

AGENDA
Eau Claire County
Criminal Justice Collaborating Council
Executive Board

Tuesday, March 21, 2017 / 7:30 a.m.

Courthouse – Room 3510
721 Oxford Avenue
Eau Claire, WI

1. Call Meeting to Order

2. Approval of Executive Board Minutes / Discussion-Action (pgs . 2-3)
 - January 17, 2017
3. Review of Minutes for Criminal Justice Collaborating Council / Discussion
 - February 15, 2017 (pgs . 4-5)
4. Set Agenda Items for April 19, 2017 Meeting/ Discussion
5. Vacant Data Analyst Position Update /Discussion-Action
6. Health Impact Assessment /Discussion-Action (pgs . 6-9)
7. DOC Jail Holds Update /Discussion – Action
8. Data Sharing Update/Discussion-Action
9. Update: Evidence Based Decision Making & JRI / Discussion
10. Other
11. **Adjourn**

Post: 3/15/17

- Media, Committee Members, Elizabeth Giese, Diane Cable and Tiana Glenna

Please note: Upon reasonable notice, efforts will be made to accommodate the needs of disabled individuals through sign language, interpreters or other auxiliary aids. For additional information or to request the service, contact the County ADA Coordinator at 839-4710 (FAX) 839-1669 or (TDD) 839-4735 or by writing to the ADA Coordinator, Human Resources Department, Eau Claire County Courthouse, 721 Oxford Ave., Eau Claire, Wisconsin 54703.

MINUTES
Eau Claire County
Criminal Justice Collaborating Council
Executive Board

Tuesday, January 17, 2017 / 7:30 a.m.

Courthouse – Room 3510
721 Oxford Avenue
Eau Claire, WI

Members Present: Judge William Gabler, Gary King, Kathryn Schauf and Gregg Moore

Staff Present: Angie Harmon

Staff Absent: Tiana Glenna

Judge Gabler called the meeting to order at 7:35 a.m.

Approval of Executive Board Minutes / Discussion-Action

- September 20, 2016

ACTION: Gary King made a motion to approve the September 20, 2016 minutes as presented. Gregg Moore seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Review of Minutes for Criminal Justice Collaborating Council / Discussion

- December 21, 2016

The minutes were reviewed and will be added to the full council agenda for February 15, 2017.

Set Agenda Items for February 15, 2017 Meeting/ Discussion

Old Business

Dept. of Corrections Holds -Update – Gary/Tiana
State EBDM (Phase VI) Update – Tiana
Data Sharing Update – Diane C/Tiana
Court Record E-Filing Update – Gary/Laura

New Business

Health Impact Assessment – Lieske

Health Impact Assessment /Discussion-Action

Lieske provided the members with the recent health impact assessment report titled Excessive Revocations in Wisconsin. This report will be forwarded to the DOC Jail holds committee for discussion in that group, as well as brought to the next meeting of the full CJCC.

DOC Jail Holds Update /Discussion – Action

The DOC Jail Holds committee continues to meet and discuss areas that are causing implications of the holds in the jail. After a doing a review the members have identified areas that they can look at in more detail. They will be focusing on three primary areas to work on process improvement.

Data Sharing Update/Discussion-Action

The members will be updated at the next meeting.

Update: Evidence Based Decision Making & JRI / Discussion

Nothing to report.

Other

The meeting was adjourned at 8:05 a.m. by unanimous consent.

Minutes respectfully by,

Angie Harmon
Council Clerk

AGENDA
Eau Claire County
Criminal Justice Collaborating Council

Wednesday, February 15, 2017
7:30 a.m.
Courthouse – Room #2550
721 Oxford Avenue • Eau Claire, WI

Members Present: Judge William Gabler, Kathryn Schauf, Gary King, Gregg Moore, Diane Cable, Laurie Osberg, Nancy Robinson, Susan Schaffer, Mike Felton, Jenessa Stromberger, Justin Patchin, Tim Wavrunek and Joel Brettingen

Members Absent: Dana Smetana, Jerry Wilkie and Chief Jerry Staniszewski

Staff: Melissa Ives, Tiana Glenna and Angie Harmon

Other: Dr. Ruth Cronje - UWEC

Judge Gabler called the meeting to order at 7:34 AM

Review/Approval of Minutes / Discussion - Action

- December 21, 2016

ACTION: Kathryn Schauf made a motion to approve the December 21, 2016 minutes. Laurie Osberg seconded the motion. Motion carried by unanimous consent.

