



# Pretrial Compliance and Noncompliance

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# APP ADVANCING PRETRIAL POLICY & RESEARCH

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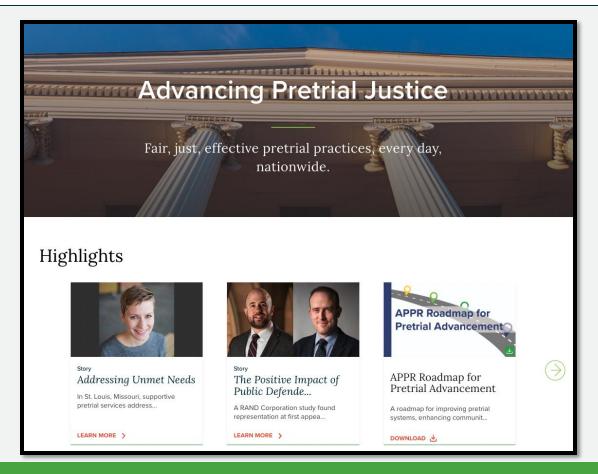
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IMPROVING PRETRIAL JUSTICE V

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ABOUT APPR ~

APPR COMMUNITY [2]







# **Objectives**

Discuss APPR's Approach to Pretrial Justice Understand the value of developing protocols for responding Understand to compliance and Noncompliance Become familiar with best practices for responding to Become compliance and Noncompliance Learn steps to develop response protocols for your Learn jurisdiction

#### Quote

# "The sole meaning of life is to serve humanity."



#### **Session Goal**



#### APPR's Approach to Pretrial Justice

Dr. Kelvin L. Banks

What is Pretrial Supervision?

#### Using the

#### least restrictive interventions needed

to promote court appearance and community safety



Promoting Success rather than Managing Failure

# **APPR Approach**



# **Setting Release Conditions**

If any conditions are imposed, they must be the least restrictive necessary to provide reasonable assurance of court appearance and public safety.

*U.S. v. Salerno*, 281 U.S. 739 (1987)

Conditions must be individualized

**Stack v. Boyle**, 342 U.S. 1 (1951)

#### **Data: National Studies**



# Most People Succeed!

### Data: Local Questions on Appearance Rates

What is the Overall Appearance Rate?

When are People Missing Court?

Why are People Missing Court?

What Types of Cases?

What are the Demographics of the People Missing Court?

How is Noncompliance for Court Appearance Addressed?

#### **Data: Local Questions on Arrest-Free Rates**

What is the Overall Arrest-Free Rate?

What Types of Cases for Existing and New Arrest?

What are the Demographics of the People being Rearrested?

How is Noncompliance for New Arrest Addressed?

#### **Best Practices**



Effective monitoring strategies promote pretrial success

## **Best Practices: Promoting Success**

**Provide Court Reminders** 

Respond to Compliance and Noncompliance

**Make the Contact Count** 

Match Supervision to the Likelihood of Success

#### **Best Practices: Procedural Justice**



### Research: Strategies for Success

Empirical research helps us understand what works to achieve court appearance and no new arrest.



#### Research: Risk Principle

The risk principle tells us that we should provide **fewer pretrial resources or none** to those who are assessed as more likely to succeed—and provide **more resources** to people who are less likely to succeed.

# **Summary of Research Findings**

Condition/ Intervention	Research shows effective for maximizing appearance?	Research shows effective for maximizing arrest-free?	Research shows effective for maximizing release/liberty?
Court date notifications	<b>✓</b>	?	<b>✓</b>
Pretrial supervision/ check-ins	<b>✓</b> *		<b>✓</b>
Drug & alcohol testing			<b>*</b>
Electronic location monitoring			<b>✓</b> *
Secured financial conditions	Access to the second se	N/A*	*

#### **Discussion Question?**

- Does your system provide court date notifications?
- If so, what type (i.e., email, text message, phone calls)?

#### **Research: Court Date Notifications**

Condition/ Intervention	Research shows effective for maximizing appearance?	Research shows effective for maximizing arrest-free?	Research shows effective for maximizing release/liberty?
Court date notifications	<b>✓</b>	?	<b>✓</b>

- Effective for lots of people (charges, assessment scores)
- Minimally restrictive/intrusive
- Low cost, high yield

#### **Discussion Question?**

- Does your system provide pretrial supervision for all release types?
- Do you require people to appear in person or virtually for office visits?

# Research: Supervision/Check-ins

Condition/ Intervention	Research shows effective for maximizing appearance?	Research shows effective for maximizing arrest-free?	Research shows effective for maximizing release/liberty?
Pretrial supervision/ Check-ins	<b>√</b> *		<b>✓</b>

- \* Is more effective for higher assessment-scoring people
- Somewhat restrictive
- Very different from probation supervision

#### **Discussion Question?**

 Does every person released pretrial receive a drug test?



