BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Brown County

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Judge Thomas Walsh

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING BOARD
Wednesday, July 17, 2014
8:00 a.m.
Room 240, Brown County Courthouse
100 S. Jefferson Street
Green Bay, Wisconsin

1. Call meeting to order.
2. Approve/modify agenda.
3. Approve/modify minutes of June 18, 2014.
4. TAD Grant (David Lasee).
5. Treatment courts including Heroin Court (Judge Zuidmulder).
6. Jail Usage – task list from prior meetings.
7. Adjourn.

Judge Thomas Walsh, Chair

Notice is hereby given that action by Committee may be taken on any of the items which are described or listed in this agenda.

Please take notice that it is possible additional members of the Board of Supervisors may attend this meeting, resulting in a majority or quorum of the Board of Supervisors. This may constitute a meeting of the Board of Supervisors for purposes of discussion and information gathering relative to this agenda.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BROWN COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING BOARD

Pursuant to Section 19.84 Wisconsin Statutes, a regular meeting of the Brown County Criminal Justice Coordinating Board was held on June 18, 2014 in Room 240 of the Brown County Courthouse, 100 S. Jefferson Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Present: Judge Walsh, Cora Haltaufderheid, Michelle Conard, Larry Malcomson, Judge Zuidmulder, Pat Evans, Tom Molitor, Jeremy Kral, David Lasee

Citizen Reps: Jeffrey Jazgar, Tim Mc Nulty

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1. **Call Meeting to Order.**

   The meeting was called to order by Judge Walsh at 8:00 a.m.

2. **Approve/Modify Agenda.**

   Motion made by Pat Evans, seconded by Jeffrey Jazgar to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

3. **Approve/modify minutes of May 21, 2014.**

   Motion made by Pat Evans, seconded by Michelle Conard to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

4. **Update on TAD Grant (David Lasee).**

   DA David Lasee provided the Board with a copy of the TAD grant application, a copy of which is attached. He noted that on the second page they had to cut everything from supplies and operating expenses as well as system mapping. He recalled that at the last meeting someone mentioned that system mapping may be available at no charge so he did not feel that the cut in the grant for those funds was significant. The big ticket items were left in and those were for two positions. The position description for the TAD CJCC coordinator is contained in the packet. He did not include a description for the justice system assessor position as it is anticipated that that will be a contract position with an outside agency. He expected the CJCC coordinator to be someone who will not only help oversee the diversion program and the treatment court program in coordination with existing County employees but would also hopefully be responsible for overseeing the grant for compliance. Lasee also felt the CJCC coordinator would come to this Board each month to give an update as to how things are going with the grant and the diversion program and treatment courts.

   Lasee continued that he has not received a formal letter signed by the Attorney General as of this time confirming that the money has been awarded however he was advised in an e-mail from the DOJ that he is able to go ahead and start with activities immediately as funds will be effective as of June 1. Lasee felt that the first thing to do was to sort out what he should be looking for from the position that will be a County position and decide how to use the justice coordinator and then talk to vendors to find a good fit.

   Lasee stated that there is no money in the grant for things such as urinalysis and follow-up treatment so that may be a conversation that needs to take place when we talk about the position to see if there is a way to use some of the funds allocated for the position for other things or if new dollars will be needed. Lasee indicated that the DOC has been pretty generous in paying for some of those things for people on paper, however, those going through diversion will not be on paper.

Lasee continued that the deal with the diversion program is that it is generally pretty light in terms of follow through. The diversion program, what is approved, as opposed to the treatment courts, is a low dose of treatment and he estimated costs to be about $250 per person in the program. He also estimated having 500 – 600 participants in the program each year and he felt that there may only be a small amount of people who are unable to pay.

Lasee further reported that this Board is intended to have oversight of the program. Judge Walsh asked what exactly "oversight" means as this Board has generally gotten into a pattern of meeting once every other month for updates. He wants to be sure that the Board is doing what needs to be done to be the proper oversight entity. Lasee responded that he would hope that this Committee, in conjunction with the TAD coordinator, will help develop the diversion program and then sell it to the system because ultimately there will need to be buy in. He prefers that everyone in the system understand the program, understand the criteria for qualifying for the program, and he wants participation from the Public Defenders' Office and the private bar to say who they feel would be appropriate for the program. He would also like the Judges to say which people are appropriate. Lasee would also like to see feedback from law enforcement and Human Services as to what services can be provided. He felt that this Board would need to make the fundamental decisions as to who gets into the program and what services will be provided. The grant will require that the coordinator keep numbers as to how many come into the program, how much it cost and how many reoffend.

Walsh felt that the next step would be to get the coordinator on board and Lasee agreed. Human Services Director Jeremy Kral explained the process to establish this position with the County Board and indicated that the hiring usually takes two months from the time the position is posted. He estimated that the entire process may take 3 – 4 months. Supervisor Evans, Chairman of the Human Services Committee, indicated that he could put approval of the TAD grant position on the Human Services agenda for next week's meeting.

Lasee stated that in the position description that currently exists, one of the requirements is that the person be a licensed substance abuse counselor and he felt that that could possibly hinder the ability to hire. Kral responded that he did not feel this has to be required. Evans asked if it would be in violation of the TAD grant not to have a licensed substance abuse counselor and Lasee responded that it would not be in violation of the grant to not require this. Kral indicated that they are having a hard time hiring dual certified mental health professionals that have therapy credentials as well as substance abuse credentials. Lasee stated he would want the person to be a very strong candidate and he felt this requirement may hinder finding such an individual.
Judge Walsh recalled that at the last meeting there was a discussion regarding day report centers and how that might fit into this program. He was asked by the Sheriff to bring this to the Judges and they will be discussing it at their next meeting. Lasee felt that a day treatment certain may fold into this and the same people that could provide day treatment services could provide some of the services needed for the diversion program. He said the main concern would be mixing populations as you would not want to mix someone in the diversion program with a higher level offender; however a day treatment center may be a good way to provide some level of supervision or daily check in for those that need it.

Lasee stated this this is a five year grant and he did not feel there were expectations to be fully up and running by the end of year one. He felt that we need to use the next several months to bring

people on board and develop a good solid program that works and there are resources at the State level to help do that. He felt that we should be concentrating on seeing how things fit together and how to make this plan operate in the most effective, economical manner. The problem is if the day report center is going to be implemented, from a budgetary standpoint it would have to be done quickly and it was his understanding that the Sheriff may be intending to put this in his 2015 budget.

Evans wanted to be sure that this was being done correctly and felt that we should get someone on board to go see what is being done in other counties with day report centers so that we are not reinventing the wheel. Judge Walsh agreed with Evans and wanted to know how this plan will be laid out. If there is movement on a day report center being a good idea, will that be part of what is laid out in the diversion program or do we get six months down the road and find out that the day report center has died? Judge Walsh also agreed with Green Bay Police Chief Molitor that a day report center would need to start with a master plan, but he did not feel they could move forward with any sort of master plan without hiring the coordinator.

Lasee stated that he felt it would be the job of this Board to do the plan, independent of the coordinator as the coordinator is not a supervisory role. Decisions about system mapping and implementing programs would have to come from this Board and the decision makers at the County level. Evans agreed with this and indicated that if they were to allow the coordinator to make the plans and they do not work out, the Board would ultimately bear the brunt of responsibility.

Chief Molitor thought one way to move forward would be to select members of this Board and send them to other counties to observe what they are doing as far as diversion. He is aware of diversion programs in Eau Claire County and Milwaukee County. He felt that the practices of other counties may be applied to Brown County and Brown County could then start refining their own program.

