

## MINUTES

### PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL ADVISORY BOARD

March 5, 2020

**MEMBERS** Wayne Spath, Bond Industry, Chair  
**PRESENT:** Adam Goldberg, Public Defender's Office  
Lieutenant Colonel Angela Neely, BSO Department of Detention  
Raul Fernandes, Florida DOC Probation  
David Scharf, BSO Department of Community Programs  
Jack Feinberg, BARC  
Greg M. Lauer, Broward County Bar Association  
Tracy Deblasio for Lori Alhadeff, Broward School Board  
Alfreda Coward, Community Representative

**MEMBERS** Commissioner Michael Udine, Broward County Board of County Commissioners

**ABSENT:** Chief Judge Jack Tuter, 17<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit  
Brenda Forman, Clerk of Courts  
Kathleen Pugh, Court Administrator  
Alan Levy, Broward Workshop  
Dr. Steven Ronik, Henderson Behavioral Health  
Chief Rick Maglione, Police Chief's Association  
Jeff Marcus, State Attorney's office

**Also Present:** Darren Sieger, BSO  
Alphonso Jefferson, County Administration  
Tamica Gaynor, Broward County Human Services Department  
Benjamin Crego, Broward County Attorney's Office  
Cynthia Burroughs Wimberly, Operational Manager, Security & Life Safety, Broward County  
Nancy Cavender, Laws Reporting, Inc., Minutes

A meeting of the Broward County Public Safety Coordinating Council Advisory Board of Broward County, Florida, was held in the Public Defender's Conference Room, North Wing, 3rd Floor, 201 Southeast 6th Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida at 3:00 p.m., Thursday, March 5, 2020.

(The following is a transcript of the meeting.)

**AGENDA ITEM 1 - CALL TO ORDER**

CHAIR SPATH: I'm going to call the Public Safety Council meeting to order, please. Now, at this meeting, we don't have a quorum, so there's no voting on anything. There's just discussion on what you decided to discuss regarding the last meeting but there will be no voting on it.

**AGENDA ITEM 2 - MOMENT OF COMMEMORATIVE SILENCE**

CHAIR SPATH: We'll have a moment of commemorative silence.

**(Moment of silence.)**

**AGENDA ITEM 3 - SELF INTRODUCTIONS**

CHAIR SPATH: We're going to start with the self-introductions right here. Go ahead.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL NEELY: Good afternoon. I'm Lieutenant Colonel Angela Neely. I'm the Director of Administration, Broward Sheriff's Office.

MR. LAUER: Greg Lauer. I'm the representative for the Broward County Bar Association.

MS. DEBLASIO: Good afternoon. I'm Tracy Deblasio. I'm here for Lori Alhadeff, School Board Member for District 4. Mrs. Alhadeff is currently in Tallahassee speaking on behalf of Alyssa's Law. She couldn't be here today.

MR. FERNANDEZ: Raul Fernandez, Circuit Administrator, Florida Department of Corrections.

MS. BURROUGHS WIMBERLY: Hi. I'm Cynthia Wimberly. I am new to the Division of Justice, analyst for Broward County.

MR. JEFFERSON: Alphonso Jefferson, County Administration.

MR. CREGO: Benjamin Crego. I'm the attorney from the Broward County

Attorney's Office.

MR. SIEGER: Darren Sieger, Broward Sheriff's Office, Assistant Director, Administration.

MS. GAYNOR: Hi. I'm Tamica Gaynor and I'm with Broward County Justice Services.

MR. GOLDBERG: Adam Goldberg, Public Defender's Office.

MR. FEINBERG: Jack Feinberg, Broward Addiction and Recovery Division.

MR. SCHARF: Dave Scharf, Sheriff's Office Community Programs.

CHAIR SPATH: Wayne Spath. I represent the bail bond industry.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 4 - APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

CHAIR SPATH: I want -- did anybody look at the minutes? I know we can't approve them because we don't have a quorum to approve them. Did anybody look at the minutes?

Are there any questions on -- anybody want to discuss anything on the minutes? I mean, I made notes on what I did, you know, what I noticed in there.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 5 - STATUS UPDATE**

CHAIR SPATH: What's the percentage we have in the jail cap now? It says 78 in the minutes.

MR. SCHARF: Eighty -- 80 -- almost 82 percent.

