BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Brown County

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Judge Thomas Walsh

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING BOARD

Thursday, November 9, 2017
8:00 a.m.
Brown County District Attorney's Office
Truttman Room, First Floor
300 E. Walnut Street
Green Bay, Wisconsin

1. Call meeting to order.
2. Approve/modify agenda.
3. Approve/modify minutes of September 21, 2017.
4. Jail population numbers (Larry Malcomson).
5. Recommendations from prior meetings: DA positions and Criminal Justice Department.
6. Treatment Courts: (Mark Vanden Hoogen, Judge Walsh, Judge Zuidmulder).
7. OWI Court (Judge Zuidmulder).
8. Future Agenda items, if any.
9. Such other matters as authorized by law.
10. Adjourn.

Honorable 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 September 21, 2017 at 8:00 am in the Truttman Room of the Brown County District Attorney's Office, 300 East Walnut Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Present: Sheriff John Gossage, Jail Captain Larry Malcomson, Citizen Representative Tim Mc Nulty, Citizen Representative Bob Srenaski, Family Services DRC Representative Angela Steuck, Health and Human Services Director Erik Pritzl, District Court Administrator Tom Schappa, District Attorney David Lasee, Supervisor Pat Evans, TAD Grant Coordinator Mark Vanden Hoogen, Public Defender Tara Teesch, Judge Zuidmulder, Green Bay Police Chief Andrew Smith, Judge Walsh, Supervisor Joan Brusky, DOC Representative Jennifer Hornacek, County Executive Troy Streckenbach

1. **Call Meeting to Order.**

   The meeting was called to order by Chair Walsh at 8:00 am.

2. **Approve/Modify Agenda.**

   Motion made by Judge Zuidmulder, seconded by Andrew Smith to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

3. **Approve/modify Minutes of July 13, 2017.**

   Motion made by Judge Zuidmulder, seconded by Dave Lasee to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

4. **Jail Population Numbers Including Pre-trial Detentions. (Larry Malcomson).**

   Jail Captain Larry Malcomson stated the jail is currently at 91% capacity and 50 inmates are being shipped out to other counties. Judge Walsh asked if there is a number the jail has that would be ideal for occupancy, because if we are looking for ways to avoid building a new jail, we should know the number we should try to stick to. Malcomson responded that typically about 88% is good operating efficiency. Malcomson continued that it is not as simple as just a number because of the different inmate classification levels and where they are housed. For example, a minimum security inmate cannot be housed in a maximum security pod because they don't fit classification-wise so they may have 8 or 9 beds open in the maximum housing pod but the minimum security inmate cannot be in there. Also, the number is reflective of the receiving pod, meaning after someone is booked in they go to what they label India pod and then from there they go to the assessment center where they are interviewed by a classification officer to determine where in the jail they go. That pod holds 49 inmates and currently there are 37 in there that need to be displaced out. Malcomson noted they have to leave beds available in that pod so there is room when inmates are booked in. The 49 beds go toward the available beds for the whole facility even though they are not permanent housing. The number is not just black and white; there is an ebb and flow to it. Judge Walsh said there could be one pod completely filled and others only half-filled and there could still be an overcrowding problem based on classification.

   Sheriff Gossage wanted to make this committee aware that they have a daily discussion about capacity percentage and where they are at. The other day they were at 89% and he thought about bringing 10 back but in talking with Malcomson and looking at the specific numbers, he found they were full in all of the dormitories. Judge Zuidmulder stated they have a historical record they could look at to see the number of people in the places over time and then add them up and average them out. He feels if we make a proposal to attack the problem, in the end, part of that

result that would justify whatever we do is going to be these numbers. Even if we have a range and we could see that we are hitting in that range, it would mean we are really trying to accomplish something. He does not want to start something and do all this work and then have the jail come back and say we've done all this stuff but actually we've never met our numbers and our numbers aren't working. Part of our ability to justify what we are doing should be reflected in the jail numbers. Malcomson responded that they do not have records that show how many people were in each pod at a specific time but they have monthly average daily population reports that go back for a long time. For example the ADP last month was 849 which was a record and that number is all inclusive of all inmates including those in the main facility, work release facility, those on home monitor and those that are shipped out. Once the jail reaches about 93-94%, they need to ship out because of the inmate classification levels. The number is not as clean as they may want but they do have the ADP report that is sent to the State every month showing every section of the jail, work release, juveniles and home monitors.