Lasee felt it would be a great idea to have someone come in and help do a system map. He noted that there were funds included in the grant for system mapping but were taken out so he could reach out to someone at the State level for assistance in this area. Judge Walsh felt this was a good idea and drives to the point of we need something more than walking out of this meeting with nobody having a good sense of where we are going with this money and how all of these ideas will fit together which would culminate in an overall plan of how this is going to be implemented.

Kral asked if it would be prudent to schedule trips to other counties to see their programs at this time or wait to hear back with the State regarding system mapping. Lasee felt we should move ahead with visiting other programs as his may generate ideas for when it comes to mapping. Kral indicated he could make some contacts with other counties to get things set up. Lasee would like to be part of a traveling group as would Kral, Molitor and Malcomson.

Motion made by Pat Evans, seconded by Michelle Conard to approve. Vote taken. <u>MOTION CARRIED UNANIOMOUSLY</u>

5. **Update on treatment courts including Heroin Court (Judge Zuidmulder).**

Judge Zuidmulder stated that they are currently in limbo. He noted that the County Board appropriated funds to hire someone but they have not been able to do this. A job offer had been made to someone but then the applicant declined to take the job. They are not able to move forward with a Heroin Court until they are able to hire someone.

Judge Zuidmulder continued that they have taken several Heroin people into the regular Drug Court, but almost as soon as they are let out of jail they bolt because the level of addiction is so high. Judge Zuidmulder did not feel that a Heroin Court would be successful unless there is some sort of secure inpatient treatment available to get participants under control before they get into the Court setting. He noted that Marinette County got a large grant from the State and Judge Zuidmulder will keep an eye on this.

The other thing Judge Zuidmulder wished to share is that as part of the melding of the treatment courts with the TAD grant the job descriptions of the coordinators need to be examined because there is no reason to overlap positions. He noted that there are two positions in the grant and two positions in the treatment courts. If one of the positions under the TAD grant is for a screener, there is no need to also do that at the County level. Judge Zuidmulder felt that what should be done is look at the extra pieces that are needed at the various levels and then scale off. The person they intend to hire now is a case worker but it may turn out that the Drug Court people may simply be case workers and not have this extra expertise to be quailed to be a Drug Court Coordinator. He felt that if all of these things can be integrated together, there will be a positive outcome. All of the people should be working together as a team for the same outcome and that is what they are trying to accomplish.

Judge Zuidmulder also indicated that the Mental Health Court is also on hold at this time as they do not have anyone to run it.

Chief Molitor recalled that Judge Zuidmulder had mentioned a clearing house court previously and asked if he felt that the time may be right to explore this further. Judge Zuidmulder stated that he is currently having conversations with the District Attorney on this. At this time, all of the people in the criminal justice system come through the DA's office. He felt that these people should be triaged in the DA's office to find out if a treatment court would be an option and if so, what treatment court would best serve the individual.

Motion made by Pat Evans, seconded by Michelle Conard to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

6. **TAD Grant and its relationship to the Task Layers for Group Regarding Jail Usage.**

Motion made by Pat Evans, seconded by Dave Lasee to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

7. **Status on Day Report Center (including relationship to Huber facility).**

   Motion made by Pat Evans, seconded by Michelle Conard to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIOMOUSLY

8. **COMPAS Evaluation pre-trial.**

   Motion made by Pat Evans, seconded by Michelle Conard to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

9. **Adjourn.**

   Before the meeting adjourned, Pat Evans advised that agenda items should not be listed as "updates" as technically action cannot be taken on update items.

   Motion made by Pat Evans, seconded by Michelle Conard to adjourn at 8:50 am. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIOMOUSLY

   Respectfully submitted,

   Therese Giannunzio
   Recording Secretary

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Applicant Hereby Applies to the DOJ for Financial Support for the Within-Described Project:

SUBGRANT #: 10752

DOJ USE ONLY

Receipt Date	Award Date	Subgrant Number(s)
5/1/2014		-- 10752

SHORT TITLE: Brown County TAD Program

1. Type of Funds for which you are applying.	Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) (St. TD) Treatment Alternatives and Diversion 2014 Expanded Solicitation		
2. Applicant	Name Of Applicant: Brown County	County: Brown	
	Street Address Line 1: 305 East Walnut Street		
	Address Line 2:	Address Line 3:	
	City: Green Bay	State: WI	Zip: 54301-5008
3. Recipient Agencies	Brown County		
4 Signatory	Name: County Executive Troy Streckenbach	Title: County Executive Agency: Brown County	
	Address Line 1: 305 East Walnut Street		
	Address Line 2:	Addr Line 3:	
	City: Green Bay	State: WI	Zip: 54301-5008
	Phone: 920-448-4001 / Fax:	Email: streckenbach_tj@co.brown.wi.us	
5 Financial Officer	Name: Ms. Kim L Pansier	Title: Office Manager Agency: Brown County	
	Address Line 1: 300 East Walnut Street		
	Address Line 2:	Addr Line 3:	
	City: Green Bay	State: WI	Zip: 54301-5008
	Phone: 920-448-6170 / Fax:	Email: Kim.Pansier@da.wi.gov	
6 Project Director	Name: District Attorney David L Lasee	Title: District Attorney Agency: Brown County	
	Address Line 1: 300 East Walnut Street		
	Address Line 2:	Addr Line 3:	
	City: Green Bay	State: WI	Zip: 54301-5008
	Phone: 920-448-4190 / Fax: 920-448-4189	Email: david.lasee@da.wi.gov	
7. Brief Summary of Project (Do Not Exceed Space Provided)	**Short Title** (may not exceed 50 characters) Brown County TAD Program TAD grant funds will be used by the Brown County Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee (CJCC) and all of our criminal justice partners to create an integrated treatment alternative and diversion program that will individually meet the specific treatment needs of non-violent offenders in Brown County charged with criminal actions related to their drug and alcohol abuse. By treating and educating these individuals rather than simply charging them through our traditional criminal justice process, they will be less likely to re-offend and more likely to become productive citizens of our community. Over time, this program will reduce recidivism, decrease incarceration costs to our community, strengthen unification of the affected families, and increase overall public safety in Brown County.		

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8. SubGrant Budget

Categories	Sources: State	Cash Match (New Approp.)	Category Total
Personnel	57,911.00	143,701.00	201,612.00
Employee Benefits	26,720.00	40,299.00	67,019.00
Travel (Including Training)	5,444.00	0.00	5,444.00
Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supplies & Operating Expenses	33,000.00	0.00	33,000.00
Consultants/Contractual	61,525.00	0.00	61,525.00
Source Total	184,600.00	184,000.00	368,600.00

9. Project Start Date: 7/1/2014 Project End Date: 6/30/2015

10. BUDGET DETAILS:

A. MASTER BUDGETS:

BY RECIPIENT AGENCY	YEAR 1	Total
Brown County	368,600.00	368,600.00
Total:	368,600.00	368,600.00

Allocation/Recipient Agency: Brown County

Category:	YEAR 1	Total
Personnel	201,612.00	201,612.00
Employee Benefits	67,019.00	67,019.00
Travel (Including Training)	5,444.00	5,444.00
Supplies & Operating Expenses	33,000.00	33,000.00
Consultants/Contractual	61,525.00	61,525.00
Total	368,600.00	368,600.00

11. BUDGET DETAILS:

A. MASTER BUDGETS:

Line Item Details for Brown County

YEAR 1

PERSONNEL

Justification: To hire a TAD/CJCC Coordinator to manage and administer overall program. Also includes 'Cash' match of personnel assistance from various County offices. COST

Position Assistant District Attorney (cash match assistance)
Name Several TBD
Description of your computation: 4 hours of ADA case management time per week x 12 ADAs at $39.65/hour average ($39.65 x 12 positions x 4 hours x 52 weeks)

