

Chippewa County
Criminal Justice Collaborating Council
Regular Meeting
February 24, 2026
Chippewa County Courthouse, Room 302
8:00 AM

I. Call to Order

Chair Judge Gibbs called the meeting to order at 8:00 AM

II. Roll Call

Attendee Name	Position	Status	Arrived
Judge Steve Gibbs (Chair)	Presiding Judge for Chippewa County or Designee	Present	
Bobbie Jaeger (Vice-Chair)	Director of Chippewa County Department of Human Services or Designee	Absent	
Andy Albarado	County Administrator	Present	
Travis Hakes/Curt Dutton	County Sheriff or Designee	Present	
James Maki	Jail Administrator or Designee	Present	
Kyra Secraw/Kerry Krista	Youth Justice/CWDA Manager or Designee	Present	
Ryan Douglas	Chief of Police - Chippewa Falls or Designee	Absent	
Timothy Bowman	Chief of Police - Outlying Community or Designee	Absent	
Wade Newell/ Sheila Yohnk	District Attorney or Designee	Present	
Kirby Harless	Representative of the State Public Defender Office	Absent	
Nathan Liedl	Clerk of Circuit Court or Designee	Present	
Melissa Buesgen	Department of Corrections Supervisor for Chippewa County or Designee	Present	
Amanda O'Donnell	Child Support Director or Designee	Present	
Charles Bomar	County Board Supervisor	Present	
Geri Segal/Jeni Haddad	Citizen Member	Present	
John Ailie (Jail Chaplain)	Citizen Member	Present	
Melissa Bishop	Citizen Member	Present	

Others Present: Rose Baier, Criminal Justice Services Director; Brandi Engel, Human Services Administrative Assistant; Kayce Lawcewicz, Criminal Justice Services Staff; Tiffany Berg, Criminal Justice Services Staff; Kaitlin Horstman, Criminal Justice Services Staff

III. Members of the Public Wishing to be Heard

There were no members of the public wishing to be heard.

IV. Consent Agenda

(Unless separation of an item is requested, all items will be adopted in one motion)

1. Approve the Agenda
2. Approve the Minutes of November 18, 2025

Result:	APPROVED [13 TO 0]
Mover:	Bomar
Seconders:	Albarado
Ayes:	Gibbs, Albarado, Dutton, Maki, Secraw/Krista, Newell, Liedl, Buesgen, O'Donnell, Bomar, Segal/Haddad, Ailie, Bishop
Absent:	Jaeger, Douglas, Bowman, Harless

V. Reports

1. **Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) Mapping – August 13 and August 14, 2026**

There are two dates scheduled in August to assemble all the key players to complete a Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) Mapping. SIM Mapping identifies what is currently in place now as a County related to individuals with mental health and Alcohol and drug related health issues, where the County is lacking for services, and developing an action plan around the key intercepts.

2. **Program Updates:**

- **Recovery Court:** Tiffany Berg reviewed the annual metrics: 24 referrals; 14 ineligible/withdrawn; 10 admissions; 8 graduations; 3 terminations. Primary drug used amongst referrals is Methamphetamine. Statistics show the majority of those who start the program graduate successfully. 78% of graduates have not recidivated three years post-graduation. The team is brainstorming ways to increase referrals. Berg and Rose Baier will be presenting at the Wisconsin Annual Treatment Court Professional Training in April related to the Multi-Track Drug Court model with Outagamie County.
- **First Time Offender/Worthless Check Diversion Programs:** Kayce Lawcewicz reviewed the annual metrics: 184 referrals; 135 completions (in progress); \$28,348.37 in restitution collected since 2015; underage drinking is the most referred offense; 95% recidivism success rate after one year; 2025 Diversions included 149 ordinances, 48 misdemeanors, and 1 felony. Worthless Checks: 4 referrals; 1 successful completion; \$2,515.22 paid to merchants.
- **Front-End Intervention Treatment Program:** Lawcewicz reviewed the annual metrics: 45 referrals (10 total referrals in 2024); 18 admissions; 3 graduations; 2 terminations. Currently there are 19 active participants and 1 intake which is the highest number of active participants since 2018.
- **Pre-Trial Program:** Kaitlin Horstman reviewed the annual metrics: 423 Pretrial Assessments were completed on 365 individuals; 311 participants are Preliminary Release Level 1 or Level 4; Outcomes: 57 Failure to Appear, 56 New Criminal Activity, 7 New Violent Criminal Activity, 107 Violent Offenses (12 Violent Offenses in 2024); 409 Warrants Issued. Baier reported they are in the middle of an audit for their NCIC/CIB criminal history access. This happens every three years and this is their first audit.
- **Re-Entry Program:** There is a two-session class held at the jail as a precursor for re-entry services. These are going well. The Pathway Home 6 program is now available to inmates who are sentenced to jail with a minimum of 21 days remaining in their sentence. CJS partners with the jail to facilitate referrals to this program.

3. Take a Stand Against Meth/Crime Stoppers Updates

The first annual Cornhole Tournament fundraiser was a success and the amount of funds raised was around \$7,500. Baier reported they were very thankful for the support of the local business community and board members for this event.

4. State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP) Grant Updates

Overwhelmingly positive feedback was received from Stanley Prison after they utilized the MILO Simulator for training. Requests continue to come in to use the simulator for additional trainings.

5. Committee Member Updates

- Geri Segal is retiring and her replacement will be Jeni Haddad. Segal reminded committee members that they offer Intimate Violence & Parent Education classes at the jail as well as housing assistance for victims of domestic violence.
- Denise Shervey is retiring and her replacement will be Amanda O'Donnell.