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

5. **Jail overcrowding issue upon referral from Brown County Public Safety Committee.**

Judge Walsh directed the committee's attention to the Public Safety Committee minutes attached to the agenda. Supervisor Evans informed that Supervisor Zima brought up some good points at the meeting and noted Zima is also on the Mental Health Ad Hoc Task Force along with Gossage and Health and Human Services Director Pritzl. Evans said historical records and financial data on things like the number of DA's the County has compared to the number of cases that are processed and whether the corrections officers are in line would be helpful. Everyone is aware there is a problem and the Public Safety Committee and County Board is interested in looking at some financial analysis and the systematic problems. Evans said if the problems can be identified, such as people being arrested for greater crimes, spikes in the jail on certain days and not enough DAs, we can start to compare the dollars that the problems need and compare them with historical records and then determine what we need to avoid building a jail pod. From there, the County Board can look further into the issues and what the possible solutions are. He finds it interesting that staff works to increase the number of police officers and deputies but never do anything to increase the amount of DAs or supportive staff and this has created the problem we are now facing. The streets are being policed better and are safer, but it has resulted in a bottleneck that falls on the jail. Evans continued that this committee is good because all the players are involved so no task force needs to be created. He feels if the DA could come back and say what he could do with more staff and the Judges could give ideas to improve their process and Gossage and Malcomson could come back with information we could work on solutions.

Judge Walsh touched on the warrant aging summation prepared by Citizen Member Bob Srenaski. Srenaski informed he just got the data and is trying to learn the process. He comes from a career in which evidence based decision making based upon data is what they do. He looked at the proposal to expand the jail and looked at the data in the Sheriff's PowerPoint presentation and the conclusion that he reached out of ignorance is that the jail overcrowding is a symptom but it does not define the problem. The indicator is that people are staying in the jail longer and that is why the population has increased. What is not known is why they are in the jail longer and there is no data on this. Srenaski said we do not know what we do not know, but there are reasons these people are in jail. There is speculation and theories but the data is not there to indicate where the bottlenecks are. Srenaski said we talked about bonds and how many people are on bonds and he found there are 7 categories of bonds. We should be looking at data for each of those categories. When there is data, decisions are much easier. He has met with the jail, Sheriff and DA and his perspective is that although it is called a system, it is really departmental silos and each silo has their own software system for the operation of the individual silos. There is no way at this time to do a data dive into the whole system. The system mapping that was done in 2014 provided clues to where to start looking. He stressed how important data is and said there is no software system currently in place that allows taking all of the data generated in each department to look at the overall system. Srenaski noted that Colorado has a system that encompasses all

information. The system addresses inefficiencies without forcing departments and agencies to abandon their existing systems. The network and middleware link, the existing agency databases and platforms that gives users the appearance of querying one database when in reality they were querying all of them. The network features are transparent to the users. The network handles real-time event driven data transfers, data extracts and queries between systems. The system allows the data to be entered only once by an originating agency and to be automatically updated in other systems.

Srenaski continued that if we had data, we could do trend analysis and find out where most of the population is, why they are there and if they are there longer than they have been in the past and why, but all we have is silos. One of the reasons he asked for the warrant information is because he kept hearing there were 5000 unserved warrants. He met with Capt. Deneys who confirmed the unserved warrants and indicated that many of them were for unpaid fines. Srenaski then said we should do an accounts receivable aging report and see how much money is involved and it ended up to be a lot of money.

