

MINUTES
Justice Coalition
October 17, 2013

Members Present: Judges Flugaur and Eagon, Trish Baker, Amy Marcott, Zach Bishop, Louis Molepske, Jr., Cory Nelson, Jeanne Dodge, Ray Przybelski, Mike McKenna, John Charewicz, Perry Pazdernik, Jane Benzschawel, Stan Potocki, Steve Olson, Bill McCulley, and Dave Medin

Others Present: Patti Cahill, United Way; Don Jankowski, County Board Supervisor; Dwayne Wierzba, Plover Police Department; Tracy Springer, ATTIC Correctional Services; David James, Kurt Helminiak, Ron Carlson, and Jamie Kiener, Justiceworks; Denise Ellis, Jail Inspector; Patty Dreier and Jami Gebert, County Executive Office; Jenni Jossie, County Finance Director; Andrew Logan Beveridge, Stevens Point Attorney; Blair Ward, County Corporation Counsel Office; and Dave Worzalla, Court Commissioner

Staff Present: Ross Dick and Paula Cummings, Justice Programs Department

Judge Flugaur called the Justice Coalition meeting to order at 7:45 am in Conference Rooms 1 and 2 of the County Annex.

1. Approval of the Minutes from the April 25, 2013 Meeting

Flugaur asked for comments regarding the April 25, 2013 minutes. Hearing none, the minutes were accepted by consensus.

2. Discussion and Request to Appoint a Work Group to Study the Current and Future Prosecution of CHIPS (Children In Need of Protection and Services) and TPR (Termination of Parental Rights) Cases in Portage County, by Assistant Corporation Counsel Blair Ward and District Attorney Louis Molepske

Flugaur stated McKenna and Molepske expressed an interest in forming a work group to study prosecution of CHIPS/TPR cases in Portage County and he suggested this discussion take place at a Justice Coalition meeting. The District Attorney's Office handles CHIPS cases, and TPRs are handled through the Corporation Counsel Office. TPRs can involve a 2-3 day trial. Private Attorneys handled TPR cases for a while, but it proved too costly. Veronica Isherwood handles CHIPS in the District Attorney's Office. If a child cannot be reunited with their family, permanent placement is sought (possibly with a relative) until age 18 or a TPR takes place.

Flugaur asked how many children are out of their homes at this time and Przybelski replied 94. Flugaur stated the number of CHIPS cases has gone up. Often CHIPS cases take place because the parents are using drugs – drugs of all types. Isherwood will follow CHIPS cases all the way through, and within 22 months, cases become TPR's. Currently, there is a backlog on TPRs. TPRs are then handled by the Corporation Counsel Office.

Dreier inquired about any State initiatives coming into play or changing. Flugaur responded kids are the most important; they need security. At this point, it appears it is getting worse because parents are worse at fulfilling conditions necessary to get their children back with them; some do, many do not.

McKenna stated there is not an issue in the Corporation Counsel's Office; they have been doing TPRs for 4 years. The study is being suggested to determine best practices.

Przybelski added that if a child cannot be reunited with their guardian, TPR is defined in the best interest of the child and the budget. Health and Human Services has always established TPR contracts. There appears to be a disconnect in the CHIPS/TPR process, which should be looked at in Portage County. The disconnect needs to be reduced between the District Attorney and Corporation Counsel Offices.

Flugaur noted there is a backlog of 20 cases. He feels they should be filed and all three Judges will split the cases in order to process them.

Baker asked if work group volunteers are being sought. Flugaur replied he recommends the work group be chaired by Mike McKenna, and members should include: Przybelski, Dodge, Isherwood, Molepske, Flugaur, and Baker. McKenna agreed to chair the work group.

Hearing no one objecting to formation of the CHIPS/TPR Work Group, Flugaur found consensus in moving forward.

Przybelski felt membership should also include someone who understands the financial aspect of this process as well. Jossie volunteered to be a member.

Flugaur instructed Dick to set up the first meeting of the CHIPS/TPR Work Group and to facilitate the group.