Source: State	0.00
Source: Cash Match (New Approp.)	98,966.00

Position Circuit Court Judge (cash match assistance)
Name Judge Donald R. Zuidmulder; Judge Kendall M. Kelley; Judge Thomas J. Walsh
Description of your computation: 4 hours of 3 Circuit Court Judge time per week at $62 per hour ($62 x 3 positions x 4 hours x 52 weeks)

Source: State	0.00
Source: Cash Match (New Approp.)	38,688.00

Position District Attorney (cash match assistance)
Name David Lasee
Description of your computation: 2 hours of DA time per week at $58.145/hour ($58.145 x 2 x 52 weeks)

Source: State	0.00
Source: Cash Match (New Approp.)	6,047.00

Position TAD/CJCC Coordinator
Name TBD
Description of your computation: $27.8418/hr x 2080 hours=$57,911/year

Source: State	57,911.00
Source: Cash Match (New Approp.)	0.00

Personnel Year 1 Total: 201,612.00

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Justification: Fringe benefits including FICA, health insurance, unemployment and workers compensation. COST

Position Assistant District Attorney (cash match assistance)
Name Several TBD
Description of your computation: $99,840 cash matched salary (12 ADA's) x 38.01% fringe rate

Source: State	0.00
Source: Cash Match (New Approp.)	37,949.00

Position District Attorney (cash match assistance)
Name David Lasee
Description of your computation: $6047 cash matched salary x 38.86% fringe rate

Source: State	0.00
Source: Cash Match (New Approp.)	2,350.00

Position TAD/CJCC Coordinator
Name TBD
Description of your computation: $57,911 annual salary x 46.14% fringe rate

Source: State	26,720.00
Source: Cash Match (New Approp.)	0.00

Employee Benefits Year 1 Total: 67,019.00

TRAVEL (INCLUDING TRAINING)

Justification: To cover attendance of the 2015 WATCP (Wisconsin Association of Treatment Court Professionals) regional conference in Milwaukee, WI as well as training for risk-assessment tool administration. **COST**

Purpose of Travel To send 6 members of TAD Team to 2015 WATCP (Wisconsin Association of Treatment Court Professionals) regional conference
Location Milwaukee, WI
Item Registration, lodging, meals and mileage
Description of your computation: Registration=$200 x 6ppl = $1200; lodging=$90/night x 2 nights x 6 ppl=$1080; meals = $33 x 3 days (includes travel days) x 6 ppl = $594; mileage = .45/mile x 234 round trip miles x 3 vehicles = $316

Source: State	3,190.00
Source: Cash Match (New Approp.)	0.00

Purpose of Travel To train Coordinator and/or other relevant stakeholders on assessment tool administration
Location TBD (Madison?)
Item Registration/training cost, meals and mileage for one-day training
Description of your computation: Registration = $500 x 4 ppl = $2,000; meals = $33/day x 4 =$132; mileage = .45/mile x 272 round-trip miles = $122

Source: State	2,254.00
Source: Cash Match (New Approp.)	0.00

Travel (Including Training) Year 1 Total: 5,444.00

SUPPLIES & OPERATING EXPENSES

Justification: Overall supplies and operating expense for integration of OWI, Opiate/Heroin Addiction, and Co-occurring Mental Health and Substance Abuse treatment courts into existing Drug Court. Includes moving existing Veterans Treatment Court from donation based funding to program funding. **COST**

Supply Item General operating expenses (in addition to existing levy-funded Drug Court)
Description of your computation: Program Supplies = $2500; printing/copying = $2500; various training = $2000; support services (bus passes, gas cards, etc.) = $5000; volunteer expenses = $1000; professional services (drug testing and special treatment cases not covered by WI Dept of Corrections) = $20,000

Source: State	33,000.00
Source: Cash Match (New Approp.)	0.00

Supplies & Operating Expenses Year 1 Total: 33,000.00

CONSULTANTS/CONTRACTUAL - CONSULTANT

Justification: **COST**

Name / Position Assessment Coordinator
Service Provided Provide needs/risk assessment of all eligible offenders
Description of your computation: $50,000 per year via quote from ATTIC Correctional Services

Source: State	50,000.00
Source: Cash Match (New Approp.)	0.00

Consultants/Contractual - Consultant Year 1 Total: 50,000.00

CONSULTANTS/CONTRACTUAL - PRODUCT/SERVICE

Justification: **COST**

Consultant ATTIC Correctional Services
Item Specified longer-term treatment services/classes
Description of your computation: $1,250 per 10 session class for 10 offenders = $125 per offender x 250 estimated = $31,250. Anticipate 90% will be able to pay their own way, so only budgeting for 10% 'special cases'.

Source: State	3,125.00
Source: Cash Match (New Approp.)	0.00

Consultant Diversion Solutions
Item General diversion class for lowest-risk/lowest need offenders
Description of your computation: $50 per person x 250 estimated = $12,500. Anticipate 90% will be able to pay their own way, so only budgeting for 10% 'special cases'.

Source: State	1,250.00
Source: Cash Match (New Approp.)	0.00

Consultant	TBD from Center for Effective Public Policy (CEPP)	
Item	Systems mapping services	
Description of your computation:	$7150 for systems mapping services per quote from CEPP (includes work days, travel expenses and full report out with recommended 'next steps')	
	Source: State	7,150.00
	Source: Cash Match (New Approp.)	0.00
	Consultants/Contractual - Product/Service Year 1 Total:	**11,525.00**

YEAR 1 TOTAL: 368,600.00

12. SECTIONS:

A BUDGET NARRATIVE

Please describe in detail how your budget relates to the overall program/project strategy or implementation plan.

RESPONSE:

The detailed budget covers several areas: 1) salaries/fringe for a full-time TAD/CJCC Coordinator (detailed position description attached); 2) cash match salaries/fringe for DA case management staff and Circuit Court Judges; 3) travel/training for the TAD 'team' to attend the 2015 WATCP (Wisconsin Association of Treatment Court Professionals) regional conference in Milwaukee; 4) appropriate training for risk/needs assessment administration; 5) operating expenses for the integration of OWI, Opiate/Heroin Abuse and Cooccurring Mental Health and Substance Abuse treatment courts into already-established and funded Drug Court; 6) general and specialized classes for low-risk/low-needs offenders (the anticipated 10% who cannot pay their own way); and 7) contracted Justice Systems Assessor to perform and interpret risk/needs assessments.

BUDGET NARRATIVE - RELATED ATTACHMENTS:

File Name	File Description
Letter of Support from CJCC.pdf	Letter of Support from CJCC
TAD-CJCC Coordinator Position Description.pdf	TAD/CJCC Coordinator Position Description

B PROJECT NARRATIVE

Describe your project in detail, including how your agency staff will use or otherwise put in place this project. Relate any potential benefits including cost savings, decrease in crime activity, or other relevant details.

All project applications must address each of the 12 items originally identified in Act 25 and introduced on page 3 of this Funding Announcement. In addition, applicants for Drug Court Projects must address the Ten Key Components for effective drug courts while applicants for Pre-Trial Diversion projects must respond to the seven specific activities expected of a successful pre-trial project identified on pages 6 and 7 of this Funding Announcement.

Applicants should use these elements as a guide in preparing their response to this section. All efforts are directed to identifying the recognized evidence-based practices for projects of this type. As such, the decision not to include an element should be discussed.

RESPONSE:

Brown County will use TAD grant funds to formally facilitate increased collaboration of the Brown County Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CJCC) and all of our criminal justice partners to develop a treatment and diversion program based on evidence-based practices at every stage of the criminal justice process. Rather then simply charging offenders, whose criminal actions directly relate to drug and alcohol abuse, meeting their specific treatment and alternative program needs will reduce recidivism, reduce incarceration and increase public safety in the end.

