



WILL COUNTY JUDICIAL COMMITTEE MEETING AGENDA

302 N. CHICAGO ST.
JOLIET, IL 60432

JANUARY 5, 2016

County Board Committee Room

Regular Meeting

9:00 AM

- I. CALL TO ORDER / ROLL CALL
 - II. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG
 - III. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
 1. WC Judicial Committee - Regular Meeting - Nov 3, 2015 9:00 AM
 - IV. OLD BUSINESS
 1. Eastern Will County Branch Court Update
(Kurt Sangmeister)
 2. Juror Parking Update
(Mike Miglorini/Kurt Sangmeister)
 - V. OTHER OLD BUSINESS
 - VI. NEW BUSINESS
 1. Innovative Approaches/Alternatives to Incarceration
(Discussion)
 - VII. OTHER NEW BUSINESS
 - VIII. PUBLIC COMMENT
 - IX. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT / ANNOUNCEMENTS
 - X. EXECUTIVE SESSION
 - XI. ADJOURNMENT
- NEXT MEETING - FEBRUARY 2, 2016

Email

Password

Remember Me

Login

Cancel

ABQJournal Online

Settlement may end MDC lawsuit

By Scott Sandlin / Journal Staff Writer

Published: Tuesday, December 15th, 2015 at 12:05am

Updated: Monday, December 14th, 2015 at 11:05pm

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. — Attorneys for inmates, the jail and Bernalillo County presented a proposed settlement Monday to Senior U.S. District Judge James A. Parker that sets out a road map for extricating the Metropolitan Detention Center from a 20-year-old lawsuit dealing with jail conditions, including crowding.

Parker was joined on the bench by retired U.S. Magistrate Judge Alan Torgerson, who has served as special master on the lawsuit known as the McClendon case, and by Chief U.S. Magistrate Judge Karen B. Molzen.

Each asked questions about the 15-page proposal, which defines terms like “substantial compliance,” “sustained compliance” and “backsliding,” and about audits in discrete categories that can gradually decrease federal court oversight and end the lawsuit.

The proposed settlement deals only with the county defendants and not with the separately named city of Albuquerque, which operated the jail at the time the lawsuit was filed. That litigation is on a separate track, according to a statement by one of the plaintiffs’ lawyers at the hearing. The county now operates the jail.

As laid out in the court documents, once the county defendants think they meet standards in a particular subject area, they’ll ask the court to make a finding of compliance. The court will then review experts’ reports and other evidence, and decide whether to sign off on the category or order more corrective action. After meeting the first threshold, the jail will have a period of self-monitoring to ensure old problems don’t resurface.

The categories are medical services, not including mental health; mental health services; conditions of confinement, including population management; housing and segregation; sexual misconduct; and use of force by security staff and internal investigation.

Once the jail has met the requirements for a particular category and maintained the standards, the inmate groups that filed the lawsuit can re-establish court oversight only if they can show the jail has engaged in backsliding.

For instance, in the medical category, MDC will have to show that it is conducting a physical exam of each inmate within 72 hours for those with serious medical needs identified at booking. And it must give immediate medical attention to an inmate who complains orally or in writing of serious acute illness or serious injury.

Security staff must be told of an inmate’s special medical needs that might affect housing, work or program assignments, according to the outline included in the agreement.

The mental health audit will require that MDC has procedures to screen inmates with serious mental health needs and to assess an inmate’s risk for suicide or self-injury within four hours of being booked. The court’s mental health expert will look at issues such as whether MDC provides timely psychiatric services to any inmate who reports taking psychiatric medication when taken into custody, or if the inmate has been identified as someone in need of psychiatric evaluation.