VI. Other Emerging Issues

VII. Agenda Items for Future Consideration

VIII. Adjourn

Meeting adjourned without objection at 9:00

Result:	APPROVED [13 TO 0]
Mover:	Newell
Seconder:	Secraw
Ayes:	Gibbs, Albarado, Dutton, Maki, Secraw/Krista, Newell, Liedl, Buesgen, O'Donnell, Bomar, Segal/Haddad, Ailie, Bishop
Absent:	Jaeger, Douglas, Bowman, Harless

Chippewa County
Criminal Justice Collaborating Council
Regular Meeting
November 18, 2025
Chippewa County Courthouse, Room 302
11:30 AM

I. Call to Order

Vice-Chair, Bobbie Jaeger, called the meeting to order at 11:30 AM.

II. Roll Call

Attendee Name	Position	Status	Arrived
Judge Steve Gibbs (Chair)	Presiding Judge for Chippewa County or Designee	Absent	
Bobbie Jaeger (Vice-Chair)	Director of Chippewa County Department of Human Services or Designee	Present	
Andy Albarado	County Administrator	Present	
Travis Hakes/Curt Dutton	County Sheriff or Designee	Present	
James Maki	Jail Administrator or Designee	Present	
Kyra Secraw/Kerry Krista	Youth Justice/CWDA Manager or Designee	Present	
Ryan Douglas	Chief of Police - Chippewa Falls or Designee	Present	
Timothy Bowman	Chief of Police - Outlying Community or Designee	Present	
Wade Newell/Sheila Yohnk	District Attorney or Designee	Present	
Kirby Harless	Representative of the State Public Defender Office	Absent	
Nathan Liedl	Clerk of Circuit Court or Designee	Present	11:54
Megan Popenhagen/Melissa Buesgen	Department of Corrections Supervisor for Chippewa County or Designee	Present	
Denise Shervey	Child Support Director or Designee	Absent	
Charles Bomar	County Board Supervisor	Present	
Geri Segal	Citizen Member	Absent	
John Ailie (Jail Chaplain)	Citizen Member	Absent	
Melissa Bishop	Citizen Member	Present	

Others Present: Rose Baier, Criminal Justice Services Director; Brandi Engel, Human Services Administrative Assistant; Kayce Lawcewicz, Criminal Justice Services Staff; Tiffany Berg, Criminal Justice Services Staff

III. Members of the Public Wishing to be Heard

There were no members of the public wishing to be heard.

IV. Consent Agenda

(Unless separation of an item is requested, all items will be adopted in one motion)

1. Approve the Agenda
2. Approve the Minutes of August 19, 2025

Result:	APPROVED [11 TO 0]
Mover:	Bomar
Second:	Douglas
Ayes:	Jaeger, Albarado, Hakes/Dutton, Maki, Secraw/Krista, Douglas, Bowman, Newell/Yohnk, Popenhagen/Buesgen, Bomar, Bishop
Absent:	Gibbs, Harless, Liedl, Shervey, Segal, Ailie

V. Business Items

1. **Discuss and Approve 2026 CJCC Meeting Schedule**
Criminal Justice Services Director, Rose Baier, recently sent out a poll to vote on the 2026 meeting schedule. Based on the responses received, a morning time slot is preferred. Baier will further explore availability and send out an email with the new schedule.

VI. Reports

1. **Update on Agenda Management Software and Notifications**
Rose Baier provided an update on the new County website and instructions on how to receive committee meeting notifications.
2. **National Network of Criminal Justice Collaborating Council (CJCC) Meeting**
Rose Baier and Tiffany Berg recently attended the National Network of CJCC Meeting. They discussed strategic planning and the Element Checklist. There is potential of data analytic work to be offered to Chippewa County – a meeting is to be scheduled by the end of the year to discuss further.
3. **Strategic Plan Discussion/Review/Planning**
Rose Baier reviewed the 2019 Strategic Plan objectives. Tentatively looking to schedule a date in March or April of 2026 to host a strategic planning day. Baier will look at putting together an Outcome Assessment from the 2019 Strategic Plan to help guide the next Strategic Plan. Also discussed the possibility of hosting a Sequential Intercept Model which focuses on deflection versus diversion. It can identify what's in place now as a County, where the County is lacking for services, and develop action planning around the intercepts. This could be considered as part of the next Strategic Plan.
4. **Program Updates:**
 - **Recovery Court:** Tiffany Berg reported referrals are down overall. Presently there are 15 participants with two graduating next week. Four individuals are in residential treatment, and one individual is going soon. Berg and Baier are exploring new case management systems that may be beneficial for reporting purposes. September was National Recovery Month, and two billboards were placed to recognize and educate about recovery.
 - **First Time Offender/Worthless Check Diversion Programs:** Kayce Lawcewicz reported no new updates at this time.
 - **Front-End Intervention Treatment Program:** Kayce Lawcewicz reported her casework is up significantly from the prior year. At present there are 16 participants; next week there will be 18 participants. No new referrals

currently. There are 10 participants pending admission.

- **Pre-Trial Program:** Baier has completed and submitted the annual grants. There was a recommendation to identify the difference between pre-trial monitoring and additional services monitored through Criminal Justice Services.
- **Re-Entry Program:** Adam Walters continues to host a re-entry session containing 2 classes per session with various material to work on between classes. Attendees can benefit from resources, backpacks with hygiene products, and cab vouchers. It was noted temporary placements for citizens being released from jail are becoming difficult to locate.

