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Sedgwick County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC)		
Meeting Minutes: Special Meeting November 1, 2018	Location: Sedgwick County Detention Facility, 2 nd Floor Training Room	Haither Zaragoza Management Intern Sedgwick County
Attendance		
Voting Members (nine is a quorum)	Voting Designees	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chief Judge James Fleetwood, 18 th Judicial District (Chair)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Judge Warren Wilbert	
<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Court Chief Judge Jennifer Jones, City of Wichita	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Court Administrator, Nathan Emmorey, City of Wichita	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sheriff Jeff Easter, Sedgwick County	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undersheriff Brenda Dietzman <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undersheriff Brian White	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chief of Police Gordon Ramsey, City of Wichita	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deputy Chief Jose Salcido <input type="checkbox"/> Captain Chet Pinkston	
<input type="checkbox"/> District Attorney Marc Bennett, 18 th Judicial District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deputy District Attorney Ann Swegle	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chief Public Defender Mark Orr, Sedgwick County	<input type="checkbox"/> Deputy Public Defender Jama Mitchell	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chief Deputy City Attorney Sharon Dickgrafe, City of Wichita	<input type="checkbox"/> Assistant City Attorney Jan Jarman	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Director, Glenda Martens, Sedg. Co. Div. of Corrections	<input type="checkbox"/> Corrections Administrator Jay Holmes	
<input type="checkbox"/> County Manager Mike Scholes	<input type="checkbox"/> Deputy County Manager Tom Stolz	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commissioner Richard Ranzau, Sedgwick County	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commissioner Jim Howell, Sedgwick County	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Council Member Brandon Johnson, City of Wichita	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Executive Director Joan Tammany, COMCARE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Director Tisha Darland, Crisis & Access Services COMCARE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assistant County Manager, Russell Leeds	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Criminal Presiding Judge Jeffery Goering, 18 th Judicial District	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sedgwick County Association of Cities, Tom Jones	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> President of Sedg. Co. Chief's Association, Ken Winter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vice President, Mark Hinkle	
Other attendees:	Chance Swaim (Wichita Eagle), Steve Stonehouse (DOC), Jared Schechter (SCSO), Stephen Owens (KBAA), Laura Oblinger (SCSO), Tom Struble (DOC), Breanna Boppre (Wichita State), Walt Chappell (Equal Enforcement), Dave Perricone (Managers Office), Haither Zaragoza (Managers Office), Karen Powell	



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	(County Counselor)
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Sheriff Easter called the Special Meeting to order at 10:02 am. A quorum was present.

1. Approval of Minutes

- A. July 26, 2018 – **Tom Jones** made a motion to approve the minutes for July 26, 2018. **Glenda Martens** seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

2. Committee Reports - None

3. New Business

- A. Evening Reporting Center – **Glenda Martens** introduced Steve Stonehouse who is the Deputy Director of Juvenile Services in the Division of Corrections. **Steve Stonehouse** presented on the Evening Reporting Center (ERC). The program started because of the Juvenile Justice Reform that overhauled the system. What has affected Juvenile Services the most was the reduction in the ability to send juvenile offenders to out of home placements. There were 300-400 beds; now there are 11 beds. In Sedgwick County, there is one offender in out of home placement.

The program is located at Juvenile Field Service. There is a Regional Partnership with Sumner, Cowley, Butler, Elk, Greenwood, Harvey, & McPherson Counties who wanted an option for their offenders. Referrals are from Court Service Officers, ISO's, Juvenile Intake & Assessment Center staff, Immediate Intervention Program staff, and other community partners. The length of service is based on the individual but is typically 30-120 days.

The programming is Evidence-Based Practices programming. That is items that have been studied and shown to reduce recidivism with the juvenile offending population. The biggest piece is the Multisystemic Therapy that is an intensive family and community-based treatment program focused on addressing all environmental systems that impact chronic and violent juvenile offenders. The program has been around about 25 years throughout the county. There are three therapists. The caseload is four families per therapist. The kids are high-risk and high-needs.

Seeking safety is the next program. The program is for the female population to work out issues with trauma and substance abuse. There is a trauma-focused behavioral therapy model the social workers use. Other models used in programming are Aggression Replacement Training, Thinking for a Change, Moral Recognition, Courage to Change, and Cognitive Behavioral Intervention.

