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03/12/2014 Public Hearing

(FORM UPDATED: 08/11/2010)

WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE ... PUBLIC HEARING - COMMITTEE RECORDS

2013-14

(session year)

Assembly

(Assembly, Senate, or Joint)

Committee on ... Corrections (AC-Co)

INFORMATION COLLECTED BY COMMITTEE FOR AND AGAINST PROPOSAL

- Appointments ... **Appt** (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
- Clearinghouse Rules ... **CRule** (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
- Hearing Records ... **HR** ... **bills and resolutions** (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
 - (**ab** = Assembly Bill) (**ar** = Assembly Resolution) (**ajr** = Assembly Joint Resolution)
 - (**sb** = Senate Bill) (**sr** = Senate Resolution) (**sjr** = Senate Joint Resolution)
- Miscellaneous ... **Misc**

* Contents organized for archiving by: Mike Barman (LRB) (December/2014)

Assembly

Record of Committee Proceedings

Committee on Corrections

Clearinghouse Rule 13-038

Relating to jails.

Submitted by Corrections

January 30, 2014 Referred to Committee on Corrections

March 12, 2014 **Public Hearing Held**

Present: (9) Representative Bies; Representatives Schraa, Brooks, Krug, Thiesfeldt, Kleefisch, Doyle, Pasch and Zamarripa.

Absent: (0) None.

Excused: (0) None.

Appearances For

- Kathryn Anderson - Department of Corrections
- Kristi Dietz - Department of Corrections
- Nathan White - Department of Corrections
- Richelle Anhalt - Dane County Sheriff's Office

Appearances Against

- Adam Field - Office of Rep. Dean Kaufert
- Sgt. De LaRosa - Racine County Sheriff's Office

Appearances for Information Only

- None.

Registrations For

- None.

Registrations Against

- Representative Dean Kaufert - 55th Assembly District
- Capt. Darrel Kuhl - Columbia County Sheriff's Dept.

Registrations for Information Only

- None.

March 31, 2014 Germane Amendment Received

April 14, 2014 **no action taken**

Cory Bruce
Committee Clerk



WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE



Assembly Committee on Corrections
Clearinghouse Rule 13-038
March 12, 2014



Good Morning, Chairman Bies and Committee members and thank you for the opportunity to testify for informational purposes regarding Clearinghouse Rule 13-038 or DOC 350. My name is Kitty Anderson and I am the Chief Legal Counsel for the Department of Corrections (DOC). With me today is Kristi Dietz, DOC's Director of the Office of Detention Facilities, and Nathan White, one of our Detention Facilities Specialist. We are here to provide you with a brief overview of the timeline for developing this rule, to highlight modifications to the rule, and to share with you some of the public feedback we received during the rule promulgation process.

At this time, Kristi will provide you with a brief overview of the timeline for developing DOC 350.

Good morning. The Department of Correction's Office of Detention Facilities has statutory authority (in accordance with Wisconsin statutes §301.37 and §302.365) for the regulation and oversight of local detention facilities which includes jails.

The Office of Detention Facilities is responsible for establishing reasonable standards for the design, construction and maintenance, operation and management of these facilities. These minimum correctional best practices and standards directly contribute to the safety and security of the facility, staff working conditions, conditions of confinement for those placed in the care and custody of the Sheriff and ultimately towards safer Wisconsin communities.

The current administrative code DOC 350 was last updated and published in 1990. In 2010, the DOC initiated a transparent and collaborative process with effected stakeholders to promulgate DOC 350 in an effort to bring the code and our state jails into compliance with national correctional *minimum* best practices. The following activities summarize this process:

- DOC 350 was divided into 6 sections: physical plant; medical/dental; mental health; safety and security; sanitation/hygiene/food service; and programs and services.
- A mental health sub-committee was created which provided recommendations, some of which were included in the final draft rule.
- Jail administrative rules from Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa were reviewed. Detention standards from the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency and the nationally recognized adult detention core standards from the American Correctional Association were all reviewed. Lastly, the National Commission on Correctional Health Care standards were also reviewed. A number of these provisions were adopted and contributed to our draft rule which was then vetted with our state's stakeholders on numerous occasions.