Srenaski asked how this gets resolved and which governmental function has the authority to grab this and say there is a sense of urgency to find out what is going on. Judge Walsh responded that that is a good question and noted that the Public Safety Committee sent this here to see if this group could do something. Judge Walsh said one of the things we have to look at is if there is anything we can do in the short-term to pull the valve and release the numbers quickly and, longer term, if there are things we can do to fix the issue overall. Judge Walsh indicated the Public Safety minutes reference a bottleneck which seems to be a good term. He brought the minutes to the most-recent judges meeting and said the judges are the ones that hold the ultimate release valve for the jail. Judge Walsh sat down with Judge Zuidmulder and they went through some numbers about who was in jail, why they were there and how long they have been there and they came up with some proposals and felt that as long as they were going to have a conversation, it might be good to get something on the table to start talking about solutions as opposed to just talking more about the problem. The problem exists and they need to try to do something about it.

Judge Zuidmulder provided a handout, a copy of which is attached. He has been in the criminal justice system for over 40 years as a DA, defense attorney and judge. He is a friend of law enforcement and the jail. He said there is always the question of economics and noted that since the County has started shipping inmates out, we have been shipping an average of 20 to 70 people. Assuming we do nothing in the next calendar year, the County is going to be spending a minimum of $216,000 to ship inmates and a maximum of $756,000 (it was noted that the daily figure for shipping inmates is $50, not $30 as shown on the handout). These are public monies that have to be spent. Now the question becomes systemically, is there a way to reallocate that money that will reduce the population in the jail. Referring to Page 2 of his handout, Judge Zuidmulder said one of the things we need to remember is we are in a state that has a bifurcated criminal justice funding system meaning there are component parts that are funded by the County and component parts that are funded by the State. The reality is the County can really only attack portions of this problem. For instance Circuit Court Judges are constitutional officers and their positions are created by the legislature so nothing Brown County does is going to make the legislature create more judges. Judge Zuidmulder also referenced the shortage of professional staff in the DA's office and noted funding to increase staff has come from Madison and there are 72 counties competing for this money and for whatever reason Brown County has gotten the short end of the stick and is way understaffed.

Judge Zuidmulder continued that if you take a look at the jail population it can be identified that people are either there on bail or have been charged. We cannot have a discussion about judges sentencing because that is a constitutional responsibility and if we get this whole thing straightened out and there are a thousand people sentenced by the courts to the county jail, that's just the way it is. The other question is what is the other population that we can control. That population is people on bail awaiting trial, people on revocations and people awaiting sentencing, all in jail. The judges have discussed the issue of revocation and they are in the process of insisting to the best they can that all judges who handle revocations do them within two weeks of being notified. Currently judges

are potentially indifferent to the communication from the Department and they wait 30 days to sentence somebody which results in someone being in the jail for 30 days. Judge Walsh informed that at the last judges meeting, they discussed this very issue and all 8 of the judges have committed to doing whatever they can to solve the issue with the jail. However, he feels assistance from the Department of Corrections is going to be necessary to help monitor this. What Judge Zuidmulder explained had been talked about before but it was not getting policed. Judge Walsh said he does not need the Department of Corrections to police the judges, but he would like them to keep some data so if there are recurring problems the presiding judge, Judge Atkinson can be notified of the revocation clearance rate to be sure things are taken care of. Judge Zuidmulder added that part of the process is that those people sitting in the jail on revocation cannot be moved, so those people are basically in storage and we do not have the ability to move them. Another issue is the Department of Corrections' ability to get the revocations processed, but that is not something the County can control. Once these people are sentenced the outflow could include a fine, jail with Huber, straight jail time or being sent to prison. It is Judge Zuidmulder's opinion that this is the population of inmates we have to look at to reduce the jail population.

Evans asked if there is an average time when it comes to movement. Judge Zuidmulder responded that there are vast differences in the times and the only way to find this out would be to start measuring this against someone's performance and he is not interested in doing that. He wants to get into a system where there is agreement that we are going to attack this problem and allow us to professionally allocate our resources and talent base and case management to get the job done. Evans did not think of this as a performance issue of the judges but rather as a process issue.

