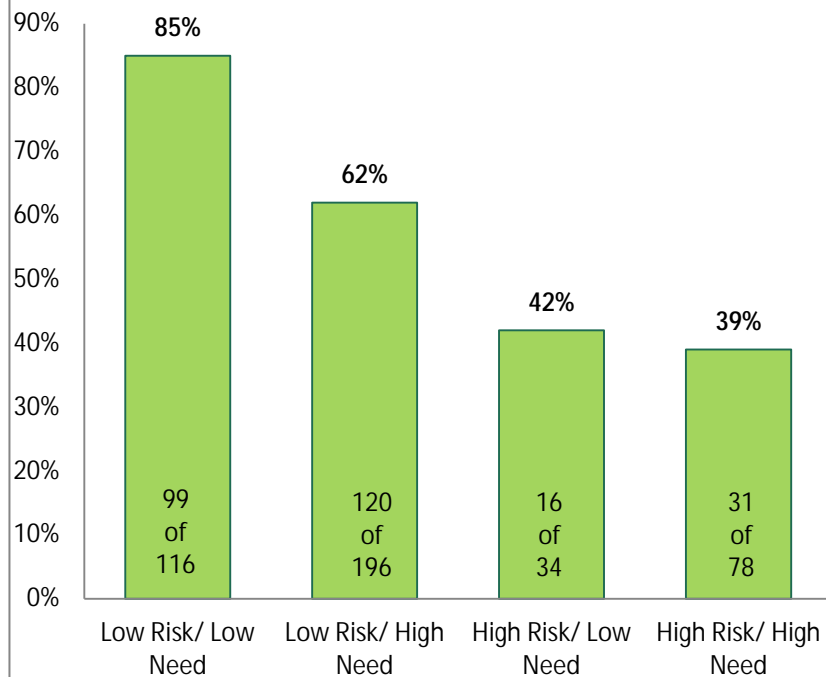
## Demographics



Enrolled **404** Exits **429** Total Served **802** Daily Pop **373**

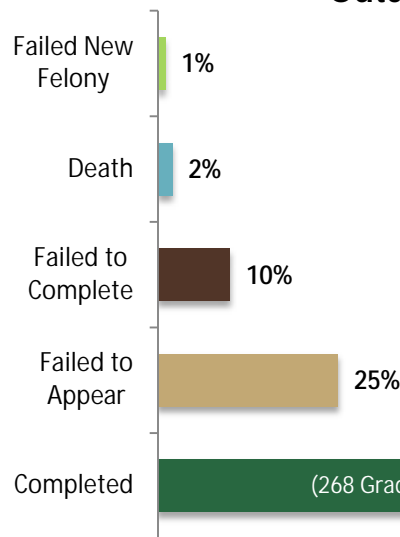
## Completions by Track

N=424



## Outcomes

N=429



**Failed to Appear<sup>10</sup>**  
is only a temporary measure of non-compliance as some will return to active status with the program.

# MENTAL HEALTH COURT (MHC) - BIRMINGHAM

Judge:  
Stephen Wallace

## Population of Focus

Individuals who are seriously mentally ill and involved in the criminal justice system

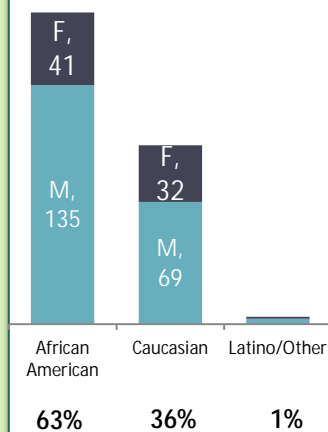
## Highlights

Implemented March 2015, MHC assists offenders in achieving long-term stability using an integrated continuum of care, and the development and utilization of community resources.

## Services include

Case management, risk and needs assessments, mental health referrals, substance abuse assessment, medication assistance, aid with short and long term housing, disability enrollment, transportation assistance, and peer support.\*

## Demographics

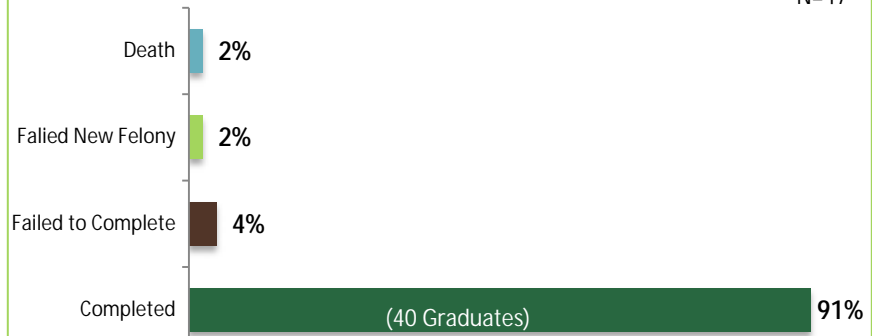


Enrolled to MHC Services this year

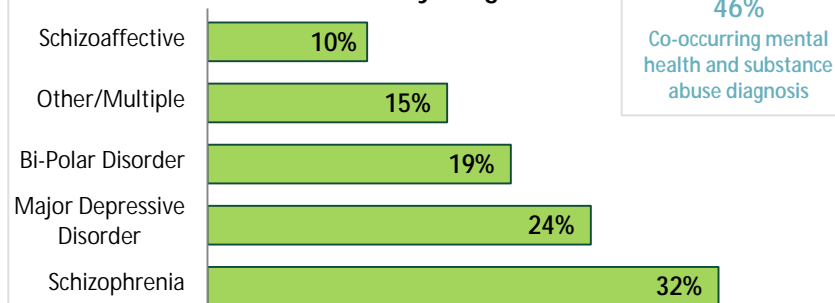


## Outcomes

N=47



## Primary Diagnosis



46%  
Co-occurring mental health and substance abuse diagnosis

## Client path through the Referral System

- Jail Screening or application
- Case management services begin
- Verification of serious mental illness diagnosis
- District Attorney approval
- Plea into Mental Health Court
- Services continue
- Charge will be reduced or dismissed upon successful completion

