

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BROWN COUNTY
HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE

Pursuant to Section 19.84 Wis. Stats., a regular meeting of the **Brown County Human Services Committee** was held on Wednesday, February 27, 2019 in Room 200 of the Northern Building, 305 E. Walnut Street, Green Bay, WI.

Present: Chair Hoyer, Supervisor Evans, Supervisor Brusky, Supervisor Linssen, Supervisor De Wane
Also Present: Supervisor Borchardt, Supervisor Ballard, Community Treatment Center Administrator Ed Sommers, Director of Nursing Samantha Behling, Health and Human Services Director Erik Pritzl, Community Services Administrator Jenny Hoffman, Finance Manager Eric Johnson, Public Health Officer Anna Destree, Nurse Manager Ann Steinburger, Judge Zuidmulder, TAD/CJCC Court Supervisor Mark Vanden Hoogen, CVS0 Joe Aulik, other interested parties.

I. **Call Meeting to Order.**

The meeting was called to order by Chair Hoyer at 6:00 pm.

II. **Approve/Modify Agenda.**

Motion made by Supervisor De Wane, seconded by Supervisor Linssen to approve. Vote taken.
MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

III. **Approve/Modify Minutes of January 23, 2018.**

Motion made by Supervisor Brusky, seconded by Supervisor De Wane to approve. Vote taken.
MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Comments from the Public - None.

1. **Review Minutes of:**

- a. **Aging & Disability Resource Center (December 13, 2018).**
- b. **Children With Disabilities Education Board (January 15, 2019).**
- c. **Criminal Justice Coordinating Board (January 15, 2019).**
- d. **Human Services Board (January 10, 2019).**
- e. **Veterans' Recognition Subcommittee (January 15, 2019).**

Motion made by Supervisor Linssen, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to suspend the rules to take Items 1 a-e together. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Motion made by Supervisor Linssen, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to approve Item 1 a-e. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Treatment Courts

2. **Treatment Court Update from Judge Zuidmulder.**

Judge Zuidmulder provided two handouts, copies of which are attached. He thanked the Committee for allowing him to speak and informed that there are currently 99 participants in the various treatment courts and he expects that number to increase to 115 – 125 by the end of the year.

Judge Zuidmulder presides over both the Mental Health Court and the NEW Veterans Treatment Court. He directed the Committee's attention to the last page of the first handout and indicated

that law enforcement officers have the ability to print out every police contact with anyone as well as every police call to every residence. As shown on the handout, prior to participants being involved in treatment courts, there were 4,118 police calls/contacts and jail placements of 1,702 days. After becoming involved in the treatment courts, the police calls/contacts were reduced to 364 and jail days placements were reduced to 177. These figures are a dramatic example of how the treatment courts have freed up law enforcement to respond to emergencies and protect our families and the treatment courts have also had a significant contribution to reducing the jail population.

Judge Zuidmulder continued that when the Veterans Court started, it was taking both high risk/high need individuals and well as low risk/low need individuals. Evidence based research says that minor offenders should not be mixed with major offenders and Judge Zuidmulder then made the decision that the Veterans Court will be for those with high risks and high needs. However, the veterans community has the motto "no veteran left behind" and in trying to be responsive to all veterans issues, he has offered to find some time to do a second track which will be designed for low risk/low need veterans who would likely react positively to being brought before a judge and held accountable for their behaviors and commended on the progress they are making. This second track model is going to be studied and Judge Zuidmulder will keep the Committee advised. The second track would not have any impact on the county services because the participants would not be involved with a case manager; they would have a probation agent they report to. There would not be the intensive oversight that is necessary with the high risk/high need individuals.

Supervisor Evans supports the treatment courts and feels they are a complete success and he enjoys attending the graduations. He questioned information in the handout and regarding the reduced number of post participation jail placements of 177. TAD/CJCC Coordinator Mark Vanden Hoogen explained that that number reflects the number of instances, not the number of individuals. Evans asked if there are instances of treatment court participants graduating but still having to serve jail time. Judge Zuidmulder said when someone comes into the treatment courts on a felony, they would have three years' probation and a condition of probation would be that they successfully complete the treatment court which may be done in 14 – 18 months. That would mean they would still have another 18 months of probation so these numbers can reflect a probation hold, not necessarily a new crime. Evans suggested next time statistics are presented, they be cleaned up a little bit so as not to be deceiving.

Evans asked how the judges feel about the treatment courts. Judge Zuidmulder responded that it is really a calling and there are four judges in Brown County who are willing to take on the treatment courts. Judge Zuidmulder said he is committed to the treatment courts due to the length of service he has had and having tried everything else and finding people recycling through the system over and over. When asked if there was anything he would like to change about the treatment courts, Judge Zuidmulder said they try to continue to be updated with what the national experience is and if there are things that have been tested and found to be effective, they consider those modifications. Judge Zuidmulder has been pretty firm on the standards and adhering to them which makes it a little more burdensome for the judges in some ways, but he feels that is necessary to do what needs to be done to be effective.