TAD programming will start with the creation of a systems map through a professionally-facilitated two-day work session including all members of the Brown County CJCC and our criminal justice partners. This exercise is imperative to ensure every member of law enforcement has a voice in traditional current processes and acceptance of future alternative protocols. Once Brown County has the completed systems map and recommended next steps, we can assess where we will need more analysis, change management or training to ensure a successful program implementation.

Brown County will also hire a newly-created TAD/CJCC Coordinator as well as contract for a Justice Systems Assessor. The TAD/CJCC Coordinator will oversee and facilitate all TAD-related projects in collaboration with Brown County's CJCC. The Justice System Assessor will primarily conduct and review criminal risk/needs assessments on potential pre-trial diversion and treatment court participants. Both positions will ensure the CJCC maintains up-to-date evidence-based policies and practices for all programs,

as well as assist in date collection and program evaluation.

The overall TAD program in Brown County will consist of two Alternatives:

1) A pre-trial diversion program for low-risk/low-need offenders; and
2) A series of intensive treatment courts for medium- to high-risk offenders.

Both methods require participants to be non-violent offenders charged with, or convicted of, a crime in Brown County related to their use/abuse of alcohol or other drugs.

In collaboration with local law enforcement and the Jail, Brown County will implement use of the Praxis screening tool to conduct a risk/needs assessment when an offender first enters the criminal justice system. Using that assessment, the District Attorney's Office can determine if an offender may be appropriate for a pre-trial Diversion Program, or any of the available treatment court alternatives.

The pre-trial Diversion Program will be designed to address those offenders who are determined, after a research-based assessment, to be low-risk/low-need offenders. The TAD/CJCC Coordinator, Justice System Assessor and the Brown County District Attorney's Office will meet on a weekly basis to review potential candidates for the program, taking into consideration each offender's risk/needs score, criminal history and treatment needs to direct the offender to the appropriate evidence-based treatment services available in the community.

Each of the participants will agree to participate in a deferred prosecution program wherein they will be required to complete an individualized treatment plan and bear the cost of completing that plan, including any required restitution. The treatment plan will be administered and supervised by contracted service providers, primarily including ATTIC Correctional, and other third-party providers as necessary, all of whom will commit to providing evidence based treatment programs supervised by certified counselors, and will collect data necessary to evaluate program effectiveness. Diverting these low-risk/low-need offenders out of the criminal justice system will preserve limited resources for those offenders who present greater needs and risks, thus improving public safety.

Brown County currently has an operational Drug Court and Veteran's Treatment Court. However, we will add a Heroin/Opiate Treatment Court, OWI Court and Co-Occurring Mental Health Treatment Court to provide additional options based on the specific needs of potential participants. With the exception of the Veteran's Treatment Court, each of these courts will operate exclusively using a post-judgment model requiring that participants be convicted of a non-violent criminal offense and placed on probation with the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, Division of Community Corrections.

Each treatment court will have its own eligibility criteria established using evidence-based practices. However, violent offenders, offenders who are accused of using a dangerous weapon while committing the current offense and offenders with a previous violent felony conviction will not be eligible. Admission decisions will be made by a team of professionals, including the TAD/CJCC Coordinator, a representative from the Circuit Court Judges, the District Attorney's Office, the Public Defender's Office and a Probation and Parole Agent. The team will meet on a weekly basis to evaluate potential participants utilizing a more in-depth COMPAS criminogenic assessment of the offender completed by the Justice System Assessor, as well as the participants' mental health history and treatment needs.

Each treatment court will utilize a team approach to establish a holistic, individualized treatment plan for each participant that will eliminate or reduce the use of alcohol or other drugs, improve mental health, facilitate gainful employment or enhanced education or training, provide stable housing, facilitate family reunification, ensure payment of child support, and increase the payment of other court-ordered obligations. Participants will be responsible for the cost of their program, on a sliding scale, based on their ability to pay. Case management will be provided generally by the participant's Probation and Parole Agent, with assistance from the TAD/CJCC Coordinator, County-funded Specialty Court Coordinator, law enforcement and various contracted treatment service providers, including State and County-provided mental health service providers. All treatment providers will be certified and will provide treatment consistent with evidence-based practices as determined by the Department of Health Services.

Participants in the treatment courts will complete their individualized treatment and supervision plans in three phases plus aftercare. Each phase will involve different levels of supervision and treatment dosages, based on the ability of the participant to graduate each phase into a new phase with reduced supervision. Regular rewards of varying value will be used liberally to incentivize positive conduct. Likewise, a regular system of sanctions will be used to immediately address negative behaviors.

Specific criteria for the success of each program will be developed by the CJCC and the TAD/CJCC Coordinator, and each program will regularly collect date on its participants and their completion of the programming. The TAD/CJCC Coordinator will work with the CJCC members to calculation the cost savings associated with successful completion, including the cost of reduced recidivism and the jail and prison bed days saved by the use of TAD programming. Regular progress reports will be provided to the CJCC and to the Department of Justice.

PROJECT NARRATIVE - RELATED ATTACHMENTS:

File Name	File Description

C PROBLEM DESCRIPTION

Describe the nature and scope of the problem the project will address. Local data should be used to provide evidence the problem exists, demonstrate the size and scope of the problem, and document the effects of the problem on the target population and the community. Please describe any previous or current attempts to address the problem and explain why they did or did not work. Please describe any unique factors about your community impacting the problem and the design of this proposed response. Describe your proposed target population and link that population to research and evidence-based practice.

RESPONSE:

Over the past several years; Brown County has seen a significant increase in felony crimes particularly related to OWI offenses and the abuse of heroin and other opiates. In 2012, Brown County had over 1,600 felony cases filed, which at that time was more than any other year in its history. For 2013, the Brown County saw a 17% increase in felony cases on top of the previous record high, for a total of 1880 felony cases filed. At the same time, Brown County also continues to experience a significant number of misdemeanor crimes, at roughly 2,000 criminal misdemeanor filings and 2000 criminal traffic filings for 2013. Many of these crimes are committed by low-risk/low-need offenders who are not properly served by our traditional criminal justice system and take up limited resources that should be reserved for medium- to high-risk offenders with greater needs.

The significant increase in criminal filings has likewise lead to a nearly critical level of jail overcrowding in Brown County. In 2001, Brown County opened a brand new, multi-million dollar jail facility. In 2001 the average daily population of jail inmates was 471. In 2014 that number has risen to 770. The Brown County jail consistent operates in excess of 90% of its capacity, despite releasing more than 90 inmates on a home monitoring program. In fact, without the home monitor program, Brown County would not have the capacity to house all of the inmates, and would be forced to ship inmates out of county at an increased expense to local tax payers for housing and transportation. Each year since 2009, the Brown County Sheriff's Office has included in its budget a quote outlining the cost of a new addition to the jail. The quote includes a two-phase process which would cost in excess of $38 million. If the number of inmates continues to rise consistent with the ten-year trend, building an addition to the jail will be inevitable.

Brown County ranks in the top five counties in the state on alcohol-related issues such as underage drinking, binge drinking and particularly OWI incidents predominantly among middle-age Caucasian males. With a long-standing drinking-reliant culture and the added 'celebratory' nature of hometown football, the annual number of OWI incidents in the County is staggering; and because the number of repeat offenders (in their third, fourth and fifth offenses) continues to rise, it is apparent that our traditional methods of fining and incarceration have fallen short in reducing recidivism. The County has also tried more progressive methods of prevention through their OWI Task Force such as targeted foot patrols (and squad patrols), community outreach and education at local events, taxi ride programs and a prominent Facebook presence. All of these efforts have helped some, but we need to take a better, more systematic approach with offenders to successfully reduce recidivism in Brown County. Failing to properly treat this high risk group of repeat offenders leads to increased monetary losses by victims and insurance providers, traffic-related injuries tragic fatalities. In 2010, the Bay Area Community Council (BACC) estimated alcohol abuse costs in Brown County alone to be more then $100 million every year.