\*Totals include some dual status clients MHC/CCP clients. (n=18)<sup>9</sup>

\*\*Exits do not include ineligible, neutrals, etc. This field includes only those clients that were fully enrolled in the MHC system<sup>11</sup>

\*\*\*5 additional clients received wrap-around services from the mental health team through federal grant funding (COD only)<sup>12</sup>

## DRUG COURT - BESSEMER

Judge:  
Eric Fancher

### Population of Focus

Participants with qualifying drug offenses willing to work toward recovery

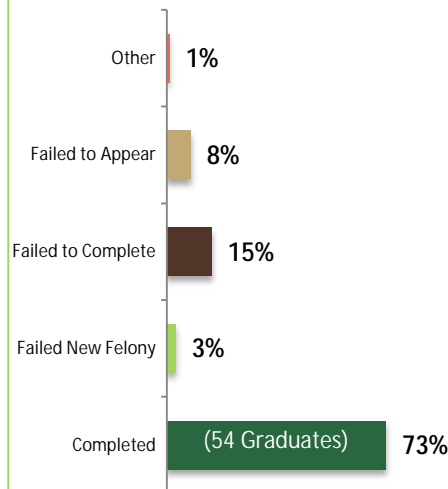
### Highlights

The Bessemer Drug Court combines judicial oversight with case management treatment referrals for substance use disorders to serve the criminal justice system within the Bessemer Division of Jefferson County.

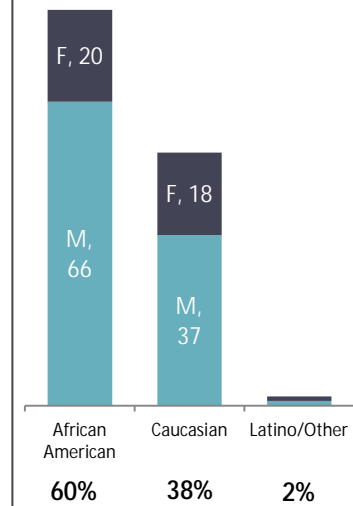


### Outcomes

N=74



### Demographics



## MENTAL HEALTH COURT - BESSEMER

Judge:  
David Hobby

### Population of Focus

Individuals who are seriously mentally ill and involved in the criminal justice system

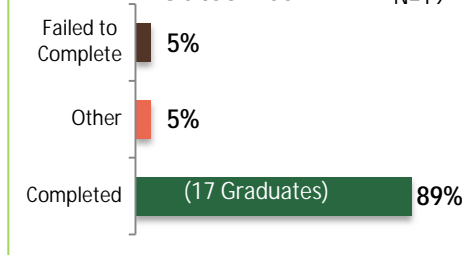
### Highlights

The Bessemer Mental Health Court collaborates with the Beacon Addiction Treatment Center to provide successful co-occurring mental health and substance use outpatient treatment specific to MHC\*\* participants.

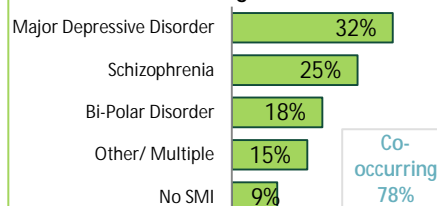


### Outcomes

N=19



### Primary Diagnosis and Co-Occurring Disorders



### Demographics



\*Exits do not include ineligible, neutrals, etc. This field includes only those clients that were fully enrolled in the MHC system.<sup>11</sup>

\*\*Totals include some dual status clients MHC/CCP clients. (n=12)<sup>9</sup>



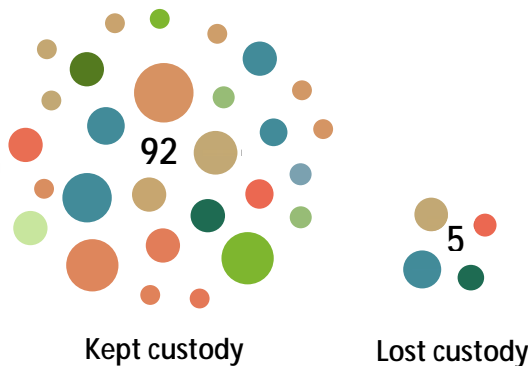
# FAMILY WELLNESS COURT (FWC)

Judge:  
Alan Summers



## Graduate Recidivism Since 2010

**95%**  
of FDC  
graduates  
have  
maintained  
custody of  
their  
children



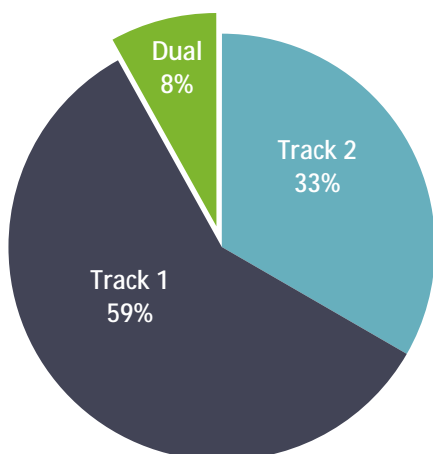
## Population of Focus

Drug involved parents who have lost or are at risk for losing children to the custody of the Department of Human Resources (DHR)

## Highlights

Initiated in February 2010, the Jefferson County Family Wellness Court (FWC) is a partnership between the Jefferson County Family Court, DHR, and UAB Psychiatry - Justice Programs. FDC participants typically have both a DHR caseworker and a TASC case manager assigned to their case. The case worker and case manager meet biweekly to thoroughly staff cases and troubleshoot potential barriers. FDC staff, including a peer recovery support specialist, facilitates weekly participant support groups to support and educate parents during their period of participation. The mission of the FDC is to create change, rebuild families, and strengthen communities through recovery.

