

Juvenile Justice and Youth Aids Program



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Juvenile Justice and Youth Aids Program

The 1993 and 1995 sessions of the Wisconsin Legislature enacted major revisions of the state's juvenile justice system. Under 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, juvenile delinquency programs and services were transferred, on July 1, 1996, from the former Department of Health and Social Services to the Department of Corrections. Under prior law, Chapter 48 of the Wisconsin statutes (the Children's Code) described the legal framework of the state's child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Under 1995 Wisconsin Act 77, juvenile delinquency provisions were removed from Chapter 48 and revised and then incorporated into Chapter 938, referred to as "the Juvenile Justice Code." (Chapter 48 remains as the Children's Code, relating to child welfare and protection.) In the 1997 session and 2005 session of the Legislature, numerous additions and clarifications were made to the juvenile code.

Under Chapter 938, the Legislature states that its intent is to promote a juvenile justice system capable of dealing with the problem of juvenile delinquency, a system which will protect the community, impose accountability for violations of law and equip juvenile offenders with competencies to live responsibly and productively. Chapter 938 is also intended to accomplish the following: (a) protect citizens from juvenile crime; (b) hold each juvenile offender directly accountable for his or her acts; (c) provide an individualized assessment of each alleged and adjudicated delinquent juvenile, in order to prevent further delinquent behavior through the development of competency in the juvenile offender, so that he or she is more capable of living productively and responsibly in the community; (d) provide due process through which each juvenile offender and all other interested parties are assured fair hearings, during which constitutional and other legal rights are recognized and en-

forced; (e) divert juveniles from the juvenile justice system through early intervention as warranted, when consistent with the protection of the public; (f) respond to a juvenile offender's needs for care and treatment, consistent with the prevention of delinquency, each juvenile's best interest and protection of the public, by allowing a judge to utilize the most effective dispositional option; and (g) ensure that victims and witnesses of acts committed by juveniles are afforded the same rights as victims and witnesses of crimes committed by adults, and are treated with dignity, respect, courtesy and sensitivity throughout any proceedings.

This paper provides an overview of juvenile crime statistics in Wisconsin, the state's juvenile justice system, youth aids funding provided to counties, and community-based programming for juveniles.

Wisconsin Juvenile Crime Statistics

This section provides information on total juvenile arrests and juvenile arrest rates in Wisconsin as well as statistics for specific types of offenses.

Under Wisconsin law, a juvenile is defined as any person under the age of 18 years, except that for purposes of investigating or prosecuting violations of state or federal criminal law, a "juvenile" does not include a person who has attained 17 years of age. Under prior law, 17-year-old offenders were treated as juveniles. Under 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, 17-year-old offenders began to be treated as adults, first effective January 1, 1996.

Juveniles may be taken into custody by law enforcement personnel when the officer reasonably believes that the juvenile has committed an act in violation of state or federal criminal law, is a runaway or has violated some other law or court order. Juveniles who are taken into custody are not considered arrested under state law. However, the national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system, from which the following data is obtained, refers to the apprehension of both adults and juveniles as an arrest. Therefore, this paper refers to juvenile arrests.

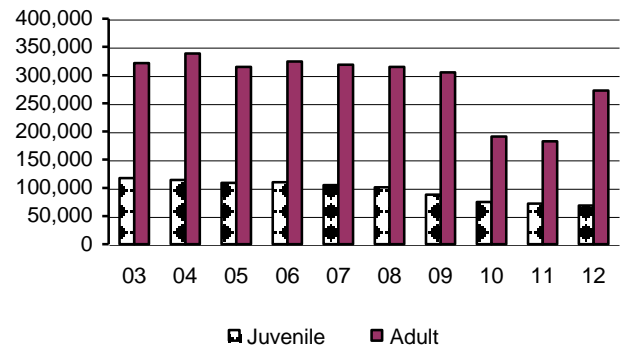
The UCR system also records 17-year-old persons in the juvenile category. While this treatment is no longer consistent with Wisconsin law, this practice allows for comparisons with prior year statistics and data from other states. The arrest data provided in this section covers the most recently available 10-year period (2003 through 2012). Additional crime data can be found in a document entitled "Arrests in Wisconsin – 2012," published by the Wisconsin Department of Justice.

Total Juvenile and Adult Arrests

Juvenile arrests were relatively stable in the mid-1980s, but increased each year from 1989 to 1997. Over the 10-year period from 2003 to 2012, however, total juvenile arrests declined by 41.7%, from 117,224 in 2003 to 68,359 in 2012. In comparison, over the same period, total adult arrests decreased 15.2%, from 321,478 arrests in 2003 to 272,534 arrests in 2012. Figure 1 shows the total number of juvenile and adult arrests statewide for the years 2003 through 2012. In 2012, juvenile arrests comprised approximately 20.1% of all arrests in Wisconsin, while the juvenile population in 2012 comprised approximately 23% of total state population.