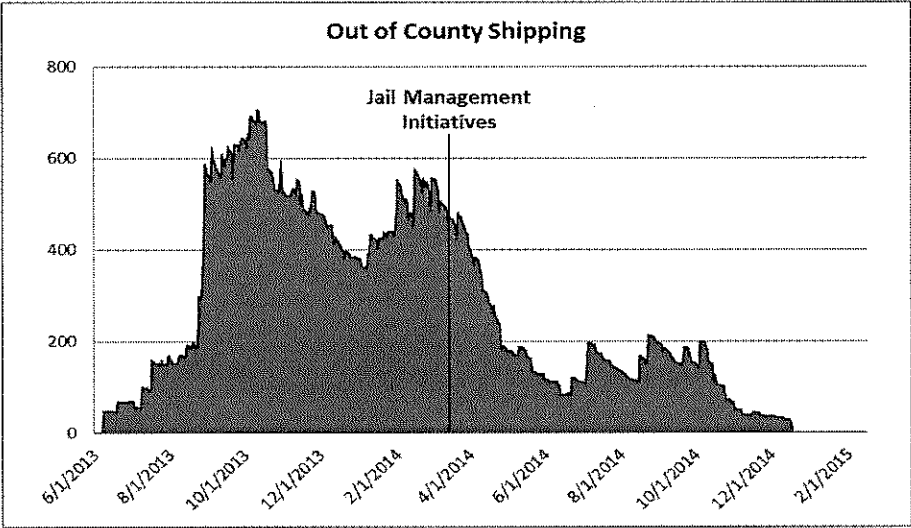
MDC August, 2013

- MDC had been the subject of a class action lawsuit of 18 years.
- The jail was seriously overcrowded with triple celling and mixed classifications.
- The jail consumed over half the County's budget
- The County had invested millions in measures to reduce jail population with little or no impact
- The County has no control over who came to the jail and long they stayed
- There was no to little cooperation among the stakeholders to address what was viewed as the County's problem.

Population Targets	
Design Capacity	2,236
Operational Capacity	2,019
McClendon Order	1950

Impact of Population Cap

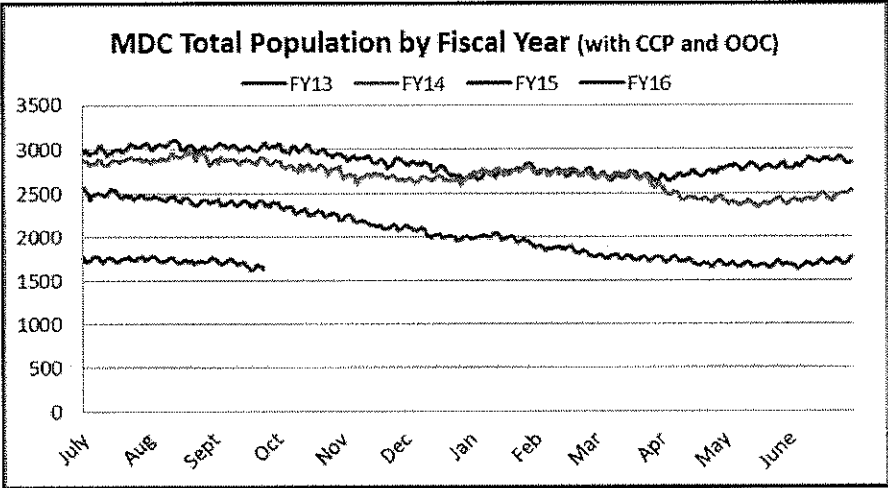
- Population was 2,607 without the use of the Community Custody Program (CCP) 2898 with CCP.
- Building a new unit would have cost millions and additional millions more to operate.
- Bernalillo County already incarcerated at twice the national rate.
- In June, 2013 Bernalillo County began purchasing out-of- county beds: as many as 600 + in October, 2014 on any given day.
- The average cost per day was \$35,000.
- Facilities were as far as Polk County, Texas



