

Key Definitions

Term	Definition	Notes on Measurement	Reviewer
<b>Evidence-Based Decision Making (EBDM)</b>	<b>The practice of using research findings to inform and guide decisions across the justice system. (<a href="http://info.nicic.gov/ebdm/">http://info.nicic.gov/ebdm/</a>)</b>		All
<b>Municipal Court</b>	Courts that have exclusive jurisdiction over ordinance violations. If a municipality does not have a municipal court, ordinance violations are heard in circuit court. Cities, villages and towns are authorized to establish municipal courts.		All
<b>Circuit Court</b>	Courts that have original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters within the state, including probate, juvenile, and traffic matters, as well as civil and criminal jury trials. The Wisconsin circuit courts are the state's trial courts.		All
<b>Evidence-Based Practices (EBP)</b>	<b>Approaches and interventions that research has demonstrated to have effective, measurable outcomes such as reducing recidivism or improving community safety.</b>		All
<b>Law Enforcement Response</b>			
<b>In custody</b>	<b>When an individual is being detained by law enforcement, the court, or another legal entity and is not free to leave.</b>	<b>May or may not also constitute an arrest, depending on circumstances</b>	LE
<b>Arrest</b>	<b>Act of detaining a person in legal custody in response to a charge that the person committed an offense in a particular jurisdiction. This includes notification of charges and date and time to appear in court or for processing such as by summons, order-in or citation (when issued by an officer). Arrests are typically not documented until the point of booking or issuance of a citation or summons.</b>	<b>Includes state statutes violations, ordinances that could be criminal, and citations that are criminal. Arrests do not include referrals from LE to the DA to review for potential charges without a booking or citation being issued directly to the individual (until the person is fingerprinted as part of the initial appearance) and warrants that have not resulted in an arrest.</b>	LE

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<b>Booking</b>	The process of collecting data to detain an individual into custody for criminal or non-criminal offenses or holds. Bookings for criminal offenses involve the collection of photographs, fingerprints, and demographic information. Adapted from Wisc. Stats. 165.83(2).	Does not include cite and release that occurs prior to booking.	LE
<b>Summons</b>	A command for a defendant to appear in court at a certain time and place that may be issued by a district attorney in lieu of requesting the issuance of a warrant (Adapted from Wisc. Stats. 968.04(3)(b)).		
<b>Citation</b>	A directive, issued by a law enforcement officer, that a person appear in court and answer charges or pay a fine. The citation may direct the individual to appear in court at a later date or provide notice to the accused that they will be notified of a future court date. Wisc. Statute 968.085	Wisc. Statute 968.085 designates that a citation is to answer criminal charges, but for this purpose citations can be for criminal, non-criminal traffic, or ordinance violations and should be counted separately. Citations can be issued before (in lieu of) or after arrest. forfeiture eg parking ticket. regulatory-dnr/epa?	LE
<b>Cite and Release (Citation in lieu of arrest)</b>	A written order, in lieu of a warrantless arrest, that is issued by a law enforcement officer or other authorized official, requiring a person to appear in a designated court or governmental office at a specified time and date (NCSL).		LE
<b>Crime</b>	A crime is conduct which is prohibited by state law and punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. Conduct punishable only by a forfeiture is not a crime. Wisc. Stat. 939.12.		LE
<b>Offense</b>	An act that is defined as a felony or misdemeanor by Wisconsin state statute or a violation of a city, county, village or town ordinance. Wisc. Stat. 165.83(1)(c)3.		LE