Judge Zuidmulder also noted that when he took over the Veterans Court, it did not have a case manager. That was about the same time the OWI Treatment Court was being created and there was a case manager for that court, but the OWI court was not up and running so that case manager was working in the Veterans Court. It is now likely that the treatment courts will soon need another case manager. Judge Zuidmulder will keep the Committee updated on this, but he expects that he will be back sometime in the next year to ask for another case manager.

Supervisor Brusky said Brown County and, in particular Judge Zuidmulder has done a spectacular job with the treatment courts and she thanked him for that. Judge Zuidmulder responded that he gets a great deal out of working with the treatment courts and it has been very rewarding for him. He intends to continue to be involved as long as he can.

Judge Zuidmulder noted there is an 80% recidivism rate in the regular system, but only about 30 – 35% failure in the treatment court system. It is important to understand that by the time someone is 25 or 30 years old and in the criminal justice system, that person has likely suffered various traumas and abuses and many other things that we do not understand and the treatment courts work to transform that person and have them shed all those negative life experiences to get them to understand they need to be in the mainstream. The success in this with the treatment courts is quite humbling. Judge Zuidmulder also noted, however, that when someone does fail the treatment courts, he is generally satisfied that systemically everything that could have been done has been offered and the person is just determined to continue to pursue a criminal course of behavior. His responsibility to the community is public safety and when someone demonstrates that they are a danger to the community or is adversely affecting the quality of life in the community and is unresponsive to all the reaching out, those are the people Judge Zuidmulder feels need to be diverted to the other system.

Supervisor Linssen asked if the statistics regarding law enforcement contacts are normalized over a certain period of time. Vanden Hoogen responded that the data is pulled from a database going back to 2008. Linssen noted the stated decrease of 90%, but if 90% of that time was prior to the treatment court, it would not be any decrease. If someone committed 9 crimes over the 9 years before treatment courts, and then they go through treatment court and commit another crime in the year they are out of treatment court, it is really not a decrease. Linssen would be more interested in seeing police calls or contacts per five years before going into the treatment court and then per five years after treatment court. Judge Zuidmulder and Vanden Hoogen indicated they could provide that information. Judge Zuidmulder is confident in the numbers and noted that he frequently hears from the mental health officers with the Green Bay Police Department that police calls have been reduced greatly when someone begins treatment court. Anecdotally Linssen knows the treatment courts work, but reiterated that he would like to see statistics for a more standardized timeframe.

Brusky asked if Brown County has the most treatment courts in the state. Judge Zuidmulder said Brown County either has the most or is tied for the most and it was noted that Brown County has one of only five heroin courts in the entire country.

Supervisor Borchardt added that the treatment courts in Brown County are looked on very highly across the entire state and there are a lot of counties looking at what we have been doing. Judge Zuidmulder informed he has been asked by the Governor to participate on a committee regarding criminal justice and he was informed the reason he was asked is because Brown County is considered to be the crown jewel when it comes to treatment courts.

No action taken.

Communications

3. **Communication from Supervisor Ballard re: For the Brown County Board of Health to cease sharing demographic and personal information of residents with drug companies and other third parties for the purpose of sending out notifications of missed vaccinations. Instead, this essential educational program should be operated in-house and a budget adjustment of \$2,500 would be needed. Doing this in house is consistent with other health departments in the state; allows the program to continue at a low cost; and respects the privacy rights of the citizenry. Motion at January meeting: To put this item on the next Human Services Committee meeting agenda.**

Supervisor Ballard informed he brought this forward because he had received a robocall from a Colorado number as well as a postcard in the mail reminding him to have his child vaccinated when they fell a little behind due to the child being sick at the time the vaccination was due. Ballard talked about this with the Health and Human Services Director and was informed that the County partners with a drug company who the County gives information too and then the drug company sends out the postcards. Ballard questions how many postcards may be being sent out to people who are actually up to date on immunizations, but he also questions what shared information could be used for by the drug company. He talked to several colleagues about this and was informed that those colleagues who are in health roles in various capacities have decided not to use this system. Ballard feels the program is good because it is important to have the children in the County vaccinated, but he is uncomfortable with the County sharing demographic information with a third party outside the County where the citizens have no opportunity to opt out.

Ballard continued that he has been able to ascertain that when the County provided reminders on their own, the cost to do so was approximately \$2500 per year which included labor and postage and he would like to know if that number is still accurate and he would also like a budget adjustment to go back to doing this in-house.

Evans asked how long the Health Department has been using the outside service to send out the notifications. Public Health Officer Anna Destree introduced Nurse Manager Ann Steinberger. Destree said there is a requirement in public health to do a recall and reminder system as part of the contract for the immunization objective from the State for which they get State funding. All health departments have this requirement. A part of the contract requirement lays out ways to provide the reminders, including a call reminder program. The Health Department provided these reminders on their own prior to the use of the current system which they started using in July 2017. Steinberger informed they have utilized the system in the past for the 11 and 12 year old recalls as well. Destree provided several handouts, copies of which are attached.

