

Committee Members

William V. Gruber
Circuit Court Judge

Dwayne Morris
County Board Supervisor

Monica Hall
District Attorney

Travis Maze
Sheriff

Cindy Hamre Incha
Clerk of Circuit Court

Cassi Nelson
Public Defender's Office

Sarah Rogge
Department of Corrections

Michael Luckey
County Administrator

Brent Ruehlow
Human Services Director

Danielle Thompson
Corporation Counsel

Pamela Waters
Literacy Council Director

Alan Richter
Chiefs & Sheriff's Assn. Rep.

Barbara LeDuc
President/CEO -Opportunities, Inc.

Elizabeth McGeary
Health Dept. Director

Thomas Antholine
Child Support Agency Rep.

Jennifer Niesen
*Director of Special Education
and Pupil Services J.S.D.*

AGENDA

JEFFERSON COUNTY

COMMUNITY JUSTICE COLLABORATING COUNCIL

(CJCC)

Via ZOOM Meeting ID: 833 2380 9494
Wednesday, July 23rd, 2025, at 12:00 noon

1. Call to order.
2. Roll call.
3. Certification of compliance with the open meetings law.
4. Review and approve minutes from the May 28th, 2025
5. Public comment (Members of the public who wish to address the committee on specific agenda items must register their request at this time.)
6. Discussion and possible action on appointment of a successor committee member (in place of Emily McFarland)
7. SCRAM and Remote Breath update Pretrial Bond Supervision. (Sweeney)
8. Policy Recommendation Subcommittee June 10th and July 8th. (Clark)
 - a. Request for CJCC Approval for the ATC/DTC eligibility criteria for offense considerations.
 - b. SIM Workshop Planning
9. Update on Recidivism Council. (Waters)
10. Update on monthly jail data. (Haferman)
11. Future regular CJCC meeting dates:
Confirm: September 24th, 2025
12. Adjourn

Meeting ID: 833 2380 9494

Meeting link: <https://wicourts.zoom.us/j/83323809494>

A quorum of any Jefferson County Committee, Board, Commission or other body, including the Jefferson County Board of Supervisors, may be present at this meeting.

Individuals requiring special accommodations for attendance at the meeting should contact the County Administrator 24 hours prior to the meeting at 920-674-7101 so appropriate arrangements can be made.

MINUTES
Community Justice Collaborating Council
May 28, 2025

1. Call to Order

The meeting was called to order by Judge William Gruber at 12:00 p.m.

2. Roll Call 17 (9)

Members present: Tom Antholine, Child Support Agency Representative; William V. Gruber, Circuit Court Judge; Elizabeth McGeary, Health Department Director; Cindy Hamre Incha, Clerk of Circuit Court; Travis Maze, Sheriff; Dwayne Morris, County Board Supervisor; Cassi Nelson, Public Defender's Office; Sarah Rogge, Department of Corrections; Jennifer Niesen, School District of Jefferson; Pamela Waters, Literacy Council Executive Director.

Excused: Barbara LeDuc, President/CEO-Opportunities, Inc; Alan Richter, Chief's & Sheriff's Association Representative.

Absent: Monica Hall, District Attorney; Michael Luckey, County Administrator; Brent Ruehlw, Human Services Director; Danielle Thompson, Corporation Counsel

Others present: Judge Bennet Brantmeier; Mary Sweeney, WCS; Jordan Lippert, Corporation Counsel; RaDonna Clark, CJCC Treatment Coordinator; Erica Schueler, Court Reporter

3. Certification of compliance with Open Meetings Law

Thompson certified compliance with the Open Meetings Law.

4. Review and approve minutes from April 9, 2025 meeting.

Draft minutes were provided for review.

Motion by Hamre Incha/McGeary to approve the minutes from April 9, 2025 as presented.
Motion passed 10-0.

5. Public Comment

None

6. Discussion and possible action on the appointment of a successor committee member (in place of Emily McFarland)

Judge Gruber will reach out to Rebecca Housman, from Fort Atkinson. No action taken.

7. Update on Jefferson County Alcohol Treatment Court (JCATC) & Jefferson County Drug Treatment Court (JCDTC) outcomes

Data – Clark gave a Power Point presentation on ATC and DTC target population and eligibility.
No action taken.

8. SCRAM / Risk Assessment policy implementation status (ORAS-PT).

Clark said she is certified in ORAS Prescreening. No action taken.

9. SCRAM and Remote Breath update Pretrial Bond Supervision

SCRAM and Remote Breath reports were provided for review. Sweeney reviewed the reports. No action taken.

10. Policy Recommendation Subcommittee –April 8th , May 15th, 2025

- a. Discussion and possible action on ATC/DTC eligibility criteria for offense considerations.
- b. SIM Workshop is scheduled for Aug 20 and 21

Clark did a presentation on application and admission policy including a list of offenses that would exclude a person from participating in the program. There are three offenses that need further review. The Subcommittee will revisit the discussion of the three offenses at their next meeting. No action taken.

11. Update on Recidivism Council (Waters)

Waters said they had a presentation on educational programming including degree programs. No action taken.

12. Update on monthly jail data

Jail data was provided for review. No action taken.

13. Future regular CJCC Meeting dates:

Regular Meetings:

July 23, 2025 at noon

September 24, 2025 at noon

14. Adjourn

Motion by Hamre Incha/Rogge to adjourn at 1:08 p.m. Motion passed.

Drafted List of Barred Offenses for Treatment Court Eligibility

Initial eligibility criteria includes a review of the referred offense(s) and criminal history of the applicant. Exclusionary violent offenses are determined by the TAD Statute [Wisconsin Legislature 165.95](#) and the offense list below. This list was developed by the CJCC Policy Recommendation Subcommittee and approved by the Jefferson County CJCC to enhance objective decision making for treatment court participation. Offense considerations are documented and reported to the Wisconsin Department of Justice for annual review. The Jefferson County District Attorney's office retains discretion for all sentencing offers for the Jefferson County Treatment Court Programs.

The following offenses listed are barred as a referring offense. Applicants who have been previously convicted of any offense listed are also disqualified from program admission.

- 940.11 – Mutilating or Hiding a Corpse
- 940.195 – Battery to an Unborn Child; Substantial Battery to an Unborn Child
- 940.21 – Mayhem
- 940.22 – Sexual Exploitation by Therapist; Duty to Report (*sub section 2 considered based on review of criminal complaint*)
- 940.225 – Sexual Assault-1st Degree, 2nd Degree & 3rd Degree (*4th Degree considered based on review of the criminal complaint as a historic conviction*)
- 940.302 – Human Trafficking
- 940.305 – Taking Hostages
- 940.31 – Kidnapping
- 941.296 – Use or Possession of a Handgun and an Armor-Piercing Bullet During Crime
- 941.32 – Administering Dangerous or Stupefying Drug
- 944.06 - Incest
- 944.18 - Bestiality
- 946.01 - Treason
- 946.10 - Bribery of public officers and employees
- 946.12 - Misconduct in Public Office
- 946.03 – Sedition
- 946.43 – Assault by Prisoners
- 947.019 Terrorist Threats
- 948.02 – Sexual Assault of a Child
- 948.025 – Engaging in Repeated Acts of Sexual Assault of Same Child
- 948.05 – Sexual Exploitation of a Child

- 948.051 – Trafficking of a Child
- 948.055 – Causing a Child to View or Listen to Sexual Activity
- 948.06 – Incest with a Child
- 948.07 – Child Enticement
- 948.075 – Use of a Computer to Facilitate a Child Sex Crime
- 948.08 – Soliciting a Child for Prostitution
- 948.081 – Patronizing a Child
- 948.085 – Sexual Assault of a Child Placed in Substitute Care
- 948.095 – Sexual Assault of a Child by School Staff Person or a Person Who Works or Volunteers with Children
- 9448.098 Sexual misconduct by a school staff person or volunteer
- 948.10 – Exposing Genitals, Pubic Area, or Intimate Parts
- 948.11 Exposing a Child to Harmful Material or Harmful Descriptions or Narrations
- 948.12 – Possession of Child Pornography
- 948.125 – Possession of Virtual Child Pornography
- 948.13 – Child Sex Offender Working with Children
- 948.14 – Registered Sex Offender and Photographing Minors
- 948.23 – Concealing or Not Reporting Death of a Child; Not Reporting Disappearance of
- 948.30 – Abduction of Another's Child; Constructive Custody

