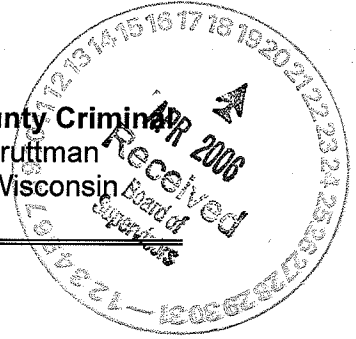


**PROCEEDINGS OF THE BROWN COUNTY  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING BOARD**

Pursuant to Section 19.94 Wis. Stats., a regular meeting of the **Brown County Criminal Justice Coordinating Board** was held on Tuesday, April 18, 2006 in the Truttman Room of the Public Safety Building – 300 East Walnut Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin



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**Present:** Hank Schultz – State Public Defender  
Craig VanSchyndle – Police Chief  
Dennis Kocken – Brown County Sheriff  
Jessica Stoller-County Executive's Office  
John Zakowski – District Attorney  
Harold Kaye/Pat Evans – Brown County Board of Supervisors  
Jed Neuman, Beth Manning  
Citizen Reps: Jeffrey Jazgar, Jerry Wellens

**Excused:** Brad Hopp, John Gower, Rose Snyder-Spaar

**Also Present:** Jeff VanderLeest – Day Reporting Center

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1. **Call Meeting to Order:**  
The meeting was called to order by Chairman Hank Schultz at 3:35 p.m.
2. **Approve/Modify Agenda:**  
  
**Motion made by Evans and seconded by Wellens to approve the agenda.  
MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY**
3. **Approve/Modify Minutes of March 28, 2006:**  
  
**Motion made by Kaye and seconded by VanSchyndle to approve the minutes. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY**
4. **Discussion of Potential Committee Work Projects:**
  - a) **More Efficient County Criminal Justice System**
    - i) **Courts, Law Enforcement, DA's Office, & Public Defender's Office:**
    - ii) **Procedures to insure Justice System knows status and location of clients:**
  - b) **Alternatives to Incarceration:**
    - i) **House Arrest/Work Release/Day Reporting Center as alternatives to Huber:**
    - ii) **Treatment Courts:**
  - c) **Community Partnerships, i.e. Mentors and Advocates:**
  - d) **Disproportionate Minority Confinement:**
  - e) **Juvenile AODA/Mental Health Use Assessment/Diversion**

Chairman Schultz explained that the above list represents a summary of the work topics that were submitted to him for consideration by this Board. He asked that

the list be prioritized, with Dr. Wellens suggesting discussion on Treatment Courts (bii).

A Treatment Court was defined as a diversion for non-violent first offenders, offering a rehabilitation program with a requirement to be accountable to a team of people, with increasing sanctions for failure. It is typically a 1 ½ to 2 year program. If successful, charges can be reduced. Those referred to Treatment Court usually were charged with lower level simple possession. Results of such programs have shown savings.

*Jessica Stoller arrived 3:40 p.m.*

A handout was distributed (attached) "Drug Treatment Saves Millions, Study Says" and refers to a six year old program in California that mandates treatment instead of prison sentences for drug offenders and has dramatically decreased jail population and saved taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars. In the State of Wisconsin, Eau Claire and LaCrosse have similar programs.

Chief VanSchyndle pointed out that without treatment, the jails become a revolving door for offenders. When asked if the court system would be able to handle Treatment Court, Mr. Schultz explained that once the court is up and running, cases decrease. Initially there would be a challenge.

*Beth Manning arrived 3:52 p.m.*

Also explained by Chairman Schultz was the State Public Defender Program, stating that the purpose was to provide a form of tax relief to the counties by having the State pay for indigent defense. The program was designed to have an even split between staff attorneys and private bar attorneys, however, the rate of compensation for public defender appointments was set by State Legislature at \$40/hr, with actual overhead being \$70/hr. A Bill has recently been introduced to change the guidelines for appointing attorneys and eligibility standards.

*John Zakowski arrived 4:00 p.m.*

**5. Day Reporting Center Presentation by Jeff VanderLeest:**

Jeff VanderLeest of Outagamie County Family Services explained that the Day Reporting Center (DRC) is a program being run for about two years in the Appleton area. A handout was distributed (attached) giving an overview of the program.

VanderLeest explained that the DRC started operation in February of 2004, after Outagamie County requested an RFP for alternatives to incarceration. The emphasis behind the RFP was jail crowding, and Outagamie County did not want to build and staff a new jail. Family Services responded with a non-traditional model originally used with a correctional population and were chosen to proceed.

The budget for the DRC in 2006 is \$163,000, operating with 2.5 full-time staff, and 1 part-time supervisor. Their contract is directly with the Sheriff's Department. Approximately 80 offenders are served at any given time. The

population served is primarily a chronic non-violent population, including disorderly conduct, criminal trespassing, traffic related offenses, operating after revocation, alcohol and drug problems, possession of drug paraphernalia, auto theft, retail theft, receiving stolen property, criminal damage to property, non-support, forgery, burglary, and OWI referrals.

Common themes among the referrals include a difficult employment history, AODA and drug issues, mental health issues, permanent and affordable housing, in addition to a lack of community support.

Mr. VanderLeest stated that 40% of referrals are post-conviction. Those referred under the Huber provision require at least two home or community checks per week, while the Conditional Bond offenders regularly check into the center, with no personal checks usually made.

VanderLeest explained that the program includes not only a supervision component, but also a skill building component, along with treatment and case management. Most Condition of Bond offenders are referred by the Court Commissioner, and occasionally by Circuit Court Judges at the time of sentencing.