5. Take a Stand Against Meth/Crime Stoppers Updates

Crime Stoppers is hosting a cornhole tournament at the Northern Wisconsin State Fairgrounds on February 21, 2026. It will be the largest fundraiser Crime Stoppers has hosted since its inception.

6. State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP) Grant Updates

The State Crisis Intervention Program Grant ended in September. The *MILO* simulator has been a successful training addition, and the simulator will continue to be offered for additional training and community events.

7. Committee Member Updates

Rose Baier will be recognized for her various contributions on November 20th.

VII. Other Emerging Issues

VIII. Agenda Items for Future Consideration

IX. Adjourn

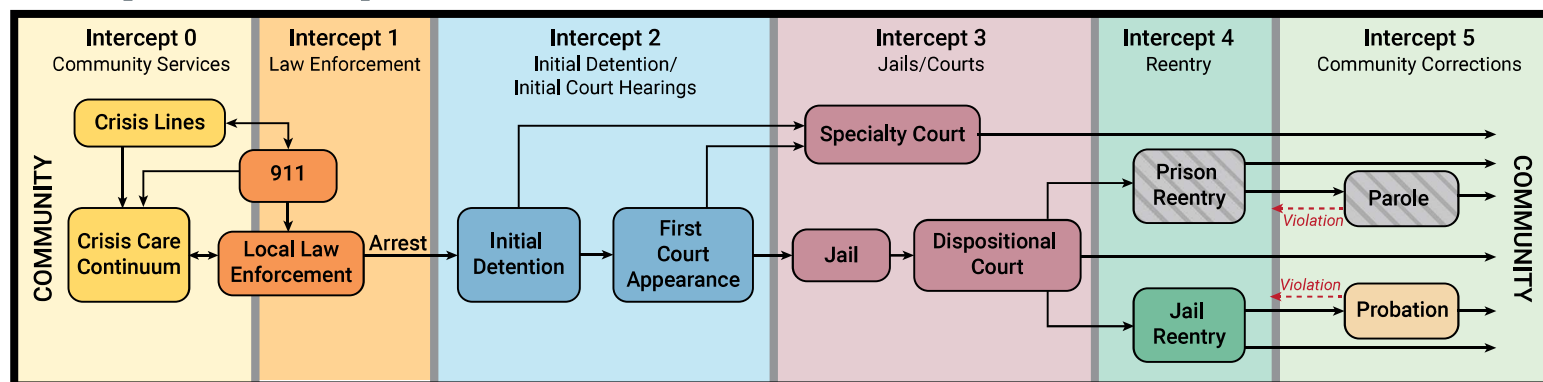
Meeting adjourned without objection at 12:15 PM.

Result:	APPROVED [12 TO 0]
Mover:	Hakes
Seconder:	Newell
Ayes:	Jaeger, Albarado, Hakes/Dutton, Maki, Secraw/Krista, Douglas, Bowman, Newell/Yohnk, Liedl, Popenhagen/Buesgen, Bomar, Bishop
Absent:	Gibbs, Harless, Shervey, Segal, Ailie

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

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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

SIM Mapping Workshop – Potential Stakeholders

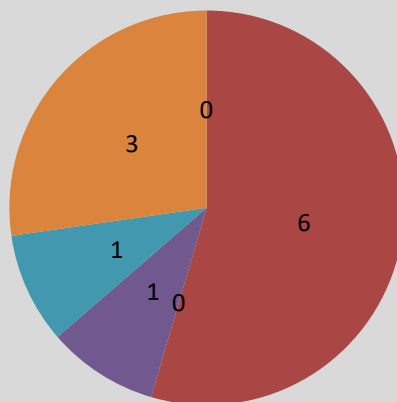
- Judges
- Court administrators
- Law enforcement (sheriff, local police)
- Bailiffs
- Prosecutors
- County attorneys
- Private counsel
- Public defenders
- Former system-involved individuals and persons with lived experiences
- City council
- County Board and Board of Supervisors members
- School board members and representatives
- Criminal justice commissions or councils
- Legislators
- Family members
- Direct mental health treatment providers (public and private)
- National Alliance on Mental Illness, local chapter
- Psychiatrists
- Supported employment specialists
- Housing specialists
- Peer and self-advocacy organizations
- Jail administrators
- Domestic violence services
- Mental health hotlines
- Residential unit staff
- Mental health boards
- Jail mental health staff
- Probation and parole officers
- Pretrial officers
- Disability and physical brain disorder advocates
- Civil commitment personnel
- Mobile crisis units
- Crisis units
- Benefits representatives
- Tribal representatives
- Competency evaluators
- Competency restoration treatment providers
- Disability law groups
- Social security and disability representatives
- Faith-based organizations
- Emergency room personnel
- Emergency medical technicians
- Public advocates and puttee fiduciaries
- Pediatricians and physicians
- Project coordinator
- Local business leaders
- Local researchers and academics
- Data quality and integrity contacts
- Victim rights advocates
- Guardianship and conservatorship groups
- Food banks
- Transportation services
- Community foundations
- Substance use treatment and services
- Local/regional mental health authority