Evans asked why the Health Department moved to the current system rather than continuing to do it in-house. Steinberger responded that prior to using the current system, the Health Department was doing benchmarks only three times and the immunization rates at that time were 76% of children appropriately immunized by age 2. Prior to that they were doing it at two different times plus at 24 months but they were not getting the children immunized before age 2 under that system. There are a number of companies that utilize a reminder recall system and the Health Department came across this service provided by Pfizer. Part of the contract with Pfizer includes a very significant HIPAA/confidentiality process that was reviewed by both Corporation Counsel and the HIPAA committee and neither felt there are any issues with this; it is no different than a hospital or clinic getting the names of children in the County and sending out notifications.

Evans asked if the Health Department is supportive of Ballard's communication to take this program back in-house or if they are happy with the way it is now. Destree responded that she understands Ballard's concern, but with current staff capacity, they would need to have another person to be able to do it. Current staff is already tied very tightly to other projects and initiatives and they would not be able to add this task to someone.

Linssen asked how much the County gets for the program. Destree responded that they get \$55,271 from the State for the immunization objective, which this initiative falls under. The County does not pay anything to Pfizer for this program. Linssen said nothing is free and somewhere someone has to be paying for this. Evans asked what specifically is sent to Pfizer. Steinberger said they send the child's name and address. There is a reminder that the child is due or may be due for an important immunization that is sent before a child reaches 12 months of age. The benchmarks are run and if a child is due the next month for an immunization, that information is provided.

Linssen again asked who is paying for this program. Destree responded that the program is free and there is no cost to the County for this. Linssen said nothing is free; someone has to be paying for postage and things like that. He understands that there may not be a direct cost to the County, but the County is essentially selling our information to Pfizer for a price. Destree responded that a lot of what public health does is advocate for vaccines and this program is one way the County does that. She said there are also other programs that have companies that the County works with to help get materials out to the public to increase awareness of vaccinations and benchmarks in the community. Linssen said just because this does not affect the County's budget line does not mean that the data is not of value and he is curious as to how much is being paid to run the program and where the money is coming from. If it is some sort of tax write off for Pfizer it may not be as concerning versus if there is some financial benefit that they see in the data that they are willing to provide the service free of charge. The key is someone is making money off of anything that is free or they would not be providing the program. Destree said the answer Pfizer has given is that their goal is to increase immunization benchmarks in the communities they work with.

Health and Human Services Director Erik Pritzl said it is hard to ascribe motives to a company in this situation. He said companies sometimes do things as good will or for community benefit and, for example, HSHS has a community benefit fund and it could be argued that we all pay for that fund through our payment of medical services which then goes back into the community in the form of grants and other objectives that help the community. He is not aware that Pfizer has publicly stated how this immunization reminder program is funded, but there could be motives such as Pfizer believes they should be a leading corporation in vaccine compliance and trying to establish a good brand name for the health department who may buy other pharmaceuticals. Linssen noted that corporations have a fiduciary duty to make profits so there has to be some sort of profit being made on this one way or another.

Supervisor Evans noted there are good corporate citizens and there are examples of this here in Green Bay such as the KI Convention Center and Shopko Hall. Pfizer will obviously make some money off this potentially, but the benefit to the people in Brown County has to be acknowledged. Linssen said his concern is selling the data, but both Evans and Destree said the County is not selling data. Supervisor De Wane added that he does not think the County has a right to go to Pfizer and ask for their financial data. Linssen feels the County does have this right and that the citizens deserve that.

Destree talked about the benefit the County has seen since this program was implemented in 2017. She noted that Brown County has a significant population of 2 year olds and the increase in benchmarks from 76% to 80% is pretty significant and that is attributed to this program. Next year this is projected to increase to 83%. Without this program, the County would struggle to get up to 83%. Linssen said without this program from Pfizer, the County could pay to do this themselves but Destree pointed out that that would only be possible if there was staff available.

Hoyer asked about the timeline regarding making a patient aware of upcoming immunizations. Steinberger said they typically start the benchmarks when a child is 7 months old. If the child has received their 2, 4 and 6 month shots on schedule, they do not get a reminder, but if they are more than a month late, the reminder gets sent out. It is important to send the reminder out right away because the child would be due for more immunizations at 12 months and there needs to be at least 6 month spacing between the last dose. Hoyer noted that when a child gets one immunization late, the rest of the immunizations schedule is pushed back and then the parents are getting multiple calls and reminders which can freak parents out. Immunizations are a good thing and every clinic and hospital wants to boost the numbers as this is such a large initiative in healthcare. Steinberger said they pull the benchmarks at 7 months, 9 months, 12 months, 16 months and 21 months.

Destree referenced the current measles outbreak as an example of how important immunizations and programs like this are. This is another tool to try to get people protected.

Hoyer asked if Pfizer provides feedback as to how many calls are made or how many postcards are sent out. Destree said this information is set forth on the attachments; in 2018 3775 went out. There are a number of other counties in Wisconsin who use this program as set forth on the attachment and Destree noted there are also some states where the state immunization programs use this program for the entire state.