CHAIR SPATH: 82 percent? And I see that the 750-day list is basically the same as it was last year -- last -- the last meeting. 233 approximately. It was up to -- it was 238. It's now back down again. That's what you said; right?

MR. SIEGER: 233. It's pretty constant consistently.

CHAIR SPATH: Okay. And everybody understands about the -- we talked last week about the Pinellas County and Hillsboro County, the chart. I guess I can let Greg get into that.

MR. LAUER: Okay. Well, I passed around a proposal from a professor, I think it's at the University of Tampa, who I solicited -- he's really the only person I

solicited. I kind of slacked off. I should have gotten some more people.

But I got him all of our information, and he put a proposal together of what he, you know, would like to look at, where he thinks he can, you know, assist us in identifying trends in, maybe, areas where we can get better in reducing this backlog of people who have been in custody for two years without a trial.

I read over it. I talked to him specifically about what, you know, I thought we were looking for. And he -- and then also what we were not looking for. And he still put in a lot of things that I don't think are relevant at all.

You know, he's talking about the 6<sup>th</sup> Amendment, speedy trial being an issue, which it's not, because in all of these cases or at least everyone I've ever seen is the individual in custody has asking for the continuance. You can't really complain about your rights being violated when you're the one who's asking, you know, for things to be continued and extended. So that's a non-issue.

He also wanted to research how this was affecting correctional officers, because instead of having sort of a transitory population where you don't have long term people, you're starting to have a group of people who are there for an extremely long term. I guess in his opinion that becomes more of a -- you know, like a prison setting where you have people who can form groups, get to know each other, and cause problems that, you know, come from being around one another for long periods of time.

While I, you know, think that's valid, it's not really one of the things that I think we need somebody to look into. So I'd like somebody who can tailor it a little bit more -- tailor it a little bit more narrowly for what we are looking for. But this is just, you know, one idea and one proposal.

I reached out to Dr. Austin. I'm still waiting to hear back from him, because I read through his report that he did a few years ago, and I really liked, you know, the numbers he used, and there's just so much data out there that I think it -- you know, it's possible to compile it and make sense of it and use it to spot trends and maybe help us. And he really was able to do a good job with that, you know, numbers, not necessarily, you know, this guy wants to go in and interview people to see how they feel about things.

I just don't know if, you know, that's a good use of money or time. So I'm waiting to hear back from Dr. Austin. I'm going to look for a few other people. I'm sorry. I should have gotten a few more but this is the only one, and I am not a huge fan of this. I don't think it -- I -- you know, when we do have a quorum, I don't think we should send this to the County to possibly fund it, because I don't think this -- I think we can do better.

PSCC  
March 5, 2020  
DH/NC

CHAIR SPATH: Okay.

**AGENDA ITEM 6 - REPORT OUTS**

**A. REPORT - CURRENT JAIL POPULATION, CYNTHIA BURROUGHS, JUSTICE ANALYST**

CHAIR SPATH: All right. Let me jump back on track where I should have gotten to first. Jail population report, Cynthia Burroughs.

MS. BURROUGHS WIMBERLY: Well, the jail population report, I'm still working on with Darren to get my dashboard up and running.

CHAIR SPATH: Oh, okay.

**B. 750 REPORT - DARREN SIEGER, CLASSIFICATION MANAGER, BSO**

CHAIR SPATH: Darren, 750-day report.

MR. SIEGER: Well, you pretty much covered it, Wayne. I passed out some paperwork that shows the tracking of our long-term cases. As Greg mentioned, in the month of February, we had 233 cases. We were down five cases from the previous month.

You can see our chart over time. Typically, I show a 13-month look so you can get a good idea of what kind of trend. Thirteen months gives us a good trend. We are trending down slightly.

The cases are listed behind. There's several pages. I think you have five pages of cases.

And we list the most serious case that the individual's in custody on. And at least half the cases are murder cases, typically they're capital offenses. You will see some lesser cases on there. Most of those are like mental health court, and that typically -- there's reasons for why those cases go a little bit longer. They're going to state hospital. So when a person, you know, goes to hospital and comes back, some of those days are still accumulating even though they're not with us.

So I'd be happy to answer any questions, but it's pretty self-explanatory. I'll just

add one comment. Greg, you mentioned -- and I appreciate you're putting a lot of hard work into looking at this, but from the jail perspective -- and I understand your scope and what you're looking at. On a personal level, I appreciate that.