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<p><b>Call for service</b></p>	<p>A request for assistance within a law enforcement agency's jurisdiction to which a police employee responds and takes action or -is initiated by police.</p>	<p>Typically includes calls coming in through 9-1-1 or a non-emergency line to a law enforcement agency and <b>can include responses to both criminal and non-criminal events. Should include all incoming calls for service, regardless of whether an officer is dispatched to the scene.</b> Should be further subdivided into "citizen-generated" and officer-initiated activity, as well as calls that do and do not result in an officer being dispatched vs being resolved in another way.</p>	<p>LE</p>
<p><b>Pre-Arrest Diversion</b></p>	<p>Discretion exercised by a law enforcement officer when probable cause exists that a person committed an offense, but gives the individual an alternate disposition, such as directly referring the individual to a diversion program, in lieu of a formal arrest. Should be based on an assessment of risk of reoffending and a component of education/programming vs arrest. If the individual satisfactorily completes the diversion program, the matter is not referred to the DA for prosecution and is closed. If the individual does not satisfactorily complete the program, the individual is referred for prosecution.</p>	<p>Usually part of some type of program intended to divert offenders from the traditional criminal justice system.</p>	<p>LE</p>
<p><b>Emergency Detention</b></p>	<p>Provides short-term detention at an authorized treatment facility for the purpose of assessing whether an individual is mentally ill, drug dependent, or developmentally disabled and poses a substantial risk of harm to themselves or others or is unable to satisfy their basic needs for nourishment, medical care, shelter, or safety without prompt and adequate treatment, and are reasonably believed to be unable or unwilling to cooperate with voluntary treatment. Adapted from Wisc. Stat. 51.15.</p>		<p>LE</p>

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Notes on Measurement</b>	<b>Reviewer</b>
<b>Law enforcement</b>	The generic name for the activities of the agencies responsible for maintaining public order and enforcing the law, particularly the activities of prevention, detections, and investigation of crime and apprehension of criminals, while guaranteeing the personal rights of individuals are not infringed upon.		LE
<b>Law enforcement agency</b>	A governmental unit of one or more persons employed full time by the state or a political subdivision of the state for the purpose of preventing and detecting crime and enforcing state laws or local ordinances, employees of which unit are authorized to make arrests for crimes while acting within the scope of their authority. Wisc. Stats. 165.83(1)(b)	Typically includes municipal police agencies, county sheriffs, some state and federal agencies. What should be included for the purpose of EBDM? Just municipal police and county sheriffs? <b>Jurisdiction names by type</b>	LE
<b>Release</b>	Discharge or setting free from custody, detention or confinement.	<b>Need to break apart into DOC hold release, fine release, release from obligation by court order</b>	LE
<b>Communications</b>	The function of an emergency response agency (such as law enforcement) that involves answering and responding to calls for service (e.g. 911) and assigning and monitoring units responding to the calls (dispatch function).		LE
<b>Dispatcher</b>	Civilian employee of an emergency response agency (such as law enforcement) who is responsible for dispatching and monitoring assignments to units using a computer aided dispatch system, radio, and/or telephone.		LE
<b>9-1-1 Operator (Telecommunication Operator)</b>	Civilian employee of an emergency response agency (such as law enforcement) who is responsible for answering emergency and non-emergency calls for service and transferring the call for dispatch response.		LE

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<b>Response time</b>	Amount of elapsed time between when a citizen-generated call for police service is received and arrival of the first unit or officer on scene.	Usually starts with when a call is received, but can be inconsistent across jurisdictions. <b>Does not include officer-generated calls for service or calls that do not involve dispatch of an officer to the scene. Priority level of call (low, med, or high) will change response times so response types are often segmented by priority.</b>	LE
<b>Stop</b>	Temporary detention of an individual for investigation. To be legal, a stop must be based on reasonable suspicion to believe the individual has committed or is about to commit, some violation of the law.	Need to define whether this is vehicle, person, or both	LE
<b>Arrest Warrant</b>	<b>A legal order to a law enforcement agency to arrest the person named in the order.</b>		LE/DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Bench Warrant</b>	<b>A legal order to a law enforcement agency to arrest the person named in the order when a defendant or a witness fails to appear before the court as required, or violates a term of their bond or probation (adapted from Wisc. Stat. 968.09)</b>		LE/DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Search Warrant</b>	<b>A legal order to a law enforcement agency that a specific location be searched.</b>		LE/DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Probable cause</b>	Reasonable belief that a criminal act occurred and was committed by the accused, based on the facts and information available.		LE/DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Crisis Intervention Team (CIT)</b>	<b>A community partnership, first-responder model composed of law enforcement, mental health professionals, advocates, mental health consumers and their families. The goal of the program is to help persons with mental disorders access medical treatment rather than place them in the criminal justice system due to illness related behaviors.</b>		LE/DA/PD/ COURTS