# Research: Drug & Alcohol Testing

Condition/ Intervention	Research shows effective for maximizing appearance?	Research shows effective for maximizing arrest-free?	Research shows effective for maximizing release/liberty?
Drug & alcohol testing			<b>√</b> *

- Expensive for people and/or system
- Very restrictive/intrusive
- \* High rate of technical violations

#### **Discussion Question?**

- Is your jurisdiction experiencing an increase in the use of Electronic Monitoring?
- Do you have a policy for compliance and noncompliance?
- Is your jurisdiction's use of EM sustainable?

# Research: Electronic Location Monitoring

Condition/ Intervention	Research shows effective for maximizing appearance?	Research shows effective for maximizing arrest-free?	Research shows effective for maximizing release/liberty?
Electronic location monitoring			<b>✓</b> *

- Expensive for people and/or system
- Very restrictive/intrusive
- \* High rate of technical violations

#### **Discussion Question?**

In practice, are financial conditions of release being used to improve court appearance and reduce no new arrest?



#### **Research: Secured Financial**

Condition/ Intervention	Research shows effective for maximizing appearance?	Research shows effective for maximizing arrest-free?	Research shows effective for maximizing release/liberty?
Secured financial		N/A*	*

- \* \$ cannot be or is not forfeited in most states
- Very restrictive/intrusive
- \* Expensive for people, the system, and the community at large.

# Research Summaries on Conditions of Release

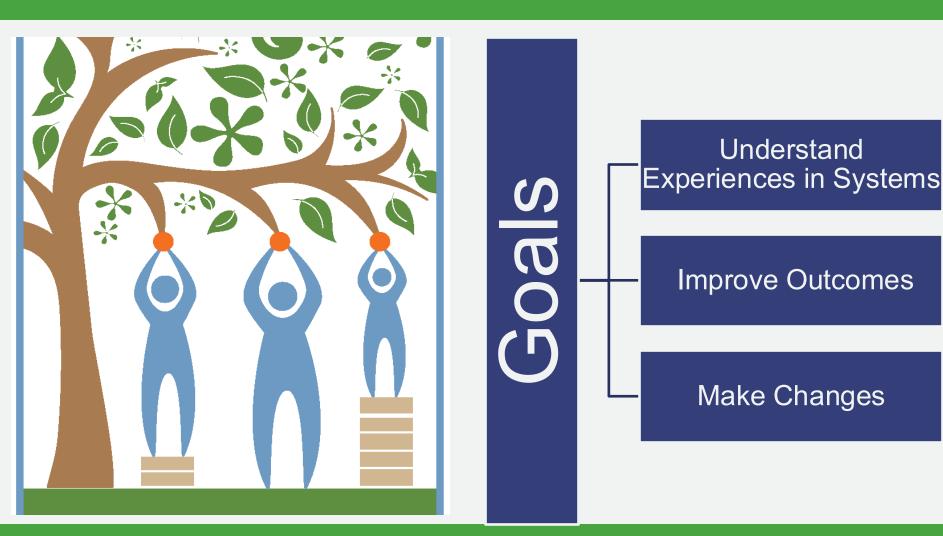
- Court Date Notifications Systems
- Pretrial Monitoring
- Pretrial Drug Testing
- Electronic Monitoring
- \$ Financial Conditions

Pretrial Research Summaries | Advancing Pretrial Policy & Research (APPR)

### More Research is Needed

Many common pretrial release conditions and practices—including no-contact orders, curfews, driving interlock devices, and pretrial services' responses to compliance and noncompliance with court-ordered conditions—lack empirical grounding.