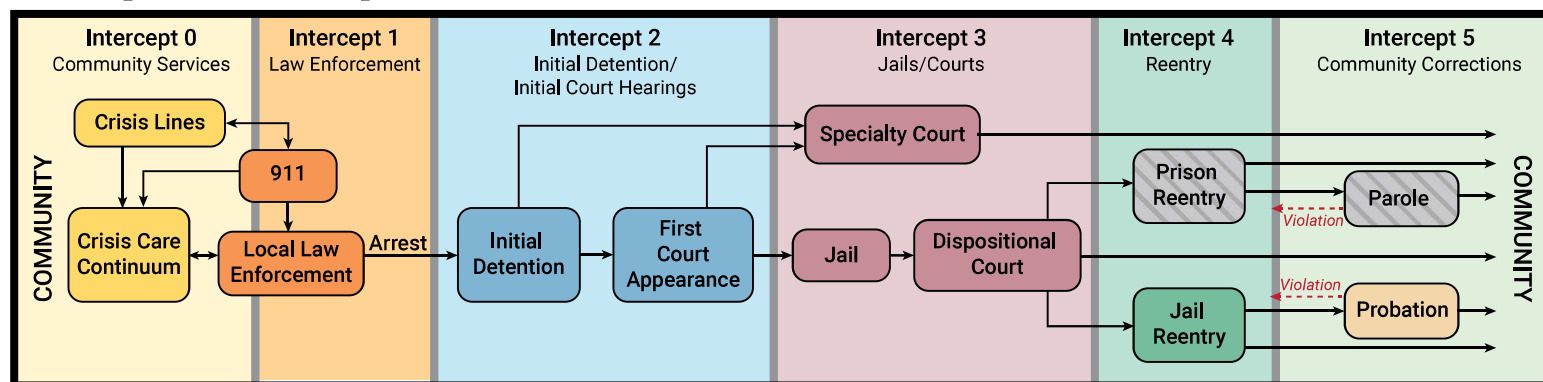
The following listed offenses are barred as a referring offense. Applicants who have been previously convicted of the following listed offense may be considered upon review of the criminal complaint.

- 940.235 – Strangulation and Suffocation
- 940.32 – Stalking
- 941.20 – Endangering Safety by Use of Dangerous Weapon (*sub 1a, sub 2 and sub 3*)
- 946.44 - Assisting or Permitting Escape

THE SEQUENTIAL INTERCEPT MODEL

Advancing Community-Based Solutions for Justice-Involved People with Mental and Substance Use Disorders

The Sequential Intercept Model



Key Issues at Each Intercept

Intercept 0

Mobile crisis outreach teams and co-responders. Behavioral health practitioners who can respond to people experiencing a mental or substance use crisis or co-respond to a police encounter.

Emergency department diversion. Emergency departments (EDs) can provide triage with behavioral health providers, embedded mobile crisis staff, and/or peer specialist staff to provide support to people in crisis.

Police-behavioral health collaborations. Police officers can build partnerships with behavioral health agencies along with the community and learn how to interact with individuals experiencing a crisis.

Intercept 1

Dispatcher training. Dispatchers can identify mental or substance use crisis situations and pass that information along so that Crisis Intervention Team officers can respond to the call.

Specialized police responses. Police officers can learn how to interact with individuals experiencing a crisis in ways that promote engagement in treatment and build partnerships between law enforcement and the community.

Intervening with frequent utilizers and providing follow-up after the crisis. Police officers, crisis services, and hospitals can reduce frequent utilizers of 911 and ED services through specialized responses.

Intercept 2

Screening for mental and substance use disorders. Brief screens can be administered universally by non-clinical staff at jail booking, police holding cells, court lock ups, and prior to the first court appearance.

Data-matching initiatives between the jail and community-based behavioral health providers.

Pretrial supervision and diversion services to reduce episodes of incarceration. Risk-based pre-trial services can reduce incarceration of defendants with low risk of criminal behavior or failure to appear in court.

Intercept 3

Treatment courts for high-risk/high-need individuals. Treatment courts or specialized dockets can be developed, examples of which include adult drug courts, mental health courts, and Veterans treatment courts.

Jail-based programming and health care services. Jail health care providers are constitutionally required to provide behavioral health and medical services to detainees needing treatment, including providing access to medication-assisted treatment (MAT) for individuals with substance use disorders.

Collaboration with the Veterans Justice Outreach specialist from the Veterans Health Administration.

Intercept 4

Transition planning by the jail or in-reach providers. Transition planning improves reentry outcomes by organizing services around an individual's needs in advance of release.

Medication and prescription access upon release from jail or prison. Inmates should be provided with a minimum of 30 days' medication at release and have prescriptions in hand upon release, including MAT medications prescribed for substance use disorders.

Warm hand-offs from corrections to providers increase engagement in services. Case managers that pick an individual up and transport them directly to services will increase positive outcomes.

Intercept 5

Specialized community supervision caseloads of people with mental disorders.

MAT for substance use disorders. MAT approaches can reduce relapse episodes and overdoses among individuals returning from detention.

Access to recovery supports, benefits, housing, and competitive employment. Housing and employment are as important to justice-involved individuals as access to mental and substance use treatment services. Removing criminal justice-specific barriers to access is critical.

Implementing Intercept 0

Crisis Response

Crisis response models provide short-term help to individuals who are experiencing mental or substance use crisis and can divert individuals from the criminal justice system. Crisis response models include:

- Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics
- Crisis Care Teams
- Crisis Response Centers
- Mobile Crisis Teams

Police Strategies

Proactive police responses with disadvantaged and vulnerable populations are a unique method of diverting individuals from the criminal justice system. Proactive police response models include:

- Crisis Intervention Teams
- Homeless Outreach Teams
- Serial Inebriate Programs
- Systemwide Mental Assessment Response Teams

Sequential Intercept Model as a Strategic Planning Tool

The **Sequential Intercept Model** is most effective when used as a community strategic planning tool to assess available resources, determine gaps in services, and plan for community change. These activities are best accomplished by a team of stakeholders that cross over multiple systems, including mental health, substance use, law enforcement, pretrial services, courts, jails, community corrections, housing, health, social services, people with lived experiences, family members, and many others. Employed as a strategic planning tool, communities can use the **Sequential Intercept Model** to:

1. Develop a comprehensive picture of how people with mental and substance use disorders flow through the criminal justice system along six distinct intercept points: (0) Community Services, (1) Law Enforcement, (2) Initial Detention and Initial Court Hearings, (3) Jails and Courts, (4) Reentry, and (5) Community Corrections
2. Identify gaps, resources, and opportunities at each intercept for adults with mental and substance use disorders
3. Develop priorities for action designed to improve system and service-level responses for adults with mental and substance use disorders

Policy Research Associates

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We conduct meaningful, quality work through evaluation and research, technical assistance and training, and facilitation and event planning to improve the lives of people who are disadvantaged. We strive to make an impact in the field and promote a positive work environment.

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History and Impact of the Sequential Intercept Model

The Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) was developed over several years in the early 2000s by Mark Munetz, MD, and Patricia A. Griffin, PhD, along with Henry J. Steadman, PhD, of Policy Research Associates, Inc. (PRA). The SIM was developed as a conceptual model to inform community-based responses to the involvement of people with mental and substance use disorders in the criminal justice system.

After years of refinement and testing, several versions of the model emerged. The “linear” depiction of the model found in this publication was first conceptualized by Dr. Steadman of PRA in 2004¹ through his leadership of a National Institute of Mental Health-funded Small Business Innovative Research grant awarded to PRA. The linear SIM model was first published by PRA in 2005² through its contract to operate the GAINS Center on behalf of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The “filter” and “revolving door” versions of the model were formally introduced in a 2006 article in the peer-reviewed journal *Psychiatric Services* authored by Drs. Munetz and Griffin.³ A full history of the development of the SIM can be found in the book *The Sequential Intercept Model and Criminal Justice: Promoting Community Alternatives for Individuals with Serious Mental Illness*.⁴

With funding from the National Institute of Mental Health, PRA developed the linear version of the SIM as an applied strategic planning tool to improve cross-system collaborations to reduce involvement in the justice system by people with mental and substance use disorders. Through this grant, PRA, working with Dr. Griffin and others, produced an interactive, facilitated workshop based on the linear version of the SIM to assist cities and counties in determining how people with mental and substance use disorders flow from the community into the criminal justice system and eventually return to the community.

During the mapping process, the community stakeholders are introduced to evidence-based practices and emerging best practices from around the country. The culmination of the mapping process is the creation of a local strategic plan based on the gaps, resources, and priorities identified by community stakeholders.

Since its development, the use of the SIM as a strategic planning tool has grown tremendously. In the 21st Century Cures Act,⁵ the 114th Congress of the United States of America identified the SIM, specifically the mapping workshop, as a means for promoting community-based strategies to reduce the justice system involvement of people with mental and substance use disorders. SAMHSA has supported community-based strategies to improve public health and public safety outcomes for justice-involved people with mental and substance use disorders through SIM mapping workshop national solicitations and by providing SIM mapping workshops as technical assistance to its criminal justice and behavioral health grant programs. In addition, the Bureau of Justice Assistance has supported the SIM mapping workshop by including it as a priority for the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program grants.