CHIPPEWA COUNTY RECOVERY COURT 2025

REFERRALS	24
REJECTED/INELIGIBLE OR WITHDRAWN	14 ○ 2 withdrawn - 1 Atty. Withdrew came to agreement - No response ○ 1 Violent Offense ○ 11 Ineligible - 3 Revocation - 3 Residence- not in Chippewa County - 1 Homeless - 2 Not on Probation - 2- Drug Dealer
ADMISSIONS	10 • 1 admitted to lower-risk multi-track (6 admitted last year) • 1 eligible and pending
GRADUATIONS	8
TERMINATIONS	3- 140 Average Days until Terminated • 2 Rule Violations • 1 Absconded

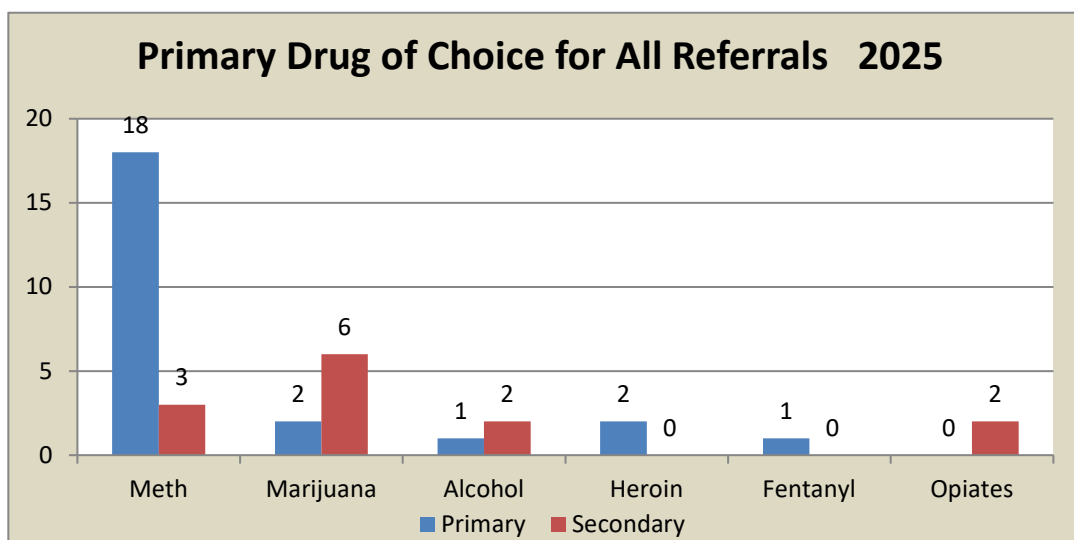
11 Current Participants End of 2025

■ Low Risk
■ Phase I
■ Phase II
■ Phase III
■ Phase IV
■ Phase V



Yearly Comparisons						
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Referrals	50	33	38	33	32	24
Rejected	38	21	23	17	18	14
Admissions	10	9	13	14	13	10
Graduations	6	9	3	7	11	8
Terminations	10	2	7	4	3	3
Number Served	30	23	30	27	29	22
Average Days Graduation	455	412	313	369	507	504
Retention Rate	41%	88%	53%	63%	80%	73%
Recidivism Rate	20%	25%	26%	28%	23%	22%
Drug-Free Babies	2	2	0	2	0	0
Custody Rights Restored	0	0	0	1	0	1
Served by Peer Support			4	10	5	5
Driver's License Restored	4	6	2	1	6	0
Marriages	1	0	2	0	1	0
Earned GED	2	1	2	1	0	2
Served in Residential Placement	5 2-FED grant 1-Privat Ins 2-CCS/CJS	8 1-Private Ins 1-CCS/ CJS 3-Probation 3- CJS	10 6-FED Grant 1-CCS/CJS 3-Probation	8 7-FED Grant 1-Probation	9 8-FED Grant 1-Probation	12 12-FED Grant 668 DAYS

In 2025 Meth was the primary drug of choice for referrals to Recovery Court (18). Secondary drug of choice was Marijuana (6), followed by Meth (3) then Alcohol and Opiates.



In 2023 Recovery Court moved to a low-risk/ high-need track that is separate from the traditional high-risk/high-need court track. There was only one participant admitted to this track in 2024, and we currently have nobody enrolled. Eligible participants report that it is easier to do probation than participate in Recovery Court because there isn't an incentive for them, such as early release from probation or not serving prison in lieu of Recovery Court.

The recidivism rate once graduated is 22%, meaning 78% of graduates have not recidivated after 3 years of graduation. We have had 99 graduates since 2007.

2009-2013: 7 graduates; 1 deceased; 3 recidivated with alcohol/drug related charges; 2 other types of charges.

2013-2025: After receiving a grant allowing for a full-time case manager in 2013, more statistics were tracked. 99 graduates; 22 recidivated. However, many of these were after three years out of the program.

Recovery Court and FIT began evidence-based programs including Living in Balance, Change Readiness, and an MRT for lower-risk individuals. There is also a high-risk MRT group. We started an Anger Management group in 2025 and offered this group to other Departments including Department of Human Services and the District Attorney's Office for those individuals not in our programs.

Evidence-Based Programs	
GROUP	NUMBER RECOVERY COURT SERVED 2025
High-Risk Moral Reconation Therapy	11
Low-Risk Moral Reconation Therapy	10
Living In Balance	8
Pathways to Wellness	5
Money Matters Budgeting	5
TOTAL Spots SERVED	34

- Comprehensive Community Services: 6 participants were served CCS in 2025. Due to the volume of the RC caseload and other duties of the Case Manager, we have decided to not have more than 5-7 participants on CCS at one time.