- Please reference the document *Chapter DOC 350, Updates and Communications with Stakeholders* that was submitted to the committee which highlights the communications and collaborative efforts that resulted in the rule which is before us today.

Next, Nathan will highlight the proposed modifications to DOC 350.

Good morning committee members. As previously noted, Administrative Code Chapter DOC 350 sets the minimum standards for county jails in Wisconsin, addressing physical plant, operational and policy requirements. While some of the standards are very detailed, others provide varying degrees of discretion for obtaining compliance. After reviewing standards from other jurisdictions and accreditation organizations, the following are some of the more notable changes made to the code:

- There is an updated construction section related to building materials and space requirements. It is important to acknowledge this section is prospective and only applies to facilities constructed subsequent to the promulgation of this rule or existing buildings that are substantially renovated.
- There are new policy requirements for all jails. This includes, for example, such critical areas of operations as inmate supervision, weapons control, use of force and restraints, inmate discipline, and administrative confinement.
- There are three new annual training requirements for jail staff, which includes suicide prevention, fire safety, and inmate medications. This can be accomplished through in-house training or other means, and count towards the Department of Justice's requirement for 24 hours of annual training.
- To promote and maintain safe facilities, new security requirements were added to the code (although the majority of jails are already meeting these expectations). Such critical tasks include conducting formal inmate counts, inventorying keys at shift change, and establishing procedures for facility searches.
- In an effort to address basic rights issues, new sections were created to ensure an inmate's access to the courts and their attorney, as well as for the establishment of a formal grievance process. Once again, jails are already meeting these standards.
- To provide a more inclusive document, two sections were added to DOC 350 which are currently addressed in other state codes or statutes. This includes inmate classification (which is currently under WI Stat. §302.36) and food service (which, in part, is addressed under Administrative Code DHS 190).

- It is also important to acknowledge that not all of the standards were necessarily made more stringent. In some cases, the standards were reduced to reflect current practices or other legal requirements. For example, this includes reducing the number of required fire inspections or limiting the amount of inmate mail which is considered “privileged”.

In summary, the proposed changes were not created in a vacuum. They were measured against a plethora of other industry standards and reviewed with appropriate stakeholders. While no two jails are alike, the product before you took into account the limitations of county resources and balanced that with correctional best practices.

And finally, Kitty will share with you some of the public feedback we received during the rule promulgation process.

The department held two public hearings, one on June 25, 2013 in the Milwaukee State Office Building, the second on June 26, 2013 in the Portage County Courthouse Annex in Stevens Point. There were no public appearances in Milwaukee and 7 persons registered in Stevens Point. The seven persons who registered and testified represented 5 county jails.

Given the circumstances, the public hearing in Stevens Point was held with a great deal of interaction between the attendees and the department. The DOC listened to the issues raised and explained the rationale for many of the rule provisions. The DOC also modified multiple provisions in response to the comments received.

The issues which were raised during the public hearing and appeared to be resolved once discussed with the attendees included:

- The importance of annual training of jail staff delivering medications for liability reasons.
- Adequacy of space, equipment, etc. for health care services being provided. The department did not specify requirements on space, equipment, etc. However, there must be adequate space, equipment, etc. for the services being provided.
- New construction requirements apply only to new or substantially remodeled jails, not existing facilities.

The department changed the rule proposal in response to comments, including:

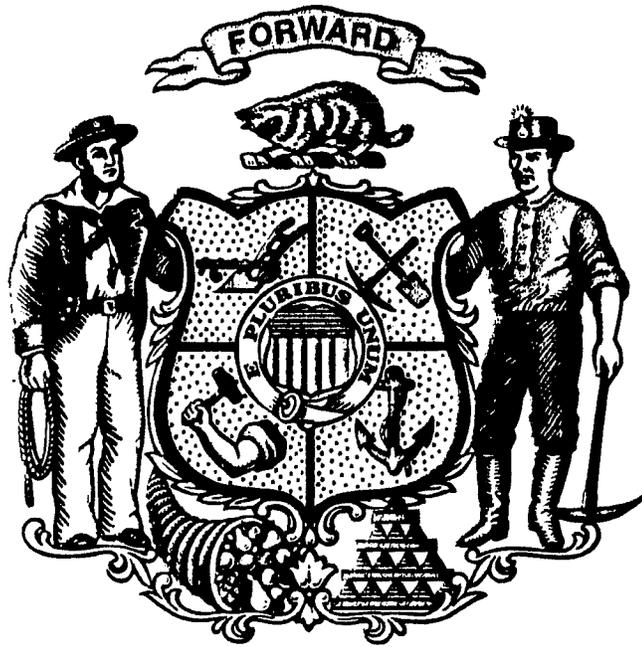
- Current jails are not required to provide a secured area for inmate property. This addressed the concern of some jails that they did not provide locks or locked areas for security reasons.
- The department changed the language describing “holding rooms” in response to some jails having expressed the language was too restrictive.