Judge Zuidmulder continued it is clear that in the intake system we need to have the Outagamie County model of the public safety department. We need to have a risk management instrument, we need to take the bail out of the hands of the DA and Public Defender's Office and have a scientific evidence based approach. This has been the national trend and there is an act in Congress currently saying they want to impose nationally an obligation upon all criminal justice systems to have an evidence based method of determining bail. Judge Zuidmulder feels we should have a public safety department that brings together the treatment courts, bail assessors, day report center, jail and mental health screeners in the same room so they are all talking about the same objective and getting the same result which is keeping people pretrial out of jail and in the community in a safe setting. Judge Walsh said that is probably the biggest ticket item and the one that has the chance of making a huge dent in the jail population. This will take some salesmanship and will cost the most but will make the biggest impact.

With regard to funding, Judge Zuidmulder feels we should imagine the high end of spending that the Sheriff's Department would have and put it in the budget and say it can be spent to ship people out of the jail or to fund this system. The money is going to be spent either way, so there is no need to have two separate appropriations. It would be money that is dedicated to the criminal justice system, jail overcrowding and to these programs and then draw from that. If the jail population is reduced the money that was otherwise going to be spent is now funding this criminal justice system and there will not be the issue of building a jail and the same public dollars have been spent.

Gossage asked if there is buy in from the judges and court commissioners on the issue of a systematic bail system. Judge Walsh responded that he brought this to a judges meeting last spring and they were endorsing the concept of utilizing a tool and they selected a tool to utilize and the judges agreed that they would abide by it. Frankly, if the judges say they will be using a tool, the court commissioners will also do it. Judge Zuidmulder said the reality is that in this county the court commissioners set the initial bond and people hardly ever ask for review of bonds.

Judge Zuidmulder reviewed the number of people in the jail on the third page of his handout. There are currently 68 people sitting in jail on cases from March, 2015 through March, 2017 and he noted there could be innocent people among those who have not got their day in court. There are also 58 people sitting in jail on cases from April, 2017 through June, 2017. There are 126 people in the county jail that are being held awaiting trial. Judge Walsh noted

that there are also guidelines for courts as to how quickly these cases should be processed. Judge Zuidmulder said 85% of all felonies are supposed to be cleared within 180 days and 100% of felonies are supposed to be cleared in 360 days. If those statistics were being applied in this county, there would not be these problems. Evans asked if this was all the fault of the judges. Judge Walsh said there are pressure points in different points and that is why there is not one solution. Judge Zuidmulder said the problem does not go away by just talking about it. He referenced the 126 cases in jail and said if each of the 6 branches that handle criminal cases took 10 cases, there would still be 68 people sitting in the jail.

Going back to the funding issue, Judge Zuidmulder said everyone knows the DA's office is understaffed. As a result of that, the Judges and the DA have tried to work together to accommodate their staff. It is not the DA's fault that they are understaffed so the judges have partly reduced the time to devote to criminal cases, not because they do not have the time, but because the DA does not have the staff. Judge Zuidmulder said the State has done a case management study on every type of case and the average amount of time it takes to process it. Based upon that study, Brown County should have 10 judges but we only have 8. The reality is that the State has shortchanged Brown County over a long period of time in the DA's office and judicial staff. We cannot do anything about it right now, but if the judges are asked to find more time, we have to understand that we will likely be asking family law cases, evictions and foreclosures to take the back seat. Judge Zuidmulder said he will be glad to be involved with addressing the whole problem systemically. Then the things that are imminently apparent will be addressed and if there are other things that come up along the way, we can deal with that. If we are honest and direct about addressing the systemic problem, he proposes this is the only way we are going to do it.

Judge Walsh explained how the judges move their calendar. There are 8 judges, 2 of whom work only on family law, probate, CHIPs and juvenile delinquency. Those judges do not work on any criminal cases at all. The remaining 6 judges do the work on the criminal cases. In a conversation with the DA's office, they came up with a vertical prosecution method to prosecute cases. Under this model, the same prosecutors are in the same branch all the time which eliminates adjournments and delays. One of the things this system created is that there are now 6 judges working on a problem that 8 judges could be working on and allow for quicker movement through the system.