Of the juveniles arrested in 2012, 46,121 were male (67%) and 22,238 were female (33%). Of-

Figure 1
Total Wisconsin Arrests by Year, 2003-2012



fense categories that had the highest percentage of arrests of juvenile males included disorderly conduct, theft, curfew violations, liquor law violations, and vandalism. Offense categories that had the highest percentage of arrests of juvenile females included theft, disorderly conduct, liquor law violations, and curfew violations.

Juvenile and Adult Arrest Rates

The population under age 18 in Wisconsin declined by 5.9% between 2003 and 2012, from 1,400,133 juveniles to 1,317,004 juveniles. The arrest rate (expressed as the number of arrests per 100,000 residents) removes the effect of population change on the number of arrests and permits the comparison of the number of arrests over time on a uniform population base. As shown in Figure 2, the overall juvenile arrest rate decreased from 8,372 arrests per 100,000 juveniles in 2003 to 5,190 arrests per 100,000 juveniles in 2012. This represents a 38% decrease in the overall juvenile arrest rate over the 10-year period. Figure 2 also shows that the adult arrest rate also decreased over the same 10-year period (from 7,844 to 6,196 arrests per 100,000 population), representing a 21% decrease. Throughout the 10-year period, the juvenile arrest rate was generally higher than the adult arrest rate.

Figure 2
Wisconsin Annual Arrest Rates (Per 100,000)
2003-2012

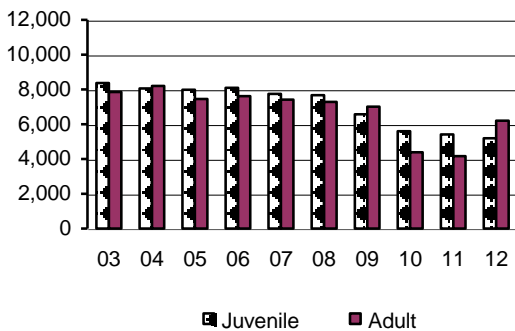
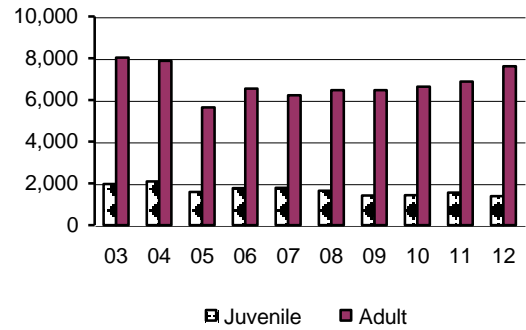


Figure 3
Arrests for Part I Violent Offenses, 2003-2012



Juvenile and Adult Arrests for Violent Offenses

Total juvenile arrests for Part I violent offenses as defined by the UCR (murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault) increased each year from 1988 through 1994 (from 1,151 to 2,674 arrests) but have remained below the 1994 peak level since then. Juvenile arrests for violent offenses decreased from 1,969 arrests in 2003 to 1,392 in 2012, a decrease of 29.3%. Adult arrests for Part I violent offenses decreased over the 10-year period from 8,022 arrests in 2003 to 7,608 arrests in 2012, a 5.1% decrease. Figure 3 shows the total number of juvenile and adult arrests statewide for Part I violent offenses for the years 2003 through 2012. In 2012, juvenile arrests comprised 15.4% of all arrests for Part I violent offenses in Wisconsin, less than the percentage of the juvenile population in the total state population (23%).

Distribution of Juvenile Arrests

The 68,359 juvenile arrests in Wisconsin in 2012 were distributed among four, broad categories of offenses: (a) 2.0% were for violent offenses (murder, forcible rape, negligent manslaughter, robbery and aggravated assault); (b) 15.6% were for property offenses (burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft and arson); (c) 17.9% were

for status offenses (offenses which would not be crimes were they committed by an adult, such as liquor law violations, curfew violations and run-aways); and (d) 64.5% were for other offenses (primarily disorderly conduct, drug offenses, weapons violations, simple assault and vandalism).

As noted above, arrests for violent offenses constituted two percent of all juvenile arrests in Wisconsin in 2012, and juvenile arrests for violent offenses decreased by 29.3% from 2003 to 2012. The juvenile arrest rate (per 100,000) for violent offenses also decreased by 25% over the same time period.

Between 2003 and 2012, juvenile property offense arrests (15.6% of total juvenile arrests in 2012) decreased by 43% during the 10-year period, while the juvenile property offense arrest rate decreased by 39.4%. Status offense arrests (17.9% of all juvenile arrests in 2012) decreased by 49% over the 10-year period, while the status offense arrest rate decreased by 45.8%. Finally, the number of juvenile arrests for the category "other offenses," which constitute 64.5% of total juvenile arrests, decreased by 39.3%, while the juvenile arrest rate for these offenses decreased by 35.4%.