With the advent of Intercept 0, the SIM continues to increase its utility as a strategic planning tool for communities who want to address the justice involvement of people with mental and substance use disorders.⁶

1. Steadman, H.J. (2007). *NIMH SBIR Adult Cross-Training Curriculum (AXT) Project – Phase II final report*. Delmar, NY: Policy Research Associates. (Technical report submitted to NIMH on 3/27/07.)
2. National GAINS Center. (2005). *Developing a comprehensive state plan for mental health and criminal justice collaboration*. Delmar, NY: Author.
3. Munetz, M.R., & Griffin, P.A. (2006). Use of the sequential intercept model as an approach to decriminalization of people with serious mental illness. *Psychiatric Services*, 57, 544-549. DOI: 10.1176/ps.2006.57.4.544
4. Griffin, P.A., Heilbrun, K., Mulvey, E.P., DeMatteo, D., & Schubert, C.A. (Eds.). (2015). *The sequential intercept model and criminal justice: Promoting community alternatives for individuals with serious mental illness*. New York: Oxford University Press. DOI: 10.1093/med/psych/9780199826759.001.0001
5. 21st Century Cures Act, Pub. L. 114-255, Title XIV, Subtitle B, Section 14021, codified as amended at 41 U.S.C. 3797aa, Title I, Section 2991
6. Abreu, D., Parker, T.W., Noether, C.D., Steadman, H.J., & Case, B. (2017). Revising the paradigm for jail diversion for people with mental and substance use disorders: Intercept 0. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 35, 380-395. DOI: 10.1002/bsl.2300

On behalf of Jefferson County Circuit Court, you are cordially invited to the

Sequential Intercept Model Mapping Workshop

Please Save the Dates

August 20th, 2025, 8:30A- 4:00P
August 21st, 2025, 8:30A- 12:30P

Location: Watertown Public Library 100S Water St. Watertown, WI 53094

This two-day Sequential Intercept Model Mapping Workshop brings together judicial systems, behavioral health networks and community stakeholders to discuss how people in our community enter and move through our justice systems. This collaborative workshop will identify opportunities to divert individuals from the criminal justice system. We will utilize this two-day workshop to better understand the impact of existing gaps within our justice system; how to effectively bridge resources and develop strategic action plans that will cultivate an integrated system of community care. By offering earliest access to foundational resources such as health care, mental health treatment, safe housing and other essential services designed to enhance self-sufficiency are key to strengthening our community. The mapping workshop is led by 5 Facilitators, in collaboration with the National Center for State Courts.

[RSVP HERE](#) no later than July 20th, 2025

Note: Attendance is limited. You have been invited based on your specific role in the Jefferson County Community. If you are unable to attend, please contact us to invite an alternative representative from your agency.

Best Wishes,

Judge Bennett Brantmeier

	Total Individuals Monitored	# of Compliant Individuals	% of Compliant Individuals	# of Individuals with Confirmed Alerts	% of Non- Compliant Individuals	# of Confirmed Alerts
Agency						
Jefferson Pretrial (SCRAM)	78	61	78%	17	22%	51
Jefferson Pretrial (Remote Breath)	8	5	63%	3	37%	42
Jefferson Pretrial (GPS)	2	2	100%	0	0%	0
Totals:	88	68	77%	20	23%	93

Alerts						
Confirmed Alcohol Consumptions						16
Confirmed Tampers						35
Missed Tests (Remote Breath)						40
Positive Tests (Remote Breath)						2
Totals:						93

Participants Year to Date 2025	Pretrial
Recklessly Endangering Safety	0
OWI 7th, 8th, 9th	9
OWI 5th or 6th	13
OWI 4th	17
OWI 3rd	29
OWI 2nd	7
Child Abuse - Intent Cause Harm	0
Disorderly Conduct	4
Strangulation/Suffocation/DV	0
Bail-Jumping	9
Totals	88

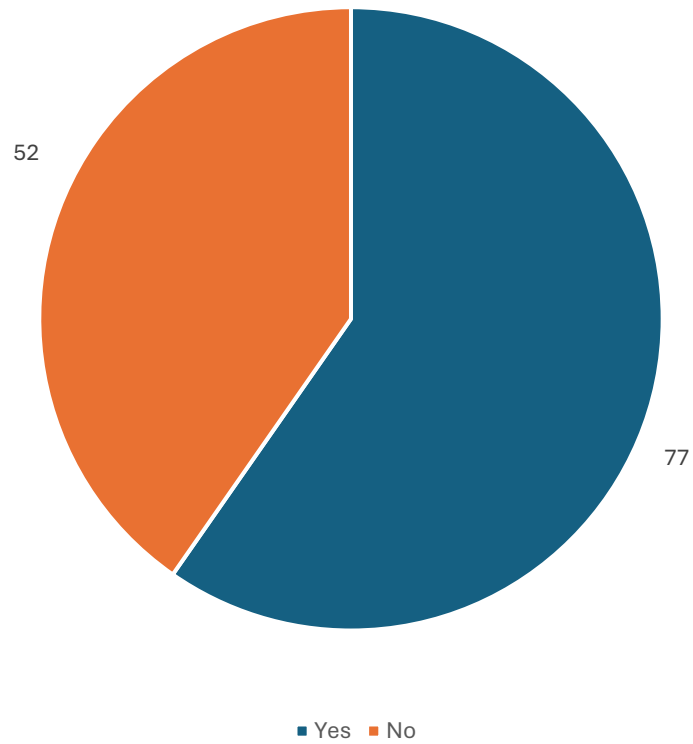
	Total Individuals Monitored	# of Compliant Individuals	% of Compliant Individuals	# of Individuals with Confirmed Alerts	% of Non- Compliant Individuals	# of Confirmed Alerts
Agency						
Jefferson ATC (SCRAM)	5	5	100%	0	0%	0
Jefferson ATC (Remote Breath)	1	1	100%	0	0%	0
Jefferson ATC (GPS)	1*	1*	100%	0	0%	0
Jefferson DTC (SCRAM)	0	0	0%	0	0%	0
Jefferson DTC (Remote Breath)	0	0	0%	0	0%	0
Totals:	6	6	100%	0	0%	0
Alerts						
Confirmed Alcohol Consumptions						0
Confirmed Tamperers						0
Missed Tests (Remote Breath)						0
Positive Tests (Remote Breath)						0
Totals:						0

<u>Participants Year to Date 2025</u>	<u>ATC</u>	<u>DTC</u>
OWI 4th	4	
OWI 3rd	1	
Possession of Narcotic		
Totals	5	

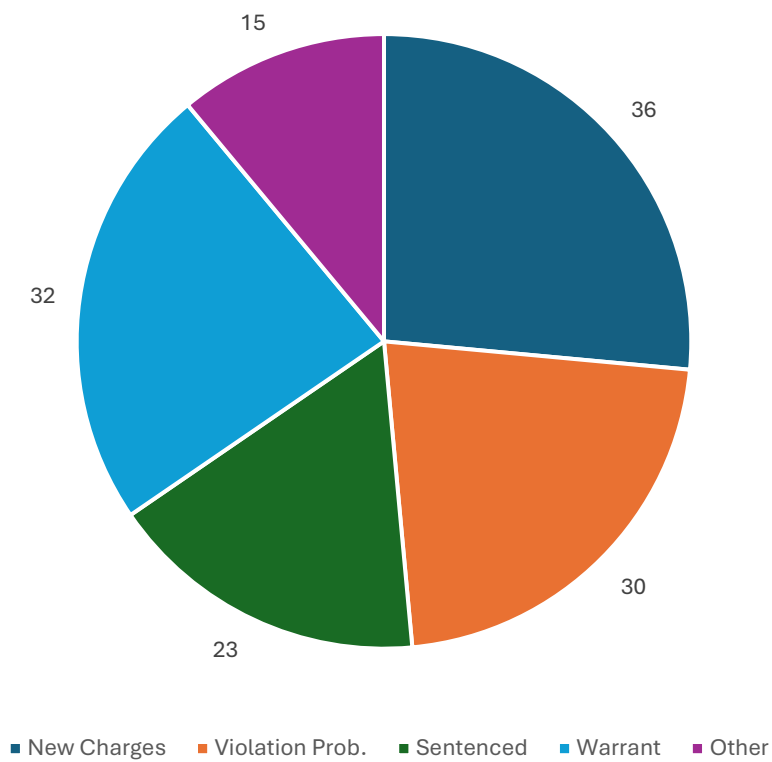
*Some individuals may use multiple technologies