3. A Discussion and Update on the Implementation of Warrants for Unpaid Forfeitures Which Began January 1, 2013, Including: a) the Effects on Jail Population, and the Number and Results of Blessinger Hearings, by Court Commissioner David Worzalla; and b) the Effects on Revenue Collection, by Clerk of Court Trish Baker

Flugaur reminded the Coalition the implementation of warrants for unpaid forfeitures began in January 2013. Portage County had decided in 2006, by recommendation of the Justice Coalition, to stop warrants and confinement for unpaid forfeitures. Last year a work group looked at reinstating that process and as a result, it was reinstated this year, including a Blessinger Hearing process taking place before the Court Commissioner.

Baker presented a PowerPoint presentation prepared by her and Worzalla (original in meeting file). Baker read through the presentation highlighting the following: 1. tax Intercept is the best means of collection; 2. individuals were reoffending knowing that Portage County did not hold them accountable for the forfeitures; and 3. the work group felt statistics on the number of cases and related expenses was necessary; therefore, the County IT Department developed a program to generate a report of those statistics.

Worzalla stated defendants who are incarcerated on unpaid fines/forfeitures are given a Blessinger Hearing and a determination of ability to pay is made. Individuals are given an alternative – pay 1/3 of the fine or sit in jail, or enter into a payment plan. At this point, 30% sit time. He is questioning whether to drop the amount to 25% from 1/3, but he does not believe it will make much difference because some individuals do not mind sitting in jail. There have been 78 hearings this year, with 1-4 being held each day, and 23 people were booked into the jail on warrants, utilizing 181 jail bed days.

Baker clarified that when you are in jail on more than one warrant, the time runs concurrently – not consecutively. \$27,191.67 has been collected on these cases alone since January 2013. Warrants being collected at this time are from the years 2006-2009.

Flugaur clarified that people are in contempt when they have valid warrants; they had the ability to pay all along. Worzalla replied yes, and on occasion, an individual will be incarcerated the entire time to pay off the fine. Nelson asked about the individual who had 5 warrants and served 5 days. Baker clarified that situation involved 2 warrants, 1 equaled 5 days and the other 6 days. The individual served time on the warrants concurrently for 6 days. Nelson stated the 181 jail bed days used by those sitting on warrants is less than 1 inmate a day on average, which is not a huge impact. He did note that male/female numbers do impact the jail because 1-2 females can cause great difficulty because there is one dorm for females. Flugaur said the Justice Coalition Executive Committee discussed the cost of jail time for warrants and Nelson had explained the jail is open anyway; therefore, there is no extra cost involved. Again, Nelson clarified the female population does have an impact because the female dorm holds 12 females, and if another is added, one must be shipped.

Charewicz noted there is a classification issue in the jail, which is ignored with females, because of having only one housing unit for them. The jail must deal with mental health issues on a regular basis too, and those individuals are not in with the general population.

4. An Update from Justiceworks, by the Board President Attorney David James

James introduced himself as a citizen Vice-President of the Justiceworks Board. He introduced others present from Justiceworks.

James provided the following statistics:

- Through August 2013, the Family Law Information Center (FLIC) assisted 324 people, and from January – December 2012, they assisted 291. Flugaur noted many individuals had their court cases rescheduled 2-4 times, and the FLIC has decreased this court time.
- The Restitution/Mediation Program received 11 referrals from the Stevens Point Police Department in 2012 and to-date in 2013 there has been 10.
- The Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA) program averages 2 referrals per month from the District Attorney's Office, with those referred including domestic violence/abuse cases.
- The Teamwork and Employment Access through Mentoring (TEAM) program, designed by Justiceworks and funded with grants, has ended because grant funds are gone. Referrals were stopped earlier this year. This program was very popular with participants and involved working with volunteers to find employment, including employment with the Shifting Gears bike shop. He described the community support as phenomenal and the program an example of Justiceworks' unique and innovative ways.