On a professional level, from the jail's perspective, having inmates in jail for eight, nine, ten, twelve years creates unique problems and creates unnecessary liability to the jail. You guys know what's in our jail. We're housing folks that have -- we're the largest provider of mental health services in the County. We have a sickly population. It's inevitable things are going to happen to people, just like they do at home. And so it happens in the jail.

So any minus one is a good thing for us. One -- anyone we can move out is better for any -- any taxpayer in Broward County. And in the jail, it does create, like I said, a set of unique issues that people get to know the system and manipulate the system, and it's tough on the staff. So just to add a little sentiment --

CHAIR SPATH: Okay.

MR. SIEGER: -- to that. So thank you.

CHAIR SPATH: Thank you.

**C. REPORTS ON CIVIL CITATION AND JUVENILE PREDISPOSITION SERVICES PROGRAM - TAMICA GAYNOR, ADMINISTRATOR BROWARD COUNTY HUMAN SERVICE DEPARTMENT**

CHAIR SPATH: Reports on civil citation, juvenile predisposition services program, Tamica Gaynor.

MS. GAYNOR: Yes. For the month of January, there were 36 new referrals to the juvenile civil citation program for a total of 176 for the year. And then there were 32 discharges, kids who were actually released. And 88 percent of those were successful.

For the juvenile predisposition services program, there were 13 new participants in January, and 16 were discharged from the program. 98 percent of those were successful. And then for the adult civil citation program, in the month of January there was (inaudible.)

THE COURT REPORTER: There were what?

MS. GAYNOR: There were two.

THE COURT REPORTER: Thank you.

MR. SCHARF: Chair?

MS. GAYNOR: And just –

MR. SCHARF: Go ahead.

MS. GAYNOR: -- just to add to that, we met with the -- we met with the City of Miramar and their police chief, later in February, I believe the 23<sup>rd</sup>, and Miramar has committed to participation in the adult civil citation program.

MR. SIEGER: Tamica, I noticed an upward trend in the misdemeanor arrests and misdemeanor processed juveniles at the JAC. Have you guys looked at that yet? Has that come to anybody's attention? I think there were a hundred this month, which was probably 30 more than last month.

MS. GAYNOR: For misdemeanor arrests?

MR. SIEGER: Misdemeanor arrests.

MS. GAYNOR: So we're checking the data in the absence of the missed opportunity reports, because we don't know of those kids who were arrested and eligible for civil citation until we actually get that report. And once we get - - once we get that report, we'll check to make sure that those youths are not excluded from any opportunities and things like that. We'll drill down into it and notify law enforcement agencies.

MR. SCHARF: Just try to keep an eye on that. You know –

MS. GAYNOR: Yes.

MR. SCHARF: -- we haven't hit that hundred mark in quite some time. So it's a little bit concerning. I saw the stats yesterday, as a matter of fact, and so let's, as a group, let's just keep an eye on that.

MS. GAYNOR: Okay.

**D. UPDATES ON JAIL POPULATION INITIATIVES - CYNTHIA BURROUGHS, JUSTICE ANALYST**

CHAIR SPATH: Is there anything on late updates to jail population initiatives?

MS. BURROUGHS: No.

**E. 2016 REPORT BY DR. JAMES AUSTIN - CYNTHIA BURROUGHS, JUSTICE ANALYST**

CHAIR SPATH: 2016 Dr. James Austin. Anything on that report?

MS. BURROUGHS WIMBERLY: No, there's nothing on the report for 2016. What I really want to do is I'm not just looking at the 2016 –

CHAIR SPATH: I can hardly hear you.

MS. BURROUGHS WIMBERLY: I'm not just trying to look at the 2016. I want to see what the difference is from some of the other reports and compare them to some of the trends between the reports and not just the 2016 report.

**AGENDA ITEM 7 - AGENCY REPORTS ON JAIL POPULATION REDUCTION INITIATIVES - ALL PSCC MEMBERS**

MR. SIEGER: I'll say one thing that I'm noticing, just as a comment. Our average length of stay is going up. I don't -- it's not an easy -- there's not an easy symptom to identify why, but last year, we were averaging around 35 days for the average length of stay. Now, that's everyone, the whole pie. A more sophisticated way to do -- I'm not a -- I'm not a statistician. Dr. Austin is a smart man with numbers. That's his training. He can flesh out the long-term inmates and those that cycle through.