Old Business - Program Updates

State EBDM (Phase VI) Update – Tiana – Discussion

The State EBDM has applied for JRI technical assistance from NIC to use for pretrial supervision program. Discussions are also taken place regarding transition from jail to the community.

Dept. of Corrections Jail Holds – Update – Gary/Tiana

The subgroup continues to meet and discuss processes and opportunities to improve upon the holds in the jail. The group will provide recommendations at the next full council meeting.

Court Records E-Filing Update – Gary/Susan – Discussion

Training for e-filing has been going on this week for the all staff who work with circuit court cases.

Methamphetamine Response Committee Update – Gary – Discussion

The group continues meet monthly and continue to track morning intake court for methamphetamine related cases that are seen in the county.

Treatment Court Update – Melissa I. – Discussion

Melissa provided an update on all of the treatment courts provided in the county. She provided an update on the interview process for the vacant Mental Health Court coordinator position.

Recent Meetings/Trainings - Discussion

None

New Business

Election of Officers - Discussion/Action

The bylaws state that officers of the council will be elected annually.

ACTION: Gregg Moore made a motion to nominate Judge Wiliam Gabler for CJCC chair and Gary King as Vice Chair. Justin Patchin seconded the motion. Motion carried unanimously.

Health Impact Assessment – Lieske G. – Discussion/Action

Tabled until the next meeting.

“Hot Topics” in your field – Discussion/Action

Each member provided a brief update on current happenings within their department/agency.

Other

The interviews for the Data Analyst position have been completed. One of the candidates has been extended an offer of employment.

Tiana provided an update regarding two interns and other students from the university that are working with projects relating to mental health aspect and homeless population.

Next Scheduled Meeting: April 19, 2017 – Regular Meeting

The meeting was adjourned at 8:40 a.m. by unanimous consent.

Minutes respectfully submitted by,

Angie Harmon
CJCC Council Clerk

EXCESSIVE REVOCATIONS IN WISCONSIN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE HEALTH IMPACTS OF
LOCKING PEOPLE UP
WITHOUT A
NEW CONVICTION



"I was suicidal. I was depressed—and I got revoked on an accusation. I had no hope because I lost my opportunity to go to school and with three decades of a felony record, education was my only opportunity to get a job that's decent. It affected me mentally... I ended up diabetic and I was affected with this last incarceration a lot." - Kenosha focus group participant



The Department of Corrections suggests that some of the 3,000 people may have broken the law. However, no charges were brought against them, and Department data on this is incomplete. Until clear data is available, people should not be assumed to have committed a crime unless charged and convicted.

Revocation—being incarcerated for breaking the rules of a supervision arrangement (like parole, probation, or extended supervision)—feeds the mass incarceration cycle in the United States. Estimates suggest that across the U.S., half of the people in jails and more than one-third of the people entering prison are locked up for a revocation.

A large number of people are incarcerated for breaking the rules of supervision, but do not commit a new crime. In Wisconsin, the Department of Corrections (DOC) put about 3,000 people in prison in 2015 alone for what DOC calls a "revocation without a new offense," meaning there was not a new criminal conviction. These people will serve an average of 1.5 years in prison without being convicted of a new crime—and cost Wisconsin \$147.5 million dollars in the process.

The increase in incarceration over time is a significant public health issue. This report reviews the revocations process in Wisconsin, describes related consequences to health and the factors that drive it, and recommends changes in managing people on supervision.

FINDINGS INDICATE

Two out of every five people put in prison for a revocation without a new criminal conviction in 2015 identified as Black (40%)—yet only 6.6% of the Wisconsin population identifies as Black. Similarly, nearly half of people put in prison for a revocation without a new criminal conviction have a mental health condition (44%)—when Wisconsin has an 18% prevalence of mental health conditions. In a state with too few rehabilitative program as alternatives to incarceration, these inequities contribute to significant barriers for people to reach their full health and human potential.