Linssen reiterated his concerns with regard to data privacy of the citizenry and he would like to know who is all getting what information, how many instances of that information are they getting, and how much is the County actually saving by using the program versus the county doing it themselves. He views this as the County selling data to the company to provide a service for free. He would also like any information available for the funding source for the program and whether it is coming from a foundation and what the objections and mission statement of the company is.

Destree said part of public health is assurance and what they have found with this program is someone who is willing to assist the Health Department with a key program to be sure the notices are sent out in an appropriate way and they take advantage of that service. Linssen feels this is irrelevant as the question is not if the County should do anything, it is if the County should be doing it themselves.

Evans noted that in a search of Pfizer, he found a number of other reminder postcard programs and recall programs they run for a number of circumstances other than immunizations. He appreciates Linssen's concerns with data privacy, but these programs are going on throughout the country. He understands that some people do not like big companies and may not like that they are making money. Evans feels, however, that most people who get the reminders probably appreciate them. Pfizer is not soliciting anything through the program. He is not concerned of a data breach of Pfizer contacts and feels the money the County would need to do this program in-house could be better spent in other ways. Ballard questioned if it was appropriate to sell out the citizenry by giving out their data so we do not have to do the work ourselves. Evans said he will not support doing this in-house.

Linssen said no one is questioning whether the program is valuable, but he feels this is not something we can just gloss over. There have been valid arguments raised that we should look at what is going on behind the scenes. Destree clarified that the County does not send anything directly to Pfizer; it is all through TeleVox. Linssen feels at a minimum we owe the citizens the obligation of how the program is funded before we give away the information.

Linssen feels before any decision is made, we need to do our due diligence and get more information from the Health Department. The primary concern is how much data is going out and to which organizations the data is going to and what is the amount of savings the County is seeing by providing the information and having Pfizer run the program for us. He would also like to know what types of organizations are getting the data. Linssen said he is not implying that we should not have these services for our citizens, he just questions if this is something we should be doing in-house instead. Ballard agreed that the program is valuable, but from a marketing standpoint, you want to drive someone to action and if this is done in-house that could be addressed.

Motion made by Supervisor Linssen, seconded by Supervisor De Wane to hold for 30 days to receive additional information from the Health Department. Vote taken. Ayes: Linssen, Hoyer, De Wane Nay: Brusky, Evans MOTION CARRIED 3 to 2

Evans asked that any information provided to Linssen by the Health Department also be provided to the remainder of the Committee.

Wind Turbine Update

4. Receive new information – Standing Item.

No new information was presented.

Motion made by Supervisor De Wane, seconded by Supervisor Evans to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Veterans Services

5. 2018 to 2019 Carryover Funds.

Joe Aulik introduced himself to the Committee. He is the newly hired CVSO and said he is glad to be with Brown County. He spoke briefly about Veterans Court and said that mental health, suicide and traumatic brain injuries continue to be the main concerns with veterans coming out of the most recent conflicts. He reminded that we have now been at war for 29 years.

Motion made by Supervisor De Wane, seconded by Supervisor Evans to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Health & Human Services Department

6. 2018 to 2019 Carryover Funds.

Pritzl informed these carryover funds represent a small amount of money left from the electronic health record implementation and will be used for system enhancements and improvements or modules that may need to be purchased.

Motion made by Supervisor De Wane, seconded by Supervisor Linssen to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

7. Executive Director's Report.

Pritzl referred to his Director's Report in the agenda packet and highlighted several items. With regard to the Health Department move, Pritzl informed the move has started and will be concluded by March 12 and everything will be back open to the public both at the Sophie Beaumont Building as well as at the Duck Creek office.

Pritzl also touched on Food Share and wanted to be sure that everyone understood that with the recent government shutdown, everyone will have their benefits issued on March 1 instead of on the normal staggered basis. This is due to the time that has elapsed for some people during the shutdown. The benefits will return to the normal staggered system in April.

Pritzl also talked about the new Department of Children and Families Secretary who he had an opportunity to meet in January. The new Secretary will be visiting Brown County in the near future to learn about the County's facilities and operations.

With regard to Criminal Justice Services, Pritzl informed the search for the manager is ongoing. Human Services is also continuing to work with Family Services on the Day Report Center transition. He noted Family Services is focusing on referrals for those who can complete supervision prior to the changeover to the County in July.

Pritzl also spoke of the downward trends of emergency detentions for children and adolescents as well as adults. Overall, there has been a 12% decrease in emergency detentions which is positive as it saves law enforcement time, court time and transportation time as well as the time people are in custody and being moved around from facilities to court. He noted there have also been a lot more voluntary services at the CTC which has been helpful.

Linssen asked how staff is handling the move of the Health Department. Pritzl said there have been some challenges because any move disrupts daily activities. The Public Health Division has done an amazing job of planning and communicating with staff to keep them informed of changes. People in existing units at Sophie have been moved and they are adjusting.