Heroin and opiate abuse across all demographics, but particularly among young users, has exploded in Brown County in recent years, as the number of heroin/opiate possession and delivery charges has more than doubled from 2010 to 2013. In 2013, the Brown County Drug Task Force recovered more than 160 grams of heroin as opposed to 55 grams in 2012, and just over 8 grams in 2009. In 2009 there were just 2 heroin related overdose deaths, but that number rose to 12 in 2012. The increased presence of heroin in Brown County has been devastating to the community, causing a significant uptick in felony property crimes including burglary and armed robbery offenses, as well as an increase in prostitution; all related to the need for heroin users to fuel their addiction. Narcan deployments and emergency room admissions have likewise increased in response to increased heroin abuse, but despite these attempts, overdose deaths remain a serious problem.

It is important to note that many of the above issues that Brown County currently faces are exacerbated by the fact that offenders often have co-occurring mental health issues. Many individuals in our community who struggle with mental illness attempt to "self-medicate" with alcohol or illegal substances, which often leads to criminal behavior. Substance abuse alone presents a significant problem for the abusers as well as criminal justice professional in Brown County, but the difficulty of dealing with co-occurring mental health issues presents a unique set of challenges that our tradition correctional system is not set up to handle. By using our standard incarceration and monitoring methods, we fail to acknowledge and treat these co-occurring problems, which leads to more frustration for the offender, and thus, increased recidivism.

PROBLEM DESCRIPTION - RELATED ATTACHMENTS:

File Name	File Description

D GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Identify the goals and objectives of this proposed project being sure to include the two primary goals established in the statute; Reduce recidivism rates for nonviolent offenders in the program and increase public safety; and, Reduce prison and jail populations by diverting nonviolent offenders to community-based interventions.

RESPONSE:

1. Increase overall public safety in Brown County.

a) Implement a pre-trial Diversion Program to reduce misdemeanor case filings by 15% by diverting low-risk/low-need offenders out of the traditional criminal justice system and into appropriate community treatment resources so that limited resources can be focused on medium- and high-risk offenders.

b) Utilize pre-trial risk assessment screening tool at first contact with law enforcement to identify medium- to high-risk offenders and to set appropriate bail amounts to reduce the number of jail bed days for pre-trial detainees by at least 25% over the course of a five-year period.

c) Utilize evidence-based techniques to determine holistic treatment needs and an integrate plan for each individual offender (whether low, medium or high risk/need) to improved effectiveness of treatment and reduce future offenses.

2. Reduce recidivism rates for non-violent offenders.

a) Implement a pre-trial Diversion Program to divert low-risk/low-need offenders out of the tradition criminal justice system so that they are not mixed with higher-risk offenders.

b) Implement a broad spectrum of specialty treatment courts (Opiate/Heroin, OWI, Co-Occurring, Mental Health, Drug and Veterans Treatment Courts) for medium- to high-risk offenders that holistically treat, educate and support participants to ensure their overall success.

c) Utilize evidence-based techniques to determine, develop and deliver a holistic treatment plan for each individual offender as quickly as possibly, even for those who must first complete a conditional jail sentence.

3. Reduce jail and prison populations, as well as associated costs to the community.

a) Implement pre-trial Diversion Program to divert low-risk/low-need offenders out of the traditional criminal justice system and into appropriate programs which are funded by the offenders themselves.

b) Utilize pre-trial risk assessment screening tool immediately at first contact with law enforcement to objectively determine if arrest is appropriate; and if so, to set appropriate bail amounts to assist in reducing the number of jail bed days for pre-trial detainees by at least 25% over the course of a five-year period.

c) Implement a broad spectrum of cost-effective specialty treatment courts (Opiate/Heroin, OWI, Co-Occurring, Mental Health, Drug and Veterans Treatment Courts) for medium- to high-risk offenders as an alternative to incarceration.

d) Utilize the multi-faceted approach outlined below to created an overall reduction in the average daily population of the Brown County jail of at least 15% over a five-year period, and avoid the need for a costly addition to the Brown County jail.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES - RELATED ATTACHMENTS:

File Name	File Description

E DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Describe the steps needed to implement this plan to address the problem or issue. Please describe how you will implement your project, incorporating the key components and evidence-based principles detailed above. At a minimum, please incorporate the following elements in the description of your design and implementation strategy.

Eligibility:
1. Describe the referral process. At what point are clients referred to the program and who is responsible for referring clients?
2. Who is eligible to participate? What are the criteria for program acceptance? What factors would cause a client who has been referred to be denied admission to the program?
3. Who is responsible for making admission decisions? Is there a systematic review process in place? Are decisions made by a team?
4. Is participation voluntary or mandatory? Are there consequences for not participating? Are there incentives to participate?
5. What is the maximum capacity of your program?

Assessment:
1. How are the criminogenic needs of clients assessed?
2. How is the criminogenic risk level of a client determined?
3. Please list all of the assessment and/or screening tools that are currently being used or that are going to be used. All tools must be validated and subjected to ongoing validation protocols.
4. Who administers client assessments? Who receives and/or uses the information from the assessments? Please list all who apply, including both within the project and external service providers.

Service Provision:
1. Please list the services available for clients. For each, describe the nature of that services and how those services will be rendered.
2. How do the services being provided relate to the goals and objectives of the project?
3. What treatment services are or will be provided to clients? Please name all curriculums.
4. Are any treatment services required of participants? If so, what are the type, frequency, and duration of those treatment sessions?
5. What, if any, services are clients referred to that are administered by external service providers and/or community partners? Please list service and name of provider.

Monitoring:
1. What is the duration of the project? If an existing project, how long do/will clients typically stay?
2. Does your project have phases? If yes, list them and give the approximate length of each phase.
3. Is there a system of graduated sanctions and/or rewards? What sanctions are used for non-compliance? Describe what rewards will be used for compliance with program requirements.
4. How is "successful completion" defined by your project?

RESPONSE:

Eligibility:

1.Describe the referral process. At what point are clients referred to the program and who is responsible for referring clients?

Diversion clients will be referred to the program through the Justice System Assessor and law enforcement in coordination with the District Attorney's Office. Referrals will be made before the formal charging decision has been made by the District Attorney's Office, expectantly within 30 days of the participants' initial contact with law enforcement. The Justice System Assessor, the TAD/CJCC Coordinator and a representative from the District Attorney's Office will meet weekly to determine appropriate candidates for the Diversion Program.

Referrals to the Opiate/Heroin Court, OWI Court and Mental Health Court will take place as soon as possible after the arrest of a potential participant. Referrals may come from various sources: the arresting law

enforcement agency, the District Attorney's Office, the Public Defender of Defense Attorney, a Probation and Parole Agent, a Brown County Circuit Court Judge or Court Commissioner, a family member, a current treatment provider or a concerned citizen. The Justice System Assessor will then conduct the appropriate assessment to determine if the candidate is eligible and appropriate for a particular specialty court. We anticipate that most referrals will be a joint recommendation of the District Attorney and the Defense Attorney after the completion of plea negotiations, which should be at the earliest possible time after arrest.

Referrals to the Veterans Treatment Court will be funneled through the Justice System Assessor, but will be made consistent with the referral mechanism for the presently existing Veterans Treatment Court.

2. Who is eligible to participate? What is the criteria for program acceptance? What factors would cause a client who has been referred to be denied admission to the program?