Revocation affects employment and housing. Employment and housing are particularly important for people's successful re-entry after release from incarceration. For people on supervision, time incarcerated while the state investigates and decides on an allegation or revocation means time away from work. This can lead to loss of income, making it harder to pay for basic needs like housing or childcare. It can even mean losing jobs—a challenge for people that evidence shows already face considerable barriers in getting a job. Ironically, employment and stable housing are often part of the rules of supervision. A person may risk a revocation if they don't have steady employment or stable housing.

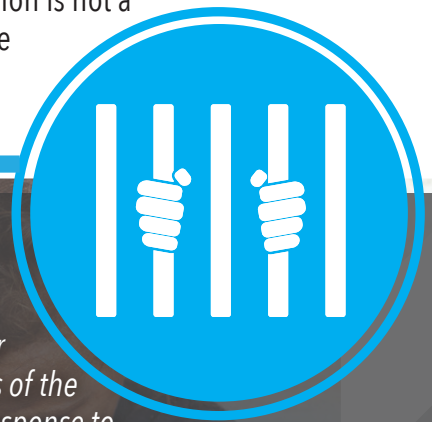
The stress and stigma of incarceration and supervision affect health. It can damage health when stressful situations consistently overwhelm a person's ability to cope—particularly when a person feels they have little control over these situations. Imprisonment is an acute stressor, as a major disruption in a person's life. It is also a chronic stressor that may involve daily exposure to violence or threats, hostile relationships with guards and other incarcerated people, overcrowding, and a lack of privacy and control. After release from incarceration, people remain marked by the stigma of a conviction and can face secondary stressors as they work towards rehabilitation—including the constant threat of revocation.

When a parent is incarcerated, families pay a price. Nearly half of people put in prison for a revocation without a new criminal conviction in 2015 were parents (48%). The impacts of incarceration extend beyond the people locked up, and are associated with wide ranging detrimental effects on children and families. The report finds that incarcerating people for revocation without being convicted of a new crime in 2015 put an estimated 2,700 kids at increased risk of poverty with a father's incarceration, and 1,600 kids in Wisconsin may have lost primary financial support with any parent's incarceration.

Revocation processes are applied inconsistently in Wisconsin. The Department of Corrections has yet to clearly implement the state law calling on it to create short-term responses for people who break the rules of supervision and to determine how to reward people under supervision for compliance. Current practice is inconsistent and there is too little training, lack of written policy, and opportunity to improve Department data collection.

Incarcerating people for breaking the rules of supervision doesn't improve public safety.

Research shows that violating what are known as technical rules of supervision is not a good indicator of new crime, and that incarcerating people for technical rule violations may increase recidivism—making the possibility of a person committing a future crime more likely.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Remove incarceration as a response to non-compliance for non-criminal violations of the rules of parole, probation or extended supervision.*
- 2. As an alternative measure to revocation for people on parole, probation, or extended supervision: continue to build on the partially implemented steps of the "short-term sanctions" law, by ensuring a consistent and racially equitable response to non-compliance and the granting of rewards for compliance that is transparently documented, through policy development, clear matrices, and workforce development that includes annual trainings.*
- 3. Consistently track, evaluate at regular intervals, and annually disseminate the outcomes on the use of alternative measures to revocation for people on parole, probation or extended supervision to build community trust.*
- 4. As an alternative to revocation, provide access and navigation into rehabilitative programs and assure successful graduation for people on parole, probation or extended supervision.*
- 5. Reduce the number of people and length of time people across races/ethnicities are placed on probation or extended supervision, which will in turn reduce agency caseloads.*
- 6. Apply greater due process rights for people in revocations investigations and proceedings, such as right to bail and a higher standard of evidence.*