But I can tell you that we are running month to month right now, you know, going on the last six, seven, eight months, about 39 to 40 days. I don't know why. But ultimately the only thing that's helping us with the -- you know, helping us would be to reduce the admissions.

But our overall population is up. Our admissions are up a little bit, but that could really drive the jail population if we stay at 40 days and then our admissions, if we start getting crushed with admissions, we're going to be easily -- you know, we could add a couple hundred inmates in the blink of an eye.

Thirty-five days average length of stay really helped us reduce that jail population. So just a comment.

CHAIR SPATH: And if you look back, in 2019, there was 36,000 arrests. If you go back to 2006, it was like –



MR. SIEGER: 60,000.

CHAIR SPATH: -- 65,000, 66,000 arrests. What's going to happen if we turn around and the arrests start picking up?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes.

CHAIR SPATH: The jail population is created after the first week. It goes from -- that's where it goes. It goes up to 90 days or something. Doesn't it go after that last time, the first week?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes.

CHAIR SPATH: So we've got to work on the backend of the jail. We've got to move the cases.

MR. GOLDBERG: Well, if -- if I may, I think it might be the opposite.

CHAIR SPATH: Okay.

MR. GOLDBERG: I was looking at it, and at the time of the report, he noted that 80 percent of the jail population was in a pre-trial status, meaning unsentenced individuals.

And he contrasted that to the statewide average at the time, and, again, these figures are -- I think the date of the report was October 2016, so they're certainly not current. Statewide average was at 58 percent. Palm Beach was 64 percent and Miami-Dade 73 percent. I looked at the numbers, and I think that 80 percent has jumped to 87 percent.

MR. SIEGER: It has. And I'll tell you why that is. Some of it had to do with the formula in which how we identify -- how we define pre-trial. Pre-trial detainees are unsentenced people. When we implemented the dashboard --

MR. GOLDBERG: Uh-huh.

MR. SIEGER: -- which came after that, it jumped. We kind of perfected -- we perfected that. So what I believe happened, Adam, is that what Dr. Austin cited was data pre-Phase 1 dashboard. It was probably higher, and we're just defining it a little bit differently.

MR. GOLDBERG: So you think that 80 percent figure that he cited, he's under-reporting.

MR. SIEGER: Correct.

MR. GOLDBERG: Right. I would be interested to see what the current statewide average is and how our neighbors in Palm Beach and Miami-Dade are doing. If 87 percent of our inmates are in a pre-trial status, I mean, that's obviously the highest percentage of any of the categories of inmates. I'd be interested --

MR. SCHARF: Part of that, Adam --

MR. GOLDBERGB: -- to see that, yeah.

MR. SCHARF: -- part of that is that other jurisdictions have work release programs before sentencing, and we don't have that. So I -- you know, it depends how you count your inmates. If you had a work release program, if you had 200 or so in that program, as we had two years ago, you would have that number jump high.

CHAIR SPATH: It ups the population.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Inaudible.)

MR. SCHARF: That number can be skewed based on what programs you have.

MR. GOLDBERG: Because they have -- I'm sorry, Darren, because you're saying, Dave, that they would have more of their sentenced inmates not in custody?

MR. SCHARF: Yeah, it's counted toward -- counted toward the total population.

CHAIR SPATH: What do we have to do to get it back?

MR. SCHARF: Yeah.

MR. SIEGER: Well, I can tell you this. The numbers -- the numbers, from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, you'll find variance. The State gives guidance on how we report. Every County is required to report. The County detention facilities report.

But still, you know, they don't really check to see how you're doing that. You're just supposed to follow. We perfected, we believe, when -- when we started with the dashboard, we believe we perfected that. So we were under-reporting.

I understand we want to use the data to drive, regardless what's happening elsewhere. I know it's an important benchmark. But I feel good about our data, the quality of our data.

MR. GOLDBERG: One thing I saw that had really improved in that report from the time that he had done it to where we are today, he cited in his report nine percent of the jail population, 298 individuals, held on a hundred dollars or less bond at the time.

I can't imagine that was the case, but that's what he cited. And when I looked at it earlier, we're noticeably less than that. I think the number was under 50 that are being held currently under a hundred dollars or less bond. So that's a dramatic improvement there.