•To be eligible for the Diversion Program, an offender must be a resident of Brown County who is not subject to the jurisdiction of a juvenile court, has no prior felony convictions, no prior violent misdemeanor offenses, no more than one prior misdemeanor conviction and who demonstrates willingness to voluntarily participate in the program and address issues of substance abuse, dependency or addiction. The offense for which they were referred must be nonviolent in nature and directly related to, or motivated by, substance abuse, addiction or dependency on drugs or alcohol. A potential participant could be denied admission to the program if they are deemed inappropriate by the District Attorney's Office based on the nature and severity of the present offense; or by the Justice System Assessor based on their risk/needs assessment.

The eligibility criteria for the Opiate/Heroin Court shall be consistent with the eligibility criteria and standards established by the existing Brown County Drug Court. In addition, eligible participants will be filtered through the Justice System Assessor and must demonstrate at least a co-occurring need for opiate/heroin treatment.

To be eligible for the OWI Court, on offender must be a resident of Brown County convicted of a present OWI offense involving a fourth or fifth offense charge without injuries, and must have no prior violent felony convictions for sex offenses, stalking, arson or kidnapping. Participants must have a demonstrated need for treatment based on an assessment performed by the Judicial System Assessor, and must demonstrate a willingness to address alcohol or other drug abuse, dependency or addiction issues.

To be eligible for the Mental Health Court, an offender must be a resident of Brown County with no prior violent felony convictions, and no prior convictions for sex offenses, stalking, arson, kidnapping or involving the use of a dangerous weapon. They must be convicted of the offense for which they were arrested and referred to the Mental Health Court. Participants must have completed an AODA and risk/needs assessment through the Justice System Assessor, demonstrated a co-occurring substance abuse/mental health treatment need and a willingness to address these issues through the Mental Health Court program.

Eligibility for the Veterans Treatment Court shall remain consistent with the present criteria; however, it will also require a risk/needs assessment performed by the Justice System Assessor.

3. Who is responsible for making admission decisions? Is there a systematic review process in place? Are decisions made by a team?

•Admission decisions for the Diversion Program will be made by the Brown County District Attorney's Office with the assistance of the Justice System Assessor and TAD/CJCC Coordinator and input from law enforcement. On occasion, Defense Counsel may be involved; however the ultimate decision to send a participant through the program in lieu of issuing criminal charges will lie with the District Attorney's Office.

The admission decisions for Opiate/Heroin Court, OWI Court, Mental Health Court and Veterans Treatment Court will be made by a team comprised of the Justice System Assessor, TAD/CJCC Coordinator, District Attorney's Office, Public Defender, Circuit Court Judge, Probation and Parole Agent and a representative from law enforcement. The team will meet every week and will conduct a systematic review process based on the risk/needs assessment for each potential participant, the nature of the crime with which the potential participant is charged, the nature of the potential participant's treatment needs, and the potential participant's

willingness to address those treatment needs through the appropriate treatment court.

4.Is participation voluntary or mandatory? Are there consequences for not participating? Are there incentives to participate?

•Participation in all of the TAD programs will be voluntary. There will be no consequences for choosing not to participate, aside from whatever consequences would alternatively be present through the tradition criminal justice system. The incentive to participate will vary based on the specific treatment court of diversion program; however, generally speaking, the biggest incentives will include decreased incarceration, increased supervision and community involvement, and increased availability to necessary treatment.

5.What is the maximum capacity of your program?

•We anticipate that the maximum of the Opiate/Heroin Court, OWI Court, Mental Health Court and Veterans Treatment Court will be 20 – 25 participants for each court. The Diversion Program will have a much larger capacity. Based on need and the appropriate number of participants, it is anticipated that the Diversion Program could handle at least 500 participants per year.

Assessment:

1.How are the criminogenic needs of clients assessed?

•Criminogenic needs of clients will be assessed using a series of research-based tools. Law enforcement officers will use a short Praxis tool to assist in decision-making regarding the need to arrest and provide a basic assessment in establishing bail. The Praxis tool will also be used by the District Attorney's Office and the Justice System Assessor to determine whether a potential participant is appropriate for the Diversion Program. If law enforcement fails to use the Praxis tool at the time of referral or arrest, the District Attorney's Office or Justice System Assessor can administer to determine needs.

A more in-depth assessment will be performed by the Justice System Assessor to determine whether a potential participant is appropriate for participation in one of the specialized treatment courts. Brown County intends to use the COMPAS tool for conducting the criminogenic risk/needs assessment.

2.How is the criminogenic risk level of a client determined?

•The criminogenic risk level of a client will be determined using the same tools addressed above – the Praxis tool for an introductory level determination and the COMPAS tool for a more in-depth determination.

3.Please list all of the assessment and/or screening tools that are currently being used or that are going to be used. All tools must be validated and subjected to ongoing validation protocols.

•Currently Brown County uses only the COMPAS assessment tool after conviction, and either prior to sentencing in a felony matter or after sentencing in a misdemeanor case where a defendant is placed on probation. Currently there is no risk assessment tool that is being utilized at the outset of the criminal justice process. The tools that will be used are Praxis and COMPAS.

4.Who administers client assessments? Who receives and/or uses the information from the assessments? Please list all who apply, including both within the project and external service providers.

•Client assessments will be done initially by law enforcement officers in the field as part of the initial investigation and arrest. Subsequently, more in-depth assessments will be done by the Justice System Assessor to determine what, if any, treatment court or diversionary program would be appropriate for the particular client. The information from the Praxis assessment conducted by law enforcement officers will be shared with the District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, or Defense Counsel, the Court, the TAD/CJCC Coordinator and the Justice System Assessor. The more in-depth information obtained from the COMPAS assessment will be shared with the District Attorney's Office, the Pubilic Defender's Office or Defense Counsel, the Court, the Probation and Parole Agent, a contracted service provider or any other member of the respective treatment court team who will be involved in the decision to admit the participant

into the respective treatment court program, or develop and individualized treatment plan.

Service Position:

1.Please list the services available for clients. For each, describe the nature of that service and how those services will be rendered.

•ATTIC Correctional Services, a local private treatment and service provider, will tailor a series of 10-class treatment protocols for the various needs of participants in the Diversion Program: AODA Education; Anger Management; Thinking for Change; and Restorative Justice. A shorter class series on overall Personal Management will also be available for our lowest risk/lowest need population. Each of these programs will be supervised by a certified counselor and will utilize validated research-based methods. ATTIC will collect and maintain the data necessary to regularly evaluate the effectiveness of the treatment programs offered.

For those participants in the various treatment courts, Brown County has a number of providers offering a drug and alcohol treatment, mental health treatment, criminal thinking education, employment skills and other essential life skills. Depending on type and level of need, some treatment will be provided directly by Brown County Human Services while other will be referred to Family Services, Libertas Treatment Center, the Jackie Nitschke Center, ATTIC Correctional Services, local healthcare providers, or the VA Outpatient Clinic (for Veterans). For those participants who have been accepted into one of the courts but must first complete a conditional jail sentence, we believe it is imperative for them to have started treatment services before they are released. Therefore, our service providers will develop curriculums to deliver their treatment services at the Brown County jail. All treatment will begin with intensive outpatient services, using either group or one-on-one counseling based on need.

2.How do the services being provided relate to the goals and objectives of the project?

•The series of classes offered to low risk/low needs Diversion Program participants will provide them with necessary but limited amounts of education, treatment and intervention to reduce recidivism rates and increase public safety without incurring unnecessary expenses associated with a formal criminal prosecution.

The drug and alcohol treatment, mental health treatment, criminal thinking education, employment skills and other essential life skills are essential services that must be provided to treatment court participants for a holistic approach to addressing each of their needs individually. These participants represent medium- to high-risk offenders who will benefit from the intensive treatment, putting them in a position to stay sober after their time in treatment court has ended, which will decrease recidivism and increase public safety.