With regard to the Day Report Center, Brusky asked if there will be a gap in services between the time Family Services stops taking referrals and when the County starts taking referrals. Pritzl said the County intends to start taking referrals on July 1, but there could be a gap. A lot of this depends on staffing and whether any of the current Family Services employees leave early for different jobs or possibly apply for the County positions. The intention is to get the manager of the program area hired first and then start filling the staff positions. In the event there is a gap in taking in referrals, those people would go to jail which could increase the jail population.

Brusky also asked about Human Services Day at the Capitol scheduled for April 2. She would like to talk about who is planning on attending and informed that she will be attending. Pritzl said he is planning on attending as well as is Jenny Hoffman and possibly other staff members. More details regarding this can be worked out as the date gets closer.

Evans asked for an update regarding the secure juvenile detention situation. Pritzl responded that it will likely be delayed. He does not think the State will stop looking at this and the two issues that are consistently brought up is the timeline of trying to get this done by January, 2021 and the funding; there is not enough money and the timeline is too short. Pritzl said none of the current County facilities will work so we would be looking at an addition of some sort or a separate building. As the legislation is presented, the County would be reimbursed by the State for a lot of the construction costs. Pritzl said the counties talking about doing this are Dane, Racine, Milwaukee and Fond du Lac, so there is not much north of the Fox Valley. Geographically Brown County is in a great position and there is good history between Health and Human Services and the Sheriff's Office with working on secure detention and alternative programs.

Evans asked what Pritzl attributes the reduction in EM1s to. Pritzl said the mental health officers and the consistency in those positions with the Green Bay Police Department have been helpful in addition to the mental health initiatives such as mobile crisis expansion and residential treatment for substance abuse. There are a lot of factors that play into the reduction and Pritzl said the spirit of cooperation of all the different agencies that touch these people has been very helpful. It has been a collaborative effort to provide the services that are needed without having the emergency detention.

Motion made by Supervisor De Wane, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

8. Financial Report for Community Treatment Center and Community Services.

Finance Manager Eric Johnson informed this is just a projection that shows some of the impacts of some of the larger dollar amount items; not final figures.

Motion made by Supervisor De Wane, seconded by Supervisor Linssen to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

9. **Statistical Reports.**
- a. **Monthly CTC Data.**
 - i. **Bay Haven Crisis Diversion.**
 - ii. **Nicolet Psychiatric Center.**
 - iii. **CTC Double Shifts.**
 - b. **Child Protection – Child Abuse/Neglect Report.**
 - c. **Monthly Contract Update.**

Motion made by Supervisor Linssen, seconded by Supervisor De Wane to suspend the rules to take Items 9 a, ai, aii, aiii, b & c together. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Motion made by Supervisor Linssen, seconded by Supervisor De Wane to receive and place on file Items 9 a, ai, aii, aiii, b & c. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

10. **Request for New Non-Continuous and Contract Providers and New Provider Contracts.**

Motion made by Supervisor De Wane, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

**Aging & Disability Resource Center – No items.
Syble Hopp – No items.**

Other

11. **Audit of bills.**

Motion made by Supervisor Brusky, seconded by Supervisor De Wane to acknowledge receipt of the bills. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

12. **Such other Matters as Authorized by Law.**

Linssen noted that no new information has been brought forward in recent months regarding wind turbines and suggested that Item be removed from the agenda. It was noted that the Health Board has this as a standing item. After a brief discussion, Hoyer informed he will take this into consideration.

13. **Adjourn.**

Motion made by Supervisor Brusky, seconded by Supervisor Evans to adjourn at 7:24 pm. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Respectfully submitted,

Therese Giannunzio
Administrative Specialist

BROWN COUNTY HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Treatment Alternatives and Diversion Program
 300 E. Walnut St.
 Green Bay, WI 54301



Phone (920) 391-4849 Fax (920) 391-4849

Total # in Treatment Courts (High Risk/Need): 99 participants
Total # in Diversion (Low Risk/Need): 68 participants
Total # graduated in last reporting period: 22 participants

Drug Court:
 Judge Marc Hammer

Category	Number
Total Participants to Date	138
Current Participants	23
Individuals in Referral Process	5
Successful Graduates	47
Terminations within the first 60 days of acceptance	6
Total Number of Terminations (after 60 days)	51
Graduations in the last reporting period	6

The Brown County Drug Court held its first court session on 7/31/09. The target population of Drug Court are individuals that have had heavy involvement with the criminal justice system (Prior Prison Sentences, Failed Probationary periods or Treatment, Significant Criminal Charges) that have an identified AODA need. The national average for terminations is between 25-40%; with 138 total participants and 57 terminations, we are currently at 40%. If you exclude terminations that occurred within the first 60 days of acceptance our termination rate is at 36%.

NEW Veterans Treatment Court:
 Judge Donald Zuidmulder

Category	Number
Total Participants to Date	87
Current Participants	14
Individuals in Referral Process	2
Successful Graduates	68
Terminations within the first 60 days of acceptance	6
Terminations related to absconding (including those within 60 days acceptance)	4
Total Number of Terminations (after 60 days)	10
Graduations in last reporting period	8

The NEWVTC accepted its first participant on 3/20/2012. The NEWVTC Treatment Court is designed specifically to staff and handle cases involving offenders with veteran status through an intensive, judicially monitored program of alcohol, drug, and mental health treatment, rehabilitation services and strict community supervision.