MR. SIEGER: I know we can go on and on, and I don't want to belabor anybody's time, but we put a lot of attention on low bonds, in terms of the discussion here at this council.

Judge Tuter has taken a very proactive approach at first appearance. This has been going on for -- since he took over. We have -- even the new first appearance administrative order cites that unless a person is a danger to public safety, the first opportunity should be non-monetary release. So he's put a lot of effort into it.

We've been sending it out on the dashboard to certain people. Adam, you, and there's a couple of others. There's even a program out there that we send out that they look to bond out people on low bonds and help get them to services.

So there's been a lot -- of all of our dashboard reports, the bond report has been the one that we shared the most. It goes to the magistrate judge. There's other things going on with the bond report, but this is the one that we've given the most attention to.

And Adam, you know in your office we know you've been directly involved in that. So there's just been a lot of attention at first appearance as well as folks that are involved in the system.

MR. SCHARF: And this -- you know, we've also implemented a lot of new programming that we hadn't had before. Community court is handling a lot of cases.

The central receiving facility that Henderson is running is diverting a whole bunch of cases away from the jail and from emergency rooms. The inmate

portal program is -- has cut down on almost a thousand arrests per year.

MS. COWARD: Inmate what program?

MR. SCHARF: It's a inmate portal program that we -- that we run.

MS. COWARD: What's that one?

MR. SCHARF: That's a program that provides services to state sentenced inmates coming back to Broward County who recidivated at a rate of 62 ½ percent. We've been able so far to break that down to 30 percent, so that ends up being like 600 less crimes committed per year.

MS. COWARD: Okay.

MR. SCHARF: So as we whittle away at this thing, it's going to continue.

MR. GOLDBERG: CRS.

MR. SCHARF: Yeah, that's -- that's huge.

MR. GOLDBERG: Yeah.

MR. SCHARF: That's a huge piece of it. Thank -- thank goodness. I mean, that was the smartest thing we've done in a long time. But, you know, you can keep -- all these small little things add up, and that's kind of the reason for it. Can I continue?

CHAIR SPATH: Sure.

MR. SCHARF: So also we have solidified the pre-trial assessment process so now every single person appearing before the magistrate court judge receives a pre-trial assessment and it grade -- grades the risk of flight, risk of failing to appear, risk of committing a new crime. And it gives that objective number to the judge.

So we weren't applying that to 100 percent -- a hundred percent inmates. Now we are. So that has a -- that has an effect on it. We're -- pre-trial release has almost 2500 defendants under supervision. That's the highest number we've ever had. Almost 1100 are on GPS devices. So, you know, you keep adding these things together and that's why we're where we're at.

MR. SIEGER: I have one thing. We developed at BSO, it hasn't gone out yet, we are going to be pushing out the bond report that we give Adam. Not

everybody Not everybody here gets it. There's a few select people that are interested in it. We manually send out our report of everybody in custody that are fully bondable, \$2,000 or less.

We send that out typically twice a week. It's a manual process. We developed an automatic notification system. I just recently collected a list of folks that are interested in receiving this from -- it's going to be all the criminal, County, and circuit judges. Adam's given me a set of individuals, himself, from his office, Ms. Schneider from the State Attorney's Office, Director Scharf and some of his folks. I have a few internal folks in DOD. We're going to be pushing that out automatically, so no longer will -- it's just going to -- it's just going to show up in your email daily. So that's that an enhancement. You know, it's a first evolution of being proactive and letting technology be smart.

CHAIR SPATH: You should be -- you should be able to sit down, and if you can see someone in on a misdemeanor or a not -- a small felony that's been in there, you should be able to push those people, get the cases out. A lot of times those people --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Inaudible.)

CHAIR SPATH: -- so --

MR. SCHARF: There's about a thousand of them right now that I -- that I have that are pre-trial released with concurrent bonds, and so it's been reviewed judicially. Release conditions have been set, bonds have been set, the defendants have not been able to meet their bonds. So they've been reviewed. Last count was 950.

CHAIR SPATH: In other words, if they pass everything, and the bond is set, you couldn't come in and make the bond, you can't --

MR. SCHARF: They can't make the bond. Usually it's high.

