

**Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC)**

**February 13, 2014**

**8:00 a.m.**

**VM-CCCU-CC**

**CJCC Members Present (11):** John F. Mauro, Angela Connolly, Bill McCarthy, Judge Gamble, John Sarcone, Lynn Ferrell, Marilyn Lantz, Valorie Wilson, Judy Bradshaw, Sally Kreamer, Gary Mikulec.

**CJCC Coordinator (1):** Gary Sherzan

**Others Present:** Doug Phillips, Frank Marasco, Teri Sommerlot, Dave Higdon, Jon Rossman, Pat Kauffman, Steve Van Oort, Mike O'Meara, Candy Morgan, Mark Wandro, Sarah Boese, Teresa Baumhoff

**Approval of the December 12, 2013, Minutes**

Moved by McCarthy, Seconded by Sarcone to approve the December 12, 2013, minutes.

**Election of Chair and Vice-Chair**

Moved by Connolly, Seconded by Sarcone to nominate John F. Mauro as Chairperson for 2014 CJCC.

Moved by Connolly, Seconded by McCarthy to nominate Judge Gamble as Vice-Chairperson for 2014 CJCC.

Newly elected Chairperson Mauro thanked the CJCC for their service, congratulated them on their accomplishments, and noted that there is more to be done.

**I-Leads Committee Update – Frank Marasco (handout)**

**Average Daily Population (ADP)** as of 2/11/14 was 930. The percentages that comprise that ADP remain consistent; they're seeing no anomalies. The straight line average continues at 900+ ADP; this is a manageable number for the current staffing levels.

**Bookings and Releases by Year**—One positive take-away here is that in 2013, releases exceeded bookings. Also, they were able to stop that upward trend. There was a little over a 10% increase in 2010-2011; a slight increase in 2011-2012; but then a slight reduction for 2012-2013, which Frank sees as progress being made.

**Bookings and Releases (January – December Average)**—In 2013, bookings and releases, respectively, were 1600, basically offsetting each other for the calendar year. This explains why the ADP remains fairly consistent.

**Average Daily Population (In-Facility)**—In 2009, the Average Length of Stay was 21 days; in 2013, it was 19. Essentially, more people are being booked, but a lower ADP is being maintained. There has been an increase of 1 day in the Average Length of Stay over the last year, and thru analysis, it has been determined that this is due largely to an increase in violent crimes.

**Jail Bookings by Agency**—There is not a great deal of difference in the numbers for 2012 and 2013; some agencies are up, and some are down. Overall, there is a -1.50% reduction.

**Polk County Sheriff's Office Arrests at Courthouse**—On average, there are about 2000 arrests per year (184 per month) made by the Sheriff's Office at the Courthouse. These arrests are for a variety of reasons including failed drug tests, contempt of court, outstanding warrants and fights.

**Pretrial Release – Teri Sommerlot (handout)**

No significant changes to report for January. Numbers remain consistent from month to month. There were 183 people out for 1-30 days in the lowest supervised level of pretrial release; had they remained in jail, it would have amounted to 4469 jail bed days. There were 40 people out anywhere from 1-30 days in the highly supervised level, which would have been 942 jail bed days, had they remained in jail. For January, there were 11 revocations from one of those levels of pretrial release.

**Jail Diversion – Dave Higdon (handout)**

Dave will give the report on Jail Diversion, then turn it over to Jon Rossman of the Iowa Prescription Drug Corporation.

There are two pieces to the post-booking Jail Diversion program-- one is to identify those people that are in jail with mental health issues, and get them out of jail and back to their services/providers as quickly as possible (connected). If they are 'not connected', the goal is to get them connected to services. The second piece is a reentry type support with a person that does that. For people that have been served over the last six months, the trend has been increasing in the number of people identified and supported.

Slide #4 in the handout shows the average number of jail days for those that are 'Connected' and those that are 'Not Connected'. For those connected, the numbers are sloping downward; this is attributed to Jail Diversion being more effective in identifying those people and getting them back to their services. The red line, showing those not connected, is rising.