May 2025 Reincarceration Worksheet Data

Incarcerated at JESO in the last 3 Years

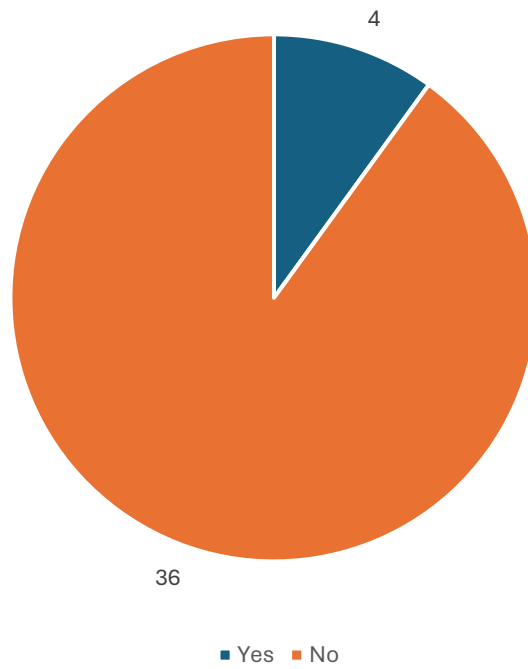


Reason for Incarceration

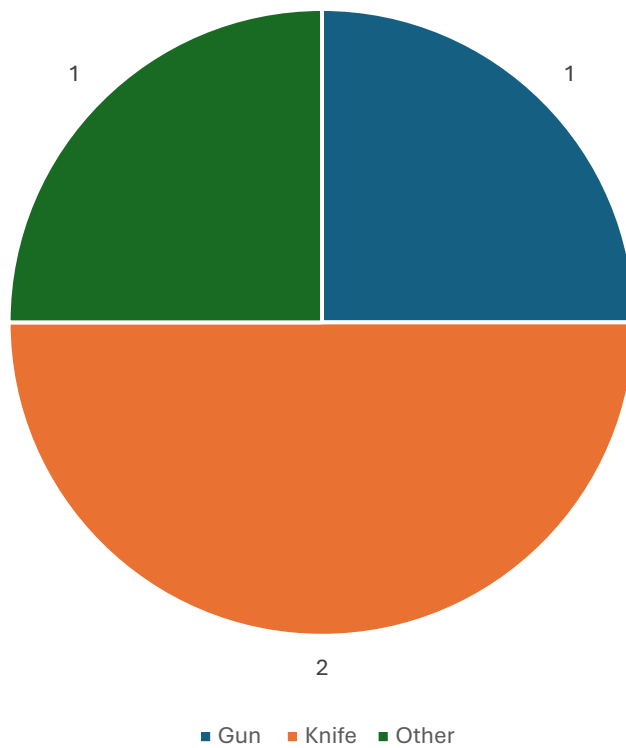


May 2025 Reincarceration Worksheet Data

Weapon Used?