THE CONSEQUENCES OF EXCESSIVE REVOCATIONS IN WISCONSIN



2,954 PEOPLE

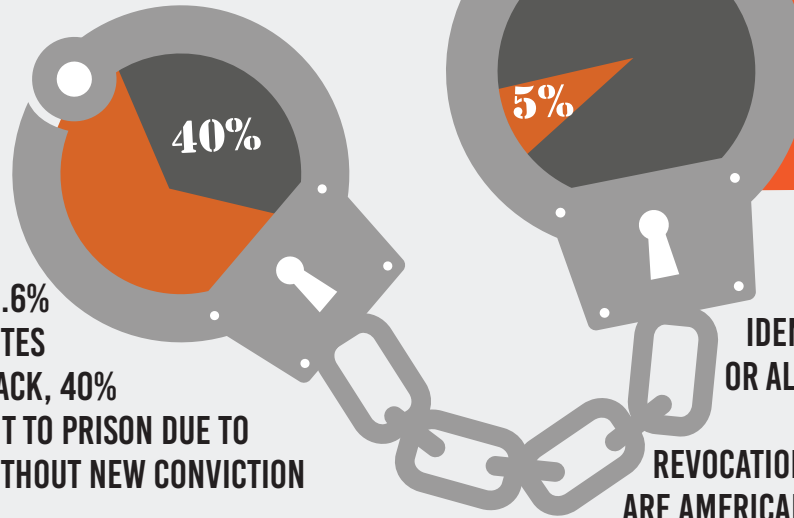
IN WISCONSIN WERE PUT IN PRISON FOR A REVOCATION WITHOUT A NEW CONVICTION. IMPRISONED FOR AN AVERAGE OF

1.5 YEARS
COSTING THE STATE
\$147M

REVOCATION

noun | /rɛvə'keɪʃ(ə)n/

Incarcerating a person for violation(s) of their supervision arrangement (meaning parole, probation, or extended supervision.)



THOUGH ONLY 6.6% OF WISCONSINITES IDENTIFY AS BLACK, 40% OF PEOPLE SENT TO PRISON DUE TO REVOCATION WITHOUT NEW CONVICTION ARE BLACK.

PEOPLE CAN BE REVOKED—IMPRISONED—FOR BREAKING RULES OF THEIR SUPERVISION ARRANGEMENT THAT DOESN'T BREAK THE LAW IN WISCONSIN, THIS IS REFERRED TO AS A REVOCATION WITHOUT A NEW CONVICTION.

EVEN FOR MISSING MEETINGS

THOUGH ONLY 1% OF THE WISCONSIN POPULATION IDENTIFIES AS AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE, 5% OF PEOPLE SENT TO PRISON DUE TO REVOCATION WITHOUT NEW CONVICTION ARE AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE.

PEOPLE ON SUPERVISION ARE AT HIGHER RISK OF HOUSING INSTABILITY.

A recent study showed that people on parole experience on average

2.6

MOVES PER YEAR

that would mean moving about every 4 months.

PEOPLE ON SUPERVISION EXPERIENCE CHRONIC STRESS, WHICH CAN LEAD TO WORSE HEALTH OUTCOMES.

In focus groups across Wisconsin, people consistently described deep stress to themselves and their families and experiences of “living in fear at all times” that revocation could happen at any time.

“IT’S FRUSTRATING WHEN YOU’RE OUT HERE WORKING A JOB, GOING TO COLLEGE, AND HELPING YOUR FAMILY OUT AND THEN THEY PLACE YOU IN PRISON EVEN THOUGH YOU HAVE NOT COMMITTED ANY CRIME.”

- Milwaukee EXPO Leader

It is estimated that
3,000 CHILDREN

under age 18 in Wisconsin had a parent sent to prison for a revocation without being convicted of a new crime in 2015.

48%

OF THE PEOPLE INCARCERATED WITHOUT A NEW CONVICTION ARE PARENTS.



THOUGH ONLY **18%** OF WISCONSINITES SUFFER FROM MENTAL ILLNESS, **44%** OF PEOPLE REVOKED WITHOUT A NEW CONVICTION ARE LIVING WITH A MENTAL ILLNESS.



WANT TO LEARN MORE?

Visit sentback.org to read the full research report by Human Impact Partners, WISDOM, and EX-Prisoners Organizing. Visit rocwisconsin.org to get involved in ending mass incarceration in Wisconsin.