- **Hope House**

The Hope House was established in January 2019 to provide transitional housing for participants in need of stable, sober living. The Chippewa County Housing Authority (CCHA) partnered with the CJS to buy and manage a property to be used for participants needing transitional housing who are in the Recovery Court (RC) and/or Front-End Intervention Treatment (FIT) Programs. Statistics show that from 2013-2019, there were at least 86 people in the Recovery Court Program who did not have transitional housing available from jail or treatment facilities. That is 17.2 people a year in need of safe, sober housing. This house has room for 3 people at one time, and the expected length of stay is one year

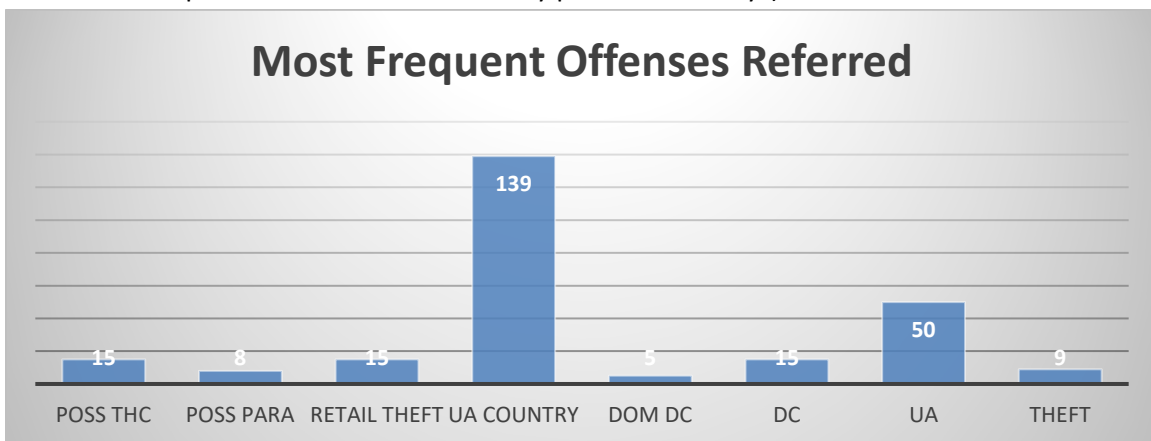
- 7 applications were received for Hope House in 2025
- 4 participants entered Hope House
- 2 moved out successfully finding their own place
- 2 were terminated due to rule violations
- There is currently one participant in the House with two planning on moving in shortly

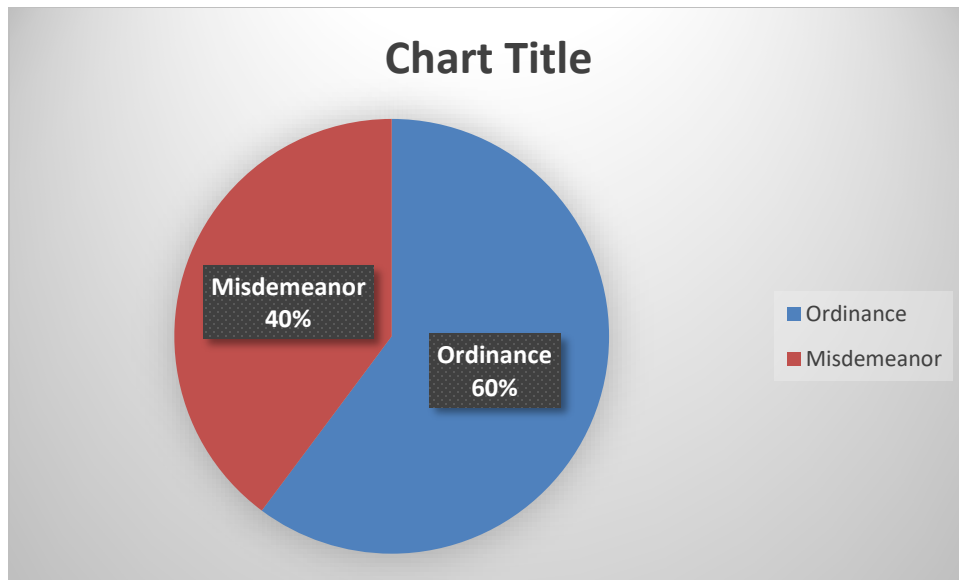
We received a BJA Federal grant for \$426,000 to enhance treatment services, including paying for assessments, therapy, residential, intensive outpatient, relapse prevention, and medical-assisted treatment for those without insurance or the ability to pay. This allows treatment to start sooner in the process. Funds will also provide training for team members to attend National training and help support Hope House. With the support of Hope House, funds that participants pay are returned to them to assist with security deposits when they move out. This grant runs from 10/1/2020-9/30/2025 and was granted an extension for one year through 9/30/2026.