#### **Advancing Equity in Pretrial Systems**



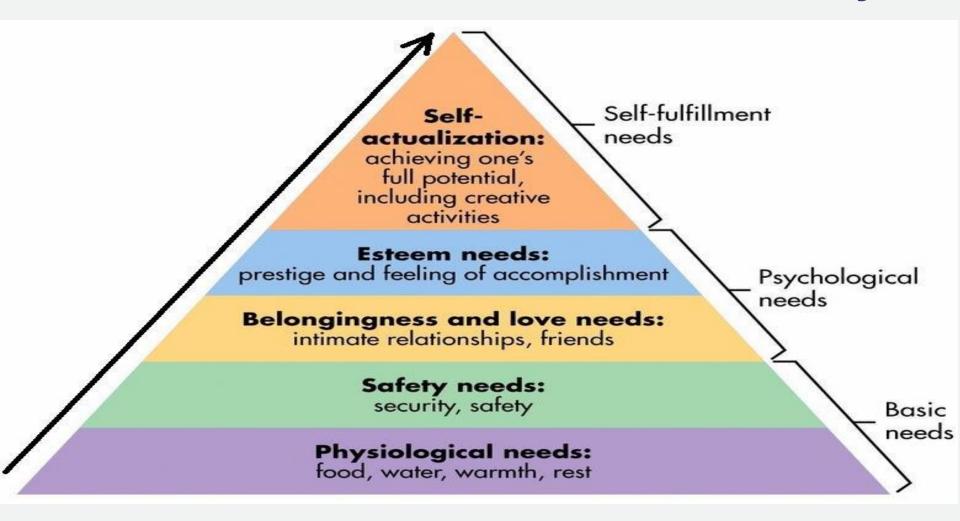




## **Supportive Services**

- Services provided to help clients enhance their way of living and achieve self-sufficiency
- Address individualized needs
- Are not court ordered
  - Cannot be violated
- Should be coordinated by the primary supervising agency (i.e., Pretrial Services)

# Individualized Needs: Maslow's Hierarchy



## **Common Supportive Services**

Housing **Substance Use Mental Health** Childcare Court **Parenting** Food **Employment** Reminders **Education Transportation** 

# Potential Supportive Services Collaborators

- Adult basic education programs and general equivalency diploma (GED) programs
- Alternative education programs
- Childcare services
- Evening adult education programs
- Family services
- Health and disability organizations
- Homeless shelters
- Housing authorities

- Literacy program
- Mental health agencies
- Self-help meeting
- Shelters for survivors of domestic violence
- Social service organizations
- Substance use treatment agencies
- Transportation agencies
- Workforce Development Centers

## The Value of Responding to Compliance and Noncompliance

Dr. Kelvin L. Banks

## **Foundational Principles**

#### Release Decision

- Least Restrictive
- Individualized



## Supervision – Responding to Compliance and Noncompliance

- Least Restrictive
- Individualized

#### Supervision Goals

- Court Appearance
- No New Arrest



## Why is this Important?



Can prevent unnecessary detention of more people pretrial

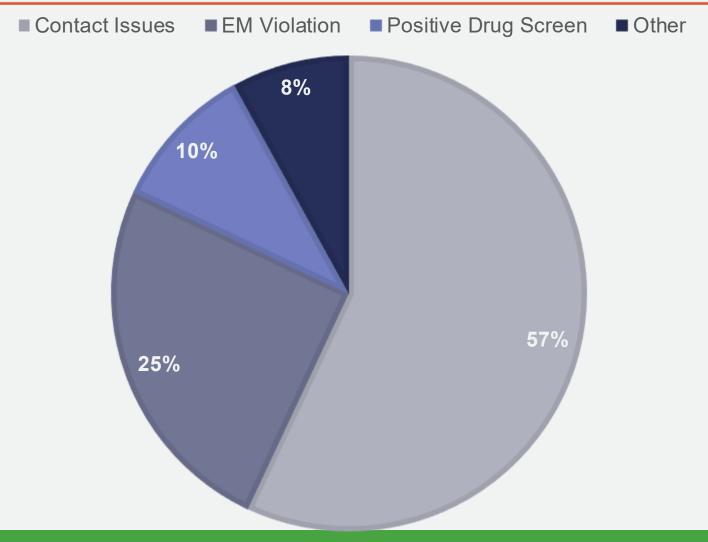


Can empower pretrial services to make service referrals or take other actions more directly connected to helping the person succeed



Allows agencies to promote success and not simply manage failure

#### Case in Point: Unnamed County, USA 2017



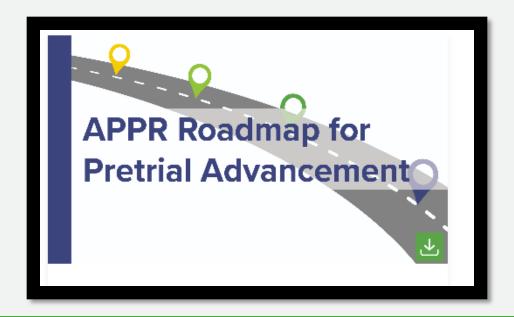
#### Case in Point: Unintended Consequences

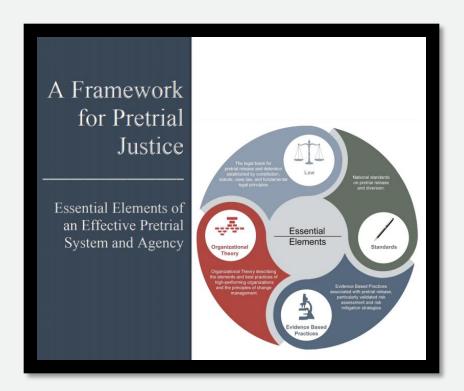
- Average length of stay for a person violated for Noncompliance = 43 days
- Daily cost to detain = \$128
- Cost of response to Noncompliance = \$5,504 per person



# **Best Practices** Dr. Kelvin L. Banks

Implementing a clear, consistent, and equitable policy for responding to behavior while on pretrial release can prevent unnecessary pretrial detention and empower pretrial services to make service referrals.