Slide #5 shows a comparison of Legal Outcomes from the end of FY 13, through December 2013. A couple of trends that Dave wants to continue to monitor are the number of people that are released with 'Credit for Time Served'. That number rose from 36% at the end of FY 13, to 45% in the first six months of FY 14. Conversely, there are fewer people getting out for Pre-trial, or because they were bonded out.

Lastly, when looked at two months ago, the number of people that had community support had decreased considerably due to staff turnover. The new person in that position is on board and has been trained, and the caseload as of the end of December is back up to 14. They are pleased about that because normally the caseload would be between 15 and 20. Next year, they will be adding another person to help people transition back into the community.

**Jon Rossman, Iowa Prescription Drug Corporation (IPDC) (handout)**

(Polk County: Behavioral Health Medication Assistance)

The Iowa Prescription Drug Corporation is a 501(c)(3) corporation established in 2001 to provide pharmaceutical access to lowans who cannot afford prescription drugs. They serve Iowa's Safety Net Patients – uninsured or underinsured lowans with incomes 200% of the federal poverty level or below.

Mr. Rosmann is reporting today on a pilot project that IPDC has been conducting with the Polk County jail to connect offenders with behavioral health medications.

He began by relaying a case study about a young female with bi-polar disease that was recently released from the Polk County jail. Three days after being released, she was seen at Primary Health Care, and subsequently given a 30-day supply of Risperidone for her bi-polar disease. With this medication, she was able to stabilize her condition, effectively participate in an upcoming job interview, and is currently working part-time as a Certified Nurse Assistant. Without access to primary care and behavioral health medications, the disorder may have gone untreated, resulting in a subsequent non-violent offense.

In Polk County, the average length of stay for an individual with behavioral health disorders is 36 days at a cost of \$2,160. This savings is greater than the cost of providing 3,408 behavioral health medications to all eligible released offenders in Polk County for one month. The savings would be more than enough to pay for the program to operate on a two-month basis. The cost savings between incarceration versus providing behavioral health medications is very significant.

The question is can this program positively affect the rate of recidivism among offenders with behavioral health disorders by providing gap assistance for behavioral health medications?

The program was launched in March 2013 with \$60,000 in funding to cover a two-year period (March 2013 – December 2014). The funding came from the following:

- Mid-Iowa Health Foundation - \$35,000
- Prairie Meadows Community Betterment Foundation - \$15,000
- Polk County Board of Supervisors - \$5,000
- Iowa Prescription Drug Corporation - \$5,000

They began by looking at arrest records to be sure they were targeting the correct population. In looking at 5.5 years of arrest records from Polk County, it was determined that 25% (or 12,356 individuals) had been identified as mentally ill, and accounted for 41% of all bookings. Of those 12,356 inmates identified as mentally ill, it was found that 69% were classified as recidivists. In comparing these numbers to Iowa's prison population, 51% have a current mental diagnosis; 30% have been diagnosed with a serious mental disorder. Iowa DOC overall rate of recidivism is approximately 31%; the rate of recidivism for prisoners with severe mental illness is reported as high as 80% (California DOC).

The problem being addressed is the lack of medications upon release. The DOC provides a 30-day supply of all current medications, while the county jails provide none. Without the proper medications, the odds are against these individuals achieving things such as locating a medical provider, being evaluated by that provider to receive new prescriptions, and establishing financial and medical assistance. The average wait time to see a behavioral health provider in Polk County is 80-100 days. In rural shortage areas, it could be greater.

With the pilot program, individuals are asked at the time of release if they need assistance with behavioral health medications. They are then connected with Primary Health Care and provided with a 30-day supply of medication. They are also eligible for up to two (2) 30-day refills. For individuals that need additional services, they are transferred to either Eyerly-Ball or Broadlawns for longer term care.

(Several charts in the handout provide additional statistics regarding the program, including Gender Comparison, Age Comparison, and Program Participant Booking History).

In defining a study period for Recidivism Analysis, they looked at the first 90 days after Release with bookings limited to those between March 4, and October 5, 2013—Of 151 participants, 115 had been released for 90 days. Only 9 of 115 program participants (7%) recidivated during the first 90 days after release, compared to 687 of 3, 210 (21%) of non-participants with a mental illness. The longer participants utilize the program, the lower the rate of recidivism. Offenders with mental illness in the Polk County Jail who use the program when they reenter society stay out of jail longer than offenders with mental illness in the Polk County Jail who do not. (The handout goes into greater statistical detail).