FIRST TIME OFFENDER DATA 2025

YEAR	FIRST TIME OFFENDER DATA BY YEAR					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Average Age of Participants	23	27	29	23	22	23
Males Served	50	46	44	45	125	121
Females Served	48	34	58	50	136	65
Total Eligible Referrals	98	95	110	116	261	184
Average Days In Program	107.34	104.53	117.96	118.55	104	93.9
Average Proxy Score	2.71	2.14	1.9	2.82	2.74	2.71
Restitution Collected	200.00	\$1197.48	\$27.00	\$776.82	\$1,304.80	\$262.88 (in process)
Successful Completions	70	80	102	94	249 (in progress)	135 (in progress)
Terminations	4	0	0	1	5	2
Recidivism Success Rate	.98 6 months .95 1 Year .93 2 Years .85 3 Years	.94 6 months .81 1 year .78 2 Years	.93 6 months .84 1 year .77 2 years .75 3 years	.93 6 months .85 1 year .79 2 years	In progress	

The total restitution collected since 2015 is **\$28,348.37**. This money is returned to the victim before completion of the program. As can be seen average completion from the program (from first contact to completion of the class and 60-day period is 102 days)





- 279 total citations/charges were diverted in 2024 (220 Ordinance, 58 Misdemeanor, and 1 Felony). 300 were referred and 20 failed to follow through with 1 being ineligible.
- In 2016 we added the 3rd Millennium evidence-based curriculum to the education session for participants. This is online education programming related to underage drinking, shoplifting, possession of THC, conflict resolution, etc. In 2024, 26 individuals participated in the education session and 235 in both the education session and online program. The majority of the online curriculum takes an average of 4 hours.
- In 2017 we updated the education video, adding a segment by the school resource officer, increased the curriculum related to the thinking cycle and thinking errors, and made the session more interactive by using clickers for participants to respond to questions. We are looking at revising the educational video with updated information.
- 98% of individuals completing a survey indicated increased knowledge in areas related to the effects of having a criminal record; personal motivations for offending; and Wisconsin Circuit Court Access.

Total referrals in 2024 by jurisdiction

Referral Source	Eligible Part	Ineligible Part	Referrals Failed to Follow Through	Total Refs Made	DA's Missed Referrals
CFPD	27	0	4	31	6
CHSO	176	1	8	185	12
LHPD	17	0	1	18	5
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0
Cadott	0	0	0	0	0
Bloomer	0	0	0	0	1
Stanley	0	0	0	0	4
DA	41	0	7	48	-
Total	261	1	20	282	28

Chippewa County FRONT-END INTERVENTION TREATMENT (FIT), THC, CHECK DIVERSION 2025 Statistics

REFERRALS	ADMISSIONS	GRADUATIONS	TERMINATIONS
45 Referrals 31 Accepted 14 Rejected/Withdrew 9 Withdrew 4 Denied (2-No AODA Need; 1 Residency; 1-Injury Sustained by Victim) 1 Pending	18 Admissions	3 Graduations in 2025 88 graduations to date An average of 456.83 days in the program	2 Terminations in 2025 1 New Criminal Charges 1 Non-Compliance and AWOL

Supervision Split: Current Case Load

	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Total	13
Low Risk	1	5	2		
Medium Risk	1	1	3		
High Risk	0	0	0		

Low Need=0-2
Medium Need=3-5
High Need=6-8

OWI Specific	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Total	6
Mild Disorder	2	2	0		
Moderate Disorder	0	2	0		
Severe Disorder	0	0	0		

Yearly Comparisons						
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Referrals	30	25	19	21	10	45
Admissions	13	16	11	9	7	18
Graduations	14	11	5	7	15	3
Terminations	5	5	2	0	4	2
Average Days to Graduation	417	428.04	425	441	464	456
COMPAS Assessment Referrals	59	58	47	47	37	64

Chippewa County FRONT-END INTERVENTION TREATMENT (FIT), THC, CHECK DIVERSION 2025 Statistics

DEMOGRAPHICS	RECIDIVISM RATES ONCE GRADUATED
Active: 5 Female 14 Male Average Age 33 Ability to Pay: 4 Pending Drug of Choice: Alcohol, Marijuana and Meth are equal. Race: 16 White non-Hispanic, 1 African American; 1 Native American; 1 Hispanic	- Out of 87 graduates there have been 6 who recidivated. The first graduate was 1/26/2016. 46 people have been out of the program for more than 3 years and 2 of these have recidivated and 3 graduates are deceased. - Prison Days diverted year-to-date: 68,193.0

Evidence-Based Programs	
GROUP	NUMBER FIT SERVED 2025
High-Risk Moral Reconation Therapy	7
Low Risk Moral Reconation Therapy	2
Living In Balance	4
Your Money Your Goals	3
Pathways to Wellness	2
TOTAL SLOTS SERVED	

In 2019 we started completing Trauma screens and ACE's screens on all FIT participants to assist with programming and services. Average ACE scores of FIT participants is 2.6

THC Diversion Program: In March 2019 CJS began a **THC Diversion** program in collaboration with the District Attorney's Office. Eligible individuals are those with THC-related offenses whose charges have been referred to the District Attorney's Office who may not qualify for First Time Offender or FIT programs. Individuals can be eligible for the program up to three times with varying levels of education and requirements. There is a cost for the program in lieu of citation or criminal charges.

THC Diversion Yearly Comparison						
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Referrals	28	25	37	50	38	7
Successful Completions	12	12	15	29	25	2
Unable to Contact	5	1	7	3	6	1
No Follow Through	6	1	5	9	1	0
Denied Participation	1	1	3	2	0	0
Pending Completion	4	10	7	1	4	4

Chippewa County FRONT-END INTERVENTION TREATMENT (FIT), THC, CHECK DIVERSION 2025 Statistics

In 2021 the CJC Division began overseeing Check Diversion. The District Attorney's office was working with an outside provider to do this program, but they were no longer available. The Check Diversion Program allows individuals to be diverted from the Criminal Justice System and Criminal Charges if they pay a course fee and full restitution. The Program includes a class related to responsible check management.