Participants come to JFS between 3-4 pm. They get a snack and then start groups until 8 pm with dinner. The staff takes them home Monday – Saturday. On



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Saturday's there are community service work opportunities beginning at 8 am. Since May 1, 2018, the Community Service work has been at O.J. Watson Park, Sedgwick County Health Department, Wichita Art Museum, His Way Books (local non-profit), Wichita Community Garden, and Sunflower Community Action Program. All activities are supervised. Staff picks them up, takes them to the location, supervises them, and the location usually provides them with a snack or meal. Most of the clients have community service work as a part of probation or supervision. The court may allow them to do community service instead of paying fees and fines. This is part of their responsibility to give back.

The ERC started May 1, 2018. The total program capacity is 170 - 200. As of 10/17/18, there have been 222 referrals. Since 5/1/18, 129 youth have been served. As of 10/12/18, 69 youth are active. As of 10/31/18, there is an average daily population of 26 youth coming to programming. As of 10/17/18, 29 youth have successfully graduated from the program. There have been 425 community service hours completed.

Overall, it is a good option for the youth participating in the program with positive results. These kids would normally be at the Boys Ranch or other locations around the state. They are lots of needs and issues surrounding the kids.

Another item is an on-site substance abuse treatment program. It is provided by a private provider. Kids that are suspended from USD 259 have with an option for the kids to go to a private provider who will give them day program while they are kicked out of school.

The program is funded by a grant from the Kansas Department of Corrections. They are reinvesting the money they saved by closing down and defunding all the out of home placements. The funding was also partnered that with a re-investment grant with the Regional partners.

Trisha Darland asked about transportation. All participants within Sedgwick County are transported to and from programming. **Commissioner Howell** asked about the transportation for outside agencies. Outside counties bring in their participants. The outside counties do not come on Monday, because that day is strictly a day for Sedgwick County kids. **Commissioner Howell** asked about the funding. The funding was a block grant is about a million dollars. **Glenda Martens** stated \$680,000 was the reinvestment grant. Since we are the only one that did a regional partnership, we get another \$250,000. The other counties use their re-investment dollars for the transportation of their participants, but we provide the programming. **Steve Stonehouse** said the current Harry Street Mall location for JFS, was able to be remodeled existing space because of the reduced number of kids they had. **Commissioner Howell** asked about the breakdown for the data of the year including the hour of programming will be provided in a year, how many participants, and numbers along those lines. **Steve Stonehouse** stated he did have those numbers and



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would provide them to Commissioner Howell. The higher the risk of the participant, the more hours of programming they get. **Commissioner Howell** asked if we were following a national model. **Steve Stonehouse** and **Glenda Martens** both stated it was. He also asked about other states and locations have done this for longer than we have. **Glenda Martens** gave an example of Wyandotte County where they had MST in their program but had hired an MST agency to do their programming, and it was not an effective plan. We hired and trained our staff in MST in collaboration and then we are delivering the services. We are seeing a better success rate. She was not aware of any other counties doing MST. MST is very expensive. **Trisha Darland** asked if their school performance was being tracked. **Steve Stonehouse** stated the participants have a dayroom they can use for homework when they are not in a group. School performance is a major outcome of being in school and graduating from school. **Commissioner Howell** asked for the eligibility that qualifies them for the program. **Steve Stonehouse** stated between the ages of 10-22.5. The older would not be mixed with the younger. They have to be arrested as a juvenile offender in Kansas, and someone has to refer them. **Commissioner Howell** asked what makes the offenders participate and what other things could happen to the kid. **Steve Stonehouse** the times when they see that is pre-adjudication. They are offered the program as a way to get back on track. The DA's office has the program with the diversion program. If they do not complete the program, they do not get diversion or their diversion is revoked. The penalties are very steep. If it is assigned from their court order, they could go to JDF, depending on their crime, they could go to the correctional facility or the one out of home placement which is in Pratt. **Deputy Chief Salcido** commented on the Aggression Replacement Training (ART) and how ART is one of the best practices by the DOJ. He wanted to know how long they have been doing it and the results being seen. **Steve Stonehouse** said they have been doing ART since 2007. The kids who complete the program, the outcomes are very positive. Engagement is hard, and the beginning is hard when they are still acting up. If they finish, they have a low recidivism rate at 10%.

Glenda Martens discussed the Parenting Project. Forty people were trained, Sedgwick Co. and community partners. The training is for parents to participate in. **Steve Stonehouse** gave the background of the program. The program was developed by a cop in LA. Many states have adopted the project. It is for juvenile offender behavior. The previous program was not successful for the type of kids there was before with violence, gang association, and drug use. The Parenting Project participants have all come back.