## Track System (Level of Use)

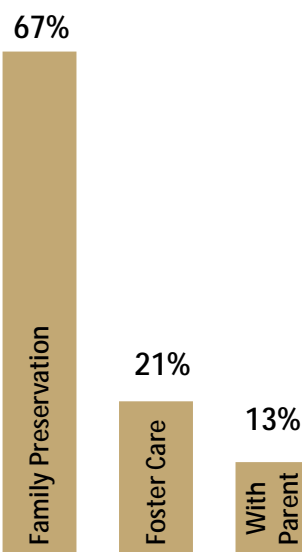


**Track 1:** Moderate or severe substance use (18 month program)

**Track 2:** Mild substance use (6-9 month program)

**Dual:** Moved from Track 2 to Track 1

## Child Status at Intake



Average age

•31

Gender

•88% female

Single parents

•72%

Employed at intake

•27%

Avg. Children per family

•2

## Positive Change Over Time (Between Intake and 6 Month Follow-up)

40%

Increase in  
Employment/  
Education

136%

Increase in  
abstinence from  
drugs or alcohol

15%

Increase in  
social  
connectedness

## THEFT COURT - BESSEMER

Judge:  
David Carpenter

### Population of Focus

Drug-involved, nonviolent offenders with theft-related crimes

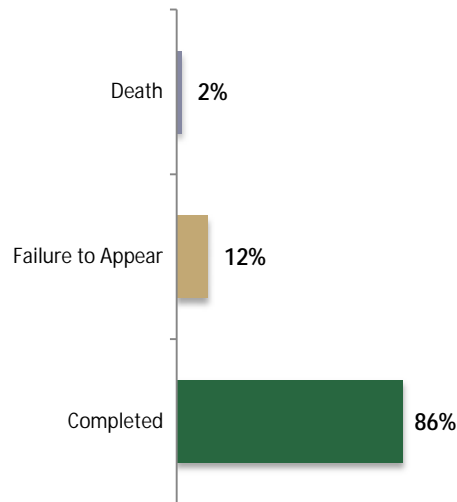
### Highlights

Offers access to employment services, evidence based intervention strategies, and a variety of treatment options. An important component in the rehabilitation process, participants are required to pay back the restitution that was accrued in the criminal case.

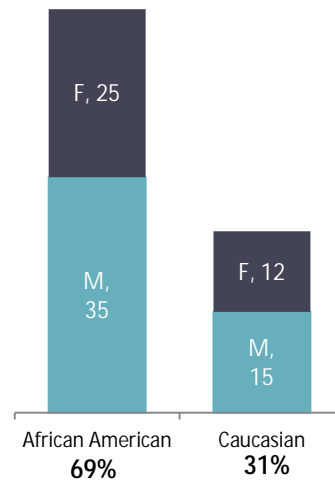


### Outcomes

N=42



### Demographics



## VETERANS COURT - BIRMINGHAM

Judge:  
Laura Petro

### Population of Focus

Veterans arrested for nonviolent misdemeanor and felony charges

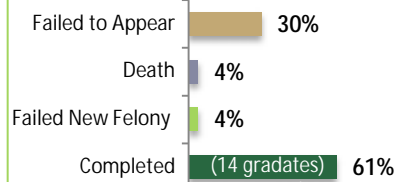
### Highlights

Veterans Court utilizes mentors who are themselves veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces and volunteer their time to work with participants. The District Attorney's Office has assigned two Assistant DAs to work with Veterans Court.