Check Diversion					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Referrals	13	11	18	5	4
Enrolled and In Progress	7	6	4	5	8
Attempting to Contact	4	2	3	0	0
Successful Completions	3	8	8	1	1
Unsuccessful/Unable to Contact	0	10	12	0	0
Money Paid to Merchants	\$468.82	\$3,022.13	\$269.34	\$2,072.08	\$2515.22

CHIPPEWA COUNTY PRETRIAL DATA 2025

Chippewa County began the implementation of a Pretrial Services System and Agency to maximize public safety and court appearance while maximizing pretrial release. The system is not based on the ability to pay and promotes fairness and equal treatment. Pretrial was fully launched in Chippewa County in February 2020. 2021 was the first full year data was compiled. With COVID-19 it may take a few years to evaluate the true outcomes of pretrial services.

		Preliminary Release Level						Outcomes			Bond Type Ordered			Violent Offense	
2023 TOTALS	PSA's Completed	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Not Listed	Charges Declined	FTA	NCA	NVCA	Cash	Signature	Charge Declined	Yes	No
	576	207	76	89	202	0	25	84	100	7	217	260	1	25	559
	394 People	36%	13%	15%	35%	0%	4%	15%	17%	1%	42%	57%	0%	4%	97%

		Preliminary Release Level						Outcomes			Bond Type Ordered			Violent Offense	
2024 TOTALS	PSA's Completed	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Not Listed	Charges Declined	FTA	NCA	NVCA	Cash	Signature	Charge Declined	Yes	No
	547	180	87	60	220	0	29	63	90	12	226	278	7	12	535
	394 People	33%	16%	11%	40%	0%	5%	12%	16%	2%	44%	55%	1%	2%	98%

		Preliminary Release Level						Outcomes			Bond Type Ordered			Violent Offense	
2025 TOTALS	PSA's Completed	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Not Listed	Charges Declined	FTA	NCA	NVCA	Cash	Signature	Charge Declined	Yes	No
	423	152	60	52	159	0	15	57	56	7	158	207	17	107	306
	365 People	36%	14%	12%	38%	0%	4%	13%	13%	2%	44%	55%	4%	25%	72%

Although 423 PSAs were completed in 2025, many of these were on repeat individuals. 365 people had at least on PSA. As can be seen in the table above Level 1 and 4 individuals are the majority, which is the trend.

