**Minutes for Criminal Justice/Alternatives to Incarceration Advisory Board (CJATI)**

**Date:** 9/26/2018

**Call to Order:** 12:04

**Attendees:** Geno Tournour, Benay Rubenstein, Susan Robinson, Matt Van Houten, Lance Salisbury, Mark Dresser, Ken Lansing, Pat Buechell, Dan Cornell, Deb Dietrich, Deana Bodnar, Justine Waldman, Anise Hotchkiss, Jaime Coleman, Amie Hendrix, Amber Adele, Rich John, Henry Granison, Martha Robertson, Louise Miller, Taili Mugambee, Justine Lynady, Suzi Cook, David Sanders

**Additions/ Deletions**

Due to the large number of presentations schedule for this meeting, we tabled July minutes until our October’s meeting so that we might stay on schedule.

**Updates, Reports, and On-going Business**

**Ithaca ReUse presentation – Anise**

Anise Hotchkiss, ReUse Training Director presented to the CJATI Advisory Board. She provided us a Finger Lakes ReUse 101 which included Goals, Values and Vision. Some highlights included; 31 living wage employees, 12 who were previously long-term unemployed. ReSet job skill training programs that has reached 111 people. She showcased program areas that include books, furniture, and electronics, to name just a few, as well as deconstruction and salvage services and difficult task of inventory.

Work opportunities they provide include: Internships, work study, community services.

Work experience includes: Job Link, A4TD, DSS community work experience program, Challenge Job development, ReSET: Skills and Employment Training.

ReSET – job training has three sections; Tech, Construction, and Retail & Customer Service they include a 10-week entry level and 15-week apprenticeship experience. To conclude Anise highlighted their Re-entry Pilot program a one year paid program that collaborates with case managers and job developers.

<https://ithacareuse.org/>

**Question:** Is (Ithaca ReUse) on the Community Services list?

**Anise:** I will follow up to ensure that we are.

**REACH program presentation – Justine**

Dr. Waldman, a board-certified Emergency Medicine Physician, began with the REACH project ideals; We believe that all individuals have a right to: REACH Respectful – Equitable – Access to – Compassionate – Healthcare. We exist to serve vulnerable individuals who typically face stigma in the healthcare setting. We serve all individuals without regard for their ability to pay for services, with dignity and respect; we meet patients where they are. She also discussed the model they follow; NYS Drug User Health Hobs, and additional components of the Model that include Food pantry through street dog services. She discussed “Why the Model Works” which includes extremely low threshold, maximizing rapid access, high patient engagement; word of mouth, and trust. (600 patients in 6 months).

Some stat’s include: 76% of 600 clients are enrolled in Medicaid, 40% receiving primary care at REACH, 35 engaged in Hep C treatment, patient age range is from 14-72, average is 36 years old. They have distributed 1,200 Narcan kits and their Medical Assisted Treatment (MAT) patients have a retention rate of 88%. Challenges so far are funding, access (Wait list), and space. Success include licensing and collaboration with OASAS and securing federal funding.

<http://reachprojectinc.org/>

**Question:** Housing needs for REACH?

**Justine:** We need double the current space.

**Question:** Thoughts about Detox facilities?

**Justine**: There are many illnesses other than opioid addiction that require different types of services and treatments.

**Parole Case Manager – Jaime**

Jaime Coleman, Opportunities, Alternatives, and Resources (OAR) Parolee case Manager, presented her role and program data points. The goal of the program is to help parolees reenter the community, navigate local resources and ultimately, reduce recidivism. They provide support with housing and employment. Intakes total 44. Lessons learned carrots work better than sticks, structure, paid employment, safe housing all reduce recidivism. Barriers include; access to safe, affordable housing, gainful employment, education opportunities, driver’s license, and Transportation issues to treatment, court, mandated appt’s and work.

Success include 2 transitional employed, 4 FT permanent employed. 2 completing CIU’s Prep course, and 1 currently signed up for the next College Prep Course.

**Criminal Justice Coordination (Outline and Rollout) -Dave**

Dave Sanders, Criminal Justice Coordinator, presented an outline that could be used to monitor the Criminal Justice System, modeled by the Justice Center, Council of State Governments. The framework includes three sections; Reduce Crime & Strengthen Community, Break the Cycle of Reoffending, and Track Results. Each section covers multiple areas, in most cases tracking Population level trend data to determine “if” these measures are headed in the “right” direction. If so, what are the contributing factors, if not what are the barriers? The Graphs in Crime, Arrest, and Jail data are to be used on an annual basis to determine success and address obstacles. Section three is still in its infancy as many departments and Alternative to Incarceration (ATI) programs are developing RBA performance measures.

**Question:** Trend Average Daily Jail census has decreased for nearly 3 years, is that due to Assigned Counsel’s Counsel at First Appearance?

**Dave:** It seems to make sense, and data is being sought to validate that probability. Certainly, Assigned Counsel may have help start the positive trend. However, since our jail numbers have not leveled off, there seems to be contributing factors from multiple sources.

**Pat**: Increase in Pre-trail evaluation and Electronic Monitoring have also contributed to the decrease.

**Question:** Familiar faces, (referring to the high percentage of rebooking) , you said no pattern with regard to criminal charges, but are there other patterns with Mental health or substance abuse?

**Dave:** Ray, Joanne, and Marie are the “boots on the ground” that can potentially shed light on this subject.

**Question:** Why is Tompkins County the only county that has more crimes reported verses arrests made?

**Dave**: Currently, we don’t know. Statistics about crime below, would lead us to believe that there should be a gap in favor of Crimes reported verse Arrests made – which Tompkins County experiences. However, other counties have more arrest than crimes reported. That might be due to the number of underage Bar sweeps, DWI roadblocks, and police targeting suspicious activity as an explanation.

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| **Most crimes are not reported to police, and most reported crimes are not solved.** In its annual survey, BJS asks victims of crime whether they reported that crime to police. In 2016, only 42% of the violent crime tracked by BJS was reported to police. And in the much more common category of property crime, only about a third (36%) was reported. There are a variety of reasons crime might not be reported, including a feeling that police “would not or could not do anything to help” or that the crime is “a personal issue or too trivial to report,” according to BJS |

**Question:** Do we know who the out of town population in our jails are?

**Dave**: About 20-30% of our jail population is not from our county, though we are very curious to discover who and why is sub-group is so high we don’t fully understand the reasons at this point. We do have some ideas about the juvenile population from out of town, given to us by experts in the community, but nothing that can’t be verified with data just yet.

Tabled Long term Jail Statistics until next meeting.

**Adjourn** 1:38

**Submitted:** David M Sanders

**Date**: 9/27/2018