- The department removed the requirement that classification be a factor in placement in a holding room in response to concerns that persons are often placed in holding rooms prior to a classification decision being made.
- The department clarified the provision for inmates to receive notice of facility policies and procedures, recognizing security needs.
- The department changed the wording of the provision which required a physical signature of the physician to recognize facility use of electronic records and communications.
- The department changed the provision that required removal of discipline records from an inmate's file if upon review no violation was found to have occurred. Under the revision, the due process finding of no violation must be included in the record.

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify and we are happy to answer any questions you have at this time.

***Attachments: Updates and Communication with Stakeholders
List of Members of the Mental Health Workgroup
Office of Detention Facilities Regional Map and Specialists Contacts***

Department of Corrections
Office of the Secretary
Legislative Advisor: Melissa B. Roberts
608.240.5056



From Kaufert -

Clearinghouse Rule 13-038 Re: DOC 350 County Jail Operations

While many of the changes and updates included in this rule appear to be reasonable and well-intended, there are portions that seem to be unnecessary, overly burdensome, and costly for local counties and taxpayers.

Areas of concern with CR 13-038:

- Requires that at least three meals daily, two of them being hot meals, be served to prisoners, and that all menus are approved by licensed nutritionists or dieticians (#35) – the concern here is that this unnecessarily takes flexibility away from each county in operating their jail and could add costs to local counties and taxpayers. Many taxpayers do not even have two hot meals every day themselves.
- Requires that every inmate receive personal contact/observation at least once every 60 minutes (#84 & 85). This means that a guard must be physically present in the same room as the inmate, and that video monitoring or monitoring from a pod system would not satisfy the requirement.

Our concern with this is one of cost, necessity, and safety for jail personnel. This has the potential to add significant costs to many counties and local taxpayers, particularly smaller counties. The frequency also could present safety risks to jail personnel by giving inmates the ability to more easily anticipate jailers' schedules and make them more able to plan an attack or other incident on them. In addition, would jailers be required to wake up inmates once every hour under this rule to have personal contact?

- Adds a requirement to provide access to natural light to occupants of all dayrooms, dormitories, and cellblocks (#13).
 - Creates a requirement for “exercise space (#24) and that each inmate be provided with at least one hour of daily exercise and recreation outdoors or outside their cell (#122).
 - Adds requirement to include “pregnancy management” (Not certain what this means exactly?).
 - Creates requirement for jail to develop an “inmate grievance process.” (#113).
 - Adds requirement to notify inmates when outgoing or incoming mail is withheld (#116).
 - Adds requirement that a “canteen” be made available to inmates (#124).
- The effect of some of these provisions will be to increase costs to local governments without any funding to implement the requirements, and act as an unfunded mandate that leaves local governments with very limited options to absorb the increased costs.

- Everyone understands that there must be basic health standards so that jail inmates are treated humanely; however this rule goes far beyond that in requiring unnecessary and expensive niceties for inmates.
- Local Sheriffs should retain more flexibility to develop more innovative and cost effective models that reduce costs to taxpayers, as other states like Arizona do.
- The DOC workgroup that formulated this rule rewrite had very little representation of jail administrators or sheriffs and was made up largely of individuals with no actual experience operating a jail or prison.
- While DOC claims the rule is “not anticipated to have any significant impact upon small business,” it could be argued that if counties are forced to hire significant additional personnel to comply with the new rules, property taxes on small businesses and families alike would likely be increased to pay for this new state mandate.