James went on to say he is excited about the Community and Residential Program (CRP) and has been working with Dick on the Justiceworks contract portion of this program, which involves providing mentoring services. The 16 week program involves mentors meeting one hour per week with individuals referred to the program by the Department of Corrections. He has a question as to what stakeholders will do with participants after the 16 week programming is over. He feels 16 weeks is a great start, but is not a fix. With that being said, Justiceworks hopes to find a way to build on CRP with a volunteer mentoring model to help individuals get back into the community.

-The Volunteers in Probation (VIP) Program began with a federal grant and unlike TEAM, VIP is a diversion program and courts identify individuals to be paired with a volunteer mentor. The current 2014 Portage County budget, as developed by the County Executive, does not include \$50,000 for the VIP program as was done in the 2013 budget. There has been an outpouring of support by some County Board members and stakeholders to reinstate the funding for 2014. VIP has a cost of \$95,000, of which the County provided \$50,000 in 2013, with the remainder supplemented by Justiceworks. There are 25 participants still in the VIP program and the County is obligated to those individuals until they have completed their sentence.

Molepske asked if CRP could provide funds for VIP. James clarified that CRP is a re-entry program, not a diversion program. Dick added that CRP funds are targeted and offenders are risk classified at medium to high; whereas, VIP takes low to medium risk offenders. Flugaur noted the VIP program is proven to work with low risk offenders and keeps them away from high risk. As a taxpayer, Flugaur asked what is more efficient than utilizing volunteer mentors; adding, mentors do a wonderful job and the program works.

5. An Update on the Implementation of the Department of Corrections Project; n/k/a Community and Residential Program (C.A.R.P), by Ross Dick

Dick stated the contract with the Department of Corrections (DOC) has been completed and wraps the CRP and Portage House contracts/budgets together utilizing Becky Young Funds, which are non-taxpayer dollars. The DOC has said there is 5 years of funding for CRP tied to Portage House and he feels it could go on into the future. The budget totals approximately \$600,000 a year and involves a number of contracted providers, including Justiceworks.

Dick explained a consensus needs to be found on Treatment and Diversion (TAD) grant funds. Funds could serve medium to high risk offenders with documented alcohol or drug abuse (AODA) problems. CRP will address criminogenic risks and needs by advancing personal skills and thought patterns of participants. Employment will take a back seat because if criminogenic risks are not addressed, the person will be a bad employee – the risk is there. The TEAM program has developed a network of entry level positions with employers willing to hire offenders. The program maintains contact with the offender and employer. Since TEAM funding is gone, possibly TAD money could be used to regenerate TEAM. There is approximately \$2.5 million dollars available in TAD grants and if you are unsuccessful in an award this year, your application would be first in line the next time more money is available. A TAD application requires support of the local Justice Coalition. Dick noted our Coalition is the oldest in the State.

Dick asked if there is consensus to pursue a TAD grant. He also noted the grant involves a 25% funding match, which could be in-kind.

Hearing no objections, Flugaur found consensus to go forward with a TAD grant application. Flugaur will sign a letter of support on behalf of the Coalition.

Cahill asked if only Portage County residents are served by CRP. Dick answered that referrals will come from our DOC Region 807, which includes individuals with a connection to this area; it is not a magnet for offenders from across the State. Referrals are not necessarily coming out of prison, but on DOC Probation/Parole as well. Cahill asked if the offender is from another county and goes through CRP (no relationship to Portage County) could they get TAD money backed programming. Bishop replied that is doubtful because the offender would be going back to their own county.

6. Discussion and Request to Appoint a Work Group to Study the Formation of a Mental Health Team to Respond to the Needs of Mentally Ill Inmates in the County Jail, by Judge Thomas Flugaur

Flugaur stated Nelson will speak to this need. He noted that lawyers discuss mental health issues with Judges, jailers are talking with lawyers, etc. There is a frustration level as to what to do with an offender with mental health issues.