MR. SIEGER: It's still good to push it out because we missed it by days in custody. Because, I mean, it's not perfect. These folks, as Dave said, they've probably been looked at. There's a first look. There's a second look. They're in a division. But, for example, I mean, you might find somebody that's -- and there may be a valid reason why. I mean, there's always reasons why. Every case has its own story, and we don't know the person's background.

But you might find a person that's sitting in custody for X hundred days on a \$500 bond. So you say if the person had \$500, they're on the street. So at the same time, it brings the question. Maybe that's worth a second look -- or a

fourth look, I should say.

CHAIR SPATH: You guys fixed that, because we brought it up years ago, and when David got in there, he fixed it. Because I found people in here that -- one guy who was in there for 60 to 90 days and they threw the felony out, and he was sitting on this thing, and nobody brought him back. But when Dave got in there, got in the program, he addressed that, so.

MR. SIEGER: We're going to still do our due diligence and try to get the information out.

MR. SCHARF: Right.

### **AGENDA ITEM 8 - AGENCY REPORTS**

#### **A. JUDICIARY**

#### **B. CLERK OF THE COURT**

CHAIR SPATH: Anything from the Clerk? I'm just going to go through these.

#### **C. STATE ATTORNEY**

CHAIR SPATH: State Attorney? Anything else?

MR. GOLDBERG: No, not from me. We're definitely not the State Attorney, though.

#### **D. PUBLIC DEFENDER**

CHAIR SPATH: No, I know you're aren't. I'm talking -- you were next on the list.

MR. GOLDBERG: I know. I know.

CHAIR SPATH: Don't hold that against me.

#### **E. BSO DETENTION**

CHAIR SPATH: Okay. BSO Detention.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL NEELY: I do have -- I wanted to mention the coronavirus. We had some -- a few folks that were inquiring about our inmates and what we're doing there.

And pretty much we do have a working document, a pandemic plan that we seek to make sure that things are done appropriately. We are working with Wellpath, our medical provider, just making sure that the Department of Health and the CDC, that we're reaching out to them or listening to what they have to offer to us. As you know, there's what, two or three cases in Florida, so we're at a Level 2. They're not in Broward County. So that's a good thing.

So basically, we are still accepting inmates. If they -- we have an acute case where they have the symptoms of 104 fever -- 100.4 fever, coughing, sneezing, and acute respiratory illness, then they would actually -- they would go to the hospital.

But if they're a moderate or mild case of symptoms, then we would actually keep them in our facility, and we would isolate them. So there's always that chance. So we have -- we haven't -- we don't have anyone right now, of course, but if we were to, we would isolate. Those inmates would not be able to leave that cell. If we quarantine a unit or even our entire facility, that is always possible. So just to keep that in mind. I don't know if anybody had any questions about it. I know the Chief Judge had a question, and we want to reach out to him.

MS. DEBLASIO: Is that the same protocol that you would have for someone coming in that maybe you suspected of having influenza? Is it basically the same?

LIEUTENANT COLONEL NEELY: For the most part, yes.

MR. SIEGER: We've been through this before with the Chicken pox. So it's not uncommon, and plus we've dealt with this before so we have protocols in place.

This is a little different because people are -- we -- you know the same thing we know, that people are supposedly not symptomatic yet are able to transmit it. So that's the difference from what we're used to. But as the Lieutenant Colonel said, we have plans, a working plan, and it's fluid. It changes as the information changes.

We're holding weekly calls to make sure that we're getting the latest

information from the medical folks. The Department of Health is holding calls and workshops. We're going to one next Tuesday. So we're -- we're really trying to make sure we are prepared, God forbid. Hopefully, it's just like a hurricane. You plan and pray that you don't have to implement it.

**F. BOND INDUSTRY**

CHAIR SPATH: Nothing from the bond industry.

**G. BARC**

CHAIR SPATH: BARC?

MR. FEINBERG: Nothing today, sir.

**H. BROWARD POLICE CHIEF'S ASSOCIATION**

CHAIR SPATH: Broward County Police Chief's Association?

**I. BROWARD WORKSHOP**

CHAIR SPATH: Broward Workshop? Bar --

MR. SCHARF: That's one we need to fill, don't we?

MR. JEFFERSON: I've got to figure out where -- what's going on with that.

MR. SCHARF: I haven't seen him in a while.

MR. JEFFERSON: We'll find out in the next round what's going on with the Broward Workshop.