Mental Health Court:
 Judge Donald Zuidmulder

Category	Number
Total Participants to Date	64
Current Participants	23
Individuals in Referral Process	4
Successful Graduates	21
Terminations within the first 60 days of acceptance	7
Maximum Benefits Achieved	14
Total Number of Terminations	13
Graduations in last reporting period	5

The Mental Health Court accepted its first participant on 03/20/2015. The Mental Health Court serves individuals within the community who have a diagnosed serious/persistent mental health need. Additionally, that unmet need is evidenced to be the primary factor behind their ongoing criminal justice involvement. The Mental Health Court's goals are to re-establish participants with their providers, develop an obtainable independent living plan, and provide intensive case management and supervision services. The national average for terminations in a Treatment Court is between 25-40%; with 61 total participants and 13 terminations we are currently at 21%. If you exclude terminations that occurred within the first 60 days of acceptance our termination rate is 10%.

Heroin Court:
 Judge Thomas Walsh

Category	Number
Total Participants to Date	67
Current Participants	19
Individuals in Referral Process	1
Successful Graduates	31
Terminations within the first 60 days of acceptance	7
Total Number of Terminations	20
Graduations in last reporting period	3

Heroin Court accepted its first participant on 03/26/15 and held its first court date on 4/2/16. The purpose of the court is to specifically address the growing abuse of Heroin and Opiates in Brown County and to provide comprehensive treatment and supervision services to individuals within Brown County. In addition to serving the High Risk/Need population that exhausted conventional means of supervision and treatment, the Heroin Court also admits individuals with first time heroin/opiate crimes in order to preemptively provide the needed services to reduce risk of serious harm. The national average for terminations in a Treatment Court is between 25-40%; with 67 total participants and 20 terminations we are currently at 29%. If you exclude terminations that occurred within the first 60 days of acceptance our termination rate is 19%.

OWI Court
 Judge John Zakowski

Category	Number
Total Participants to Date	20
Current Participants	20
Individuals in Referral Process	2
Successful Graduates	0
Terminations within the first 60 days of acceptance	0
Total Number of Terminations	0

OWI Treatment Court accepted its first participant on 7/2/18 and held its first court session on 11/06/18. The OWI Treatment Court's target population are individuals that have an OWI 4th and above with a B.A.C of .15 and above.

Brown County Diversion Program (Numbers are from 10/2016)

Category	Number
Total Participants to Date	225
Current Participants	68
Successful Graduates/Completed	160
Total Number of Terminations	76

The purpose of the Brown County Diversion program is to divert low risk or first time offenders away from the criminal justice system. This is done by addressing the "root" of the problem that led to the criminal activity. All referrals come for the District Attorney's office for consideration.

Brown County Treatment Court Statistics

Heroin Court

Police Calls/Contacts (Prior Heroin Court)	Jail Placements (Prior Heroin Court)	Police Calls/Contacts (Post Heroin Court)	Jail Placements (Post Heroin Court)
1157	435	73	43

There was a 94% decrease in Police Calls/Contacts during and after completion of Heroin Treatment Court and 90% decrease in Jail Placements from pre to post treatment court.

Veterans Treatment Court

Police Calls/Contacts (Prior VTC)	Jail Placements (Prior VTC)	Police Calls/Contacts (Post VTC)	Jail Placements (Post VTC)
353	248	118	25

There was a 67% decrease in Police Calls/Contacts during and after completion of VTC and a 90% decrease in Jail Placement from pre to post treatment court.

Mental Health Court

Police Calls/Contacts (Prior MHC)	Jail Placements (Prior MHC)	Police Calls/Contacts (Post MHC)	Jail Placements (Post MHC)
1469	494	93	52

There was a 94% decrease in Police Calls/Contact during and after completion of MHC. There was a decrease of 90% of jail placements during and after MHC.

Drug Court

Police Calls/Contacts (Prior Drug Court)	Jail Placements (Prior Drug Court)	Police Calls/Contacts (Post Drug Court)	Jail Placements (Post Drug Court)
1139	525	80	57

There was a 93% decrease in Police Calls/Contact during and after completion of Drug Court. There was a decrease of 89% of jail placements during and after Drug Court.

Total of All Brown County Treatment Courts

Police Calls/Contacts (Prior Treatment Court)	Jail Placements (Prior Treatment Court)	Police Calls/Contacts (Post Treatment Court)	Jail Placements (Post Treatment Court)
4118	1702	364	177

Overall when you factor in all of the Treatment Courts there is a 91% decrease in Police Calls/Contacts and a decrease of 90 % in Jail Placements post involvement with Treatment Courts.

DRAFT PROPOSAL REGARDING BROWN COUNTY VETERANS TREATMENT COURT "SEPARATE TRACK" – REQUIREMENTS, ELIGIBILITY, FORMAT, ETC.