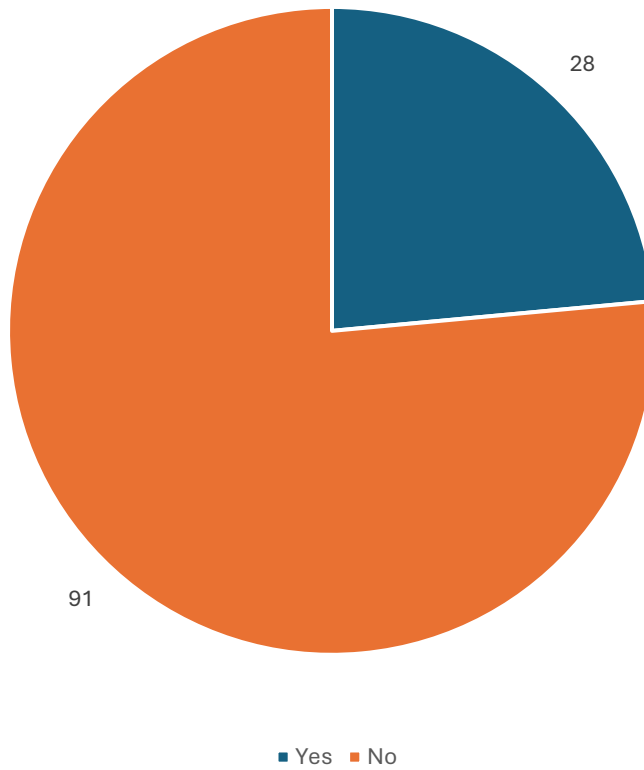


Type of Weapon

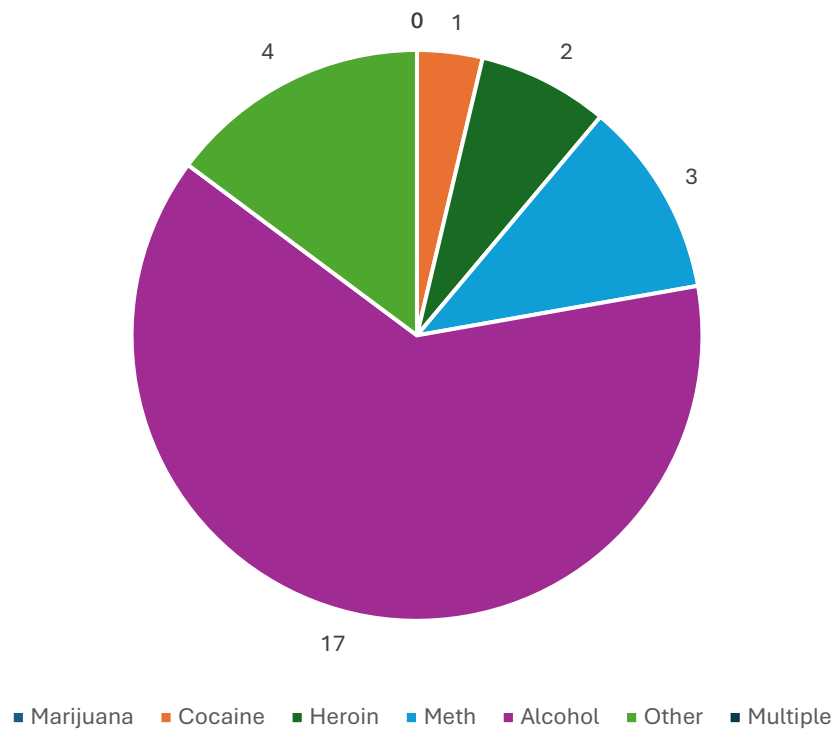


May 2025 Reincarceration Worksheet Data

Drugs Used

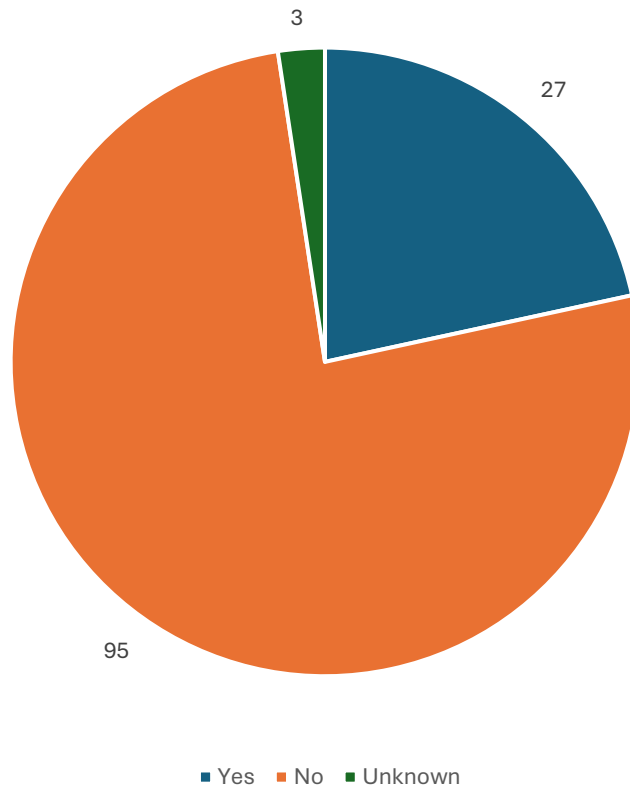


Type of Drug Used

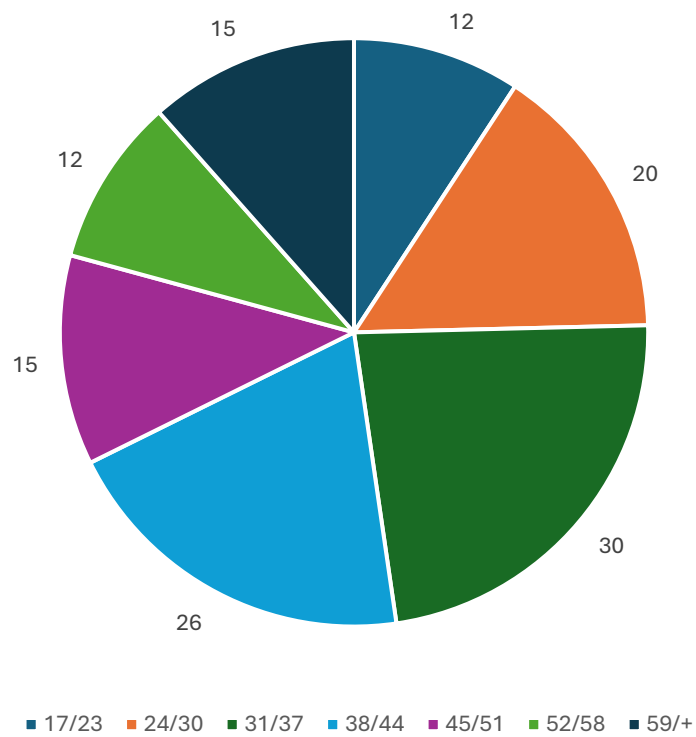


May 2025 Reincarceration Worksheet Data

Under the Influence at Booking

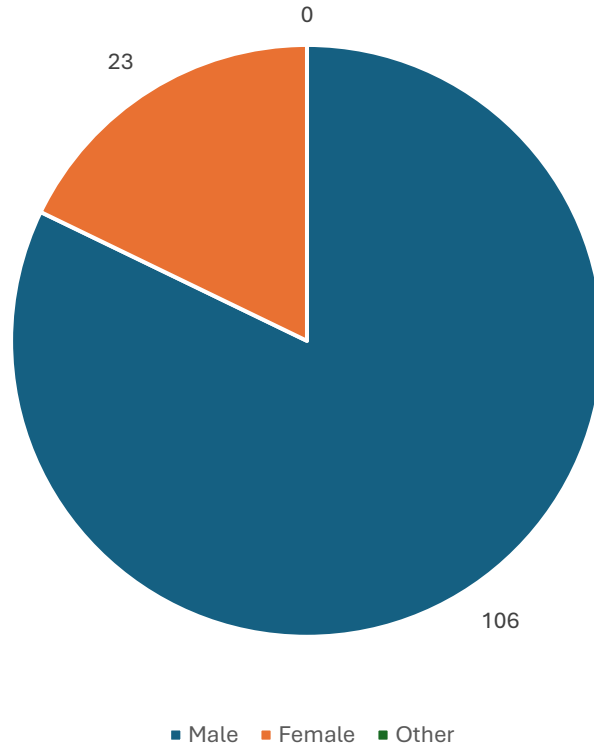