Nelson stated he took a survey in the jail yesterday and found 13 inmates with mental health issues and actively acting out. There were 26 inmates or 41% taking mental health related prescription medicines. Some inmates cannot be in the general population due to mental health issues, and some do not cooperate with taking medicine. You cannot force them to take medicine without a court order. Currently, there is a vacancy in the Jail Program Director position because Dan Barth has retired and it needs to be filled.

Flugaur said this is an issue around the State. The Legislature is aware and appropriated money to mental health issues. At this time, an offender could wait 40-60 days to go to Winnebago. This facility should be doubled in size by the State to address mental health issues.

Flugaur recommends the District Attorney, Public Defender, jail personnel, Health and Human Service personnel, and a Judge meet to brainstorm on a way to address this mental health issue in the jail. Przybelski said you need to understand, with mental health issues, we cannot Chapter everyone; they must meet standards of law for commitment. Flugaur asked Nelson to chair this work group and Dick to coordinate the meetings. He asked those interested to contact Nelson or Dick. Judge Eagon will be a part of this work group.

7. Topics to Be Considered at Future Meetings

None offered.

With no further business to come before the Coalition, the meeting adjourned at 9 am.

Respectfully submitted,
Paula Cummings
Recording Secretary

MINUTES
Justice Coalition
April 25, 2013

Members Present: Judges Flugaur and Finn, Bo Dedeker, Trish Baker, Cory Nelson, Phil Idsvoog, Jeanne Dodge, Ray Przybelski, Mike McKenna, Dan Kontos, Perry Pazdernik, Stan Potocki and Dave Medin

Others Present: Katherine Munck and Ron Carlson, Justiceworks; Don Jankowski, County Board Supervisor; Patty Dreier, County Executive; Jenni Jossie, County Finance Director; Denise Ellis, Jail Inspector; Ron Ledford, District Court Administrator; David Knaapen, Asst. District Attorney; Andrew Beveridge, Stevens Point City Attorney; and Debra Tuttle, Executive Director of the Wisconsin Foreclosure Mediation Program.

Staff Present: Ross Dick and Paula Cummings, Justice Programs Department

Judge Flugaur called the Justice Coalition meeting to order at 7:55 am in Conference Rooms 1 and 2 of the County Annex. Flugaur introduced the newly elected City Attorney, Andrew Beveridge. Flugaur noted agenda items will be taken out of order to allow for Debra Tuttle to leave for another meeting.

1. Approval of the Minutes from the December 20, 2012 Meeting

Flugaur asked for comments regarding the December 20, 2012 minutes. Hearing none, the minutes were accepted by consensus.

2. An Update on the Implementation of the Department of Corrections Pilot Project, by Justice Programs Director Ross Dick

(Item not discussed)

3. Discussion on the Future Use of the Risk Assessment Proxy Tool, by Judge Finn

Finn stated use of the proxy tool began 6 to 7 years ago as a method of offender data collection after a group had formed to study how to collect data. Kathy King, former Justice Programs Director, enlisted the assistance of Brad Bogue, Justice Systems Assessment and Training (JSAT) in Boulder, Colorado, which is how the proxy tool came to be utilized for data collection at offender entry points. Portage County decided the proxy would be completed by District Attorney staff. Data has been collected for years as each person was charged and entered into a database to undergo analysis by JSAT. The proxy tool measures low to medium to high risk offenders for programming purposes.

Proxy tool use fell to the wayside with the County no longer using its AS400 for court records, Kathy King who was in charge of the proxy left her position with Portage County, and the Wisconsin Department of Corrections began utilizing the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) Assessment Tool. Newly elected District Attorney Louis Molepske noted his office still completed the proxy tool as each person was charged and called a meeting to discuss its use and value. Kathy King was present at this meeting and after much discussion, the consensus was to start over with data collection and decide on a new entry point. The Justice Coalition Executive Committee asked that this agenda item come before the Justice Coalition.

At this time, Dick is looking into the proxy tool data collection procedure in Eau Claire County. Further discussion will take place near the end of this meeting.