- B. Population Report – **Sheriff Easter** discussed the Population Report. He specifically addressed slides 8 & 9. The SCORE program and the Mentoring program are being successful for the reduction of recidivism. According to the chart on slide 8, re-offenders being booked at the two-year mark, goes from 63% to almost 60%. In slide 9, the tracking of the programs shows that after 90-day rearrests, the SCORE program is a little lower. There are slight reductions, but most of the people re-offend. Tracking will continue.



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- C. Drug Summit – **Sheriff Easter** discussed the Crime Commission Drug Summit. Substance abuse in Sedgwick County is really big. It is like in the ‘90’s when crack cocaine hit, and there was a spike in property crimes, violence, substance abuse, etc. In the early 2000s with the Weed and Seed combined numerous entities and started seeing reductions. Now with meth and we are trending up again. People arrested for a crime, 13% had meth on their persons. Most cases are meth addicted people committing a violent crime. It is not a soft approach to crime. If they are committing crime, they are going to jail. We need to look at other prevention techniques and other programming. How is there intervention at a certain point through the court system? If someone is convicted of burglary, but they are drug addicted, they are not going to prison; they are going back out to the community. What state statues could we use to intervene to get court-ordered treatment? Apx. 285 people attended.

Earlier in 2018 two positions were approved by the BOCC, the Substance Abuse Coordinator & Mental Health Coordinator. The Mental Health Coordinator will be in charge of the sub-committee and housed under COMCARE. The Substance Abuse Coordinator will be under the Sheriff’s Department. Sixteen people applied, five will be interviewed. This position is not treatment. The position will look for program partnerships, ideas for legislative changes, writing grants, and looking for funding. The position will also lead the prevention and education aspect. Crime Commission is hiring people to help develop a 4-5 year strategic plan for this position with goals and expectations as to what this position will lead. This position will gather statistics from the hospitals, EMS, LE to start looking for benchmarking. Prevention is hard to measure.

Deputy Chief Salcido stated the drug take-back for the previous weekend was 1,700 pounds compared to the 600 pounds from the previous drug take-back weekend.

4. Old Business - None

5. Other Business – **Sheriff Easter** reminded everyone of the quarterly meetings for 2019. In January, there needs to be a discussion about a Chair.

Sheriff Easter asked if there was another other business. No business from the County or Public Safety per **Rusty Leeds**. **Deputy Chief Salcido** stated WPD’s part 1 offenses are about 1% under last year. Homicides are higher than last year, 42, in 2017 were 36. Robberies have spiked. No new drugs. **Commissioner Howell** would like to know if the crime breakdowns to see what is random targeted events, drugs, or gangs. **Deputy Chief Salcido** said they could be sub-categorized. Domestic violence and sexual assault Wichita is following the national trend. Gang violence, it is the feuds that erupt, we deploy resources, target the right people, then it goes away for about three months when there is a new group. **Commissioner Howell** asked is it a general public safety issue Wichita is having? **Sheriff Easter** said some of what Commissioner Howell is speaking about is victimology. No one is blaming the victims, but some of the victims



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of violent crimes live a lifestyle that could turn into a violent situation. There are not a lot of random acts of violence on the citizens of Sedgwick County. **Deputy Chief Salcido** stated that violence is not as bad as people think, but property crime it is all related to the meth use. That spills into violence and is a cycle. **Sheriff Easter** stated Wichita/Sedgwick County is a relatively safe place to live. It is difficult for the media to cover the positive things happening because they report on the blood and guts of stuff. Both departments, through Facebook and other outlets, try to cover the positive stories and occasionally the media will cover the positive stories.

Commissioner Howell asked how many crimes are solved verses remaining unsolved. **Deputy Chief Salcido** said WPD is way above the national average. The murder rate for a city our size is 40%, and we are pushing 80-90% year after year.

Tisha Darland spoke about the Suicide Prevention Coalition. The suicide rates are rising above the national average. Andrea Aguilera was invited to sit on the committee. She hears the positive side, and she is reporting on the positive instead of the shock factor.

Tisha Darland then spoke about James Cook from WPD and how he spent the month of October training every officer on the 24-hour hold form for care & treatment. It is helping COMCARE.

Sheriff Easter spoke about the jail annex upgrade. Work release is handled by Corrections. The Annex is almost completed. There was an issue about the number of exit doors. There was a letter written for an exception. The annex should be ready end of December beginning of January.

