

**SAFETY & JUSTICE ROUNDTABLE**  
**Meeting Minutes**  
**7:30 a.m., Feb. 18, 2009**  
**Fire Station No. 5, 2750 W. Kearney St., Springfield, Mo.**

**1) PRESENTATION BY EMERGENCY 911 DIRECTOR BECKY JUNGMAN**

She has been the director almost 8 years now, started in this about 30 years ago in Topeka, Kan.

“If we do the job right we’re invisible, but if we do it wrong we’re front page news.”

They are the “first link in the chain of public safety.”

Details are key.

Get the call and pass the information on to the first responders.

Must have real people, no one wants a recording they want humans to answer.

Joint operations between City and County were combined in 1992.

Funded by a 1/8-cent 911 sales tax. Previously the revenue came from a charge on wire line phones.

Had not increased staffing since 1994 until last year. New hires have cut down on overtime and turnover as they’ve had more people to share the workload.

Made a huge difference in the morale and the workload, overtime down to almost nothing.

Almost all budget is personnel, and rest is computer maintenance.

Needs are not immediate right now, but in the future they will need space because they have no room for physical expansion at all.

Further down the line, a “next generation 911” is being set at the national level and will “change the whole business as we know it.”

It will be IP-based (Internet-based) and will be very different than they way things operate now, “probably 10 years down the road now.”

Tim Smith: on the new 911 center, we have revenue, setting aside about a half-million dollars each for a new center and equipment in the future. Trying to build a community safety collaborative center. 911 part is covered but the EOC part is not covered, except for a million dollar federal grant that must be spent by 2011.

Q: Any chance stimulus money will come this way?

A: Tim Smith – hoping so and trying to see about it right now.

Q: Average call volume?

A: About 600 a day, during the ice storm it was 300 an hour.

## 2) GREENE COUNTY COURTS ADMINISTRATOR JERRY MOYER – REPORT EXAMINING THE STRUCTURE OF BOOKING PROCEDURES IN KNOX COUNTY, TENN.

Recent went to Knox County, Tenn., to see how they handle criminal case processing there. Handing out the report today to all members.

Q: We're trying to find the bottlenecks. How do we get people out of the jail, well one way is to get people through the courts faster. Where do you see those and what can we do better?

A: Not sure anything was done better, but differently. We can make some improvements however but reviewing our process. You can go someplace else and fit their approach exactly to us.

There was one point with which he was very interested in when it came to how Knox County files and processes criminal cases. Judicial commissioners were appointed to handle this particular administrative process. They receive cases from a law enforcement officer and based on that can issue an arrest warrant and initiate a criminal case in a matter of minutes. It's simpler in Tennessee, however, because they aren't required to have a prosecuting attorney involved in the process, and in Missouri we are required to do so.

Q: Courts are clearly a bottleneck, can you say one thing that will make your job easier?

A: Weighted workload study said Greene County was 6 to 7 judges short compared to other areas in the state, and more judges would mean we could do more work. But that also creates more work, more cases and more prisoners for the rest of the system as well.

Q: If 50 percent of the book-and-release candidates are not able to make bail, what do we do?

A: Sheriff Arnott – Great point, what DO we do?

Jerry Moyer – hopes it would be a temporary increase if we had more judges and then would start to slide off as the system worked it self out. Could potentially take months to a year for that happen.

## 3) SHERIFF JIM ARNOTT

Wanted to talk about a few changes in booking fee procedures.

Booking fees will no longer be taken up front. Now these will be collected at sentencing after a person is found guilty, along with past medical bills.

Toured several facilities recently including Sedgwick, Kan. They have same size jail but book half the size. Almost every place they went had had a federal judge put a cap on the number of inmates that could come in, with \$5,000 fine per inmate over the limit, per day.

Jackson County, Mo., went through this. Have a cap, same type of fine. Knoxville, Tenn., same thing. So the pattern we see is all the jails that have let this going on have seen federal intervention.

“I feel, from the perspective of the Sheriff, we need to put a cap on the jail.” Right now there are 480 to 490, in a couple months it will be well over 500. He wants to ask the group to take a look at that, and is recommending this, but it has to be approved by everyone involved with a stake in it. He wants to head off any kind of federal intervention. Along with those mandates have come an officer to inmate ratio. They have 1 per 120 or so, and the mandates are usually about 1 per 80 or so.

Research and look at the patterns. The federal government has almost always come to intervene. We don't have the money to deal with such a mandate.

Knox County, Tenn., has a system where officers work with a prosecuting attorney and a judge to file a probable cause affidavit when they arrest and take someone to the detention facility. This expedites the process and reduces the amount of time between arrest and going to court.

Q: Bulk of our prisoners are waiting for trial, correct?

A: Yes.

Q: Can we implement this now?

A: Not aware of any formal decisions or looks at this. Would a recommendation the committee could make.

Q: How is book and release handled?

A: Arnott - Goes by seriousness of the crime, sometimes an ankle bracelet, usually for people with property crime or driving offense. It's all up to the judge. I have very little control over it.

Q: But you do have control over who gets released?

A: No, not really, it's all set up by prior guidelines. And I don't want to be in the business of saying who stays and who goes if it's on someone else's case, especially with SPD.

Q: How fast can your officers do paperwork and get to next level?

A: Before the guys go home, they have to have a case ready to go to the prosecutor or call the prosecutor and walk them through the case filing. Not all other agencies have the policy, such as the Highway Patrol, municipal agencies, etc.