*Sheriff Kocken excused 4:20 p.m.*

A zero tolerance approach is used with the Huber population. If there are any violations, straight jail time is invoked. The approach with Condition of Bond offenders, however, is more flexible. If a serious violation occurs, they are referred to the District Attorney's office. If not so serious, staff will work with them to attain success.

VanderLeest estimated an 84% success rate, measured by the ability of the offenders to have no future law enforcement contact or violations, and to complete their obligation to the Day Reporting Center successfully by being discharged.

In 2004, 150 offenders were served, with an increase to 372 offenders in 2005. Approximately 78 are in the program daily, 60 Condition of Bond offenders, and 18 Huber offenders.

Mr. VanderLeest indicated that in 2005 8,432 total bed days were diverted from the County Jail, including 1,688 Condition of Bond days, and 6,744 Huber days. This calculates to an average of 23.10 inmates per day diverted from the jail. A formula of 8,432 bed days x \$42 a day, or \$354,144, minus \$157,703 for the DRC program, netted an approximate \$196,441 reduction or savings to Outagamie County.

In conclusion, VanderLeest explained that the model for Outagamie County was designed for them after four to five months of discussion. If Brown County is interested in having a program designed for them, their needs would first be assessed and a program designed for those needs.

Supervisor Kaye indicated that Sheriff Kocken visited the Day Reporting Center in Appleton and would be reporting to the Public Safety Committee on that visit.

**Motion made by Wellens and seconded by Kaye to establish a sub-committee to work with Jeff VanderLeest to assess the needs of Brown County in establishing a Day Reporting Center.**

**MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY**

Chairman Schultz requested that the sub-committee consist of John Zakowski, Sheriff Kocken, Supervisor Harold Kaye, and Jerry Wellens. A request was made that this sub-committee meet before the next meeting of this Board on May 23, 2006.

Chairman Schultz indicated that In Outagamie County, funding for the program came from the Sheriff's budget. It was pointed out there is \$750,000 available for alternatives to incarceration through the State. A proposal is due by July 1st, with a Letter of Intent submitted before that date. Beth Manning offered the assistance of the grant writer in the Human Services Department for this purpose.

**Motion made by Kaye and seconded by Wellens to table those items on the agenda not addressed at this time. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY**

6. **Discussion of Committee Structure:**

Any member not able to attend scheduled meetings was encouraged to send an alternate.

Chairman Schultz reiterated the need for a Judge to sit on this Board. He has been in contact with the County Judges and is hopeful that someone will be present at the next meeting.

7. **Such Other Matters as Authorized by Law:**

**Next Meeting –  
Tuesday, May 23, 2006 – 3:30 p.m.  
Truttman Room – Public Safety Building**

8. **Adjourn:**

**Motion made by Wellens and seconded by Evans to adjourn at 4:45 p.m.**

Respectfully submitted,

Rae G. Knippel  
Recording Secretary

(4)

A12A FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 2006

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL SENTINEL

## Drug treatment saves millions, study says

Los Angeles Times

California's 6-year-old program that mandates treatment instead of prison sentences for drug offenders is dramatically decreasing California's jail population and saving taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars, according to a study released this week.

The study, prepared by the left-leaning Justice Policy Institute in Washington, echoes a report released by the University of California at Los Angeles this month that also touted huge taxpayer savings through doing away with prison sentences in favor of treatment.

That report said the program, which was passed by voters in 2000 as Proposition 36, saved California \$173 million in its

first year and \$2.50 for every dollar invested since then.

The report issued Wednesday by the Justice Policy Institute, which seeks alternatives to incarceration, said the rate of imprisonment for drug possession offenses has decreased by more than 34%.

It also said that dire predictions of a rise in violent crime with the passage of Proposition 36 were unfounded.

"It really helps to put a context to the debate," said Jason Ziedenberg, the executive director of the Justice Policy Institute. "I think people need to understand how many people were in prison in 2000 as opposed to how many there are today and that there has been progress."

The release of the two reports comes at a critical juncture for supporters who contend that the \$120 million earmarked for Proposition 36 by Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger when funding runs out this summer is not enough money.

They contend that, because of inflation and an increase in costs for services, the money does not stretch far enough.

"It really needs to be at \$209 million just to be bare-bones adequate," said Margaret Dooley, statewide coordinator with the Drug Policy Alliance, which is seeking an increase in funding for the program. She said she believed the funding would be forthcoming because lawmakers would be unable to point to a downside.

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5.



# Family Services

of Northeast Wisconsin, Inc.

## OUTAGAMIE COUNTY DAY REPORT CENTER – 2005 PERFORMANCE

### BUDGET

- > \$157,703
- > 2.5 FTE

### OFFENDERS SERVED

- > 372 Total Offenders served
- > 211 Condition of Bond (57% of caseload)
- > 161 Huber Offenders (43% of caseload)

### AVERAGE DAILY CENSUS

- > 78.5 offenders per day
- > 60 Condition of Bond offenders per day
- > 18.5 Huber offenders per day

### BED DAYS DIVERTED

- > 8,432 Total bed days diverted
- > 1,688 Condition of Bond days diverted
- > 6,744 Huber days diverted

### AVERAGE DAILY JAIL REDUCTION

- > 23.10 Inmates per day diverted

### ESTIMATED COST REDUCTION

- > \$354,144 (8,432 bed days x \$42.00 per day) - \$157,703 (DRC contract amount)  
= \$196,441 net reduction to Outagamie County

**Family Services of Northeast Wisconsin, Inc.**

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