A report from the State of Iowa Department of Corrections was also provided. This report was recently submitted to the Legislature. The findings were very similar, but the difference between the DOC program and the program in Polk County is that the local program cannot connect individuals to primary health care services; they can only connect them with behavioral health medications.

The preliminary data is promising:

- Significant number of offenders were medication compliant
- Mental health adjustment among participating offenders is positive
- Positive mental health adjustment among participating offenders is strongly associated with success under supervision.

The next steps for Polk County Jail Behavioral Medication Assistance:

- Funding Secured for Year 2
- Recidivism Analysis: Post 90 Days from Release
- Cost Savings Analysis
- Multi-county Integration

The next steps for Iowa Department of Corrections:

- Recidivism Analysis: Three Year Study
- Cost Savings Analysis
- Multi-state Demonstration Project

#### Questions & Answers/Discussion:

Q: After the 90 day period, what access do they have to the medication?

A: Since this is intended as a gap program, it would be expected that coverage would then fall to Medicaid or other programs, and transitioned into Eyerly-Ball or Broadlawns.

Sheriff McCarthy expressed concern over how the mental health system is set up. For example, after seeing a mental health professional, an individual's medications get changed. They can only maintain for so long before they have to be reevaluated; the medications are altered again, and they are back to square one. He applauds what is being done, but is all too aware through experience of how the system can fail.

Mr. Rosmann stated that the program is not a fix for the system as a whole, but does feel it is successful for those individuals that need the assistance during the 90-day waiting period. They do need to have the initiative to want to participate in the program, however.

Q: Of the 9 that recidivated during the first 90 days after release, is it known if any of them were under supervision, or involved with some other service?

A: Initially, a group analysis is being done (participants vs. non-participants). The next step will be doing the individual analysis.

Q: Upon release from jail, are only people that have been identified as needing medication asked if they need assistance, or is it every individual being released?

A: Every individual is asked. If assistance is requested, they are referred to Primary Health Care where a financial workup and a medical workup is done. The financial workup determines if an individual is eligible for free medications (200% of federal poverty level or below). There is a sliding fee schedule for individuals that don't qualify.

The next year will be very telling as far as the success of the program, after more statistical and analytical data is available.

### **Pat Kauffman Bridges**

(Tom Jackowski is stranded in Florida due to airline problems)

Pat commented on the prescription drug program, noting that it really helps Bridges when the process is already in place. They can take the individuals directly to Primary Health Care and sometimes get their medications in the first day or two.

In January, there were 38 admissions (30 men, 8 women); and 18 admissions (14 men, 4 women). None of the 18 admissions in January were from the 38 referrals; they were all from November & December referrals. Currently, there are 84 clients in the program (60 men, 24 women). They are starting to see an increase in the number of women.

As far as the transportation issue, Dart still does not have a full route system at the jail. There are 2 buses in the morning and two in the afternoon, which does not accommodate most of the clients' work schedules. Bridges provides van transports to the Dart Hub—two in the morning, one at noon, and two in the evening.

St. Gregory's has been approved by Magellan as a 3.5 Level Detox, but it has been a slow process, and there is no definitive date yet. Doug Phillips confirmed that there is office space set up at the jail for St. Gregory's. They are ready for the program to begin.

### **Open Discussion-**

Sheriff McCarthy informed the Board that Disability Iowa (i.e., state juvenile home) sent a request to the state jail inspector to provide a lot of information on each jail. The Sheriff's Office called the disability rights organization and invited them to come to the jail, take a look around, and request any information they wanted, and to make any suggestions for improvement.

Valorie Wilson spoke about the interesting position the juvenile system is in right now due to the fact that Iowa does not have a girl's state training school at this time. She is optimistic that talks with the Legislature will 'bear fruit' and that will change soon.

**Next Meeting Date--** TBD

Meeting adjourned -- 8:54 a.m.