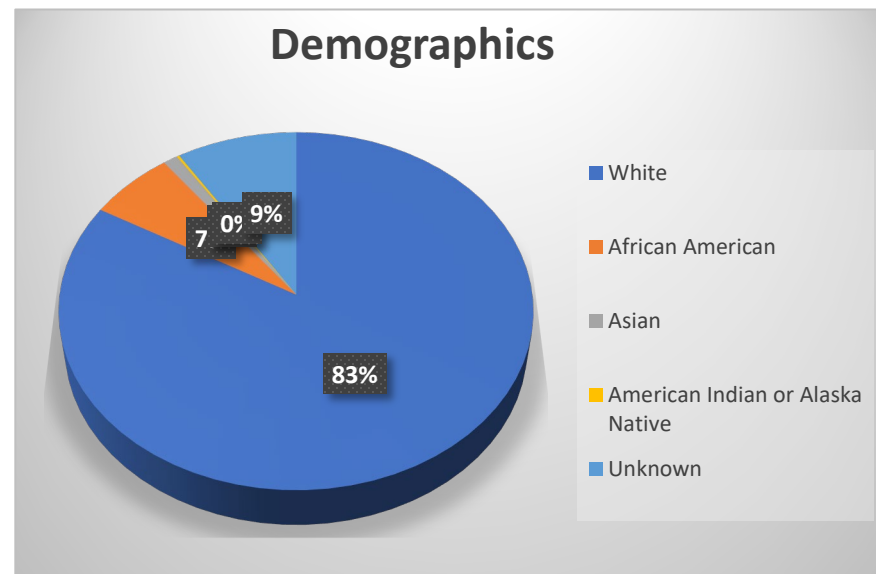
CHIPPEWA COUNTY PRETRIAL DATA 2025

The table breaks down the FTA%, NCA% and NVCA% by level

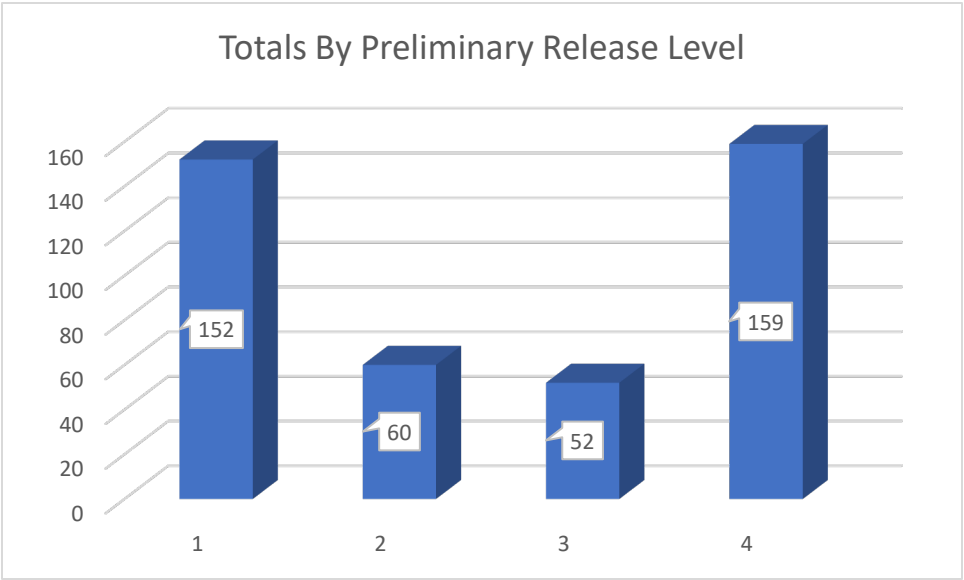
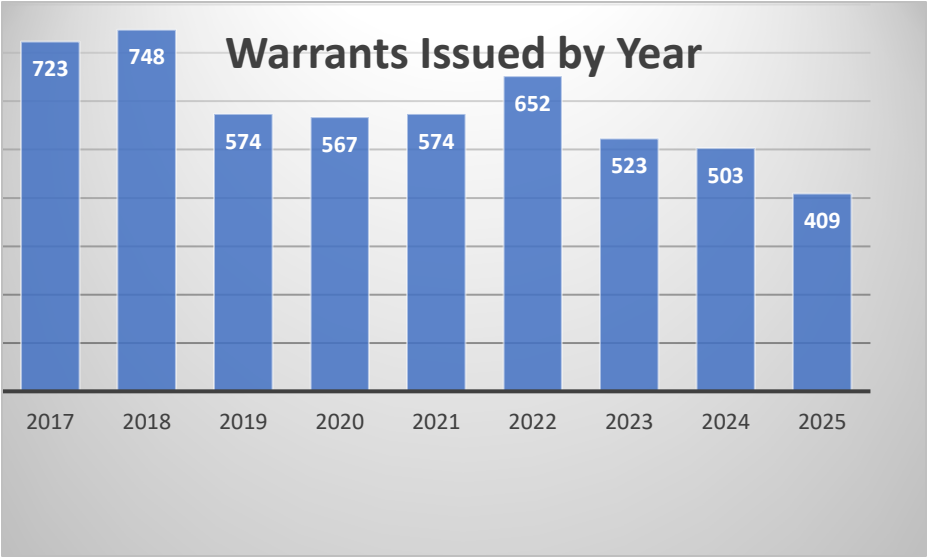
	Level	FTA Total	FTA %	NCA Total	NCA %	NVCA	NVCA %
Level 1	152	2	1.32%	5	3.29%	1	0.66%
Level 2	60	5	8.33%	4	6.67%	1	1.67%
Level 3	52	9	17.31%	13	25.00%	0	0.00%
Level 4	159	41	25.79%	33	20.75%	4	2.52%
TOTAL	423	57	13.48%	55	13.24%	6	1.65%

The tables below depict the number of PSA's completed by month and the breakdown of Cash vs. Signature bonds. The totals include reinstated bonds. The busiest months were January and June with 46 PSAs completed.

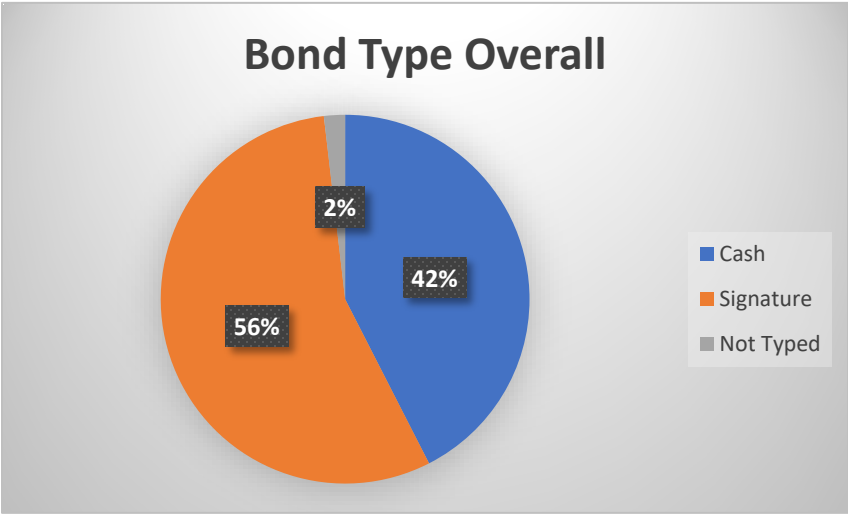
PSA's Completed	
Month 2025	PSA's Completed
Jan	46
Feb	34
March	39
Apr	30
May	36
June	46
July	36
August	32
Sep	30
Oct	31
Nov	30
Dec	33
Total	423



CHIPPEWA COUNTY PRETRIAL DATA 2025



Bond Type Overall				
	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cash	42%	42%	44%	42%
Signature	58%	57%	55%	56%





Public Safety Assessment (PSA) Stakeholder Training

All justice system stakeholders are invited to attend, including, but not limited to: judiciary, attorneys, law enforcement, jail administrators, and pretrial services staff.

Friday, May 29, 2026
8:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.
Virtual

Register by May 22:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/CSMQ8BQ>

We are pleased to partner with Advancing Pretrial Policy and Research (APPR) to offer this informative webinar.

The session will begin with a broad discussion of the purpose of pretrial assessments, followed by an overview of the development and validation of the Public Safety Assessment (PSA) and a review of the nine factors used in PSA scoring.

Participants will also explore current research on effective pretrial supervision strategies, including how PSA results are used alongside the Release Conditions Matrix (RCM) to help inform judicial decision-making and appropriate pretrial supervision approaches.



Event hosted by: Waukesha County Criminal Justice Collaborating Council

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