Bruce, Cory

From: Roberts, Melissa B - DOC <MelissaB.Roberts@wisconsin.gov>
Sent: Friday, March 07, 2014 11:02 AM
To: Bruce, Cory
Subject: RE: CR 13-038 Follow Up

Just as FYI re: the 2 "major" issues...contracted food vendors (and in-house food service) have indicated that 2 hot meals is actually cheaper. For example, soup is less expensive to feed mass quantities of people than making cold sandwiches. And the second bullet is in existing code and not a change.

From: Bruce, Cory [<mailto:Cory.Bruce@legis.wisconsin.gov>]
Sent: Friday, March 07, 2014 10:42 AM
To: Roberts, Melissa B - DOC
Subject: FW: CR 13-038 Follow Up

From: Field, Adam
Sent: Monday, February 10, 2014 12:28 PM
To: Bruce, Cory
Subject: CR 13-038 Follow Up

Hi Cory,

Attached is an overview of some of the concerns we have with CR 13-038 which is a rewrite of DOC 350. The most significant, from a cost perspective, are the first two bullet points. The others also seem to be worthy of at least some further clarification and discussion.

Let me know if you have any follow up questions or would like more info. from us.

Thanks,
Adam

Adam R. Field
Office of Rep. Dean Kaufert
Wisconsin State Assembly

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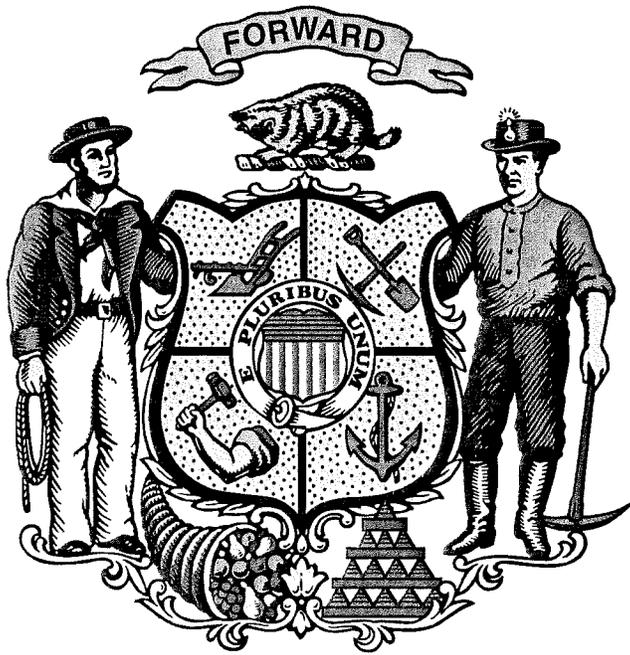
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* Suggested changes are noted by underlining.

DOC 350 Requested Rule Changes 2014
(Captain Darrel Kuhl Columbia County)

350.03 Definitions

18) "Privileged mail" means any written materials between an inmate and an attorney. Should indicate the attorney representing them in their current case otherwise it could be a friend or relative or significant other etc.

350.05 Physical requirement for new or substantially remodeled jails

(6) (c) A detention strength bed shall be provided for each occupant of a dormitory. Eliminates any capability for jails to deal with temporary overcrowding issues. These issues have become more problematic due to classification requirements eliminating locations to house inmates due to classification.

(7) b) Holding rooms may be designed and used for multiple occupancy for inmates of the same classification who are properly segregated under ss. 938.209 and 302.36, Stats. Large holding rooms are used at intake. Inmates have not yet been classified at intake yet you're implying they must be of the same classification. Holding cells are also used to house inmates prior to transport, shackled and unshackled, they may not be of the same classification but they cannot be left to roam freely.

(9) MULTIPURPOSE ROOMS. Each jail shall provide multipurpose rooms for programming, education, or congregate assembly other than visiting. There shall be a minimum of one multipurpose room per every 100 inmates based on approved rated capacity. Each multipurpose room shall have a minimum floor area of 300 square feet. Currently some jails cannot comply with this standard. In general multipurpose room space should not be solely determined by number of inmates. Facility design may make the use of rooms more practical and efficient by location that may serve a greater number of inmates better.