The Brown County Veterans Treatment Court "Separate Track" is a program designed to provide enhanced supervision and treatment services for Armed Forces Veterans of Brown County, WI who have been convicted of criminal offenses. The program operates within the traditional criminal justice system, but with requirements and supervision different from the traditional incarceration/probation response. The goal of the program will be to enhance community safety by providing veteran offenders with targeted and evidence-based treatment to ensure their long-term success.

This program is separate from the Veterans Treatment Court (VTC) but deploys the same personnel in service to veteran offenders. The "Separate Track" targets participants who are at a lower risk to re-offend, and have lower treatment needs, than the participants of the regular VTC program. While they are at a lower risk/lower need, the participants benefit from the guidance of VTC mentors, access to treatment and services through the VTC, and the social positives of working within a broader community of veteran-focused service providers.

Supervision Component - As part of a participant's sentence, the Court will order:

- 1 year probation, with participant assigned to a VTC probation agent, OR
- Deferred Judgment Agreement (DJA) with supervision by Brown County T.A.D. case managers.
- Participation in and completion of the VTC's separate track as a condition of supervision.

Reporting Requirements:

- Required review Hearings will be held once a month for participants. However, reporting is case-by-case and can be restructured as needed. In other words, a participant will be required to report either more or less frequently depending on decisions of the team.
- Hearings will be off the record unless more formal action (such as a sanction or imposition of jail) is taken.

Mentors:

- Each participant will be assigned a mentor who performs the same function as mentors for regular VTC participants.

Eligibility Requirements:

- Approval by DA's office following Legal Screening.
- Participant is a Veteran of Armed Forces

Comment [HJ1]: (I'm thinking this may be applicable in cases where participant is an older, first-time offender for who expungment would be appropriate but not legally possible) In some (or maybe all) cases it may be beneficial to have the participant on a DJA rather than probation. My thought is that a potential issue with this track is if a participant simply decides the requirements are too strenuous we wouldn't have mechanisms to enforce compliance – as probation might not be able to revoke simply for not complying with all the conditions. A DJA would be more easily revocable if there is an unwillingness to fulfill requirements.

- Participant received an Honorable Discharge, or otherwise eligible to receive services from veteran support agencies
- Residence in Brown County
- Participant must be willing to participate in treatment or counseling recommended by VTC team
- Participant willing to sign releases disclosing confidential medical information to the VTC team.
- Participant willing to remain drug and alcohol free for the duration of participation in program.

Participation Requirements: The following will be required of all participants. Other conditions may be added at the discretion of the presiding Judge.

- Report to court for all scheduled reviews as required by Judge Zuidmulder and the VTC team.
- Completion of screening evaluation through Veterans Administration
- Follow through with any treatment recommendations of the VA or other service providers.
- Disclosure of confidential medical and treatment records to the VTC team.
- Participate in any testing for the use of controlled substances and/or alcohol required by VTC.
- Abstention from the use of any controlled substances or alcohol.
- Inform either your probation agent and/or case manager of all prescribed medications or potentially prescribed medications.
- Inform VTC team, agent, and case manager of current address and phone number at all times.
- Obtain or maintain full-time employment and/or attend school. As an alternative, account for productive use of time.

Comment [HJ2]: Not sure about language, but figured we would want an evaluation done to assess treatment needs and get a sense of potential treatment options that would be appropriate.

Sanctions: Sanctions can include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Increased Reporting.
- Increased Testing.
- Assignments, such as letters to the court, letters of apology, other reading/writing assignments, journaling, budgeting, etc.
- Jail (from imposed and stayed time).
- Community Service.
- Electronic Monitoring.

Further Considerations

-Termination (procedures, reasons for termination, consequences of termination, etc.)

Comment [HJ3]: I added this section to add anything else the team might think we would want to include.

Brown County Public Health Immunization Reminder & Recall

Vaccination has demonstrated proven value in reducing the rate of vaccine-preventable diseases. Reminder & recall systems improve vaccination rates, overall health and supports meaningful use objectives.

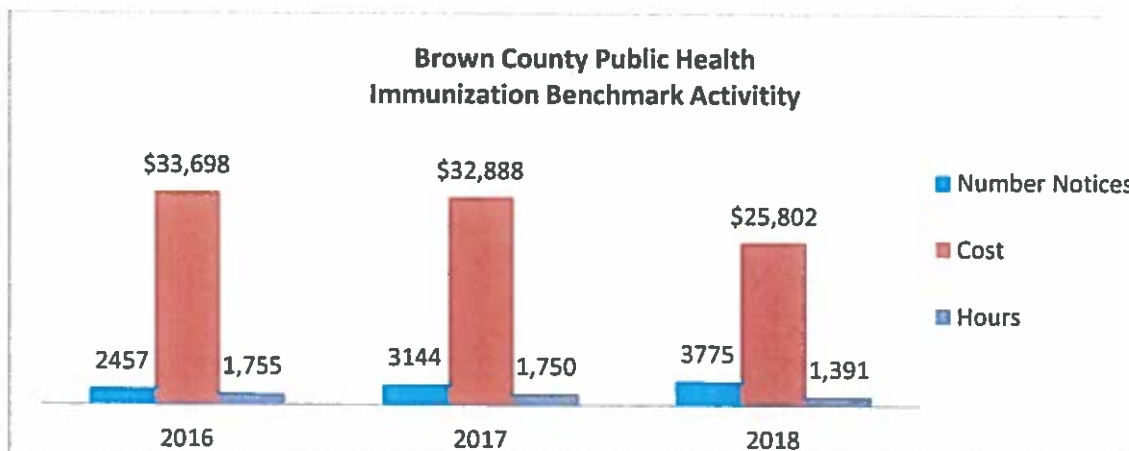
Vaccine Adherence in Kids (VAKs) program

