



Agenda

Criminal Justice Collaborating Council

Justice Center, Community Room
Balsam Lake, WI 54810
Thursday, May 16, 2019 12:00pm

The mission of the Polk County Criminal Justice Collaborating Council (CJCC) is to collaborate between stakeholders to improve the effectiveness of Polk County's criminal justice system.

1. Call to Order:
2. ADOPTION OF AGENDA:
3. MOTION TO APPROVE MINUTES OF THE April 16, 2019 MEETING:
4. PUBLIC COMMENT:
5. BYLAWS- Kristin: Appear to have been revised January 15, 2019, "Subject to Review and Approval"
6. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE- Kristin: See Bylaws Article 6
7. UPDATE REGARDING TRANSITION FROM 501c3 TO COUNTY CJCC – Michele Gullickson and Kristin Boland:
8. STRATEGIC PLANNING- Kristin Boland:
9. DIVERSION PROGRAM REPORT- Michele Gullickson and Kristin Boland:
10. TREATMENT COURT PROGRAM REPORT- Sharon Foss:
11. VICTIM IMPACT PANNEL PROGRAM REPORT- Michele Gullickson:
12. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS/REFERRALS TO PROGRAMS- Nicole Strom:
13. COUNTY DRUG TESTING PROGRAM- Tonya Eichelt:
14. DISCUSSION ABOUT DRUG TESTING IN THE JAIL-requested by Sheriff Brent Waak:
15. NEW BUSINESS: Proposal for a potential Treatment Court expansion to include OWI track- Sharon Foss and Kristin Boland:
16. CALENDAR- NEXT MEETING AND AGENDA ITEMS:
17. ADJOURN:

This meeting is open the public according to Wisconsin Statute § 19.83. Persons with disabilities wishing to attend and/or participate are asked to notify the County Clerk's office (715-485-9226) at least 24 hours in advance of the scheduled meeting time so all reasonable accommodations can be made. Requests are confidential.

EVIDENCE BASED DECISION MAKING

SUMMARY OF: AN INITIATIVE OF THE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTION



THE NEED FOR A NEW PARADIGM

- **67% OF INDIVIDUALS RELEASED FROM PRISON ARE REARRESTED WITHIN THREE YEARS**
- **30% OF PEOPLE ON PROBATION ARE RECONVICTED OF A NEW CRIME**

THESE STATISTICS ARE FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. THEY CONSIDER THE “COST” OF EACH NEW CRIME COMMITTED IN A COMMUNITY AND THE EFFECTS THIS HAS ON ALL OF OUR SYSTEM

7 WAYS TO REDUCE RECIDIVISM:

1. Use risk assessment tools to identify risk to reoffend and criminogenic needs
2. Direct programing and interventions to medium and higher risk offenders
3. Focus interventions for medium and high risk offenders on their individual criminogenic needs
4. Respond to misconduct with swiftness, certainty, and proportionality
5. Use more carrots than sticks
6. Deliver services in natural environments where possible
7. Pair sanctions with interventions that address criminogenic needs

USE RISK ASSESSMENT TOOLS TO IDENTIFY RISK TO REOFFEND AND CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS

Potential Policy Implications:

- Law enforcement could use assessments to inform cite versus arrest decision
- Prosecutors and judges could use assessments to inform plea and sentencing decision
- The jail could use assessments to determine housing assignments and work release options
- Community corrections can use assessments to determine intensity of supervision

Potential Practice Implications:

- Law enforcement officers would administer brief assessments prior to making cite/arrest/release decision
- Pretrial Services and community corrections would conduct assessments prior to key decisions

DIRECT PROGRAMING AND INTERVENTIONS TO MEDIUM AND HIGHER RISK OFFENDERS

Potential Policy Implications:

- Diversion programs for low risk offenders
- Prosecutors and judges avoid excessive conditions
- Community corrections uses minimal supervision
- Programing designed to positively influence behaviors are limited to medium and high risk offenders

Potential Practice Implications:

- Charts could be color coded at time of assessment for easy identification by decision makers
- Community supervision could use call-in or kiosk reporting for low risk offenders
- Treatment programs could modify admission criteria for only medium and high risk

FOCUS INTERVENTIONS FOR MEDIUM AND HIGHER RISK OFFENDERS ON THEIR INDIVIDUAL CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS

Potential Policy Implications:

- Sentencing conditions align with specific criminogenic needs
- Community corrections and treatment providers use assessments instruments to identify criminogenic traits
- Treatment providers avoid “one size fits all” programs
- Cognitive Behavioral services are systematically utilized

Potential Practice Implications:

- Treatment providers identify which criminogenic needs their programs address
- Probation refers offenders to programs based upon the match of need
- County executives/managers ensure service contract with treatment providers include accountability measures and that they provide cognitive behavioral interventions

RESPOND TO MISCONDUCT WITH SWIFTNESS, CERTAINTY, AND PROPORTIONALITY

Potential Policy Implications:

- Move cases quickly through the court system
- Decision making guidelines are established which take risk level of the offender and severity of the violation
- All violation behavior is responded to in some manner
- Streamline procedures to allow for swift action following misbehavior

Potential Practice Implications:

- Court administrators manage dockets to streamline case processing
- Community corrections uses decision making tools to add structure to responses
- Community corrections provides administrative sanctioning process to address misbehavior quickly

USE MORE CARROTS THAN STICKS

Potential Policy Implications:

- Judges and community corrections could develop policies around the structured and specific use of rewards to reinforce positive behavior

Potential Practice Implications:

- Defense counsel could request review hearings when clients reach significant milestones
- Probation could post awards, write letter of affirmation, praise offenders in front of loved ones, or reduce reporting requirements
- Law enforcement could acknowledge law abiding behavior of known offenders

DELIVER SERVICES IN NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS WHERE POSSIBLE

Potential Policy Implications:

- Community based crisis services are used to address mental health issues
- When possible judges and prosecutors use community-based rather than residential programs
- County executives/managers provide support for funding and zoning community-based programming options

Potential Practice Implications:

- All services in the community are considered for services options
- Prosocial family members, employers, and mentors are used to support offenders
- The community maintains resource directories

PAIR SANCTIONS WITH INTERVENTIONS THAT ADDRESS CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS

Potential Policy Implications:

- A combination of sanctions and behavioral changing program is used for risk reduction
- Offender misbehavior is addressed with behavioral changing programming rather than a solely punitive response

Potential Practice Implications:

- County executives/managers fund a balance of behavioral changing programs and accountability measures
- Misbehavior is addressed through treatment responses geared to address criminogenic needs rather than punishment



Programs for Adult Offenders:	Effect on Crime Outcomes:	Benefits after taking out cost
Intensive Supervision: Surveillance oriented programs	0% (23 studies used)	-\$3,747 per offender
Adult Drug Courts	-8% (57 studies used)	\$4,767 per offender
Vocational Education in Prison	-9% (4 studies used)	\$13,738 per offender
Drug Treatment in Community	-9.3% (6 studies used)	\$10,054 per offender
Intensive Supervision: Treatment Oriented Programs	-16.7% (11 studies used)	\$11,563 per offender

STUDIES LIKE THESE HELP CRIMINAL JUSTICE COLLABORATING COUNCILS MAKE EVIDENCE BASED DECISIONS WHEN STRATEGIC PLANNING!

TOGETHER WE CAN IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POLK COUNTY'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM!

ALL INFORMATION IN THIS
PRESENTATION IS FROM:

"A FRAMEWORK FOR EVIDENCE-
BASED DECISION MAKING IN
LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SYSTEM"

AN INITIATIVE OF THE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
CORRECTIONS, APRIL 16, 2010