350.06 Physical environment for new or substantially remodeled jails on or after March 1, 1990

(5) Receiving Cells. Does not take into account padded receiving cells for out of control inmates trying to harm themselves by slamming themselves into the bed frames and fixtures required by this rule.

(6) Dormitories (d) A secured area for personal property shall be provided for each occupant of a dormitory. Unless already constructed or included in bed design a secured property area is not feasible to construct as an add on product. To secure it would also require a locking mechanism such as a padlock. Having padlocks is only introducing a weapon in to the environment to be used against staff and other inmates.

(7) HOLDING ROOMS. (a) Holding rooms shall only be used for admission, release and investigative purposes. A holding room may not be used as a cell, dormitory or receiving cell. Holding rooms shall be located in an area that allows continuous staff observation or electronic video surveillance of inmates. Supervision is subject to the requirements of ss. 302.41 and 302.42, Stats. Holding rooms are often used for inmates in transition, to court, waiting for attorney visits, probation and parole hearings and a multitude of programs offered in jails. They are used to hold inmates waiting for movement to other areas. They are often near intake and when out of control intakes are arriving inmates are moved into holding rooms for their safety until the intake inmate is secured.

(b) Holding rooms may be designed and used for multiple occupancy for inmates of the same classification who are properly segregated under ss. 938.209 and 302.36, Stats. As indicated in (7) (a) holding rooms are used at admission. New inmates at admission have not been classified so it is impossible to use holding rooms for only inmates of the same classification.

DOC 350.09 Policy and Procedure Manual

- (1) (c) Statement of the procedure for notification to inmates of each policy. For obvious reason you cannot divulge policy and procedures that pertain to how a facility is operated, staff movement, security, staff procedures, staffing numbers and location of staff, inmate movement. This list could go on at length. Divulging policy and procedure to inmates puts staff and inmates at risk.
- (3) Reporting requirements (3), (4), (5) All three require the release of reports to detention specialist. All involve incidents that would be criminal in nature. These reports will not be released until approved by the District Attorney's Office as is the case in all criminal proceedings.

DOC 350.11 Food Service

- (3) An annual inspection of all full-production and service kitchens in a jail by a qualified, independent outside source documenting food service facility meets health and safety codes. When discussed in meetings and public hearing DOC staff could not advise where such services for these inspections could be found.
- (4) Internal monthly inspection of the food service area is completed and documented. No indication of who can complete these inspections. Jail Administrator? Food Service Manager? What are you inspecting?
- (5) Three nutritious meals are provided daily, two of which are hot. Variations may be allowed based on weekend and holiday food service demands, provided basic nutritional goals are met. As long as nutritious meals are provided why do 2 have to be hot. DOC is not required to have 2 hot meals. How many of us in the public have 2 hot meals daily. We no longer provide a hot breakfast as the majority of inmates did not get up to eat and the food was thrown away. This provision does not allow us to have cold lunches such as sandwiches. As long as a facility provides 3 nutritious meals that have been approved by a dietician it should not matter if they are hot or cold. There is no provision in case there is equipment failure or renovations of food service area.

DOC 350.15 Health care policy

- (9) Procedure for processing inmate medical requests on a daily basis. Unless you have a full time medical staff you cannot completely process request on a daily basis. Most jails do not have a full time medical staff. Jail staff can process them only to the point where they are awaiting review by medical staff when they are scheduled next.
- (13) Maintenance of agreements between the jail and providers of health care services. Hospitals and clinics used for inmate health care will not get into contracts with jails for their services nor would jails want them to. This would only apply to on premises health care staff yet it indicates all health care providers.

DOC 350.17 Suicide prevention.

(3) Procedure for placement of an inmate on suicide watch.

(a) Immediate notification to designated supervisory staff if an inmate is identified as a suicide risk. Most jails do not have supervisors on 24/7. If policy and procedures dictate staff procedures why does a supervisor need to be notified? The supervisor on the phone will simply tell them to follow policy.

(4) Identification of trained persons who may assess an inmate's level of suicide risk. What qualifies someone as trained persons? If you contract this service why can't you advise of the service provider rather than accumulate a list of their staff that would need to be constantly updated.