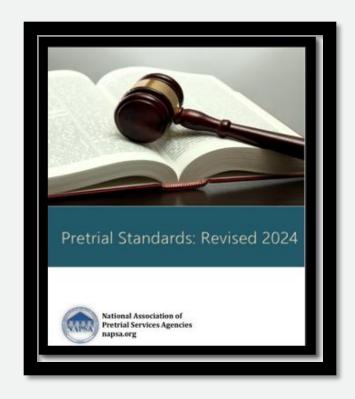




- Certainty—the person knows the supervision program's response scheme beforehand
- Swiftness—responses are prompt and timely to the person's behavior
- Proportionality—responses are appropriate to the person's behavior
- Fairness—persons perceive the response as fair and just compared to the behavior
- Individualization—responses must consider the person's likelihood of future noncompliance or pretrial failure

"Pretrial services agencies should verify and, when appropriate, respond to a defendant's conduct on court-ordered supervision. The agency's response procedures should include administrative options the agency may apply without requesting court action. These should be developed with the court's approval and shared with prosecutors, defense attorneys, and defendants."

NAPSA Standard 4.6





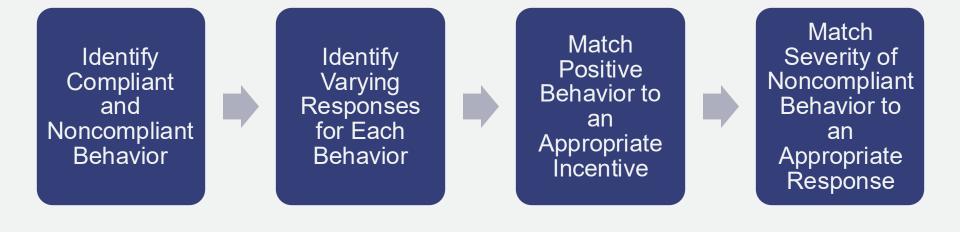
# **Developing Protocols** Dr. Kelvin L. Banks

#### **Discussion Question**

- Does your system currently have policies, protocols, and practices for responding to compliance and noncompliance?
- If so, please share



### **Developing a Process**



## **Compliant Behavior Examples**

- No positive drug tests
- Maintain compliance with all conditions for 90 days
- On time for appointments
- No electronic monitoring violations
- No new arrest in 60 days
- Appearing at all court dates

## Response to Compliance Examples

- Verbal praise
- Reduce supervision
  - Generally, after a period of 60-90 days when compliant with all pretrial conditions
- Ask the court to remove supervision
- Convert in-person appointment to a phone appointment
- Reduce or stop drug testing



## Response to Noncompliance Examples

Severity of Response

#### Reinforce

Verbally reinforce conditions of supervision

#### Offer Support

Work with client to identify barriers and identify ways to support compliance

#### **Increase Contact**

Increase contact (frequency and type)

#### Problem- Solve

Develop a problem-solving plan

#### Court Involvement

Notify the court

Least Restrictive

Individualized



# Developing Protocols – Collaborative Approach

- Identify stakeholders
- Share and discuss best practices
- Share and discuss data (if available)
- Identify appropriate responses for each supervision condition and level of Noncompliance
- Develop communication plan



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#### **Monitor and Provide Feedback**

01

Ensure consistency in application

02

Create opportunities for feedback

03

Measure pretrial outcomes

- Court appearance
- New criminal arrest

04

Commit to ongoing review and evaluation



#### Closing Thoughts & Key Takeaways

Dr. Kelvin L. Banks



#### **Key Takeaways: Responses to Compliance and Noncompliance**

Grounded in Procedural Justice

Reduce or Eliminate Unnecessary Pretrial Detention

Continuous Review Practices to Ensure Alignment with Best Practices

#### **Success Starts With You!**



## Thank you for your time!

Don't forget to register with APPR to receive advance notice of trainings and new resources!

Join the APPR Community to connect with pretrial practitioners from around the country!





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