Srenaski said setting quantitative or time objections is very important. There has to be a measurement mechanism where we can measure ourselves against the objective we have set. Judge Zuidmulder said his position would be that in 9 months we went to reduce the people awaiting trial to not more than 60.

County Executive Troy Streckenbach talked about the budget for shipping inmates out of the County. The bigger issue is that we are going to be building a bigger pod and we will be expending funds for architecture and design work. One of the things Streckenbach will be putting in his budget is asking for the County administrators and Executives of Northeast Wisconsin to come and meet and discuss what we can do in addressing jail overcrowding. This is a side conversation, but it deals with money and his responsibility as the County Executive is putting together the budget. He said the counties around us, with the exception of Outagamie County, are all having the same problems of overcrowding that we are having. There is potentially a regional discussion that should take place. Secondly, Streckenbach's counterparts in other parts of the state are experiencing massive unemployment. There is heavy emphasis from the Department of Workforce Development in trying to go into the jails and trying to figure out how to give appropriate training to people so they can enter the workforce successfully and not return to jail. He feels there is an opportunity to have another conversation because there is an opportunity to really address the State because the State has to figure out how to get the jobs filled. There are a lot of people sitting in jail that have the ability to be successful. The reason he is bringing this up is because there are two issues going on in our county. We have the proactive approach and the reactive approach, and the reactive approach is being set forth first. This is addressing mental health and addiction issues and Streckenbach is interested in looking at is how to set the stage of what 2018 looks like and how we are going to go forward with building onto the jail. The cost of manning a jail pod is roughly $400,000 and his opinion is that the surrounding counties would like us to build a jail that could house some

of their inmates so they can push off their needs to build on more capacity. Streckenbach feels it would be a waste of taxpayer money to build bricks and mortar in each county just to manage a population that we absolutely need in the workforce. He said every time we have this conversation, the Sheriff says he is still sending inmates out and the County has the obligation to make the budget whole. The number continues to grow and grow and if we are going to try to go into those dollars, it will be an interesting conversation. He also feels we need to have conversations soon with the Public Safety Committee and the County Board. He is not necessarily interested in building onto the jail, but the reality is there. We have also surpassed the amount it would take to staff a new pod on sending inmates out. He is encouraged with the discussion in this meeting and the bigger conversation is potentially funding another DA and moving money from one sector to another. Streckenbach agreed that in the end, it is going to be Judges and the DA that solve this problem.

Judge Zuidmulder said the reason Outagamie County does not have a jail problem is because they have gone to and evidence based system. One of the conversations Streckenbach should have with other County Executives is if they have looked at trying to do that instead of building a jail. There are a number of counties that have engaged in evidence based research that tells them how to manage their criminal justice systems and every one of those counties have reduced jail populations. The talk about building more jails is doing nothing more than perpetuating a system that does not work. Judge Zuidmulder feels the future of the criminal justice system is going to be the evidence based system because that is what works.

Lasee said that according to the State's numbers his office is about 11.5 prosecutors short of where they should be, and they already get two prosecutors from the County. If we want to utilize the model we currently utilize, which he feels is the best model from both an efficiency standpoint and a quality standpoint of having prosecutors who vertically prosecute there would need to be 3 more prosecutors in order to staff 8 courts with the correct amount of staff in a vertical prosecutor model. Judge Walsh said each of the prosecutors that would be added would also be charging new crimes so there would be more cases flowing into the system. Lasee said he tends to think that new prosecutors and busy prosecutors will go to the default which is to charge. If there is sufficient time to evaluate a case, smarter decisions of whether to charge or not charge can be made. More experienced prosecutors and those who have time to evaluate their cases sometimes make decision that charging is not the best decision, but when they are rushed the default is to issue charges and sort things out later. He agreed that cases may increase at the outset as the backlog is cleared up, but after that is gone he does not think the default is that more cases will automatically be issued, particularly if this is done in conjunction with a public safety department with a robust pretrial services programs that offer things like day report centers and alternatives to charging.