CHAIR SPATH: Okay.

**J. BROWARD COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION**

CHAIR SPATH: Broward County Bar Association. Greg, you have anything else?

MR. LAUER: Yeah, I handed out the Ordinance that tells us what we're



supposed to do as a board. There's been some understanding or communication about what we're actually supposed to be doing. And so I just wanted everybody to have a copy of it if they wanted it. It starts at the bottom of page 1 and goes to -- onto page 2.

CHAIR SPATH: Okay.

MR. LAUER: So these are all the things that we're supposed to be -- supposed to be doing, if anyone wants to take a look at it and talk about number nine.

CHAIR SPATH: Anything else?

MR. LAUER: Yeah. Well, it says that we're supposed to provide quarterly reports to the Board of County Commissioners on the population of the Broward County correctional facility.

I don't know if we've ever done any of these quarterly reports. Then at the first, it also says we're supposed to develop a public safety plan for community corrections needs for -- for at least a five-year period.

I don't -- I tried looking back through some of the minutes, you know, in the past, and I couldn't find a quarterly report or a five-year plan, so I was thinking maybe we should get this on the table as something we'll start doing. And once we have a template, it would be easy to continuously do it and keep it up to speed.

CHAIR SPATH: Well, we'll bring it up. If you have got any ideas, just put it together. We'll bring it up at the next meeting when we get a quorum, if you guys want to.

MR. JEFFERSON: Just very quickly.

CHAIR SPATH: Go ahead, Alphonso.

MR. JEFFERSON: On the formal reports, we provide information to the Board of County Commissioners on that, so we kind of satisfied that.

CHAIR SPATH: We do? So you provide that automatically you're saying?

MR. JEFFERSON: Yeah. What we -- what we've been trying to do with the dashboard, the dashboard serves as that report format for us so that nothing has to be created.

As a part of the dashboard, we actually included a section directly for the Board

of County Commissioners. But we're still in that -- that phase of getting the dashboard working the way that it needs to work before you can really roll that out to all the County Commissioners. So when you look at the dashboard, there's specific reports that are set aside just for the Board of County Commissioners to satisfy that particular part.

MR. LAUER: And, Wayne, there's actually a second part of this. If you look on the second page on Number 2, paragraph number 3, it says, to formulate recommendations on any issue related directly or indirectly to the Broward County jail population in an effort to ensure that the capacities of such facilities are not exceeded and that these limited resources are used as efficiently as possible.

And then right below that it says, forward these recommendations to the appropriate agencies for consideration. I don't know if that's ever been done. I looked back through the minutes and couldn't find any reference to that. But I think that sort of is one of the -- you know, if we're trying to, you know, address backlogs or, you know, juveniles on misdemeanors, you know, anything about being arrested, a hundred in the last month, things like that, we could -- yeah, that's probably where it fits in that we're supposed to be making recommendations to the appropriate agencies.

MR. SCHARF: You know, Greg, a lot of these overlap into individual agencies and other commission (Inaudible) as well.

MR. LAUER: Yeah. Okay.

MR. SCHARF: So, yeah, you're right, but what you just said is that's an issue that we brought up but we -- it's gone into in depth by DJJ and the Circuit Advisory Board, just informational.

MR. LAUER: Okay.

CHAIR SPATH: So it's all getting covered but just not to the County; is that what you're saying?

MR. SCHARF: Can I --

## **K. MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT**

CHAIR SPATH: Mental health treatment.

MR. SCHARF: Can I raise something?

CHAIR SPATH: Go ahead, David.

MR. SCHARF: So thanks -- thanks to Lieutenant Colonel Neely and Darren, we are about to implement a medication assisted treatment program for opioid addiction in our County jail.

The provider, Well Path, we've been -- been engaged in several meetings. It looks like we're about 45 to 60 days out from implementation, deploying the system within our County jail. That's -- that's revolutionary for a jail of our size. Right now, what they'll do is if somebody comes in, they're on a medication assisted track, they'll continue to do the treatment.

The plan here is to identify those who come in who are addicted to opioids and who would probably best be served by some sort of reductions inside the jail. So we're looking to partner with -- with the BBHC-funded providers to do in-custody programming and reduction of medication, taking that to the outside. And the most important piece of it will be outside of custody so they continue (inaudible).