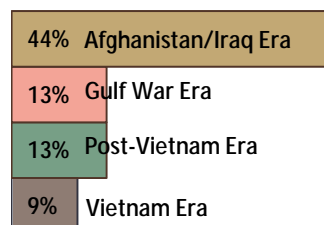


### Outcomes

N=23

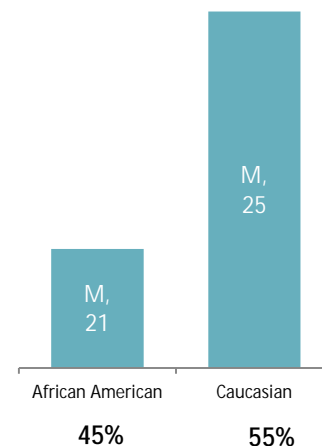


### Population by Era of Service



Average  
Age  
40

### Demographics



## MISDEMEANOR DRUG COURT

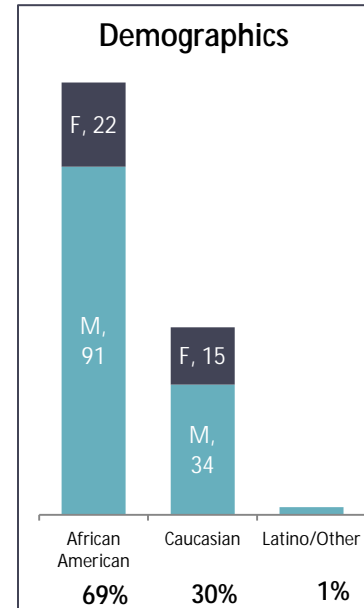
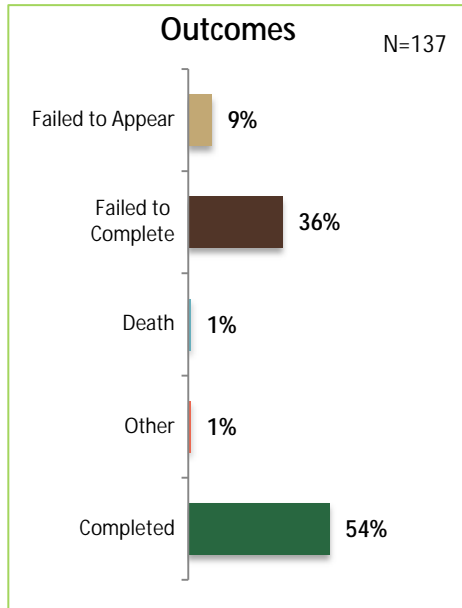
Judge:  
Shanta Owens

### Population of Focus

Defendants arrested for misdemeanor marijuana or misdemeanor prescription possession

### Highlights

The Misdemeanor Drug Court is a separate program which runs parallel to the Drug Court. The docket is designed specifically for defendants arrested for misdemeanor drug cases that do not require the resources of a traditional drug court program.



## DUI DEFERRED

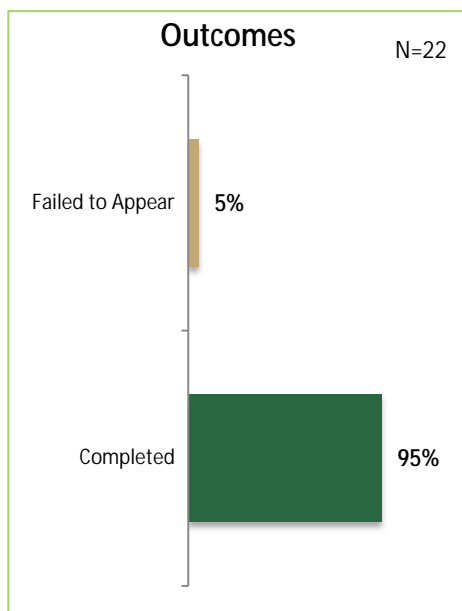
Judges:  
William Bell and David Lichtenstein

### Population of Focus

Defendants arrested for their first DUI offense and that meet other program criteria

### Highlights

DUI Deferred is a deferred prosecution program with a minimum term for completion of 6 months, but can be up to a year if deemed necessary by the Court. Once all obligations of the program have been met, their guilty plea will be set aside and the case dismissed upon payment of court costs.



## PRETRIAL PROGRAM (PILOT)

### Population of Focus

Jail entrants to the  
Jefferson County  
Correctional System

### Highlights

Pretrial Services for the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit use risk to not appear, charge type, and prior convictions as the primary basis for release decisions, not ability to pay monetary bonds.

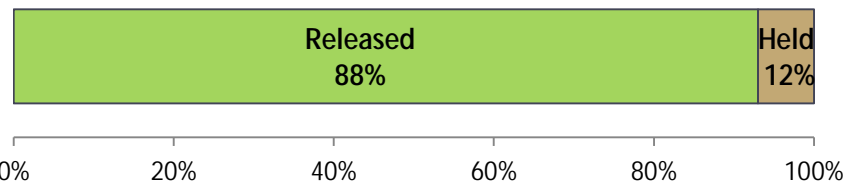
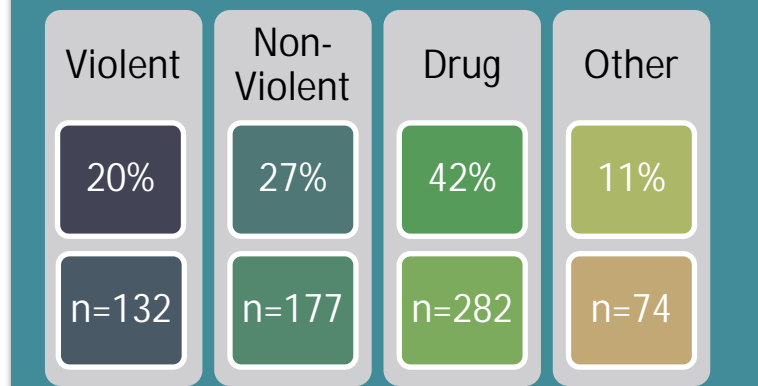
To this end, Pretrial staff members assess all new jail entrants for risk to not appear, risk to public safety/risk to reoffend, mental health needs, substance abuse treatment needs, and the need for appointed legal counsel.

Reports are developed by court advocates and presented to judges at 48 hours hearings for individuals who are not immediately released on low level supervision. Judges will determine supervision level, and pretrial staff will ensure that the supervision is carried out as set forth in a judicially pre-determined condition matrix.

### 6 Month Pilot Data Analysis (Initial Pretrial Implementation)

6311 Booked into Jefferson County Jail\*

944 Screened through  
Pre-trial Division\*\*



### Scope of Work

- Assess jail entrants on risk to not appear using the VPRAI assessment, mental health and substance abuse treatment needs, and screen for the need for appointed legal counsel.
- Determine which individuals can be released on low-level supervision and which need to be assessed by a judge at a 48-hour hearing
- Develop a report for each individual who will be presented at 48 hour hearings
- Supervise each individual as set forth by the decision matrix up to the second appearance date

\*Pretrial Numbers involve a 6 month sample of the pilot phase. These numbers are not reflected in TASC totals and do not represent repeat bookings.