For a more detailed look at Wisconsin juve-

nile crime statistics, Appendices I, II and III show, respectively, the number of juvenile arrests by offense for the years 2003 through 2012, the juvenile arrest rate by offense over the same time period, and total 2012 juvenile arrests by county.

An Overview of the Juvenile Justice Process in Wisconsin

Chapter 938, of the statutes, delineates the justice system's jurisdiction concerning violations of state and federal criminal law, civil law, county, town or other municipal ordinances, as well as jurisdiction over juveniles alleged to be in need of protection and services. Depending on the nature of the juvenile's behavior, the public may be represented by a district attorney, a corporation counsel, a city, village or town attorney or by a person designated by a county board of supervisors. The procedural requirements, under Chapter 938, to address these various situations differ in some respects. However, the following discussion focuses on procedures relating to juveniles who are alleged to have violated state or federal criminal law and the responsibilities of the district attorney as the public's representative.

The juvenile court has exclusive jurisdiction over any juvenile 10 years of age or over who is alleged to have violated any state or federal criminal law, with the exception of youth who fall under the original jurisdiction of the adult court or who are waived into adult court, as described in the following section. Juvenile courts have concurrent jurisdiction with municipal courts over juveniles age 12 or older who are alleged to have violated a county, town or municipal ordinance. There is no separate juvenile court system in Wisconsin. The circuit courts serve as juvenile courts and are referred to as juvenile courts when exercising their jurisdiction under Chapters 48 and 938. Under current law, juveniles under age 10 who commit a delinquent act are considered to

be juveniles in need of protection or services (JIPS) and are not subject to delinquency proceedings. Proceedings for these juveniles are handled by the juvenile court under the JIPS provisions in Chapter 938 of the statutes.

Under Chapter 938, a juvenile may be taken into custody when a law enforcement officer believes that the juvenile has committed an act in violation of a state or federal criminal law, that the juvenile is a runaway or that the juvenile has violated some other law or court order. The officer taking the juvenile into custody must immediately attempt to notify the juvenile's parent(s) or guardian and make every effort to release the juvenile, when appropriate, into that person's custody. A juvenile alleged to be delinquent may be referred to juvenile court intake by a law enforcement officer or others, including school officials or family members.

Intake Process

A juvenile court or the county department responsible for providing intake services must specify at least one intake worker to provide the services required by state law. Intake workers provide services 24 hours a day, seven days a week, for the purpose of screening juveniles taken into custody, unless the juvenile is otherwise released under certain circumstances specified by statute. The intake worker is responsible for: (a) determining whether and where a juvenile is to be held in temporary custody; (b) receiving referral information and conducting intake inquiries to determine how the case is to proceed; and (c) providing counseling and referral services and other functions to assist the court.

Temporary Custody

A juvenile may not be held in secure detention (generally, a county facility) unless first interviewed in person by an intake worker. If the intake worker is in a place distant from where the juvenile is being held or the hour is unreasonable, as defined by written court intake rules, the

worker may authorize holding the juvenile in secure custody while the intake worker is en route to the in-person interview or until 8:00 a.m. of the day following the night on which the juvenile was taken into custody. However, this procedure is only allowed if the worker determines, based upon a telephone conversation with the law enforcement officer who took the child into custody, that the juvenile meets the statutory criteria for holding a juvenile in secure detention.

A juvenile may be held in temporary custody if the intake worker determines that there is probable cause to believe the juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the court and if probable cause exists to believe one of the following: (a) that if the juvenile is not held he or she will commit injury to the person or property of others; (b) that the parent, guardian or legal custodian of the juvenile or other responsible adult is neglecting, refusing, unable or unavailable to provide adequate supervision and care and that services to ensure the juvenile's safety and well-being are not available or would be inadequate; or (c) that the juvenile will run away or be taken away and be unavailable for proceedings of the court. Under these circumstances, a juvenile may be held in nonsecure custody (for example, the home of a parent or a foster or group home) or, under certain circumstances, in a juvenile detention facility, a county jail or a municipal lockup facility.

If a juvenile is not released, but placed into temporary custody, a hearing must be held by a judge or circuit court commissioner within 24 hours after the end of the day that the decision to hold the juvenile was made, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays. A parent not present at the hearing must be granted a rehearing upon request for good cause shown.

