

## INFORMAL WORK SESSION MINUTES

May 3, 2010

1:00 p.m.

Oval Office

PRESENT: Commissioners Kathy George, Mary P. Stern, and Leslie Lewis.

Staff: Laura Tschabold, John M. Gray, Jr., John Krawczyk, Jack Crabtree, Ron Huber, Kellye Fetters, Ted Smietana, Vicki Wood, and Silas Halloran-Steiner.

Guests: David Robles and Carl Gordon.

Subjects: Merging Jail Expenses, Special Needs Task Force

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Kathy called the meeting to order.

Merging Jail Expenses - Jack Crabtree stated that the reasons for considering a merge of jail expenses are to improve transparency in budgeting and show the true cost of running the jail, to improve efficiency by reducing the steps involved in handling funds, and to encourage communication and trust between departments. John K reviewed the current structure and how it is currently set up for the next year.

Leslie emphasized the importance of memorializing the state's decision to house felons in county facilities by keeping 21-41 as a separate fund. She said she would be fine with moving the bed rental money out of 21-41 into Fund 10 as long as it is still kept separate for tracking purposes. Ron Huber stated that when the state cuts 1145 funding, either the Sheriff's Office or the Jail budget will have to pick up those expenses. Leslie stated that future governing boards and officials will have to keep an eye on that and may have to give the program back to the state at some point. Jack said that funding is being cut more each year and the state hasn't kept its promises, which also needs to be memorialized.

Leslie suggested reviewing previous minutes to determine what the Board's commitment was to departments for the bed rental money and whether that commitment has been fulfilled yet. John K suggested moving the bed rental money into a new department in Fund 40 for capital expenses. Leslie agreed with Jack that \$17.50/day should stay in the budget to cover operations. She said that the balance should be allocated by Jack and Ron.

The group discussed bargaining issues related to Corrections employees being supervised by Jail managers. Laura stated that the Board should be able to resolve the issues through a memorandum of understanding with the unions.

The Board agreed to wait until 2011-12 to separate the bed rental money into 40-41, as it would make a cleaner break to do it when the loan is paid off. John K stated that if the \$17.50/day is going to be taken for operations, it needs to be included in the 2010-11 budget. He suggested adding budget notations to memorialize these decisions.

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1:00 p.m.

KG\_\_MS\_\_LL\_\_

Special Needs Task Force - Carl Gordon discussed a handout (see Exhibit A) showing the interim data analysis for the data collection and screening project in the jail. He stated that the current system does not provide a clean way to utilize the data to make good decisions about treatment, and the long-term goal is to develop a data warehouse to collect all of the relevant data in one place so it can be easily accessible. He recommended adding the screening into the current system rather than replacing the system entirely.

Silas Halloran-Steiner stated that discussions are ongoing as to whether to stay with Eagle or to switch to VisionJAIL. He said that the county could build a SQL database and a Raintree interface to work with either program. He said that Vision would be ideal, but the cost would be higher. He added that if the database is built now to work with Eagle, it could be modified later if the jail switches to Vision. Ron Huber pointed out that Eagle is zero cost right now and he's had no problems running it in the jail, but people haven't been taking advantage of using it on their MDTs.

Silas stated that the next phase of this project will be to do a site visit, make decisions about local resources, get the computer programming done, and discuss the renewal of Carl's contract, which expires in June and would cost \$4900 to renew. Kathy mentioned a promising grant opportunity that the county could look into. Leslie suggested having IS get started on building the database and the Raintree interface, leaving the jail interface as the last piece to be done after a decision is made about Eagle or Vision.

The meeting adjourned at 2:26 p.m.

Anne Britt  
Secretary

## Interim Data Analysis

A work group of the Special Needs Task Force (SNTF) is developing the requirements for a data collection and usage model for the Yamhill County Correctional Facility (YCCF) and related agencies who interact with the YCCF. As part of this work group's process, currently available data and how it is used was reviewed. It was decided that taking a sample of inmates housed at the YCCF and collecting data from existing sources and from screening tools being considered for use would be helpful in understanding the scope of the main project. This side-project also would serve as a prototype of the types of useful data that could be collected and of the data collection process.