We're taking a trip up to Palm Beach in about a week or so to see what's going on up there. But I've made it a priority to get this done as soon as possible, so it's a big get for our county.

MR. LAUER: When you say, medication, you're talking buprenorphine and medication assisted treatment.

MR. SCHARF: Yeah, so it's -- it's buprenorphine.

MR. LAUER: Okay.

MR. SCHARF: It's Naltrex one. It's a whole bunch of things. So there's no one -- one perfect way to (inaudible) but there's no -- there's no one perfect medication assisted track. So the medical professionals are going to get together and create individualized plans for people based on what they present. The science behind it right now, and all the studies are indications that those who do engage in medication assisted treatment relapse at a much lesser rate than those who get conventional treatment, so.

MR. LAUER: How long do they need to take it for once they're released?

MR. SCHARF: Depends.

MR. LAUER: Is it like methadone or it could be years and years?

MR. SCHARF: It could be -- it could be quick. It could be a long time.

MR. LAUER: Is there funding to pay for it?

MR. SCHARF: Yeah, so Broward Behavioral Health Coalition is funding about seven or eight providers in the community now who are doing NHE, Vivitrol, and others. So the idea was to hook up one of the -- one of the more well-funded entities outside to come inside and help. And they identified that and jumped through some of the barriers that we've had with that.

So meeting this week was to shake hands, let's get this thing done. It looks good.

**L. FLORIDA DOC PROBATION**

CHAIR SPATH: Okay. DOC probation, anything?

MR. FERNANDEZ: Nothing, thank you.

**M. COUNTY COMMISSIONER**

CHAIR SPATH: There's no County Commissioner.

**AGENDA ITEM 9 - OPEN FORUM**

CHAIR SPATH: Before we close this meeting, would anybody like to discuss anything?

MR. LAUER: I've got one. I think we should develop a plan for, I don't know, maybe the next year what we think we're going to try to do and just benchmark those to see if we're meeting any of those, you know, goals. I'm not saying we need to set it up or establish it right now. But maybe everyone can come up with, you know, a project, something they'd like to work on to, you know, see if we're progressing towards, you know, something, you know, we can make some motions and vote on some stuff, when we get a quorum.

CHAIR SPATH: Why don't you do this, Greg? You put some ideas together. Bring it up here. Put some ideas in a pot, and we'll form a subcommittee like we did before. I think we can do that. We did that one time before. Dave, remember that?

MR. LAUER: A plan of action type thing.

CHAIR SPATH: And we can address what needs to be done. My fear is that if the population rises, we have -- we had Carruther's (Phonetic) lawsuit for 46 years. What did that cost the County a year? Alphonso, what did it cost us?

MR. JEFFERSON: You want me to say the number now?

CHAIR SPATH: Yeah. I mean, we don't have it now, but what did it cost us? 46 years. When you look at the guy in there for 12 years in custody, Greg brought up something very important last night. You know, we want to give everybody the due process, but what about the victim? You know, it's not fair to the victim, either.

We've got to get these cases moving. Other jurisdictions, you said, Greg, Hillsboro County, 57 people are 750 days. 37 in Pinellas, and 2,010 in Broward. When we had a big jail population, it was only 90. Now look at it. Now they've got to address that. That's critical. But don't violate anybody's rights when you're doing it. I understand both ways.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 11 - FUTURE MEETING DATES**

- A. MAY 7, 2020**
- B. JULY 9, 2020**
- C. SEPTEMBER 3, 2020**
- D. NOVEMBER 5, 2020**

CHAIR SPATH: Our next meeting is May 7<sup>th</sup>, then July 9<sup>th</sup>, September 3<sup>rd</sup>, and November 5<sup>th</sup>.

MS. DEBLASIO: I'm sorry, could you repeat that?

CHAIR SPATH: May 7<sup>th</sup>, July 9<sup>th</sup>, September 3<sup>rd</sup>, November 5<sup>th</sup>.

MS. DEBLASIO: Thank you.

CHAIR SPATH: If you give Alphonso your email, I'm sure he'll keep you up on everything.

MS. DEBLASIO: He may already have it.

MR. JEFFERSON: Yes. They're already on here.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 12 – ADJOURN**

CHAIR SPATH: All right. We're going to close it. We don't need a motion to adjourn. I want to thank everybody for coming here today. I appreciate it.

(The meeting concluded at 3:41 p.m.)