5. A Presentation on Foreclosure Mediation and Request to Appoint an Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Implementation of a Program in Portage County, by Ms. Debra Tuttle, Executive Director of the Wisconsin Foreclosure Mediation Program

Flugaur introduced Debra Tuttle who met with the Judges six weeks ago regarding incorporating Portage County into the foreclosure mediation procedure. Portage County has seen a tremendous number of foreclosures over the years. Currently, there are 2 to 3 foreclosure cases a day in court. Most individuals come to court without representation, and many default as a no-show. Individuals who appear may be attempting to renegotiate or restructure their mortgage, and are struggling with the process. The bank typically has an attorney appearing by telephone.

Judges feel Portage County should adopt this foreclosure mediation process because foreclosures impact the justice system by involving the courts, Clerk of Courts, Sheriff's Office, etc.

Tuttle stated the Wisconsin Foreclosure Mediation Network came about as a result of the economic environment having given rise to foreclosures. The Foreclosure Mediation Program (FMP) has been in existence in Milwaukee since 2009. This FMP has proven to work and has been successful, so in the fall of 2012, legislation was passed to have this program available to all in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Department of Justice is the funding source for the National Mortgage Settlement Funds.

Prior to the economic downturn, the annual number of foreclosures had normally been 10,000-11,000, and the current number is 22,000, down from a high of 29,000. Current numbers represent 6,500 mortgage foreclosure filings each month in Wisconsin. If a county has a 1% increase in unemployment, foreclosures are expected to increase by 3-9%. Currently, there are 35,000 properties subject to an open foreclosure filing, and there are 9,807 homes in Wisconsin that are bank-owned as a result of foreclosure.

Tuttle also noted that foreclosures impact an individual's credit rating. As a result the individual often cannot find anyone to rent to them. In addition, Sheriff's sales depress housing prices. The cost to lenders is significant as well. Each foreclosure has an estimated cost of \$80,000 attached to it, which correlates to a \$208 billion dollar potential negative impact to the State of Wisconsin.

Tuttle then discussed the Home Affordable Modification Program (HAMP), also known as Making Homes Affordable (MHA), which was the Treasury Department's response to the surge in foreclosures. This program was mandatory for servicers who received Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) funds. Eligible borrowers had a homestead hardship with a first mortgage of \$750,000 or less originating prior to January 1, 2009; target payments were 25-31% of monthly gross income, which is deemed affordable; and tools offered included a drop in interest rate to a 2% floor, extend the term to 40 years, forbear principal, capitalize the amount in arrears, and forgive principal. Tuttle said this program is set to expire December 31, 2013, although an extension is likely.

Tuttle described Milwaukee's response in September 2008, was to form a Milwaukee Foreclosure Partnership Initiative (MFPI). This group launched a court-based mediation program to reduce the number of homeowners losing their homes to foreclosure. Foreclosure mediation is an informal, voluntary, confidential meeting between the homeowner, their attorney if they chose one, the loan servicer and their attorney, and a trained third-party neutral mediator working together in an effort to resolve a foreclosure action. If no resolution is found, the homeowner can exit their home on a planned basis, like a short sale or deed in lieu of foreclosure. Twenty percent of homeowners will participate, 80% of lenders, and on average, 50% of all mediated cases resolve the foreclosure, which is about 10% of all residential foreclosures.

Tuttle explained the Wisconsin Foreclosure Mediation Network (WFMN) has three primary components: 1. Make foreclosure mediation available to all; 2. Refine the foreclosure mediation process; and 3. Offer support to all existing mediation programs. The Marathon County Clerk of Courts represents Portage County's district, which includes the Counties of: Lincoln, Taylor, Clark, Marathon, Wood, and Portage. The program has been streamlined over the years and the process takes approximately 12-18 months to complete.