\*\*Charge data was available on 665 of those screened.

## SECTION 4 – OTHER ADULT PROGRAMS

### RECOVERY SUPPORT SERVICES (RSS)

#### Population of Focus

TASC participants in need of services and assistance with transitioning from prison back into society

Participants are also eligible for services even if they have not been previously incarcerated

#### Highlights

Approach utilizes peer mentor assistance with cognitive skills groups and vocational rehabilitation.

42

- Homeless placed and monitored in housing

2892

- Community service hours completed

1 of 2

- Clients attending employment readiness found a job

71

- Clients recieved peer mentoring

34

- Active in New CBI EMP Curriculum

#### Services Offered

Cognitive skills groups and CBI-EMP (employment curriculum) -peer conducted-

Employment readiness

National Institute of Corrections "Thinking for a Change" Groups -peer facilitated-

Coordination of services to obtain work clothes, tools and transportation, etc.

Computer Lab: assistance with typing, completing applications, and learning Word, etc.

Assistance applying for disability

Assistance resolving legal issues and access to counsel

Referral to services for clients to obtain ID cards, medical treatment, food, necessities, etc.

### COURT REFERRAL OFFICE (CRO)

#### Population of Focus

Individuals convicted of driving while under the influence (DUI) and/or any drug or alcohol related charge

#### Highlights

Initiated in 1985, CRO assists judges in early identification and placement of DUI offenders. Since the Mandatory Treatment Act of 1990, CRO has provided services to defendants in a broader spectrum of cases related to alcohol and drug use/abuse.

1020

- Total evaluations

4467

- Monitoring sessions

**Level 1**  
Non Substance Abuse Problem  
•179 clients  
•12 hours of Substance Abuse Education  
•Monitoring and drug testing

**Level 2**  
Presumptive Substance Abuse Problem  
•602 clients  
•24 hours of Substance Abuse Education  
•Monitoring and drug testing  
•Self help groups required

**Level 3**  
Intensive outpatient or more if needed  
•236 clients  
•Monitoring and drug testing  
•Self help meetings  
•Referred for treatment assessment  
•Level 3/1 additionally required to attend Level 1 Classes

# ADULT ELECTRONIC MONITORING (EM)

## Population of Focus

**Bond**  
Individuals ordered for supervision as a condition of bond

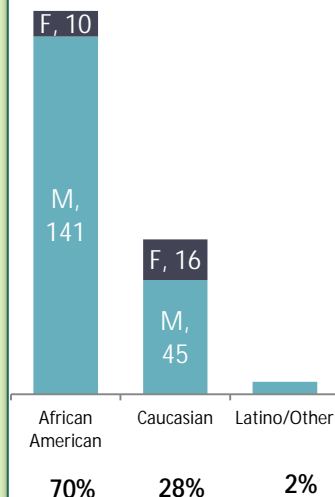
**CCP/Drug Court**  
Participants in the community corrections program or drug court

## Highlights

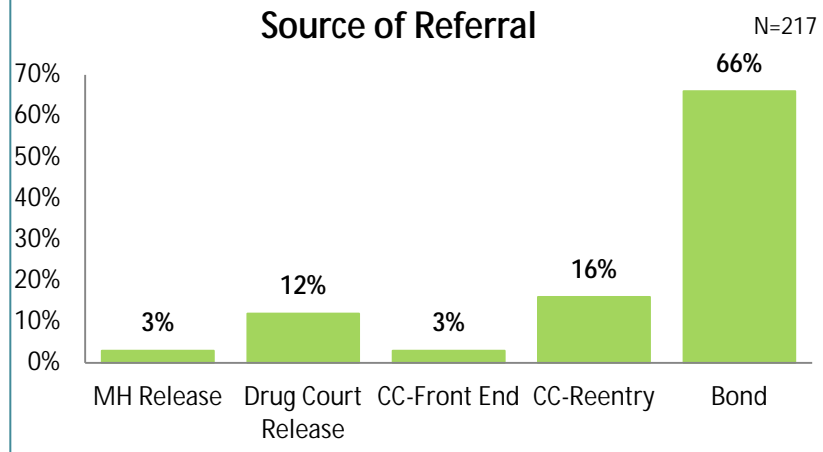
Estimated cost savings\*  
to Jefferson County Jail:  
**\$666,663.00**

**1 in 4** released on bond maintained employment or education in the community while on EM, which would not have been possible while incarcerated.