County Response

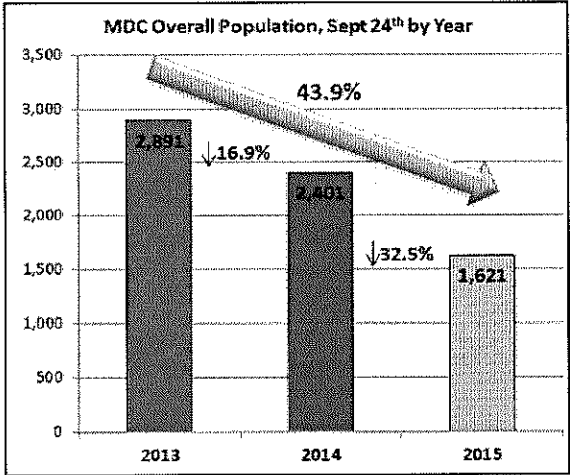
- Legislation:
 - House Bill 608- Bernalillo County Criminal Justice Review Commission
 - Senate Bill 42- Medicaid for Certain Incarcerated Persons
 - Senate Joint Memorial 4- Forensic after care unit
- Hire population management team
- Expert reports- Criminal Justice, Jail and Behavioral Health Data
- Building relationships

Impact of Reform



✓ Due to the reduction in jail population, the County successful stopped sending inmates out county December, 2014.

✓ Jail Population Management initiatives, with the support and collaboration of the criminal justice partners, has decreased the jail population by 43.9% since Sept 2013.



Behavioral Health Initiatives

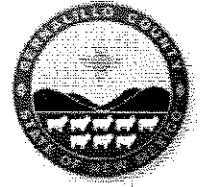
- Approximately half the jail population is on the PSU caseload
- Voters supported proposed mental health tax by an overwhelming majority to develop behavioral health system.
- County Commission passed 1/8th tax and contracted through an RFP process with Community Health Partners of Arizona to develop behavioral health business plan for the region.
- Supportive Housing Program developed, funded and implemented
- MATS/PIIP
- Enrollment in Medicaid within the jail facility, CCP and Pretrial Services Programs
- Collaboration with UNM and MCO's
- Participation on Task Force
- Crisis Response System
- Engage all community stakeholders: City, County, State, other counties and jurisdictions, service providers, consumers, criminal justice partners and national experts.
- Data- Understanding out community population and needs.

Lessons Learned

- Understand the system
- Make the investment
- Hire the right people
- Identify strong leadership
- Build relationships for collaboration
- Focus on the community



BERNALILLO COUNTY OFFICES WILL BE CLOSED THURSDAY, NOV. 26 AND FRIDAY, NOV. 27 IN OBSERVANCE OF THANKSGIVING.



METROPOLITAN DETENTION CENTER

Home > Metropolitan Detention Center > Programs > Community Custody Program

COMMUNITY CUSTODY PROGRAM

The Metropolitan Detention Center's Community Custody Program (CCP) is founded on the concept of community-based supervision and treatment, rather than continued confinement in a structured institution.

The program was developed to provide an innovative approach to incarceration. With court approval, sentenced/pre-trial inmates may enter the program at any stage of their incarceration. When an inmate is removed from the detention facility and returned to his or her home, job and neighborhood, this is considered a positive step forward in attempting to reintegrate the program inmate into the community. Inmates are placed in the community and monitored on a daily basis to insure compliance while ensuring the safety of the community.

Requirements

Who qualifies?

Defendant's eligibility is based on a multiple components including: a client's criminal record (rap sheet), a warrant check, review of social history, review of institutional records including disciplinary reports, program participation and medical screening.

What do you need to qualify?

The defendant must have a permanent residence and or permission from the owner of the residence to reside there. The owner of the residence must agree to comply with all CCP rules.

For Example:

1. No alcohol allowed in the residence.
2. No firearms or dangerous weapons.
3. No illegal drugs.
4. No parties.
5. No convicted felons living at residence.

The owner of the residence is in agreement that the Community Custody Program is allowed full and complete access to the residence in which the defendant is residing and allowed full and complete search and seizure of any unauthorized items therein.

