

**Rock County**  
**Evidence-Based Decision Making Ad Hoc Committee**  
**Monday, November 16, 2015 minutes**  
**Conference Room N-1/N-2**

- 1) Call to Order. Chair Nelson called the meeting to order at 1:04 P.M.
- 2) Committee Members Present. Commander Erik Chellevoid, Vice Chair Sandra Kraft, Charmian Klyve, Stephen Meyer, Angela Moore, Chief David Moore, Chair Eric Nelson, David O'Leary, Josh Smith, Sheriff Robert Spoden, Troy Enger at 1:07, and Judge James Daley at 1:11.
- 3) Committee Members Absent. Larry Barton, Judge Alan Bates, Judge William Henderson, Dorothy Harrell, Chief Norman Jacobs, Elizabeth Krueger, and Judge Richard Werner.
- 4) Staff Members Present. Elizabeth Pohlman McQuillen, Criminal Justice System Planner/Analyst; Tracey VanZandt, HR Secretary; Gina Koehl, Deferred Prosecution Director; and Dara Mosley, Public Safety Systems Manager.
- 5) Others Present. Steve Howland, CJCC member and Captain Dan Molland, Beloit Police Department.
- 6) Approval of Agenda. Ms. Klyve moved approval of the agenda, second by Sheriff Spoden. ADOPTED.
- 7) Approval of Minutes from October 21, 2015. Sheriff Spoden moved approval of the minutes of October 21, 2015 as presented, second by Ms. Klyve. ADOPTED.
- 8) Discussion with Mimi.

We will be wrapping up discussion on the decision points at today's meeting. Our next meeting on Wednesday, November 18<sup>th</sup> will be a very important meeting where decisions will be made on how we proceed.

## Local Institutional Interventions/Programming and Services

What currently is happening?

An individual comes in the door of the jail and is processed based on the arresting agency. At time of booking, they will document medical and mental health history. Individual will then be placed in a pre-class unit. They will remain in this unit for the first three days of custody or until they can be processed through the formal classification process, which is by statute. The individual is classified by risk and criminal behavior (classify with like offenders). The classification is based on a decision tree series of questions which will place the offender on a grid based on the answers. Once classified, the individual is placed in the appropriate housing unit, at which time they have access to programs. Program staff screens the inmate pool to determine eligibility for some programs. Roughly 25% of population are in programs.

Programs and services available:

- Electronic Monitoring
- Workender (designed for people who are sitting out fines)
- RECAP (funds come from State DOC)
- Thinking 4 Change (Probation sponsored)
- GED (partially funded through Blackhawk Tech)
- AODA
- General counseling (outside of RECAP)
- Chaplaincy, Religious Programming
- Mental Health Re-Entry Program

The average in-house daily population is 430. Roughly 100 are probation holds (technical violations) and 100 held on cash bonds (charged and awaiting sentencing). 29 days is the average length of stay. There are 33 RECAP participants at any given time and three different groups. Currently, programs are only available for sentenced individuals. Risk levels are mixed together in these programs as well. Are there training opportunities for staff for risk reduction interactions? No, overcrowding took the forefront. Is there enough programming space available for all individuals? No. Inmate jobs are available (janitorial, yard, garage, kitchen, snow removal). These individuals are recruited. Previously, there was a waiting list of trustees but currently most inmates capable of being a trustee is being released back into the community with monitoring. The medical unit consists of 9 cells and is currently 95% of the cells are full with individuals with mental health issues. These are single cells that may be doubled up depending on risk level. There is an on-site, 24-hours per day nurse and an on-call doctor, along with a mental health worker 28 hours per week.

Why is this an important point?

- Captive audience to whom we can provide risk reduction services
- Public Safety

What data do we have available or want?

- In December, new system is being implemented (Spillman)
- Risk category demographics for booking officer
- Average daily population- bond vs. probation
- Average length of stay per status
- Non-criminal matters
- Municipal charges
- How are individuals being released into the community and to what conditions?
- Program participation (who is offered programming and who participated)
- Unmet needs (this would be hard to capture)
- Mental health tracking (HIPPA)
- Substance abuse needs

What would we like to see happen at this point?