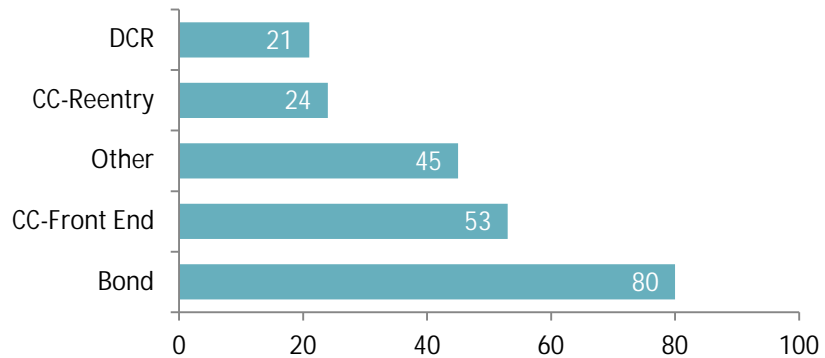
## Demographics



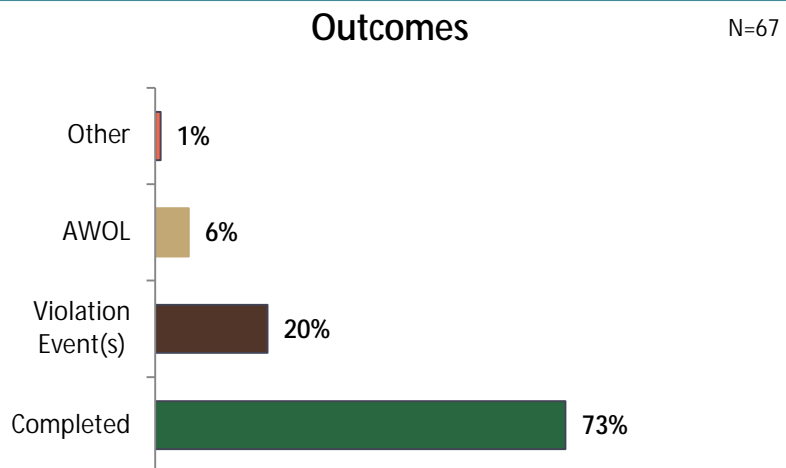
## Source of Referral



## Median Days on EM



## Outcomes



\*Cost savings based on an estimated daily incarceration rate of \$32.92/day as reported by the Jefferson County Jail.<sup>13</sup>

## SECTION 5 -ADOLESCENT PROGRAMS

Judges:  
Raymond Chambliss & Lorraine Pringle

### ADOLESCENT SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM (ASAP)

#### Population of Focus

Juveniles placed under the supervision of the Court for drug testing, substance abuse treatment, and/or detouring placements at the Department of Youth Services

#### Highlights

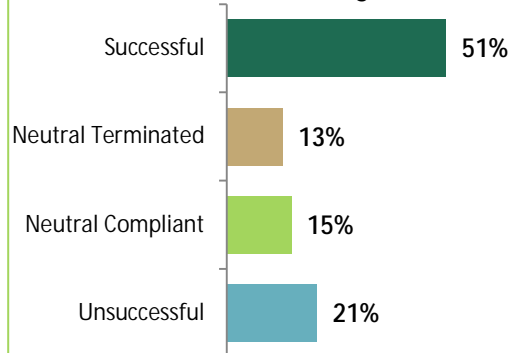
ASAP has expanded to offer enhanced prevention services and life-skills education through collaboration with Real Life Poets and the Addiction Prevention Coalition. While a minimum of three months is generally required for completion in ASAP, program length can last up to twelve months if a youth is participating in drug treatment and/or Juvenile Drug Court.

#### Adolescent Mentoring Program

In an ongoing partnership with IMPACT Family Counseling, mentors are matched with court involved youth to offer support, guidance and encouragement. AMP continues this partnership in an effort to offer monthly activities and mentoring support for the mentees.



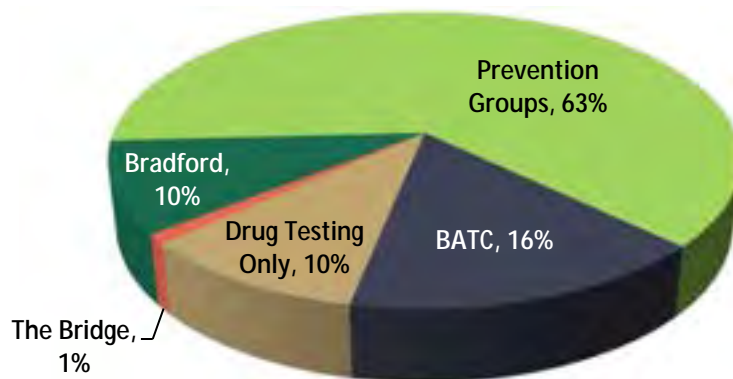
#### ASAP Discharges



**131**

Adolescents participated in enhanced prevention groups offering life-skills education

#### Program Referrals



#### Adolescent Mentoring Program Overview

Participants:  
39

Mentors:  
32  
(active and inactive)

Gender:  
59% male

Race/Ethnicity:  
79% African American

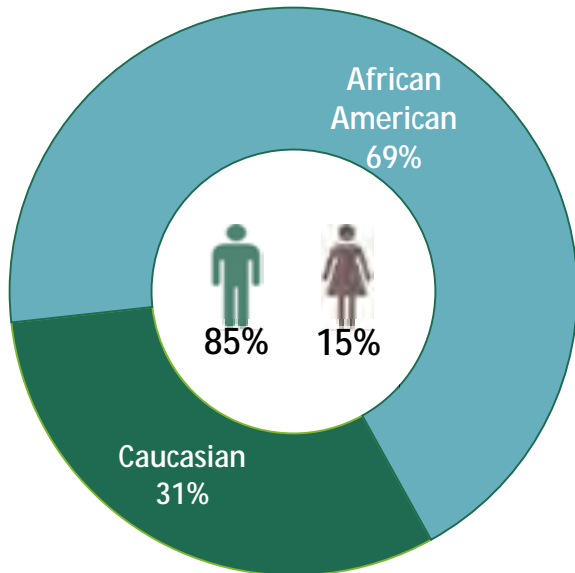
Target Population: Male and female; ages 11-18; on moderate to very high risk level with the court