Age of Inmate

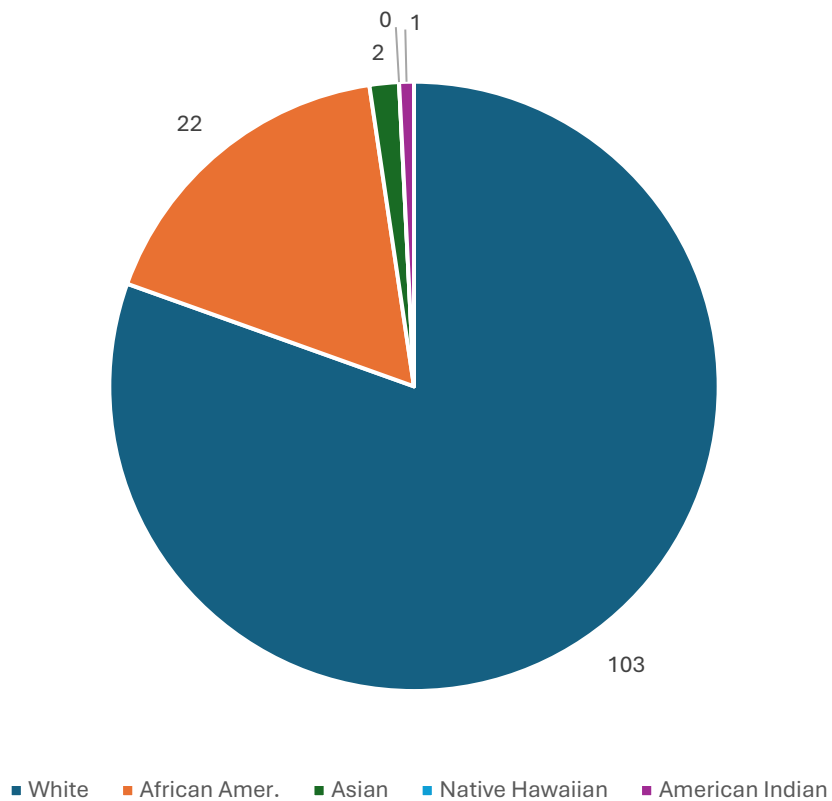


May 2025 Reincarceration Worksheet Data

Inmate Gender

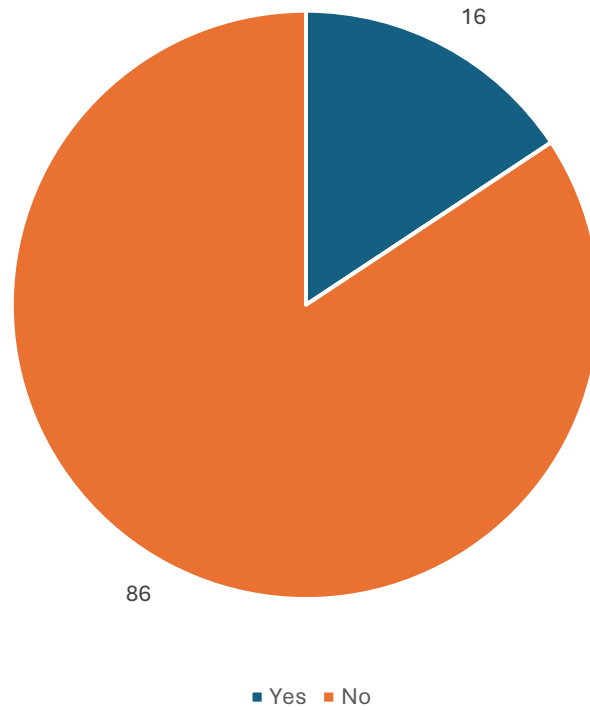


Inmate Ethnicity

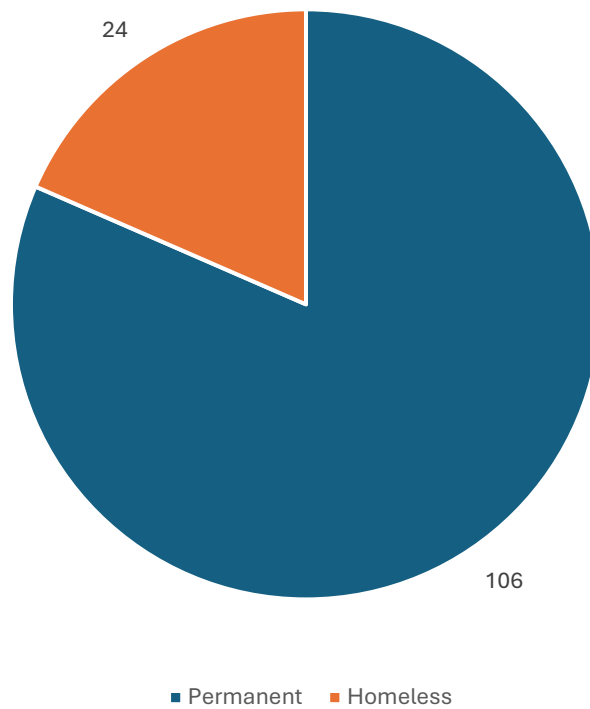


May 2025 Reincarceration Worksheet Data

Hispanic or Not Hispanic

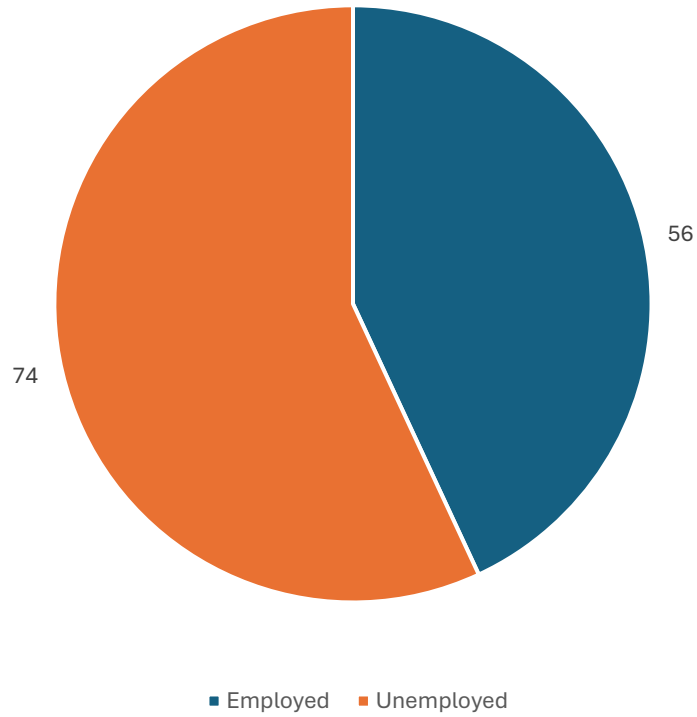


Housing