- Upfront assessment tool
- Utilize recidivism risk to add to classification system (information given to DA to decide to charge/low risk out to community)
- Personnel training in order to keep risk factors/levels separate
- Special needs accommodations for individuals with mental illness
- Jail staff need training on effective management of individuals with mental illness
- Intake/Programs staff to design case plans and refer for services

What are the opportunities available?

- Risk assessment tool
- Law enforcement mental health training
- Follow-up tool (re-entry)
- Services prioritized for high risk individuals
- Risk reducing services available
- Tracking recidivism on released inmates
- Establish pro-social behavior reward system/positive reinforcement

## Re-entry and Release Planning Point

### What is currently happening at this decision point?

A JMHCP grant was received to help individuals with mental illness (with or without co-occurring disorders) transition from jail to community. Individuals are screened using the Brief Jail Mental Health Screen by jail booking staff upon entry into jail and then are referred to Human Services if additional evaluation is recommended. The reentry social worker is made aware of who is there and when their release is. They start working together while they are in custody. After release, the social worker helps the individual establish themselves in the community. This includes warm handoffs to mental health/AODA providers, medication, housing, employment, etc. The social worker provides services for approximately 30 to 90 days after release or until the individual is established in the community. There have been 80 to 90 participants. Human Services staff provides services for the program. There is a need for more than one social worker due to the complexity of the participants. The grant ends September 30, 2016. Human Services and the Sheriff's Office have built in their budgets the ability to continue the program through the remainder of 2016. There is hope that more funding will be available for future needs. There is a lot of data available as Ms. Pohlman McQuillen is required to report quarterly on the program. There is a release resource list that is provided to individuals at release.

### What do we want to have happen at this point?

- Individual released from jail with reentry aftercare plan
- Individual on probation-good reentry from prison but not from jail

### What data do we have or need?

- What services has the individual been receiving prior to incarceration

### What are the opportunities available at this decision point?

- Reentry planning for all releasing inmates with review of plan if they come back
- Better probation assistance

## Violation Responses

Individual is on probation, parole or extended supervision with court ordered conditions they need to comply with. When they commit a violation, the agent needs to complete an investigation. Non-custody investigations could include a verbal warning, brief intervention, program referral all the way up to revocation and incarceration. Swiftmess is related to severity and community protection. In-custody investigations are mandatory for individuals that threaten physical harm regardless of circumstance unless a waiver is obtained. This may also include new charges. Agents are given three days to investigate a

violation. If they are not able to complete the investigation in three days, the agent can request a supervisory extension for an additional three days. At this point, a regional extension can be requested, which will provide an additional five days for an investigation. An administrative extension would provide an open-ended amount of time to investigate. This is used mostly in interstate compact cases. Probation used to follow a progressive sanction model for violations. They are currently using an evidence-based approach to violations based on risk level. There are always overrides and underrides available. Supervisors can approve one-step overrides. Regional approval is necessary for a two-step overrides. DOC is tracking data for technical violations vs. new crimes, as well as risk level and severity level. Average length of stay on holds went from 15 days last year to 13 this year. Incentives for prosocial behavior are built into the system.

What data do we have or want?

- Reimbursable holds have been stable over the last two years
- PR bond marked

What opportunities are available?

- Review of blanket policy overrides in place for different levels of supervision. Examples: Sex offender, domestic violence, mandatory GPS, ACT 100-OWI (2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> offenders), stalking

Summary:

- Our next meeting will be Wednesday, November 18<sup>th</sup>. We will be reviewing our compiled list of opportunities to decide which we would like to focus on. Ms. Carter would like us to think about what we would like the criteria to be for how to prioritize our opportunities.

9) Citizen Participation and Announcements. None.

10) Future Meeting Date: Wednesday, November 18, 2015, at 9:15 A.M., Conference Room N1/N2, Fifth Floor Courthouse East

11) Adjournment. Mr. O'Leary moved adjournment at 2:55 P.M., second by Mr. Meyer. ADOPTED.

Respectfully Submitted,

Tracey VanZandt

HR Secretary

NOT OFFICIAL UNTIL APPROVED BY COMMITTEE.