A sample of inmates housed at the YCCF was taken from a jail roster on 3/23/2010. The sample size was 99. Data about these inmates was drawn from several sources including the Eagle software system used at YCCF, HHS records, and direct interviews with the inmates. During the interviews, screening tools being considered for use with the YCCF were administered. These were the Brief Jail Mental Health Screen (BJMHS) and the TCU Drug Screen II (TCUDS2).

The two most striking results of this side project are the amount of information that can be extracted from a relatively small amount of data and the potential benefits a comprehensive, orderly collection of data on inmates being booked into the YCCF would bring to the staff, administrators, and law enforcement agencies of the Yamhill County government. Both have significant potential to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the people, departments, and agencies involved.

Presented below are examples of the types of information that could be drawn from a data collection process. Examples of data were taken from the general areas of demographics, recidivist risk, mental health problems, and substance abuse issues.

The samples presented demonstrate both the kinds of information one would expect and several that have potential policy implications. Examples include the following: The inmate demographic information approximates that of the population of Yamhill County. It also shows those arrested for crimes tend to be young and male. Inmates who are at high and medium risk for recidivism form the bulk of the population at the YCCF. This suggests system-wide policies divert low risk inmates into other forms of supervision. Mental health data shows 10 inmates have a known history of a major mental health disorder, but 38 inmates scored above the cut-off point on the BJMHS. This implies a higher prevalence of mental health issues than currently recognized or served. Based on the substance abuse data, the prevalence of reported drug/alcohol abuse was lower than national norms. However, with more than one-third of the sample group reporting substance abuse involvement, and given there is currently little substance abuse programming at the YCCF, the data implies an unmet service need at the YCCF.

These examples have practical and policy implications that a data collection process will help clarify. It is exciting to see the potential a data driven system has for better serving those who are often under-served and, by doing so, enhancing public safety in both the short and long terms.

B. Carl Gordon, Ph. D.  
Consultant, SNTF

## Recidivism Risk

<b>Proxy Score*</b>	<b>Total</b>
High	32
Medium	44
Low	23

\* "Proxy" is the name for a screening assessment tool widely used in the criminal justice field. It provides staff with an estimate of an individual's potential to commit another felony crime.

<b>Age</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
18 - 24	19	8	1
25 - 34	13	17	7
35 - 44	0	9	5
45 - 54	0	9	7
55 >	0	1	3

<b>Race</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
White	23	36	20
Hispanic	5	6	2
Black	4	1	1
Asian	0	1	0

<b>Gender</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
Male	30	38	19
Female	2	6	4

## Days In Custody

Total N=65*	Average	Median
	78	52

\* At the time the sample was taken, 65 inmates either had been released or had release dates.

Days In Custody	High	Medium	Low	Total
0 - 30	6	14	1	21
31 - 60	7	7	1	15
61 - 84	4	3	0	7
85 >	6	11	5	22
Still In Custody	9	9	16	34
<b>Total</b>	32	44	23	99

## Mental Health Data

HHS lists 10 inmates from the project sample as having a history of a major mental health disorder. These include schizophrenia, bi-polar disorder, and several anxiety disorders.

### Brief Jail Mental Health Screen\*

Age	Male	Female	Total
18 - 24	7	2	9
25 - 34	14	2	16
35 - 44	4	0	4
45 - 54	7	1	8
55 >	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>38</b>

Race	Male	Female	Total
White	26	6	32
Hispanic	5	0	5
Black	1	0	1
Asian	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>38</b>

\* The Brief Jail Mental Health Screen is a widely used instrument designed to screen incoming inmates for potential mental health problems. If the inmate scores above a cut-off point, he is referred to a mental health specialist for further evaluation.

## Substance Abuse Data

HHS list 32 inmates from the project sample as having a substance abuse diagnosis.

### Self-Report Of A/D Use At Time of Arrest

<b>Age</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
18 - 24	8	1	9
25 - 34	14	2	16
35 - 44	6	0	6
45 - 54	4	0	4
55 >	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>

### TCU Drug Screen Data

<b>Age</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
18 - 24	6	2	8
25 - 34	11	2	13
35 - 44	5	0	5
45 - 54	4	0	4
55 >	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>31</b>

<b>Race</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
White	22	4	26
Hispanic	4	0	4
Black	1	0	1
Asian	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>31</b>