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<b>Pretrial</b>			
<b>Release without bail</b>	When a defendant is <b>released</b> from custody without posting a cash bail and promises to return to court when required		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Initial Appearance</b>	A <b>hearing where</b> a person appears before a <b>judicial officer</b> and is informed of the charges, <b>the potential penalties</b> , right to counsel, and related aspects of the criminal proceedings. <b>The judicial officer shall also admit the defendant to bail in accordance with ch. 969. (Adapted from Wisc. Statute 970.01 and 970.02)</b>		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Court Appearance rate</b>	<b>The percentage of defendants on pretrial release who make all scheduled court appearances</b>		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Average daily population</b>	Count of inmates in a facility on each day for a given time period divided by the number of days in that time period		DOC
<b>Pretrial average length of stay</b>	<b>The sum of days from date of jail entry to date of release for each pretrial detainee divided by the total number of released pretrial detainees during a specified time period .</b>	<b>Ideal is to be able to measure ALOS by pretrial risk level.</b>	DA/PD/ COURTS/DOC
<b>Bail</b>	<b>Monetary conditions of release. (Wis. Statute 969.001)</b> Amount of money set by the court which is required to be obligated and secured as provided by law for the release of a person in custody so that the person will appear before the court in which the person's appearance may be required and that the person will comply with such conditions as are set forth in the bail bond (WI Statute 967.02 (3))		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Personal Recognizance (PR) Bond</b>	<b>Release on unsecured appearance bond in specified monetary amount with or without other conditions.</b> A PR bond is an obligation of record, entered into before a court or duly authorized magistrate whereby the party bound acknowledges (recognizes) that they owe a personal debt to the state. A recognizance bond is subject to a "defeasance"; that is, the obligation will be avoided if the person bound does some particular act, such as appearing in court on a particular day		DA/PD/ COURTS

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<b>Appearance Bond</b>	A secured or unsecured bond that can be issued to defendants charged with a misdemeanor. The judge may require the execution of an appearance bond with sufficient solvent sureties, or the deposit of cash in lieu of sureties. Wisc. Statute 969.02(2)		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Signature Bond</b>	An undertaking either secured or unsecured entered into by a person in custody by which the person binds himself or herself to comply with such conditions as are set forth therein (WI Statute 967.02 (4))		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Bail/Bond Hearing</b>	A court hearing where a judicial officer reviews the bail/bond and determines if the bail/bond or conditions should be changed.	BBH-is a CCAP code that is used when a defendant asks for the terms/conditions of bail to be reviewed.	DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Forfeiture of Bail</b>	If the conditions of bond are not complied with, the court having jurisdiction over the defendant in the criminal action shall enter an order declaring the bail to be forfeited. This order may be set aside upon such conditions as the court imposes if it appears that justice does not require the enforcement of the forfeiture. WI Stat. 969.13(1) and (2)	CCAP code CBF=Cash Bond Forfeited	DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Preventive Detention</b>	The pretrial detention of a person without bail for community safety reasons based on a validated pretrial risk assessment.		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Pretrial Caseload ratio</b>	The number of supervised defendants divided by the numbers of pretrial case managers		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Defendant</b>	Any party who has been formally charged with violating a criminal statute		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Failure to appear</b>	A willful failure to appear for a known (i.e. defendant was present in court when the date was scheduled, or the defendant signed a bail/bond form acknowledging date, time and location of next court date) scheduled court date .		DA/PD/ COURTS