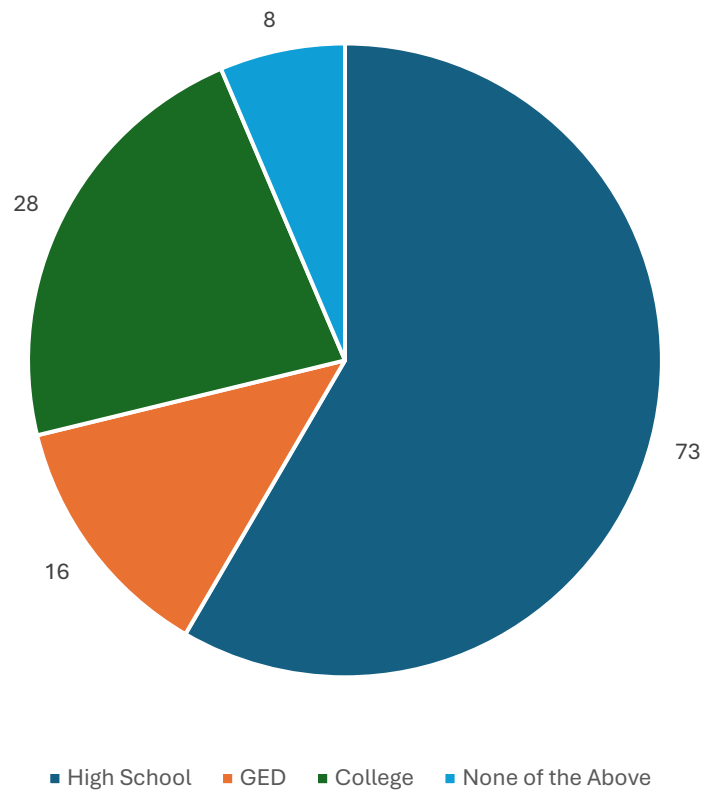


May 2025 Reincarceration Worksheet Data

Employment Status

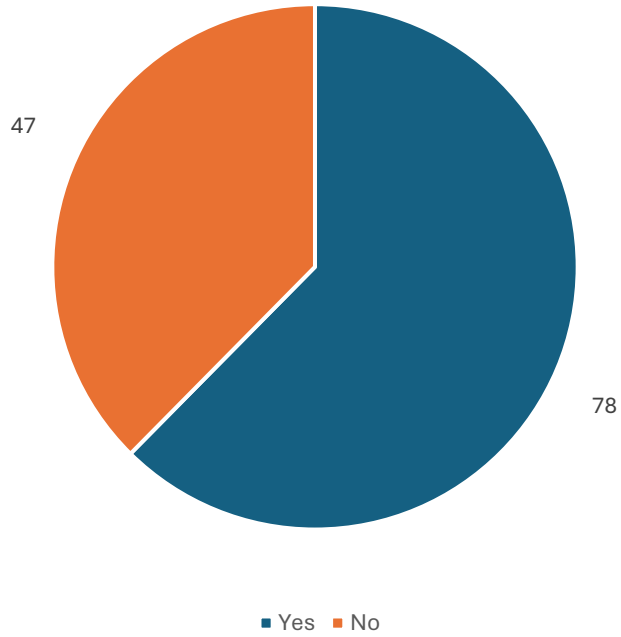


Highest Level of Education

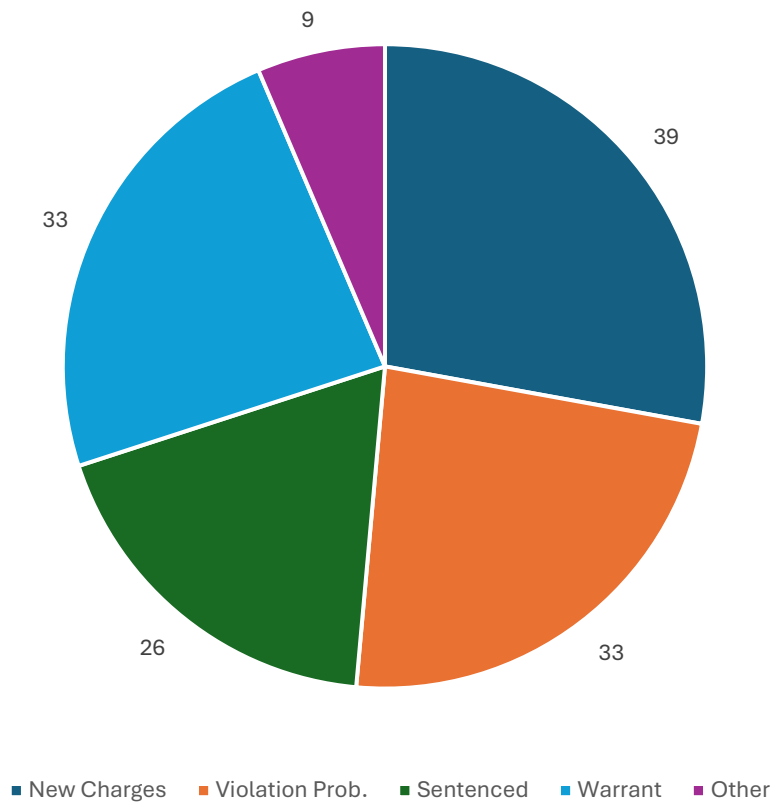


June 2025 Reincarceration Worksheet Data

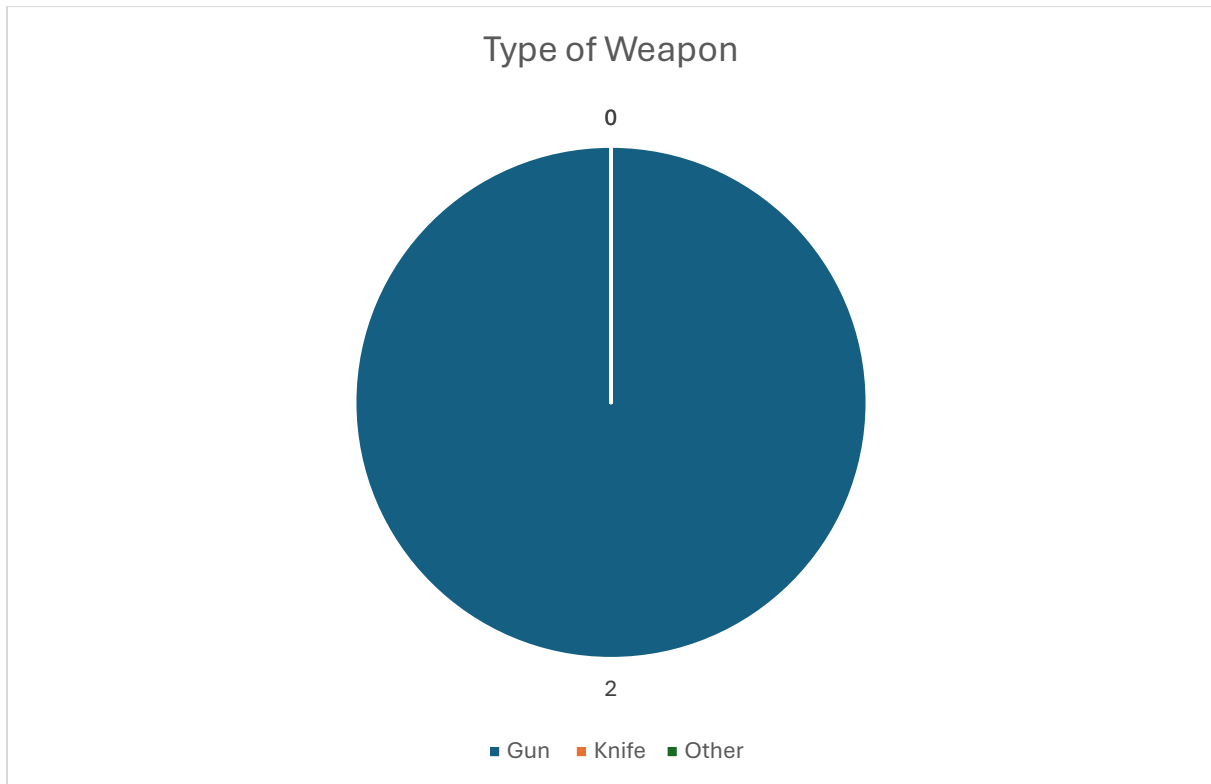
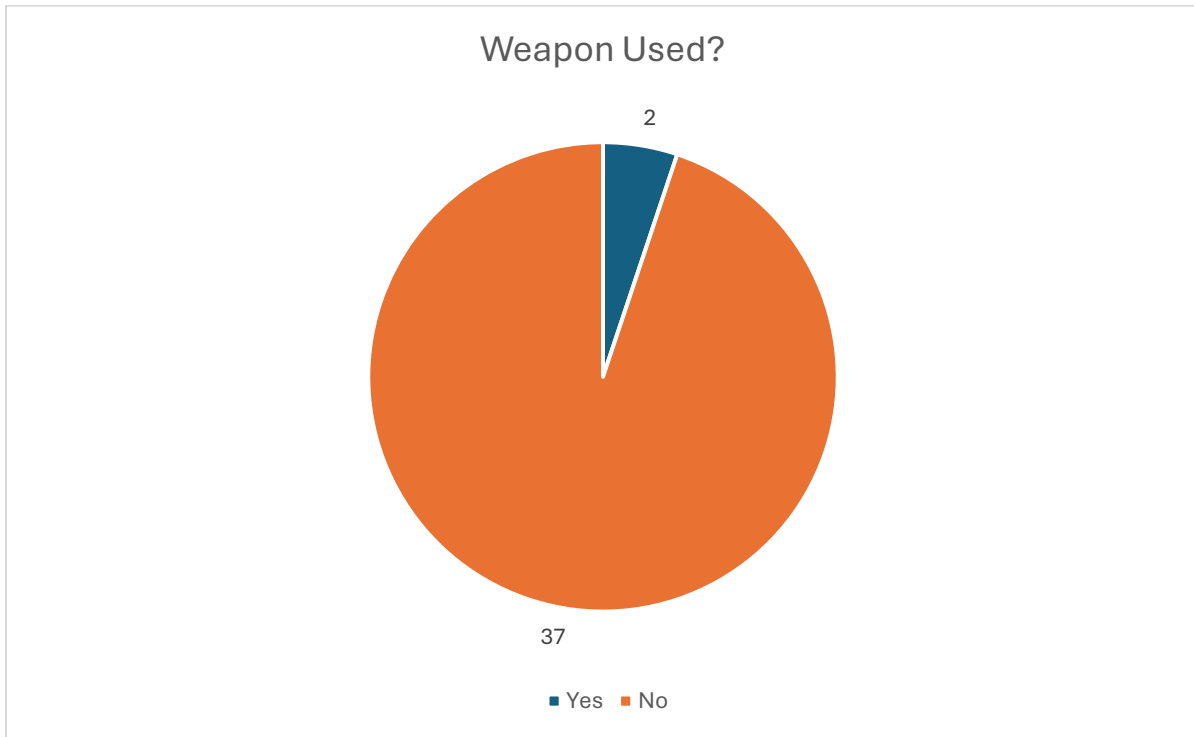
Incarcerated at JESO in the last 3 Years