Judge Zuidmulder said these prosecutors have to be hired to do trial work, not just sit in the office churning out cases. This is a short term problem and if the judges are willing to find time to try the cases, they have to be tried. He said part of the vertical prosecution model that he dissents from is they only have the prosecutors one week; every other week they are in the office. That means there is a whole week in each branch that nobody is trying criminal cases. That is a staffing issue and if we are going to get this done he wants to know what staff would be needed to handle criminal jury trials in each branch each week.

Lasee said he respectfully disagreed with Judge Zuidmulder and said it is not just the issue of not having people to do trials. He feels this could be solved in the short time by stepping up trial work and moving cases around, but the overall problem is more complicated. Judge Zuidmulder said what we are talking about is getting the shipping number down to free up public dollars to fund other parts of the system. If we can get the population down and better manage it, then we will have the money, but we cannot keep doing business as we have in the past. If some partners are saying they are willing to put in the time, there cannot be a piece of the system saying they do not have the staff to try the cases. Lasee said that if they were given 3 prosecutors they could focus on trying cases in the short term and then switch after they have alleviated some of the current population to the model of 8 branches equally doing it.

Judge Walsh summarized that from the judges' perspective, the long term recommendation would be to add a criminal justice department and in the shorter term to ramp up the number of prosecutors so the courts can attack the problem as well as working with the Department to keep things closer to two weeks to clear out inmates.

Streckenbach asked what the cost would be to add prosecutors. Lasee responded that they start at $49,000 and with benefits the total is just over $70,000. He feels they could absorb office space, but there would be cost for computers. Streckenbach also asked Judge Walsh what the criminal justice department model would cost, but Judge Walsh has not researched this yet. He noted that Outagamie County had done a number of different things that we could look at, such as bringing the day report center in house instead of contracting it out.

With regard to the cases in the DA's office waiting for prosecution, there appears to be validity to the cases or they would not be waiting for prosecution. Lasee agreed and Gossage said that once those cases go to trial, it is going to exacerbate the conditions of the overcrowding. Judge Zuidmulder said we cannot do this if additional staff in the DA's office is only doing issuing. These people must do trial work. When this is cleaned up, then if they want to go to issuing at least there will be a management system in place that may reduce the number of people ending up in the jail.

Judge Walsh noted that Lasee has a willingness to attack this short term in that fashion to reduce the jail population. If then the prosecutors start charging it would be doing more for the community because more criminal cases will be processed instead of stacking up. Public Defender Tara Teesch said if the DA's office is more thoughtfully and carefully issuing, there is less for defense attorneys to slog through which would also cut down on time in court.

Judge Walsh summarized that we were sent this by the Public Safety Committee and he does not know if there is any more analysis that needs to be done. Streckenbach said it does not seem that there are more criminals but that it is more of a backlog. Lasee and Gossage both indicated that it is both more criminals and a backlog. Srenaski said the problem is that we do not really know what the problem is. When he looks at this, he sees crime rates are not increasing, arrests are not increasing, jail admissions are flat and caseloads are declining or flat. In talking about spending all this money, we are looking at a symptom of overloading the jail and we need to figure out why. We do not have a definition of what the problem is and why we have the problem. We have seen in terms of another county how they have addressed similar issues very effectively. He feels Judge Zuidmulder presented a very well thought out program to address the problem. Srenaski said he feels building onto the jail would be a serious mistake and something he could not support.

Streckenbach feels there is a regional solution that needs to be addressed. When these issues were first discussed, the comment was that we needed more DAs, but if you add more DAs you would also need more judges. Streckenbach said the County cannot continue to fund the State's responsibility and he has been very loud about this. He finds it atrocious that Brown County continues to get the treatment of not having a fully funded justice system and we now have to use taxpayer money to build jails.