The defendant cannot live with the alleged victim(s) unless authorized by the presiding Judge.

A basic landline must be installed prior to the inmate being accepted into the program. The phone line must not have any of the following: a two way line, internet service, cordless phone, or other features such as caller ID, call waiting, etc.)

What Happens?

All defendants will wear an ankle bracelet which tracks movement in and out of the home of the inmate on CCP. Clients must remain at home unless permitted by their tracker to be elsewhere. Failure to comply will result in loss of CCP.

All defendants will be subject to random drug testing. If a defendant shows a positive result for ANY ILLEGAL NARCOTIC or ALCOHOL, they will lose their CCP privileges and will be returned to CCP for disciplinary action. The presiding judge in the case will be notified of the violation.

Weekly meetings (counseling, AA/NA) will be set up for clients to attend. Tardiness and failure to show up to scheduled meetings will result in loss of CCP eligibility.

All inmates are subject to random visits to their place of residence or place of employment by the Community Custody Program monitor.

What Will It Cost?

The defendant is required to pay a basic installation fee of \$30 upon entering the program.

All inmates are required to pay a weekly fee, which is calculated at 10% of their weekly income. Special circumstances can be worked out with CCP staff concerning pay.

CCP APPLICATION

CCP Staff and Contact Information

CCP Fax (505) 462-9842	505 area code
Abeyta, Michael - Swing	468-1620
Apodaca, Armando - Clean Team	508-6456
Barros-Vera, Jerri - Case Mgr.	468-1608
Becerra, Manuel - Day	468-1614
Benavidez, Pat - Clean Team	414-0437
Fragua, Marissa - CCM Swing	468-1645
Garcia, Christina - CCM Swing	468-1626
Garcia, Oscar - CCM Day	468-1614
Guerra, Melissa - Admin. Asst.	468-1612
Hartman, Roy - Captain	468-1605
Holmes, Bobbi - Admin. Officer I	468-1637
Koski, Daniel - Admin. Asst.	468-1627
Lucero, Julie - Corrections Tech.	468-1613
Lucero, Tanya - CCM Day EM	468-1607
Martinez, Marvin - CCM Day	468-1628
Metzgar, Ernest - Prog. Mgr Clean Team	468-1661
Montoya, Angel - CCM Swing	468-1619
Montoya, Melanie - Lieutenant	468-1617
Notah, Kiim - AT Swing	468-1636
Orejel, Mauricio - CCM Swing	468-1611
Palm, Michael - CCM Swing EM	468-1615
Perea, Michael - CCM Swing	850-4513
Purpura, Jason - CCM Day EM	468-1625
Rael, Miranda - Admin. Officer I	468-1660
Roebuck, John - CCM Swing	468-1629
Saavedra, Eric - Sgt.	468-1624
Sanchez, Fabian - CCM Day	468-1623
Stanley, Miranda - CCM Swing	468-1633
Tanuz, Rory - CCM Swing S/M	468-1641
Torres, Josh - AT Swing	468-1634
Trujeque, Joseph - CCM Day	468-1621
Trujillo, Cynthia - CCM Day	468-1622
Williams, Adrian - CCM Swing	468-1653

[View All Events](#)

METROPOLITAN DETENTION CENTER
COMMUNITY CUSTODY PROGRAM APPLICATION

Date: _____

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____ Middle Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____

Date of Birth: _____ Social Security Number: _____

Place of Birth: _____

Height: _____ Weight: _____ Hair: _____ Eyes: _____ Race: _____

Male/Female (circle one)

Home Phone# _____ Cell: _____

Names of People in Residence: _____

CCP Ordered: _____ **Kick-Out Date: _____

Present Charge (s) _____ Date Arrested: _____

Sentenced: _____ Next Court Date: _____

Case Number (s): _____

Judge: _____ Jurisdiction: _____