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<b>Preliminary Hearing</b>	A hearing before a court for the purpose of determining if there is probable cause to believe a felony has been committed by the defendant.		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Pretrial Phase</b>	The phase of a criminal defendant's case started at arrest and ending at <b>sanctioning or acceptance of deferred prosecution agreements (DPAs) per statute</b>		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Pretrial detention</b>	Holding a defendant in <b>jail during the pretrial phase</b> on criminal charges either because release was denied or because the established bail bond could not be posted.		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Pretrial detention hearing</b>	A hearing before a court for the purpose of determining if the continued detention of the defendant is justified. Wisc. Stat. 969.035		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Pretrial release</b>	When a defendant is free from <b>jail-during the pretrial phase</b>	by risk level	DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Pretrial supervision</b>	<b>The act of managing, directing, or overseeing a defendant who has been released from secure custody during the pretrial phase of a criminal case, ideally to reasonably assure both court appearance and public safety and to provide oversight for compliance with all conditions of a bail bond.</b>		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Pretrial detention rate</b>	Proportion of pretrial defendants who are detained throughout pretrial case processing <b>or Percentage of pretrial defendants who are detained during the pretrial phase.</b>	by risk level	DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Pretrial Release rate</b>	The percentage of pretrial defendants who are eligible for release who secure release.	by risk level	DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Pretrial risk level</b>	<b>Measure of a person's risk of failing to appear in court or committing a new criminal offense during the pretrial phase, based on a validated risk assessment tool.</b>		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Pretrial Safety rate</b>	The percentage of defendants who are not charged with a new offense during the pretrial phase.	by risk level	DA/PD/ COURTS

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<b>Pretrial Compliance Rate</b>	The percentage of released defendants who are 1) not revoked for technical violations <b>of release conditions</b> , 2) appear for all scheduled court appearances, and 3) are not charged with a new <b>criminal</b> offense during the pretrial <b>phase</b>	by risk level	DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Concurrence rate</b>	The ratio of defendants whose supervision level or detention status corresponds with their assessed risk of pretrial misconduct	by risk level	DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Adherence rate</b>	The frequency with which the court follows risk assessment results when determining pretrial release or detention <b>and conditions</b>	by risk level	DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Time on pretrial supervision</b>	Time between the pretrial <b>program's</b> assumption of supervision and the resolution of the case or the removal of supervision conditions by a judicial officer.	Defendants first contact date with pretrial program to case disposition or issue of new release or detention requirements <i>in days?</i>	DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Universal Screening</b>	Program intended to assess the <b>pretrial</b> risk and need level of all individuals entering the criminal justice system, often conducted at the jail. Universal screening can help to identify <del>defendants</del> <b>individuals</b> eligible for release by statute or based on local program eligibility criteria. Screening includes any combination of a pretrial interview, application of a <b>validated</b> risk assessment instrument, or measurement against other established criteria for release recommendation or program placement.		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Pretrial Risk Assessment</b>	<b>A validated tool that measures a person's likelihood for failure to appear in court-to engage in new criminal activity during pretrial release, and/or violate conditions of pretrial release.</b>		DA/PD/ COURTS/DOC
<b>Validation of Risk Assessment Tools</b>	<b>Empirical evidence demonstrating the accuracy of a risk assessment tool that predicts the risk of engaging in new criminal behavior or failing to appear for court. or</b> <b>A scientific approach to ensuring that a risk assessment measures what it is intended to measure and that assessment scores are statistically related to performance data.</b>	Validation should occur on a local population	LE/DA/PD/ COURTS

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Pretrial Services	<p>A program that <b>conducts pretrial risk assessments and</b> supervises persons who are released from custody, <b>helps to ensure that they comply with release conditions and appear for scheduled court appearances</b> during the pretrial period by monitoring their compliance with release conditions and by helping to ensure they appear for scheduled court appearances and do not endanger community safety <b>or</b> <b>Generally any organization or entity created ideally to perform the three primary pretrial agency or program functions of: (1) collecting and analyzing defendant information for use by the court in assessing risk; (2) making recommendations to the court concerning bail bond conditions of release to address risk; and (3) monitoring and supervising defendants who are released from secure custody during the pretrial phase of their cases in order to manage their risk.</b></p>		DA/PD/ COURTS/DOC
Pretrial release conditions	<p>The terms under which a person is released from jail prior to trial. The conditions should be reasonable and are designed to assure his or her appearance in court, protect members of the community from serious bodily harm, or prevent the intimidation of witnesses (Adapted from Wisc. Stat. 969.01(1)). See Wisc. Stat. 969.01(4) for factors to consider when determining pretrial release conditions.</p>		DA/PD/ COURTS/ DOC
<b>Diversion and Deferred Prosecution</b>			
Felony	<p>A crime punishable by imprisonment in the Wisconsin state prisons- Wisc. Stat. 939.60</p>		LE/DA/PD/ COURTS
Misdemeanor	<p>Any crime that is not a felony is a misdemeanor: <b>Typically punishable by a fine or time in jail.</b> Wisc. Stat. 939.60</p>		LE/DA/PD/ COURTS
Enhancers	<p><b>Factors which increase the possible penalties for a crime.</b></p>		LE/DA/PD/ COURTS