Evans said he requested this matter be brought here from the Public Safety Committee because he felt it would be beneficial to have discussions without some of the animosity among the Public Safety Committee members. Evans said if there is a point in time where some hard conversations need to be had, those can be done in closed session and then perhaps the conversation can be a little different. He feels this is something we can build on. Evans said there will be a jail pod built and this is supported by the County Board and the County Executive. There is some foresight to see that in another 10 years there will be more people in Brown County, but Srenaski disagreed with that. On behalf of the Public Safety Committee, Evans thanked this group for the discussion. Streckenbach strongly suggested that a number of members of this committee show up to the Public Safety Committee and talk to the Committee and let them know what is happening. By showing up in person, opinions can be articulated to the oversight committee.

Streckenbach said that even though he is against funding more prosecutors because of principle, if this is going to be a real solution, then we as a County have to look at it seriously. Public Safety will have their budget hearing in October and he feels people need to hear that this group is working on this and that as a group we agree to the solutions and approach.

Gossage agreed with Srenaski in that without statistics and data we cannot move ahead and asked about an interface. He said that is probably something that IT would need to be involved in. Judge Walsh asked what more data we need because he feels the people to work on are those sitting pretrial or on revocation and getting those people prosecuted faster. Gossage said we also have to look at the numbers and data to see if it is effective. Judge Walsh said part of the problem with this committee is we are all in a different silo. Gossage said he looks at the population and the numbers within each pod and trusts the jail staff that scrubs the list each day and asks Probation and Parole to get rid of some of the holds.

Streckenbach asked who understands the Outagamie County model and it was indicated that TAD Grant Coordinator Mark Vanden Hoogen understands it. Streckenbach said there may be some money to jumpstart an evidence based system. There is money in the budget to address some of these things. Judge Walsh said that this is definitely something that needs to be looked at.

Judge Walsh said this can be included on the agenda for the next meeting. Srenaski asked if any action should be taken and Streckenbach responded that this committee should communicate to the County that it strongly should look at the recommendations put forth that would be based on creating a criminal justice department focused on evidence based practices as well as adding 3 prosecutors because there is willingness of the judges to work on the backlog.

Motion made by Pat Evans, seconded by Tara Teesch to hold for one month. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

6. **Such other matters as authorized by law.**

The next meeting was discussed and November 9, 2017 at 8:00 am was selected.

7. **Adjourn.**

Motion made by Pat Evans, seconded by John Gossage to adjourn at 9:25 am. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Respectfully submitted,

Therese Giannunzio
Recording Secretary

Criminal Justice System

Cost of Jail Shipping

20 inmates x $30 per day x 30 days per month = $18,000

70 inmates x $30 per day x 30 days per month = $63,000

Yearly cost between $216,000 to $756,000

Optimal Jail Population

What is the optimal jail population number, excluding huber and electronic monitoring?

What is the jail population number today, excluding huber and electronic monitoring?

Discuss how the optimal number can be achieved.

Jail Population

Intake	Movement	Outflow
Bail	Bail-Awaiting Trial	Not Guilty
Charging	Revocation	Fine
	Sentencing	Probation
		Jail-Huber
		Prison

Courts

Bail #
Revocation days to Sentencing

RECOMMENDATION

Intake System Public Safety Department

Pre charge release with conditions

Public Safety Department

Bail-Assessors
Treatment Courts
Day Report Central Intake
Day Report screeners
Jail Mental Health Screeners

Discuss criminal justice system funding sources County and State

County Funded	State Funded
Court Commissioners	Circuit Court Judges
Sheriff's Department	DA's Office-Professional Staff
Clerk of Courts	
DA's Office-Non professional staff	

District Attorney's Office Understaffed

Circuit Court Judges Each Judge has a 1.2 caseload, 9.6 Circuit Courts needed

Need for County funded
Prosecutors
Circuit Court Judges

If requested, re-prioritize cases, such as, Family, Civil, Evictions, Foreclosures these matters would be given less priority with the focus being given on Criminal Felony matters