(12) Access to debriefing and support services. This is completely inappropriate to be included in Doc 350. Staff employed by counties are governed under the Sheriff's Office Policy and Procedures and each county's employee policy and procedures. Whether or not staff debriefings and support services are appropriate or required should not be included in DOC 350. These services and their availability to staff are the responsibility of each county individually. When and how they are provided is a choice made by each county's Human Resource Department and the County Board.

DOC 350.18 Security.

(1) INMATE SUPERVISION. To ensure their wellbeing, all inmates are physically observed by jail staff at frequent and irregular intervals not to exceed the following:

(a) 60 minutes for inmates housed in general population. Physically walking through cell blocks on an hourly basis is impractical and staff intensive. Most county jails do not have enough staffing to do this. Even if facilities have enough staff this staff can be drawn away to other areas to deal with immediate problems or issues. This requirement simply insures that most facilities will be in violation of the rule. Direct observation of inmates from control rooms should be sufficient. Jails have been designed and staffed to meet this requirement using observation from control rooms as previously required under DOC 350. There has been no explanation as to why physically walking through cellblocks every 60 minutes creates a better or safer facility. That is because there is no explanation. Somebody who has never worked in a correctional environment did a study and they believe having inmate staff contact every hour is a good idea. They surely did not come up with a way to pay the additional staff to do it. If I can see an inmate from an observation point and they are ok, that accomplishes the same goal of ensuring their wellbeing.

DOC 350.19 Fire safety.

(6) There shall be monthly inspections of the facility to ensure compliance with safety and fire prevention standards. Inspections shall be documented. Who can complete these inspections? Our local fire department and inspector refuses to review our facility on a monthly basis because he is only required to do it annually under his guidelines. If they cannot be completed internally than they simply can't be done. This simply sets up facilities to be in violation. It should be an annual requirement as currently specified by local fire department guidelines for their inspectors.

DOC 350.24 Discipline.

(2) DISCIPLINE FOR A MINOR VIOLATION.

(8) Information about the incident, the discipline administered, and the supervisor's decision shall be made part of the inmate's file. If the supervisor finds that no violation occurred or if the reviewer of an appeal submitted under par. (f) finds that no violation occurred, the records of the incident shall be removed from the inmate's file. No records should ever be removed from their files. The records show that an incident occurred, you investigated the incident and the inmate was cleared of the allegation. If you get sued or challenged by this inmate or someone else about this incident these records need to be intact in their file. The inmate (or another inmate) may claim the incident occurred and you never investigated or you failed to follow proper procedures in doing so. Records should never be removed. They are public records that were created and should always be available and associated with the individuals they were created for.

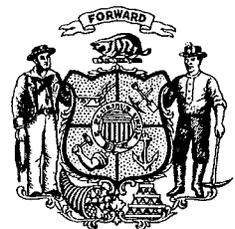
DOC 350.25 Administrative confinement.

(3) An inmate's progress in administrative confinement shall be reviewed by a supervisor at least once every seven days. The supervisor shall determine when the inmate no longer presents a threat to the safety, security and order of the jail and may be released to the general population. Each review shall be documented. This rule previously indicated every 10 days. It is more practical for facilities with limited supervisory staff to keep it at 10 days. There has been no reason given that 10 days is better or worse than 7 days and there has been no court rulings requiring the change.

**Darrel Kuhl
Columbia County Sheriff's Office
03-11-14**



WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE



Chapter DOC 350

Updates and Communications with Stakeholders

August 2010 – June 2011 DOC 350 Mental Health Workgroup - The workgroup's focus was on sections related to mental health.

October 6, 2011 Memo to Jail Administrators, Sheriffs, Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA) and DOJ Training and Standards' - DOC draft of existing and proposed rule changes.

Fall 2011 Jail Administrator regional meetings in all 5 Office of Detention Facilities (ODF) regions – discussed DOC 350 proposed changes and received feedback from the Jail Administrators.

December 13, 2011 ODF Director was invited to address Badger State Sheriffs Association (BSSA) Board of Directors. Discuss proposed rule changes.

December 16, 2011 Email correspondence between ODF Director and BSSA President, Sheriff Michek regarding DOC 350.20 and a BSSA requested rule change.

December 22, 2011 ODF memo to BSSA President, Jail Administrators, WCA, DOJ and DOC 350 Mental Health Workgroup with attachments of tracked changes, existing v. proposed changes and final draft.