Term	Definition	Notes on Measurement	Reviewer
<b>Pretrial Diversion</b>	A global term which encompasses law enforcement, pre-charge, post-charge and treatment/specialty court diversion programs. These diversion programs are an alternative to the formal prosecution process and divert certain offenders into voluntary programs of supervision and services. Participants who successfully complete the program will not be charged or, if charged, will have the charges against them either dismissed or reduced. Unsuccessful participants are returned to the formal prosecution process.		DA/PD/ COURTS/ DOC
<b>Pretrial Diversion Requirements</b>	The terms of a pretrial diversion program that participants are required to meet to successfully complete the program		DA/PD/ COURTS/ DOC
<b>Diversion/ Deferred Prosecution Agreement</b>	A written agreement outlining the diversion or deferred prosecution requirements.		DA/PD/ COURTS/ DOC
<b>Pre-charge diversion</b>	When the District Attorney withholds filing charges and the individual agrees to complete certain terms of a diversion agreement. If the individual satisfactorily completes the terms of the agreement, the District Attorney either does not file charges or files reduced charges. If the individual does not satisfactorily complete the terms of the agreement, the District Attorney issues the criminal charges and proceeds with formal prosecution.		DA/PD/ COURTS/ DOC
<b>Post-charge diversion/ Deferred prosecution</b>	When the District Attorney files charges and then reaches an agreement with an individual to complete a diversion program. If the individual satisfactorily completes the diversion program, the formal charges are either dismissed or reduced. If the individual does not satisfactorily complete the diversion program, the District Attorney continues with formal prosecution.		DA/PD/ COURTS/ DOC

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<b>Treatment Court -Pre-conviction</b>	The individual is charged by the District Attorney and then with the individual, his/her attorney and the District Attorney prepare and sign a formal, written diversion agreement. The agreement is presented to the court and if approved by the court the individual pleads guilty to some/all of the charges and the court withholds entering judgment of conviction. The individual is then referred to the specialty court. Treatment courts are intended to provide a higher level of monitoring and treatment interventions for participants to meet identified criminogenic risk and need factors.	aka Specialty Court Diversion Programs, pre-conviction Can include a range of courts such as Adult Drug Court, OWI Court, Hybrid Court, Mental Health Court, Veterans Court, Tribal Healing to Wellness Court, etc.	DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Treatment Court - Post-conviction</b>	As part of a criminal conviction,-the sentence is withheld or stayed and the defendant is -referred to the treatment court. Treatment courts are intended to provide a higher level of monitoring and treatment interventions for participants to meet identified criminogenic risk and need factors.	aka Specialty Court Diversion Programs, post-conviction. Can include a range of courts such as Adult Drug Court, OWI Court, Hybrid Court, Mental Health Court, Veterans Court, Tribal Healing to Wellness Court, etc.	DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Nolle prosequi (No prosecute)</b>	A referral for charge that a prosecutor declines to issue.		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Recidivism</b>	Refers broadly to re-offending, with the most common measurements including re-arrest, re-conviction, and/or re-incarceration. Recidivism rates measure the frequency with which individuals re-engage with the criminal justice system within a defined time period.		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Risk assessment tool</b>	A validated tool that predicts the likelihood of certain behaviors, such as re-offending or appearing in court, that is developed through statistical analysis using data on the criminal justice population	Risk assessment tools should also be validated on the local population.	DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Charging</b>			
<b>Law enforcement charge (n)</b>	The law that law enforcement alleges the defendant has violated; charges are often initiated through a booking or citation, which is then submitted to the prosecutor's office		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Prosecutorial Charge (n)</b>	The law that the prosecutor alleges the defendant has violated in a formal criminal complaint or information		DA/PD/ COURTS