- HIPPA compliant and meets all legal requirements
- Available to Local & State Health Departments, Medical Clinics, Hospitals, Insurance companies, Medicaid Plans, Federally Qualified Health Care Centers.
- Created by Pfizer to reach parents and caregivers with the goal of increasing vaccination rates and improving overall health.
- Utilizes Televox as the communication platform for postcards, phone calls, and/or texts
- Is a resource used to remind parents/caregivers that their child has missed a vaccine or are approaching an important 12 month wellness visit
- Supports Wisconsin Immunization Program Objective
- 2018 VAK's program data for the Baby Program. Listed below are Local Health Departments in Wisconsin and the States where the program is done through the State Immunization's Program. Many other Local Health Departments in all 50 States participate in the program.

VAK's Uploads Baby Program	2018 (as of 12/17/18)	Local Health (WI)	State Health
• US	1,599,722	• Cudahy	• Alaska
• WI	26,865	• Florence County	• Arkansas
• Brown	3,775	• Fond du Lac County	• Florida
		• Kenosha County	• Indiana
		• Racine County	• Louisiana
		• Rock County	• Missouri
		• Wauwatosa	• Montana

Since implementation in July 2017

- Cost savings: \$7,896 due to decrease in staff time and expense related to reminder & recall activities.
- Children served increased: 1,318 more children recalled with additional key benchmarks added
- Immunization rates: Number of children age appropriately immunized by age 2 increased from 76% to 80%





Vaccine Adherence in Kids

Powered by TeleVox®, brought to you by Pfizer

Program Overview:

To identify children who may have missed a vaccine dose or are approaching their important 12-month wellness visit, Pfizer offers the Vaccine Adherence in Kids (VAKs) reminder recall program to eligible customers. This program enables health care professionals to contact parents or caregivers to schedule appointments for pediatric vaccinations recommended by the CDC, ACIP, and the AAP.

Eligible Customers Include:

- Commercial insurance / Medicaid plans and MCOs
- Local, city, and state health departments
- Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs)
- Indian Health Service Providers
- Integrated Delivery Networks (IDNs) and Medical Groups
- Military facilities
- Hospital and medical health clinics

Benefits of Recall Reminder Systems:

- Identifies children in need of vaccination and contacts their parents or caregivers
- Improves recommended vaccination rates and overall child health care
- May improve HEDIS and NIS scores
- Supports Meaningful Use objectives
- Offers HIPAA-compliant communication with parents



Text Messages:

- Include your organization's name and contact information
- Available in English and Spanish



E-mails:

- Include your organization's name and contact information
- Sent from an e-mail address specific to your organization
- Available in English, Spanish, Vietnamese, Russian, and Chinese



Phone Calls:

- Include your organization's name with unique voice messages
- Available in English, Spanish, Vietnamese, Russian, and Chinese



Postcards:

- Provide hard-copy reminders for timely vaccination
- Available in English, Spanish, Vietnamese, Russian, and Chinese

If you're interested in learning more, contact your Pfizer Vaccine Account Manager or Representative today!

Brown County Public Health
610 South Broadway St, PO Box 23600
Greenbay WI 54305-3600

PSRT STD
U S POSTAGE
PAID
MAILED FROM
ZIP CODE 36601
PERMIT NO 1255

25225



To the Parent or Guardian Of:
Child Name
Address
Green Bay WI [REDACTED]

8

2693

IS YOUR CHILD FULLY PROTECTED?

¿Está su hijo totalmente protegido?



3



Dear Parent/Guardian:

Records show that you may have a child who may have missed a vaccine shot.

Please contact your child's doctor or health clinic to find out if you need to schedule an appointment.

This postcard is being sent by your child's health plan, health clinic, or health department.

Financial support for this communication has been provided by Pfizer Inc. No patient-specific information has been or will be provided to Pfizer.

Estimado padre o tutor:

Los registros muestran que tal vez usted tenga un hijo que posiblemente no haya recibido una vacuna.

Comuníquese con el médico o el centro de salud de su hijo para averiguar si debe programar una cita.

Esta postal la envía el plan de salud o centro de salud de su hijo, o el departamento de salud.

Pfizer Inc. proporcionó ayuda financiera para este comunicado. No se dio ni se dará información específica del paciente a Pfizer.

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