2012 Verbal updates at ODF regional Jail Administrator meetings and annual Jail Administrators Conference (sheriffs in attendance).

May 21, 2013 ODF Director emailed memo to BSSA President, Sheriff David Kaminski, and BSSA Executive Director Dean Meyer with an update and notice of the dates/times of the public hearings. Email stated they should feel free to contact ODF Director or the inspectors with any questions, comments or concerns.

May 21, 2013 Email to Michele Hughes, Disability Rights Wisconsin, sending her a copy of the memo sent to BSSA regarding the update and notice of public hearings. Michele Hughes' return email stated she would forward the information to Kristin Kerschensteiner, Managing Attorney – Community and Institutions Team and Lisa Pugh, Policy Analyst, both with Disability Rights Wisconsin.

May 30, 2013 BSSA Executive Director Dean Meyer had communication with DOC Chief Legal Counsel regarding the Plain Language Analysis for Chapter DOC 350.

June 25/26, 2013 Admin. rule 350 Public hearings held in Milwaukee and Stevens Point

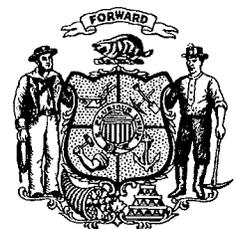
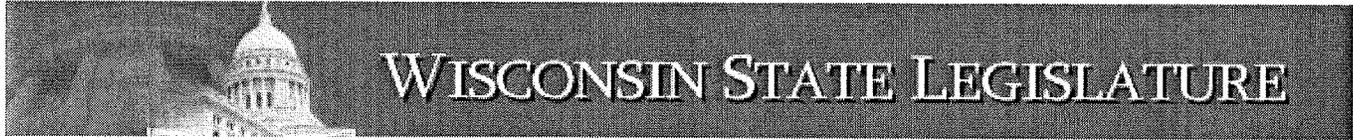
October 2013 Verbal rule update at the annual Jail Administrators Conference (sheriffs in attendance).

January 16, 2014 Jail Administrators received update from the inspectors that Chapter DOC 350 was formally submitted to the State Legislature for review.



DOC 350 Mental Health Workgroup

Name	Agency
Beckman, Les	Adams County Sheriff's Office
Caldwell, Melissa	Advanced Correctional Healthcare
Chellevoid, Erik	Rock County Sheriff's Department
Conroy, Rob	Monroe County Sheriff's Department
Delap, David	Mental Health Center of Dane County
DeMares, Mike	Waukesha County Health & Human Services
Diedrick-Kasdorf, Sarah	Wisconsin Counties Association
Drapkin, Marty	Wisconsin Department of Justice
Evans, Mark	Barron County Sheriff's Department
Gordon, Ed	Justice 2000, Inc.
Hughes, Michele	Disability Rights Wisconsin
Kallas, Kevin	Wisconsin Department of Corrections
Lane, Paul	Mendota Mental Health
Lowenberg, Jennie	NAMI Wisconsin
Ordinans, Marty	Wisconsin Department of Corrections
Quaal, John	Mental Health Council
Schmidt, Lila	Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Schmitz, Mike	Walworth County Sheriff's Office
Spoden, Bob	Rock County Sheriff's Department



Current Rule from 1990

medication - dosage, A in
behavior

- would it be helpful
for officer be able
to accurately detect
this?

DOC - Can't ask officer to
make health decisions,
but can ask for health
provider to assess inmate

DOC has enhanced suicide
prevention practices.

- earlier notification
to mental health prov.
- to take off water -
need to have face-to-
face interaction
before taken off water

FE - no sig. impact

Rep. Kaufert

Racine County

① Food Service

- 2 hot meals
- not cost effective
- need more clarity

② monitoring System

- more clarity
- using CCTV (closed -
Circuit
TV)

- can they use it or do
they need to have
physical contact?

What does "Supplement" mean?

Classification System

③ North print System

- what some are using
- can they use it

④ Religious practices

any leniency?

- what are they mandating they do?

⑤ Outdoor Recreation

- Racine has outdoor, but don't use it b/c of stepping levels

⑥ PREA

- no real direction on what they need to do
- Racine County