3.What treatment services are or will be provided to clients? Please name all curriculums.

•As mentioned above, ATTIC Correctional Services will tailor a series of 10-class treatment protocols for the various needs of participants in the Diversion Program: AODA Education; Anger Management; Thinking for Change; and Restorative Justice. A shorter class series on overall Personal Management will also be available for our lowest risk/lowest need population. Each of these programs will be supervised by a certified counselor and will utilize validated research-based methods. ATTIC will collect and maintain the data necessary to regularly evaluate the effectiveness of the treatment programs offered.

For those participants in the various treatment courts, Brown County has a number of providers offering a drug and alcohol treatment, mental health treatment, criminal thinking education, employment skills and other essential life skills. Depending on type and level of need, some treatment will be provided directly by Brown County Human Services while other will be referred to Family Services, Libertas Treatment Center, the Jackie Nitschke Center, ATTIC Correctional Services, local healthcare provider or the VA Outpatient Clinic (for Veterans).

4.Are any treatment services required of participants? If so, what are the type, frequency, and duration of those treatment sessions?

•Diversion Program participants will be required to attend a series of 10-class treatment protocols based on their assessed need. AODA Education; Anger Management; Thinking for Change; and Restorative Justice.

Our lowest risk/lowest need diversion population will be required to attend a shorter class series on overall Personal Management. If participants refuse or fail to attend all of the required classes, they will be disqualified from the program and face charges through our traditional criminal justice system.

Treatment court participants will also be required to undergo the treatment services assigned to them as a stipulation of program eligibility. The duration and/or frequency of necessary drug and alcohol treatment, mental health treatment, criminal thinking education, employment skills or other essential life skills is dependent upon every participants individual need. However, if participants refuse to utilize the required treatment, they will be disqualified from the program and face charges through our tradition criminal justice system.

5.What, if any, services are clients referred to that are administered by external providers and/or community partners? Please list service and name of provider.

•Brown County Human Services – AODA and Behavioral Health;
•Family Services – AODA, Behavioral Health and Essential Life Skills;
•Libertas Treatment Center – AODA;
•Jackie Nitschke Center – AODA;
•ATTIC Correctional Services – AODA, Anger Management; Thinking for Change; and Restorative Justice, and Personal Management
•Local healthcare providers
•VA Outpatient Clinic (for Veterans) – Behavioral Health including AODA

Monitoring:

1.What is the duration of the project? If an existing project, how long do/will clients typically stay?

•The Diversion Program will involve a deferred prosecution agreement, generally with a one-year duration. The treatment component of the program can likely be completed within 3-6 months.

Clients in the treatment courts will participate for a period of up to 18 months, which is consistent with the typical length of a stay in Brown County's existing Drug Court and Veterans Treatment Courts.

2.Does your project have phases? If yes, list them and give the approximate length of each phase.

•Each of the specialized treatment courts will utilized phases consistent with evidence-based practices and that follow our existing 'three-phase plus aftercare' Drug Court model. The specific length of each phase depends on the progress of each participant and whether those participants suffer any setbacks. Assuming that a participant complies with expectations and experiences no setbacks, Phase I (approximately 2-4 months) concentrates on orientation, plan development and starting treatment; Phase II (at least 2 months) focuses on recovery skills to maintain sobriety; Phase III (at least 2 months) focuses on sobriety maintenance and long-term goals; and aftercare includes advisor follow-up for six months after graduation.

3.Is there a system of graduated sanctions and/or rewards? What sanctions are used for non-compliance? Describe what rewards will be used for compliance with program requirements.

•Diversion Program participants will not have a formal system of graduation sanctions or rewards. Rather, the reward for completing the program is avoidance of a criminal conviction and corresponding consequences. The sanction for failing to complete the program will be the possibility of facing criminal charges through our traditional criminal justice system.

The treatment courts will all include a system of graduated sanctions and rewards based on our existing Drug Court model. Sanctions for failing to comply with program expectations will vary in severity and type based on the nature of the violation, but may include: essays, loss of privileges, community service, delaying movement to the next phase, as well as jail time, if necessary. Rewards will likewise vary, and could include simple verbal praise or acknowledgement by the court and team timely movement to the next phase, and gift cards for individual accomplishments.

4.How is "successful completion" defined by your project?

•Successful completion of the Diversion Program is defined as finishing the term of the deferred prosecution agreement without committing any new law violations, and completing all other conditions of the program, including treatment required, payment of the program costs and any restitution which may have been ordered.

Successful completion of the treatment court programs will vary slightly depending on the program, and will continuously be updated to comply with evidence-based practices. However, successful completion will require that participants advance through all phases of the program without violation that would require termination, maintain an extended period of time (typically 180 days) of clean urinalysis samples, obtain gainful employment and a stable housing situation, and complete a plain for ongoing treatment and support.

Ultimately, successful completion of either program means that every participant has the knowledge and support necessary to continue meaningful change away from substance abuse, addiction, improper pear groups and criminal thinking, and toward a better life as a productive member of our community.

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY - RELATED ATTACHMENTS:

File Name	File Description

F OTHER FUNDING

Include a description of the resources that are contributed by the county, tribe or member agencies. Include any funds related to planning or needs assessments for your county or tribe's criminal justice system that led to the development of this project. Describe any other grants your county or tribe has received related to problem-solving courts or pre-trial diversion programs.

RESPONSE:

In 2008, a sub-committee was formed from out CJCC to evaluate the feasibility of establishing a Drug Court in Brown County. We then included $180,000 in our 2009 budget for Drug Court planning and training, as well as the addition of a Drug Court Coordinator. We have continued funding the establishment and expansion of this program at virtually the same level every year since. In addition, Brown County received a $2,500 Crime Prevention Foundation grant in 2010 to purchase increased incentives for participants.

The Brown County Veterans Treatment Court received almost $10,000 during 2012 and 2013 from various veterans' organizations and a local foundation to fund general court activities and operating expenses.

Earlier in 2013, the Green Bay Police Department received a $25,000 grant from the Wisconsin Department of Justice to fund a part-time project facilitator for Brown County's Heroin Response Initiative, a public-private partnership of community leaders committed to developing a solution to Brown County's Heroin problem.

In 2014, Brown County committed to provide $75,000 to the Human Services budget for the purpose of expanding the current treatment court model to explore the possibility of including a Mental Health Court and accepting additional participants into the current Drug Court. This money would relieve some of the burden on the current Drug Court Coordinator who is presently providing service to Drug Court Participants as well as Veterans Court Participants. This money would serve as an excellent supplement to any funds received from the TAD Grant to assist in the creation of an overarching treatment court model for Brown County.

Brown County's criminal justice partners, including Circuit Courts, the Public Defender's Office, Probation and Parole and several law enforcement and community treatment representatives, have contributed innumerable personnel hours to the planning and development of the TAD program for Brown County.

OTHER FUNDING - RELATED ATTACHMENTS:

File Name	File Description

14. Approval Checklist:

A. Have you, the grant recipient, had any discrimination findings after a due process hearing on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin or sex within the last 5 years?

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

B. If yes, have the discrimination findings been reported to the Office of Civil Rights as required for all recipients of Federal funds? (see http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ocr/). If no, a copy should be forwarded to: Wisconsin Department of Justice Assistance, Attn: EEOP, 17 West Main Street, PO Box 7857, Madison, WI 53707-7857

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No
- [x] N/A

C. Do you have technical assistance needs regarding the financial process at DOJ that you would like contacted about?

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

D. Have you utilized the DOJ Administrative Guide located on the DOJ website? (http://www.doj.state.wi.us)

- [x] Yes
- [ ] No

E. Would you like someone from DOJ to contact you?

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

F. Are you a state or local government agency; AND have 50 or more employees; AND applying for $25,000 or more? If yes, you are required to prepare and implement an Equal Employment Opportunity Plan (EEOP) or Certification form (if applicable). A copy of your EEOP federal approval letter must be submitted to DOJ. (More information may be found at http://www.doj.state.wi.us, Grants, Grantee Civil Rights Information.)