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<b>Charge (v)</b>	A formal accusation filed by the prosecutor's office that a specific person has committed a specific crime, also referred to as filing a criminal complaint <b>or information</b>		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Criminal Complaint</b>	<b>A written statement of the essential facts constituting the offense charged (Wisc. Stat. 968.01(2)) that is issued by the district attorney in the county where the crime was alleged to have been committed (Wisc. Stat. 968.02(1)).</b>		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Plea Negotiations</b>			
<b>Plea</b>	The options a defendant charged with a criminal offense can enter <b>at arraignment</b> (i.e. guilty, not guilty, no contest, not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect). 971.06		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Plea Negotiations</b>	The process by which the terms of a plea agreement are considered between the prosecution and the defense.		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Plea Agreement</b>	A formal, proposed resolution to the case that is agreed upon by the defendant and the prosecutor and resolves the case without proceeding to trial.		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Plea terms</b>	The conditions set forth in the plea agreement by which the parties must abide		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Dismiss</b>	<b>Termination of a criminal charge by the court that has been issued by the prosecutor</b>		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Conviction</b>	A judgment of the court, based either on the decision of a jury or judge, that the defendant is guilty of the crime for which he/she was tried or pled. Or A judgment of guilt against a criminal defendant.		DA/PD/ COURTS
<b>Sentencing</b>			
<b>Incarceration</b>	Confinement in jail, prison or other facility		DA/PD/ COURTS/ DOC
<b>Presentence Investigation</b>	A review of the <b>case, the parties involved, including victims</b> , defendant's personal and criminal history that may be used in determining sentencing.		DA/PD/ COURTS/ DOC

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<b>Sentencing</b>	Hearing in which the punishment <b>and/or terms of supervision</b> of a defendant is announced. This occurs after a <del>guilty plea</del> or a finding of guilty by a jury or the Court.		DA/PD/ COURTS/ DOC
<b>Community-based supervision</b>	The supervision of criminal offenders in the community, as opposed to confining offenders in secure correctional facilities. The two main types of community corrections supervision are probation and extended supervision.	by risk level	DOC
<b>Community Supervision</b>			
<b>Probation</b>	A sentencing alternative to imprisonment in which the court releases convicted defendants under supervision as long as certain conditions are observed		DOC
<b>Parole</b>	Release of a prisoner from imprisonment, but not from legal custody and supervision. People under parole supervision are subject to conditions of supervision that are designed to reduce recidivism and promote public safety, and are supervised by a parole agent.		DOC
<b>Extended supervision</b>	When an offender completes his/her prison sentence under the Truth in Sentencing law and then has a period of community supervision to complete. The judge determines the length of the extended supervision at the time of sentencing		DOC
<b>Parole board</b>	The authority for granting discretionary paroles. It conducts interviews with eligible inmates and a commissioner makes an independent decision on the possibility of a grant. Consideration exists only for those who committed <b>or were convicted or sentenced of</b> a felony before December 31, 1999, prior to the effective date of the Truth-In-Sentencing law.		DOC
<b>Revocation</b>	Termination of supervision (probation or extended supervision) due to violations of supervision conditions. Often requires a hearing before <b>an administrative law judge following which an offender's supervision is revoked or not revoked. If not revoked, they remain on community supervision.</b>		DOC

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<b>Work release-prison? huber for jails?</b>	A community based program in which jail and or prisons can utilize for offenders/inmates to be employed. Depending on the jurisdiction, these inmates return to a jail or prison at night.		DOC
<b>Day Reporting</b>	Select offenders must meet with a specified provider daily while on probation or parole and the offenders receive an increased intensity of services. <i>A variety of programs that assist in offender rehabilitation being offered at one common location.</i>		DOC
<b>Home detention</b>	A community based supervision program where participating convicted inmates and/or pretrial detainees must remain in their homes, <i>except as permitted by the court</i> , as a requirement of release from jail		DOC
<b>Risk reduction programming</b>	<i>Evidence-based treatment that has demonstrated reductions in risk to reoffend</i>	by risk level	DOC
<b>Supervision conditions</b>	Requirements that a person may have while on supervision (probation or extended supervision). Violation of supervision conditions may result in revocation. <i>Conditions of supervision are governed by state statute or added based upon an individual's criminogenic needs.</i>		DOC
<b>Community Behavior Change (Treatment) Interventions</b>			
<b>Trauma-Informed Care</b>	<i>An organizational structure and treatment framework that involves understanding, recognizing, and responding to the effects of all types of trauma.</i>		DOC/DHS/ COURTS
<b>Stabilization factors?</b>	<b>NEEDS DEFINITION</b>		DOC/DHS/ COURTS
<b>Behavioral Change Interventions</b>	<i>Targeted, individualized evidence-based intervention focusing on criminogenic factors strategies which address positive reinforcement for violations.</i>		DOC/DHS/ COURTS
<b>Community Transition program</b>	<i>Program or supervision services that begins during confinement to address criminogenic needs or other barriers to success, and continues upon release into the community.</i>	<i>Is the intent jail or prison? both</i>	DOC