Reason for Incarceration

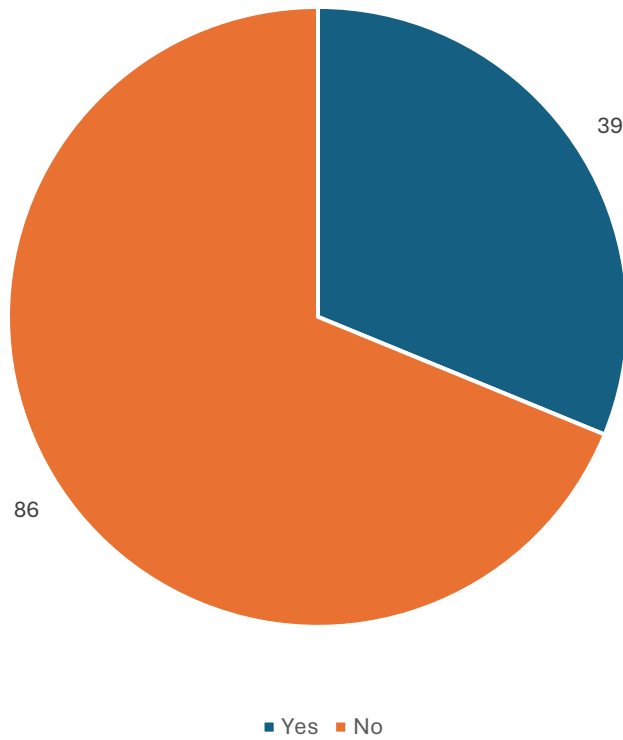


June 2025 Reincarceration Worksheet Data

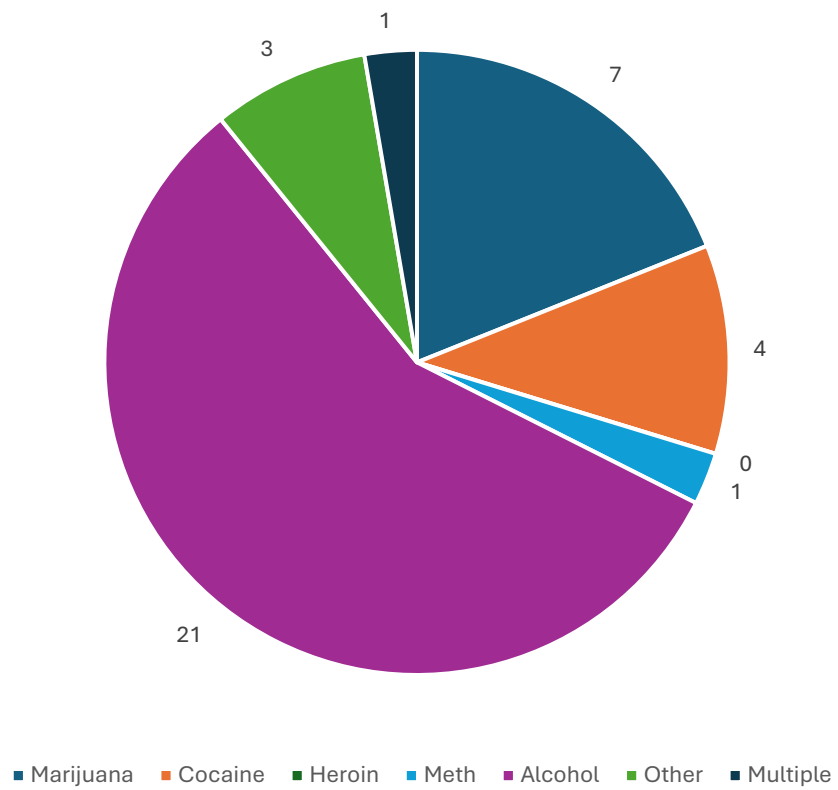


June 2025 Reincarceration Worksheet Data

Drugs Used

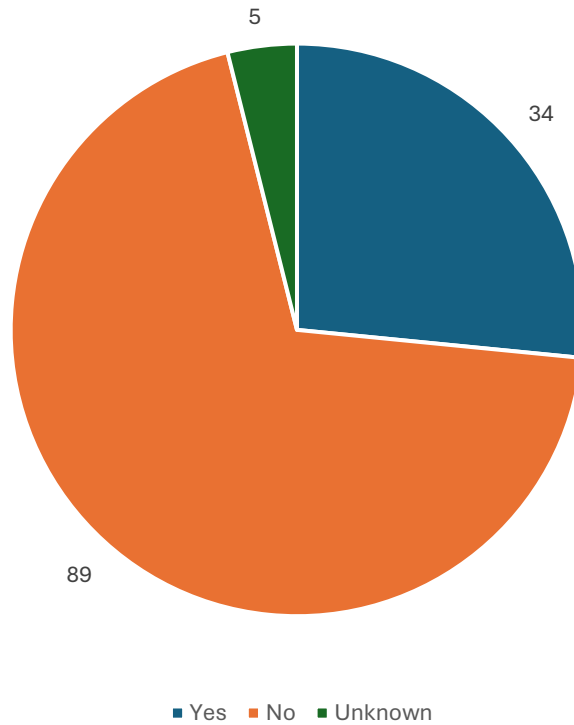


Type of Drug Used

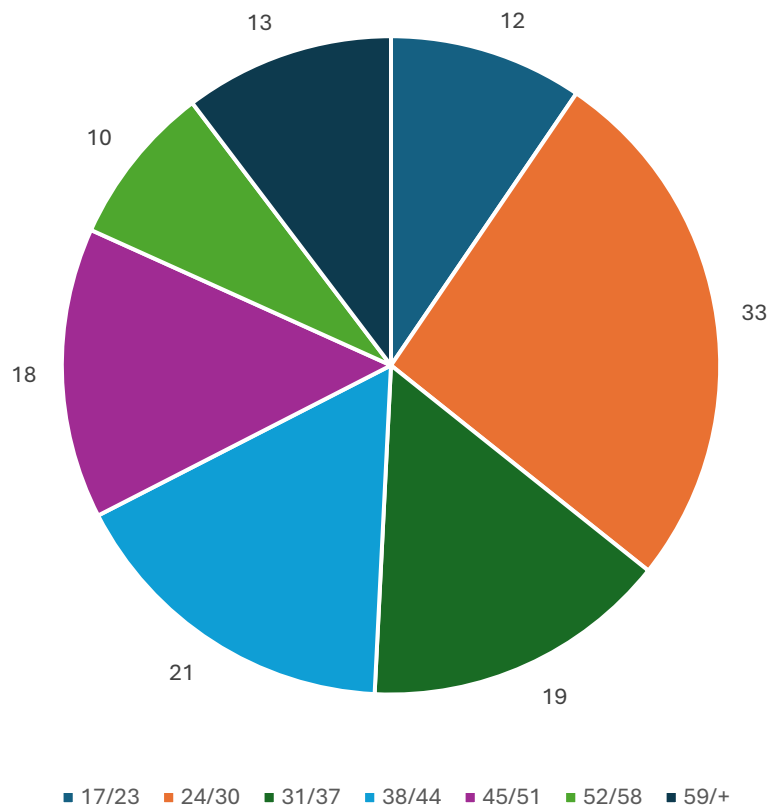


June 2025 Reincarceration Worksheet Data

Under the Influence at Booking

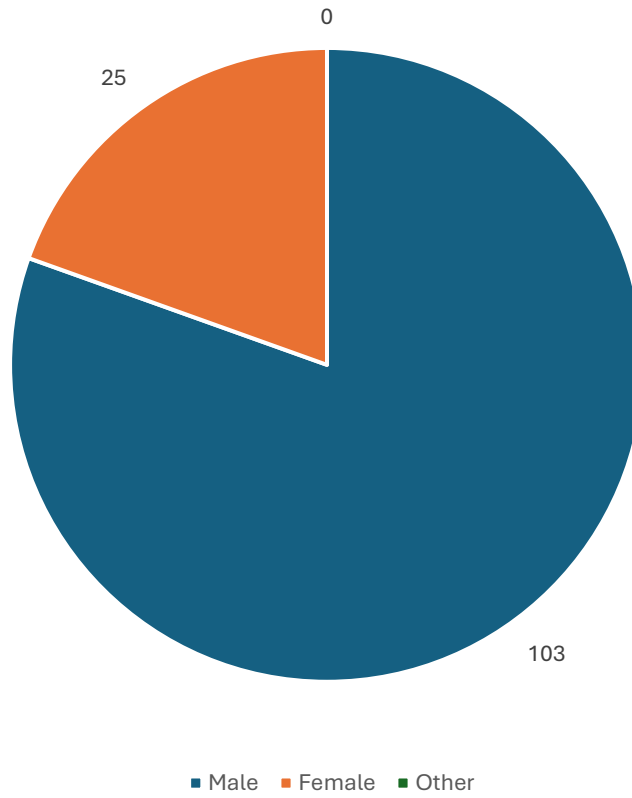


Age of Inmate

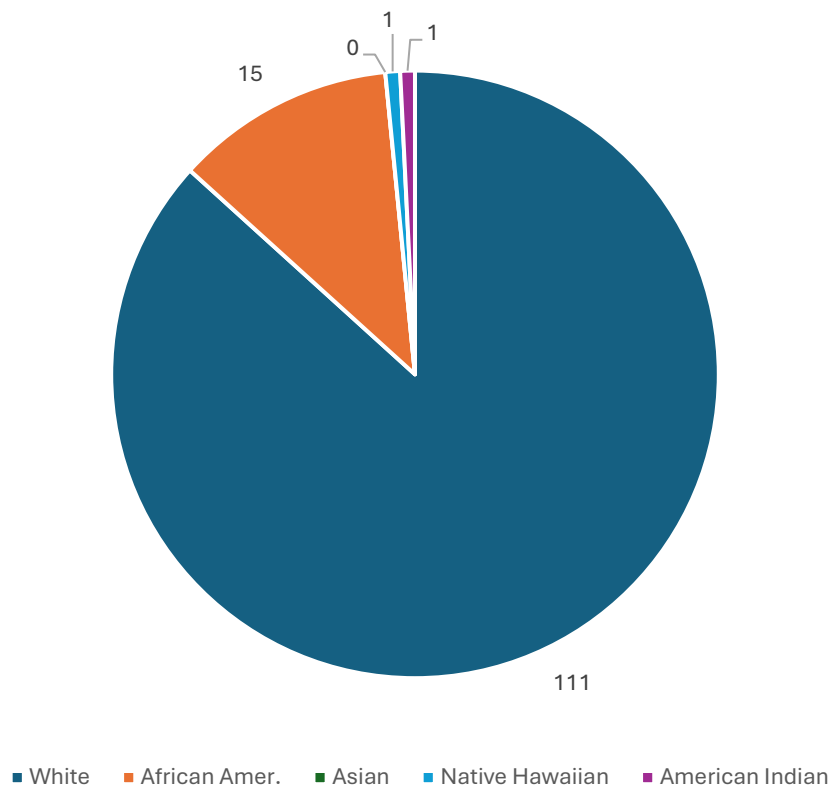


June 2025 Reincarceration Worksheet Data

Inmate Gender

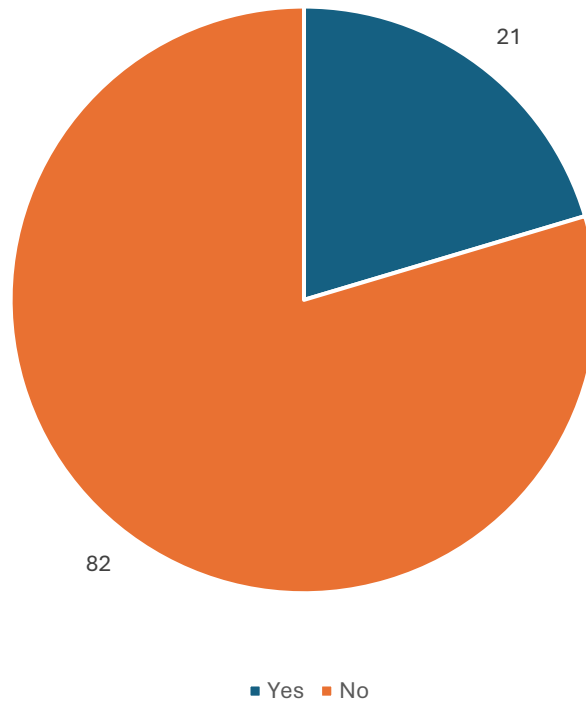


Inmate Ethnicity

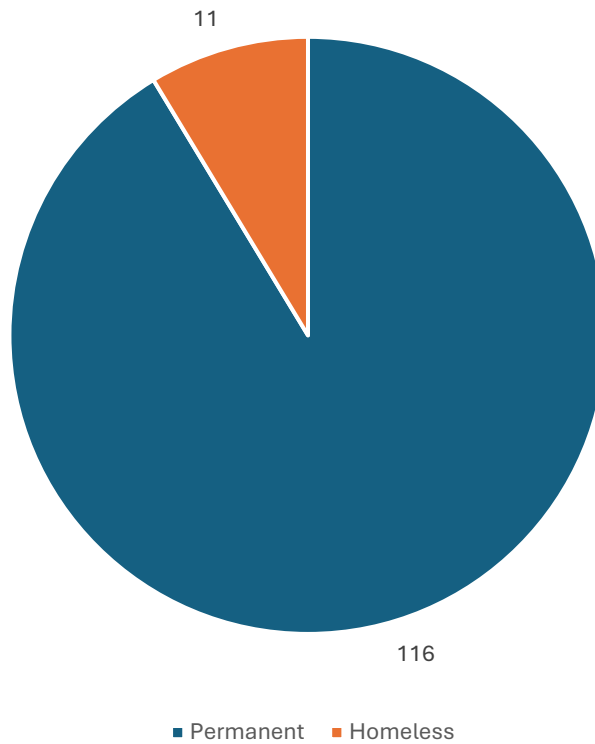


June 2025 Reincarceration Worksheet Data

Hispanic or Not Hispanic

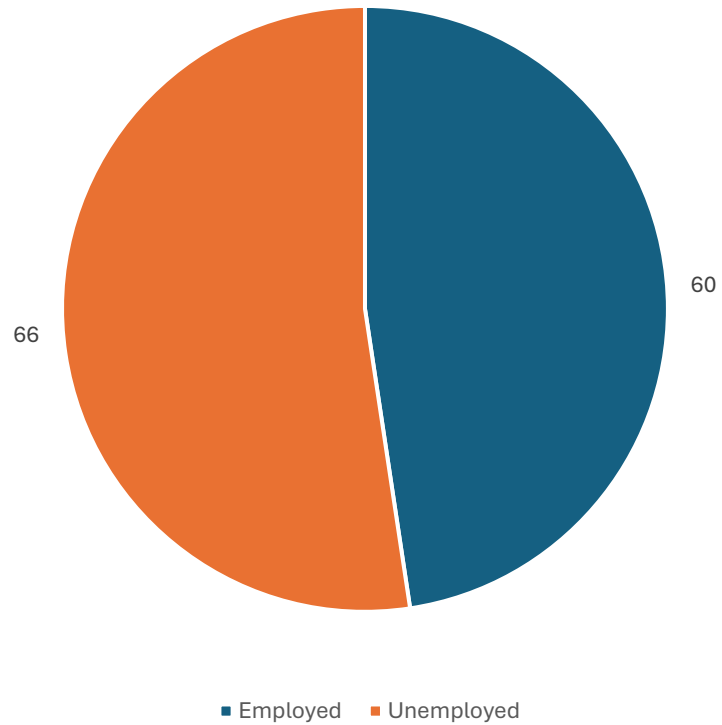


Housing



June 2025 Reincarceration Worksheet Data

Employment Status



Highest Level of Education