Targeted duration of Mentor/Mentee efforts:  
6 Months to 1 Year

## ASAP PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

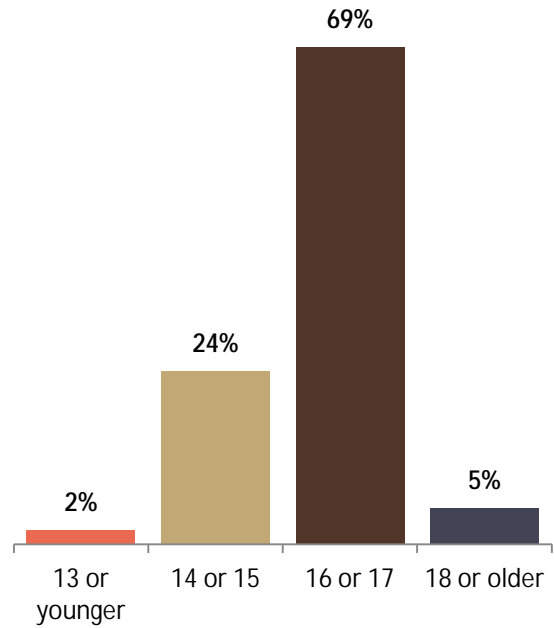
### Gender and Race

N=289



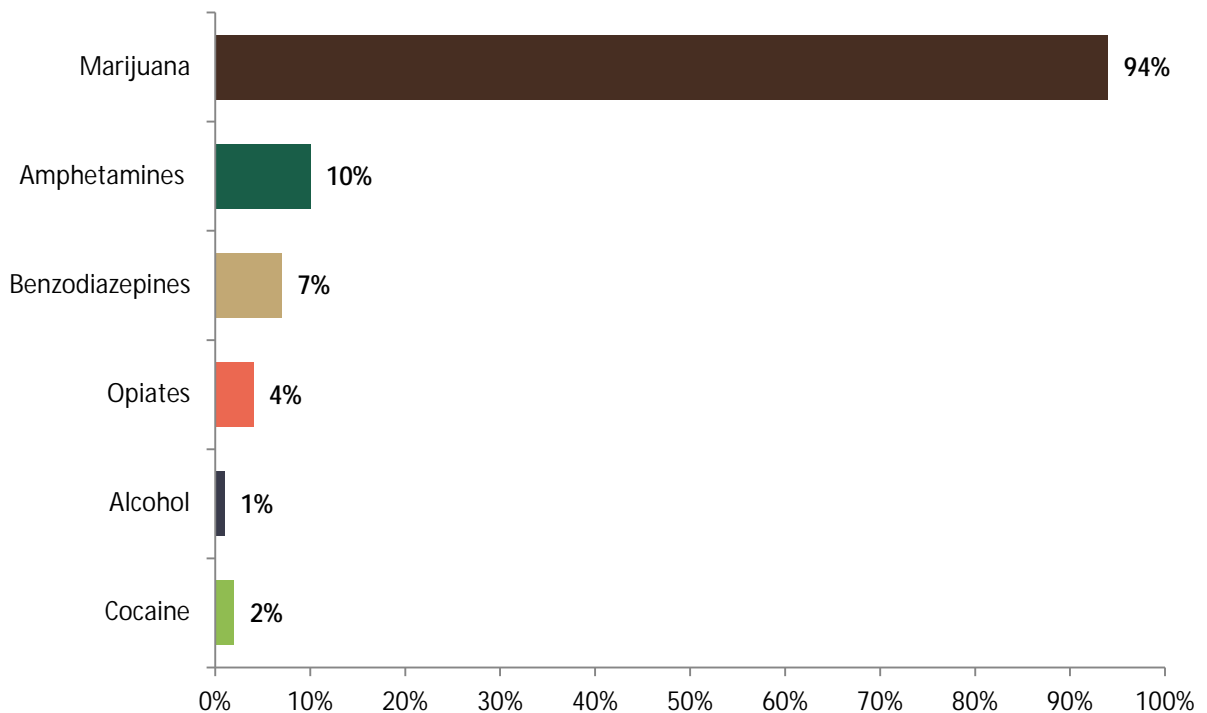
### Age at Intake

N=289



### Drugs Present in Positive Screens

N=2476





# ADOLESCENT ELECTRONIC MONITORING (EM)

## Population of Focus

### Detention Level

Juveniles court ordered to EM supervision in lieu of detention in a secure facility

### Probation and Other Levels

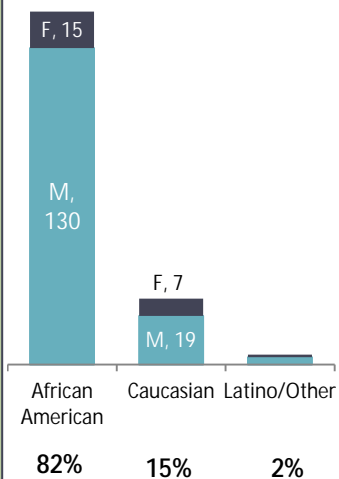
Participants not pending a current charge or placement but currently under supervision. EM at this level is used as an enhancement to supervision and/or intermediate sanction.

## Highlights

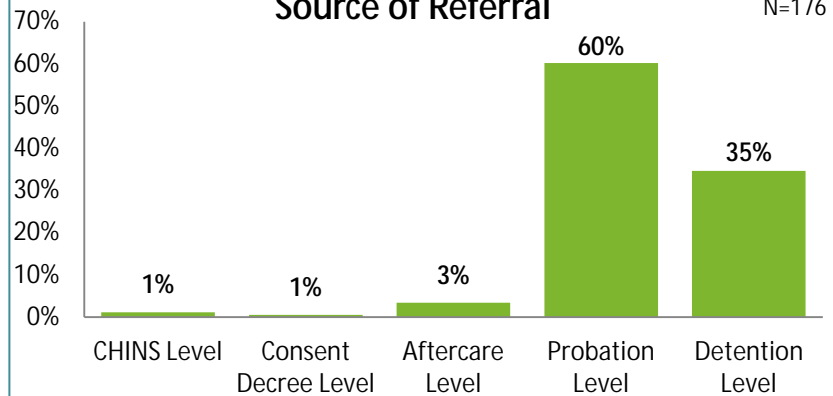
Estimated cost savings to the G. Ross Bell Youth Detention Facility\*\*