Portage County's Judges would need a rule to adopt this program in order to begin. Eligibility would then be checked by the Marathon County Clerk of Courts. Mediation meetings are held in a place convenient to all; usually a courthouse conference room. The WFMN's key concepts include: an authorizing action (judicial directive, local rule, or court order and homeowner is provided an application); lender participation is voluntary and fees are divided equally between the parties; mediation does not stay a foreclosure proceeding (each Judge decides if and when adjournments of hearings are justified; the mediator is professionally licensed/trained by the program and is neutral/impartial); the lender's attorney appears at the first mediation session with the homeowner and mediator, and the servicer participates by phone; all mediation communications are confidential. Tuttle pointed out that all document tools are available on line to help streamline the process.

Flugaur stated law firms file foreclosures and 4-5 handle 90% of the filings in the State. Tuttle noted these law firms were on the committee that formed this program and are the program ambassadors when new counties come on board with the program. Flugaur felt with the large number of foreclosures, the issue/need is a long way from being over. Tuttle stated a summons and complaint are issued after three months of not paying on a mortgage. Instead of bombarding the courts with the foreclosures, mediation can be done using a systematic timeline. She also noted the program can be self-sustaining with fees (\$150). Marathon County can run the program without staff from the Department of Justice. Flugaur asked who completes the paperwork with the individual. Tuttle replied there are Housing and Urban Development (HUD) certified individuals available who know the options and assists with the assessment. In addition, Catholic Charities can assist. Flugaur felt it important to have this help, so as not to get caught in a cycle.

Flugaur noted three of four individuals in foreclosure walk away from their home, and one comes to court because they want to stay in their home. Most of those individuals say they are now employed. Flugaur described this is as an important and worthwhile program. He has the information on the necessary court rule/order. He is seeking Justice Coalition support of forming an Ad Hoc Committee to get this program off the ground. Hearing no objection, consensus was assumed. Baker will Chair the Ad Hoc Committee and will work with the Marathon County Clerk of Courts.

McKenna cautioned to call this a workgroup rather than an Ad Hoc Committee, which has more formalities attached to its existence. Munck noted a Justiceworks representative would be interested in being part of this work group; citing the Pro Se Center. Idsvoog asked if a County Board resolution was necessary to begin the program and Flugaur replied no, a court rule is necessary. Tuttle stated the program is budget neutral – you will not be collecting or spending. Marathon County will deal with the fees as the lead for this mediation district.

4. Discussion and Request to Appoint an Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Implementation of a Restitution Surcharge, by Victim Witness Coordinator Carrie Davies

Flugaur clarified he is seeking appointment of a workgroup per McKenna's earlier comment. The District Attorney approached the Judges about this restitution surcharge. Davies is unavailable to speak to this, so Knaapen will provide background.

Knaapen stated funding for the Victim/Witness position is being reduced by the State. The position is paid by the County, with 50% payback from the State of Wisconsin, which is down from 80%. A possible funding opportunity includes a 10% surcharge to be assessed by the courts at restitution. This surcharge would help fund the position and would be paid to the order of the Portage County Treasurer. Knaapen was unsure of the number of counties that have this surcharge, but several do. He is suggesting a work group be formed to look at the funding reduction issue and the aspect of surcharge collection. He noted many defendants are indigent and most cannot pay their restitution or fines. The work group could look at the surcharge feasibility and actual realized revenue result.

Flugaur stated the District Attorney approached the Judges after Carrie Davies came to him regarding position funding cuts and potential surcharge. Because of the complexity of the issue, it was felt the Justice Coalition should be a part of this decision and a work group formed because any decision will affect the Judges, District Attorney, Clerk of Courts, etc. Molepske has agreed to Chair the work group, and Dick will follow-up with Molepske to set up the work group. Flugaur felt the Public Defender, Probation/Parole, and County Treasurer should be involved as well. He also felt the work group will meet 2-3 times.