- [x] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] N/A

G. If this application is $25,000 or more, did your business or organization (including parent organization, all branches, and all affiliates worldwide) receive in the previous fiscal year (1) 80% or more of your annual gross revenues in US federal contracts, subcontracts, loans, grants, subgrants, and/or cooperative agreements?; AND (2) $25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from US federal contracts, subcontracts, loans, grants, subgrants, and/or cooperative agreements?

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No
- [ ] N/A

H. If you answered yes to the previous question, does the public have access to information about the compensation of the senior executives in your business or organization (including parent organization, all branches, and all affiliates worldwide) through periodic reports filed under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)) or section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986? If you answered no to the first part of this question; you must attach to this application the full names and compensation of the top 5 highly compensated individuals of your organization as required by The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA or Transparency Act).

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No
- [x] N/A

15. Attachments:

List of Attachments required for submission of this Application for funding:

Section: Budget Narrative

File Name	File Description
Letter of Support from CJCC.pdf	Letter of Support from CJCC
TAD-CJCC Coordinator Position Description.pdf	TAD/CJCC Coordinator Position Description

THOMAS J. WALSH
Circuit Judge

LEIGH PIGEON
Judicial Assistant
920/448-4112

MICHELE CONARD
Deputy Clerk
920/448-4167

JEANNE SPOEHR
Court Reporter
920/448-4113

CIRCUIT COURT BRANCH II
BROWN COUNTY COURTHOUSE
100 SOUTH JEFFERSON STREET
P.O. BOX 23600
GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN 54305-3600

October 14, 2013

Mr. Ray Luick
Justice System Improvement Specialist
Wisconsin Department of Justice
Justice Programs Unit
17 W. Main Street
Madison, WI 53707

Dear Mr. Luick:

As the Chair of Brown County's Criminal Justice Coordinating Board and Presiding Circuit Court Judge - Branch 2, I am writing this letter to express the Board's full support for the implementation of a Treatment Alternatives and Diversion program in Brown County as outlined in our TAD Grant application.

Formed in 1992, one of the main responsibilities of our Board is to recommend and support ongoing initiatives to control growth of the County's jail population while promoting public safety, reducing recidivism and improving the overall welfare our community. We believe the most effective way to achieve this goal is by recognizing and appropriately treating the needs of our offender population who struggle with alcohol or other drugs. Our traditional methods are expensive and have proved ineffective at reducing recidivism and corresponding criminal activity in our community. It is time for Brown County to make a change.

I can personally assure you of the enthusiasm for and commitment to this program by all of our Board members. We understand what a vast undertaking this will be from overall system formation to change management, comprehensive training and public education, and we are committed to our individual and team responsibilities to ensure its success. This program has the potential to change many lives in our community, in addition to our community as a whole.

If you have any questions, you can reach me at (920) 448-4112. Thank you in advance for your consideration of Brown County for the TAD Grant program.

Very truly yours,

Thomas J. Walsh
Presiding Circuit Court Judge, Branch II

BROWN COUNTY
POSITION DESCRIPTION

POSITION TITLE: TAD/CJCC COORDINATOR

REPORTS TO: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SUPERVISOR

DEPARTMENT: HUMAN SERVICES

REPRESENTATION UNIT: ADMINISTRATIVE

JOB SUMMARY:
The purpose of this position is to coordinate, direct, plan, and evaluate criminal justice programs that serve adult offenders from pre-trial diversion to post-conviction sentencing alternatives. The position coordinates projects, recommends vendor selection, monitors vendor performance, identifies and analyzes system problems, and designs programs under the guidance of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC).

ESSENTIAL DUTIES:
Under the guidance of the CJCC, develops, implements, and evaluates policies, procedures, programs, goals, and objectives of the Department of Justice Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) grant. Manages grant information, reporting and follow-up as required.

Develops the criminogenic risks and needs assessment processes and tools which will be used throughout the criminal justice system by system professionals and contract service providers. Develops and coordinates a system that documents offender participation/results used to report back to CJCC partners and the Wisconsin DOJ.

Works with the CJCC Chair to coordinate and facilitate CJCC meetings by setting appropriate goals and agendas, managing development of identified projects or plans, and coordinating/ensuring follow-up.

Prepares proposals, facilitates proposal/provider reviews, and ensures the selection of qualified and trained providers of necessary program services, consistent with evidence-based practices accepted by the Department of Human Services. Monitors providers' services to ensure that contract standards are met. Negotiates contracts; prepares and manages program budgets.

Coordinates ongoing training for CJCC and TAD team professionals to ensure the use of evidence-based practices and to facilitate implementation of new programs, procedures, or initiatives.

Works in conjunction with the Justice System Assessor and TAD program teams to prescreen potential TAD program participants using evidence-based risk and needs assessment tools to determine eligibility and admission into appropriate TAD programming.

Reviews participant complaints regarding programming and prepares written responses.

Maintains current information on federal and state initiatives on justice system alternative programs and on programs operated in other localities, and evaluates their feasibility and appropriateness for Brown County.

Gathers information and prepares reports as required by CJCC committee members, TAD team members and criminal justice system stakeholders.

NON-ESSENTIAL DUTIES:
Performs related functions as assigned.

MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT USED:
General office equipment
Computer

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED:

Education and Experience:
Bachelor's Degree in criminal justice, planning, social work or a related field is required; plus five years relevant work experience. Masters beneficial. Work experience in a court related, corrections or human services setting; supervisor of related programs and experience in developing new programs; a background or interest in working with persons with diverse needs, such as mental health, drug and alcohol and corrections.

Licenses and Certifications:
Substance Abuse Counselor; or able to obtain certification within the probationary period.

Valid Wisconsin Driver's License.

KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND ABILITIES:
Ability to plan, organize, assign, direct and supervise the activities of the TAD grant objectives.

Knowledge of the national program models for Diversion and Treatment Courts and programs.

Knowledge of and ability to utilize a computer and the required software.

Ability to evaluate and assess services of program and staff.

Skilled at writing and public speaking.

Ability to draft, read, understand and interpret statutes, contracts, ordinances, court documents and other legal writings.

Ability to prepare reports and assist with budget.

Knowledge of community resources available for counseling, community services and other participant services.

Ability to establish and maintain effective working relationships with staff, community professionals, officials and the public.

Ability to problem solve and make effective, timely decisions.

Ability to maintain confidentiality and remain non-judgmental.

Ability to work the required hours of the position.

PHYSICAL DEMANDS

Lifting 20 pounds maximum with frequent lifting and/or carrying of objects weighing up to 10 pounds.

Intermittent sitting, standing and walking, occasional driving.

Using hand(s)/feet for repetitive single grasping, fine manipulation, pushing and pulling, and operating controls.

Occasional bending, twisting, squatting and reaching.

Communicating orally in a clear manner.

Distinguishing sounds at various frequencies and volumes.

Distinguishing people or objects at varied distances under a variety of light conditions.

This position description should not be interpreted as all inclusive. It is intended to identify the major responsibilities and requirements of this job. The incumbents may be requested to perform job-related responsibilities and tasks other than those stated in this description.

New: 10/15/13

I have read the above position description and understand the duties and responsibilities of the position.

_____ _____

Employee Name (Please Print) Date

_____

Employee Signature