6. Public Comment – **Steven Owens (KBAA)** asked Sheriff Easter about the difference between meth pre-pseudoephedrine controls versus today. **Sheriff Easter** said it is nowhere close. When there were home labs, you are talking about 8-balls. It is being brought in from the southern borders in vats and barrels. That is one of the best laws ever passed by the state of Kansas. There is not even a Clan-lab team anymore. Now the Mexican Cartel has cornered the market, and it is being shipped in. They have the market on meth. For a kilo of meth, it costs is \$6,000 and it costs \$19,000 for a kilo of cocaine. They can now grow opiates in Mexico. It is a huge issue. It was coming from Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. They can grow poppy plants now, so the fentanyl and heroin are starting to come in from the Mexican Cartel. It is on the way. Manufacturing fentanyl or meth is not a state issue, because we are not making it here. It is coming over in semis and ships. **Tisha Darland** added from a treatment aspect the problem is not the people distributing, it is the people using and then doing something. We do not have enough treatment beds in our community or the state. We can get someone excited to go to treatment, but it could take four months to get them into a treatment facility. They may not even be alive in four months. **Sheriff Easter** added he was at the sentencing commission and he reminded them of the victims. Some of the users have personally chosen to live the lifestyle. If we can help them out of it, we will, but some do not want to get out of the lifestyle. Between treatment and law enforcement, we are not all seeing the problem from the same lens. There still has to be an accountability piece to the users. Soon we will have an issue like with crack cocaine, when crack babies are being born addicted to crack. We will have the same issues with meth.



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There are a lot of health issues and brain change. We will have the same issues coming up with these kids that are meth addicted.

Walt Chapelle (Racial Relations Board) wanted to bring in comments from the Racial Relations Board. He stated 67% of jail inmates are in jail for non-violent offenses. They will probably get probation once they get in front of the judge. Are you making sure people are not staying in jail when they can be processed out on an OR Bond? Then they could take care of their job and bills instead of staying in jail costing tax payer's money. That is one issue brought up. The other issue brought up is to do the OR Bond on a risk assessment. Do they really need to have a \$3,000, \$6,000, or \$20,000 bond? Is this a first-time offender? Is their crime non-violent? What is the point of impact of the incident? **Judge Wilbert** responded to the comments. Property crimes, non-violent are fueled by drug addiction. If you give them an OR bond before probation, they are not provided services and treatment. They fail and go back to jail. **Walt Chapelle** asked about resources once they are out of jail or prison about the lack of resources. They do not have housing or medical cards. Can the medical cards be suspended instead of being revoked? Then renew it once they are out. Without MH services or housing, they are being set up for failure. **Judge Wilbert** stated if you can make the drug and alcohol treatment as part of their OR bond, but they still have to follow through with the assessment and treatment. It is very difficult to get them to do this when they are on pre-trial. **Walt Chapelle** would like to know if the report before the meetings clarifies who are in for violent and non-violent crimes. In the meeting, 67% was non-violent offenders. Is there another way to handle it? **Sheriff Easter** said he would like to verify the numbers to know if the percentage is true. If you are booked on burglary, not charged within 72 hours, you are out on an OR Bond. Someone could be sitting in jail on a property crime, but it is their third arrest because they were released the first two times. You cannot say they are just sitting here on property crimes. You have to think about the victims out there. People were saying - people are being detained for simple marijuana possession. That is not true. We showed that was not true. If you are arrested for meth, cocaine, or heroin, you are not sitting in jail. It is taking six months to get the results of what they had to even charge the case. They are ORed out. Seventy-three percent of people are sitting in jail for pre-trial felonies, and it does include property crimes, but they are felonies. The violent crime inmates have a higher bond due to the type of crime committed, so the bond is higher. The judges set the bond. The property crime people have multiple offenses. When you have 63% that come back to jail within two years, but unless you look at each case and each individual history and record as to why they are staying detained. **Judge Wilbert** talked about a person detained for a property crime, but also two probation violations for property crimes, they are now presumptive prison even though it is a low-level offense. **Undersheriff Brenda Dietzman** added 6% of people in the jail right now are in for homicide charges. **Sheriff Easter** stated misdemeanor commitments which usually run 23-26%. **Walt Chapelle** stated drugs and mental health are driving a lot of it. Maybe legislatures should address the resources for the community.

Tisha Darland has a poster of the suicide prevention magnet enlarged. If anyone wants one, let Tisha know.

Deputy Chief Salcido made a motion to adjourn the meeting. **Rusty Leeds** seconded the motion. The meeting adjourned at 11:07 am.