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<b>Community service provider</b>	Community-based agency or entity delivering services to individuals.		DOC/DHS
<b>Residential programs</b>	<b>A facility that offers treatment and housing simultaneously, generally at the same location.</b>		DOC/DHS
<b>Community and Residential Programs (CRP)</b>	Provides residential care, service coordination and step down non-residential program services to offenders.		DOC/DHS
<b>Halfway House Program (HWH)</b>	A community based residential facility that provides 24/7 supervision with individual and group treatment services.		DOC
<b>Transitional Living Program (TLP)</b>	<b>A program that provides housing</b> for multiple occupants either in the form of an apartment or a facility, with access to congregate living areas. <b>Needs something on services</b>		DOC
<b>Non-Residential Programs</b>	Treatment provided in the community that does not have a residential component.		DOC/DHS
<b>Cognitive Behavioral Interventions</b>	<b>An evidence-based intervention to address criminogenic behavior. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) is a type of behavioral intervention which teaches</b> specific strategies to help offenders (1) identify specific thoughts that support their criminal behavior; (2) recognize and appreciate the pattern and consequences of their thinking; (3) utilize reasoning and problem solving strategies to control and change their thinking; (4) recognize they have choices and choose to change or not to change. Includes Cognitive Skills and Cognitive Restructuring.		DOC/DHS
<b>Day Report Center (DRC)</b>	Programming at the DRC is a multi-disciplinary, holistic approach to treatment, including education and employment services in a single location. The primary therapeutic goal is to assist offenders in achieving a responsible, crime- free lifestyle by addressing their criminogenic needs.		DOC/DHS
<b>Behavioral Health</b>	A term that covers the full range of mental and emotional well-being – from the basics of how we cope with day-to-day challenges of life, to the treatment of mental illnesses, such as depression or personality disorder, as well as substance use disorder and other addictive behaviors		DHS

Term	Definition	Notes on Measurement	Reviewer
<b>Managed care provider</b>	A type of health insurance that contracts with health care providers and medical facilities to provide care for members at reduced costs.		DHS
<b>Relapse</b>	The return to active substance use in a person with a diagnosed substance use disorder or the return of disabling psychiatric symptoms after a period of remission related to a nonaddictive mental disorder. Relapse is both an anticipated event in the course of recovery and a process in which warning signs appear prior to an individual's actual recurrence of impairment.		DHS
<b>Mental health disorder</b>	A clinically significant disturbance in cognition, emotion regulation, or behavior that indicates a dysfunction in mental functioning that is usually associated with significant distress or disability in work, relationships, or other areas of functioning.		DHS
<b>Co-occurring disorder</b>	The term co-occurring disorders (COD) refers to an individual having a diagnosis for both a substance-related and mental disorders.		DHS
<b>Violation Response</b>			
<b>Violation response</b>	A consequence for behaviors contrary to rules of supervision or conditions of release		DOC
<b>Violation</b>	Behaviors contrary to rules of supervision or conditions of release		DOC
<b>Response level</b>	Evidence-based practice approach to determining an individual consequence to a violation		DOC
<b>Sanctions for Violation</b>	A violation response of up to 90 days in jail per WI Act 196 NEEDS WORK remove this term and definition??		DOC
<b>Technical violation</b>	A behavior contrary to rules of supervision that does not result in a new criminal conviction		DOC