Dreier acknowledged the State funding reduction, and questioned whether the surcharge is a total solution. She suggested the work group look at other alternatives to funding; look at other paradigms. Flugaur felt that a good suggestion; to broaden the scope of the work group. Jossie offered that many statutes require payment to the County Treasurer, which is a simple, Countywide process, and this surcharge should not be of concern to the County Treasurer. Knaapen described this as an alluring proposition and sounds like an easy source of money, but is not a guaranteed funding source.

Dick asked if this surcharge would include juveniles and Knaapen replied he assumed so.

Flugaur asked for consensus from the Coalition to begin a work group to study implementation of a restitution surcharge. Hearing no objection, consensus was found. He went on to state the Victim/Witness Coordinator position is essential in Portage County. Knaapen added that most counties our size have 2 or 3 Victim/Witness Coordinators.

Cont'd 3. Discussion on the Future Use of the Risk Assessment Proxy Tool, by Ross Dick

Dick provided a handout to those present and described that in Eau Claire County, the proxy tool is completed by law enforcement "on the street". This 3-question proxy tool aids law enforcement in forming a subjective opinion. In contrast to the 3-question proxy tool, the COMPAS assessment tool has 140 questions; yet there is an 87% correlation between the two.

Officers gather answers to questions about the person's current age, age at first arrest, and number of prior arrests. The answers are scored 1, 2, or 3 and when totaled, the proxy score is formed. The total score classifies the person's risk level as low, medium, or high. Portage County's District Attorney Office has been completing proxies for six years rather than at the point of arrest by officers. Dick cautioned that our data is not useless, but will take time and money to analyze/use. In Eau Claire County, the proxy becomes the law enforcement record and is forwarded to the District Attorney Office as repository.

In the Eau Claire County decision making matrix for law enforcement officers, under the heading "Offenses-ALWAYS arrest" it states "most felony violations". Idsvoog ask what felonies are people not arrested for. Dick replied that law enforcement, in some circumstances, has discretion.

Flugaur noted the District Attorney's Office had been completing the proxy tool for Portage County, but has now stopped. He further noted that Judge Finn had chaired a proxy tool work group, which decided to do something with the data in order for it to be useful. In Eau Claire County, they have an immediate use of the proxy tool for officers on the street. Dick stated the proxy provides an initial reading for officers who can then weed out low risk offenders with an objective measure. Law enforcement choices build on decision points, and in Eau Claire County, the proxy is the first decision point. The proxy does not tell officers what to do; first person judgment is still in place. The Eau Claire County Chief Deputy bought into the value of the proxy and makes presentations on its use and value. Flugaur noted more information will be provided at the July Coalition meeting.

Flugaur stated Munck would like to make a few comments on Justiceworks, Ltd; specifically, the TEAM re-entry program. Munck said Federal funding of the TEAM Program began in 2011 with Ron Carlson as the Case Manager. Outcomes to-date find in the first 13 months of the program, 18 participants have completed the program with none reoffending and 100% employed. Of the ten individuals who decided not to participate in the program, 4 have reoffended (40%). The re-offenses resulted in 195 jail bed days at \$65/day. All participants had some risk to recidivate, so the results are promising.

Munck reported Federal funding has stopped. There is an option to re-apply for grant funds, but they have been notified that funding is up in the air. The TEAM Program will continue until the end of the year. Carlson is leaving his position, and Kurt Helminiak, who oversees the VIP Program, will take the TEAM Program lead as well.

Munck noted that Justiceworks could provide the mentoring component to the newly forming Community and Residential Program (CRP – formerly referred to as CCSP). Munck thanked those present for their support and she offered a thank you to Carlson. Munck announced she will be done at Justiceworks in June 2013 and encouraged the Coalition to insure evidence based programming continues.

Carlson stated it has been an honor working on the TEAM Program. The program has demonstrated that support can change people. He described his job as the most rewarding of his career. Further noting the program has benefited individuals, the County, and citizens.

6. Topics to be Considered at Future Meetings

Update on the CRP by Dick.

With no further business to come before the Coalition, the meeting adjourned at 9 am.

Respectfully submitted,
Paula Cummings
Recording Secretary