**\$547,420.00**

## Demographics



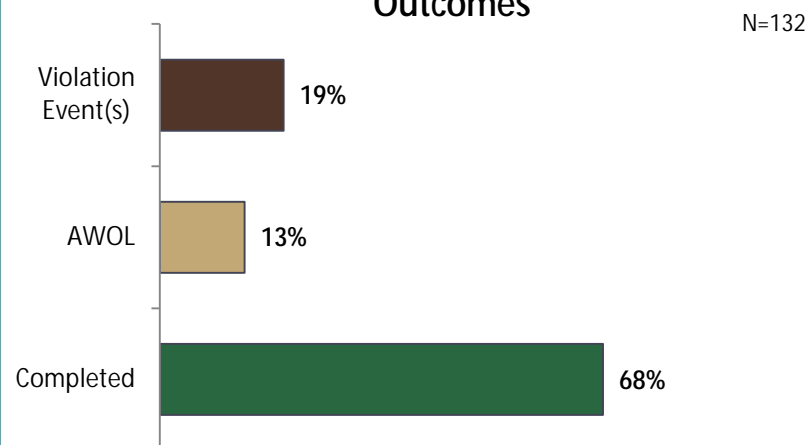
## Source of Referral



## Median Days on EM



## Outcomes



## NOTES AND METHODS

1. **Electronic Monitoring (EM):** EM clients are included in the overall “Enrolled”, “Exit”, “Served”, and “Daily” active data as those are an accurate reflection of client traffic and population. However, as EM outcome scenarios differ (AWOL, Violation, and Termination) they are included in their own chart on page 21.
2. **Unemployment:** 50% of the sample were unemployed or not in the labor force at the time of assessment.
3. **Poverty Status:** Determined by Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG) in comparison to reported yearly income. Those qualifying for poverty status: single individuals with income below \$11,000; those reporting below \$16,000 with 1 or more children; those reporting below \$21,000 with 2 or more children. Agency data measures vary slightly from established FPG household thresholds. (1=\$11,770; 2=\$15,930; 3=\$20,090, etc.) This is likely a conservative estimate as additional factors contributing to poverty status were unavailable. *Source:* <https://aspe.hhs.gov/2015-poverty-guidelines#thresholds>
4. **Positive Screens:** A general sample (n=2343) of urines (tests=29465) collected during the fiscal year. The 10-panel analysis detects the presence of THC, Opiates, Heroin, Cocaine, Methadone, Benzodiazepine, Amphetamines, Alcohol and Barbiturates. Methadone was excluded from the sample as it can be a component of medication-assisted therapy. Sample does not include Electronic Monitoring, Court Reporting Office, or DUI deferred clients.
5. **Drug Screens Over Time:** A 6 month sample (n=568) of new intake urinalysis results (tests=4259) including clients across TASC adult programs with an intake date between October 1, 2016 and March 31, 2017, where urinalysis started within the first 3 weeks of referral. Results were tracked for 3 months and positives were measured by the standard 10-panel screen excluding Methadone as it can be a component of medication-assisted therapy.
6. **TASC Effect Score:** Most UAB Psychiatry Justice Programs clients are assessed at intake (baseline) using the Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS) instrument. Additionally, follow-up assessments are pursued beginning at the 6 month point if client involvement continues. The TASC Effect consists of the domains where TASC has the potential of measurable impact, specifically: Domain 2 – Education, Employment, and Financial Situation; Domain 6 – Peer Associations; and Domain 7 – Criminal Attitudes. T-tests indicate statistical significance at  $p < .001$ .
7. **Escape Status:** The number of clients classified as “on escape” as some point during the 2017 fiscal year that has not returned by September 30, 2017. Escape is only a temporary measure of non-compliance as some will return to active status with the program, and is not included as an outcome status.
8. **Community Corrections Cost Comparison:** Graphic illustrating the cost savings of community corrections as compared to incarceration with the Alabama Department of Corrections. *Rates source:* <http://www.bizjournals.com/birmingham/news/2016/02/05/inmate-inc-the-costs-of-corrections-in-alabama.html>
9. **Dual Status Clients:** On occasion, clients participate in both the Community Corrections Program and a secondary Specialty Court such as Mental Health Court. (Birmingham: n=18; Bessemer: n=12)
10. **Failed to Appear (FTA):** The number of clients that failed to appear as some point during the 2017 fiscal year and have not returned by September 30, 2017. FTA is only a temporary measure of non-compliance as some will return to active status with the program, but is included as an outcome status in the interim. FTAs returning to compliance are re-activated.
11. **Mental Health Court (MHC):** Potential Mental Health Court enrollees receive extensive case management throughout the referral process and are included in a special category called “Pending plea” as well as “Served” and “Daily.” However, as actual MHC classification does not begin until a plea has been entered, only those with a plea are counted within the “Exits” and outcome groups.
12. **Co-occurring Disorders (COD):** Some clients although co-occurring were not considered part of the MHC system but received wrap-around services from the mental health team through federal grant funding. These clients were counted in “Served” populations only.
13. **Electronic Monitoring Savings – Adult:** Based on an estimated daily incarceration rate of \$32.92/day as reported by the Jefferson County Jail compared with the \$10.00/day rate for EM Bond clients during the 2017 fiscal year.
14. **Electronic Monitoring Savings – Juvenile:** Based on an estimated detention facility rate of \$135.87/day as reported by the G. Ross Bell Youth Detention Facility multiplied by the active number of Detention Level Client days during the year.