By the time of the hearing, a petition to initiate proceedings against the juvenile must be filed unless the juvenile is taken into custody for: (a) a failure to obey a summons; (b) a violation relating to court-ordered or aftercare supervision or

the conditions relating to a continued or temporary custody order; or (c) being a runaway from another state or the subject of a warrant issued for the juvenile's apprehension in another state. A written statement of the reasons for holding a juvenile in custody must be provided if a petition is not filed. If no hearing has been held within 24 hours or if no petition or statement has been filed at the time of the hearing, the juvenile must be released.

However, if no petition has been filed at the time of the hearing, a juvenile may be held in custody with the approval of the judge or circuit court commissioner for an additional 48 hours from the time of the hearing, but only if the judge or circuit court commissioner determines that probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile is an imminent danger to himself or herself or to others, or that probable cause exists to believe that the parent, guardian or legal custodian of the juvenile or other responsible adult is neglecting, refusing, unable or unavailable to provide adequate supervision and care. The extension may be granted only once for any petition. If a petition is not filed within the 48-hour extension period, the judge or circuit court commissioner must order the juvenile's immediate release from custody.

Intake Inquiry

While some juveniles are held in temporary physical custody, many are quickly released to a parent or other responsible adult and their cases are subsequently reviewed by an intake worker. The intake worker makes recommendations as to what type of legal proceedings, if any, should be pursued with respect to the juvenile. The intake worker must make his or her determination, based on an intake inquiry, in no more than 40 days after receiving the referral information. The purpose of the intake inquiry is to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to establish the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and to determine the best interests of the juvenile and the public with regard to any action to be taken.

Three major courses of action are available to the intake worker: (a) dismiss the case; (b) enter into a deferred prosecution agreement with the juvenile; or (c) initiate formal delinquency proceedings.

Dismissal. The intake worker may dismiss the case without further proceedings if sufficient evidence does not exist to establish juvenile court jurisdiction. In this case, the intake worker must make a reasonable attempt to inform all of the known victims of the juvenile's act that the case is being closed. Notwithstanding the intake worker's decision, the district attorney still has the authority to initiate a delinquency petition within 20 days after notice that the case has been closed.

Deferred Prosecution. The intake worker may enter into a written deferred prosecution agreement with the involved parties if the intake worker determines that neither the interests of the juvenile nor of the public require filing a petition and the jurisdiction of the court, if sought, would exist. Before entering into a deferred prosecution agreement, the intake worker is required to offer all of the victims of the juvenile's alleged act, who have requested the opportunity, an opportunity to confer with the intake worker concerning the proposed deferred prosecution agreement (although victims do not have the authority to approve or disapprove the agreement). The agreement also requires the consent of the juvenile and his or her parent, guardian or legal custodian. A deferred prosecution agreement may not include any form of out-of-home placement and may not exceed one year. If a petition has been filed, a deferred prosecution agreement may not be entered into or a case may not be closed unless the petition is withdrawn by the district attorney. The district attorney may also terminate a deferred prosecution agreement if he or she files a delinquency petition within 20 days of receipt of the notice concerning the agreement. In such a case, any statements made to the intake worker during the intake inquiry are inadmissible.

The obligations imposed under a deferred prosecution agreement and its effective date must be stated in writing. The intake worker must provide a copy of the agreement and order to the juvenile, parent, guardian, and/or legal custodian, and to any agency providing services under the agreement.

If the obligations imposed under the agreement are not being met, the intake worker may cancel the deferred prosecution agreement and, if cancelled, must request that a petition be filed. The juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian or custodian also have the right to terminate the deferred prosecution agreement at any time or to object to terms of the agreement. If an objection arises, the intake worker may alter the terms of the agreement. If the agreement is terminated by the juvenile or his or her parent, guardian or custodian, or an objection cannot be resolved, the intake worker may request that the district attorney file a petition. Again, the district attorney has 20 days to file the petition and any statements made to the intake worker during the intake inquiry are inadmissible.

If the obligations imposed under the deferred prosecution agreement are met, the intake worker informs the juvenile and a parent, guardian and legal custodian in writing, and no petition may be filed on the charges that brought about the deferred prosecution agreement.

A deferred prosecution agreement may provide for any one or more of the following actions: (a) individual, family or group counseling; (b) requirements to abide by such obligations as supervision, curfews and school attendance; (c) an alcohol and other drug abuse assessment; (d) participation in an alcohol and other drug abuse treatment programs; (e) restitution for damaged property or physical injury to another; (f) participation in a supervised work program or other community service work; and (g) placement with a volunteers in probation program or a teen court program.

Initiate Delinquency Proceedings. If, as a result of the intake inquiry, the intake worker determines that the juvenile should be referred to the court, the intake worker must request that the district attorney file a formal delinquency petition with the juvenile court. The district attorney has the authority to initiate a delinquency petition within 20 days after the request is made.

Delinquency Proceedings

A district attorney must file a delinquency petition, close the case or refer the case back to the intake worker or to the law enforcement agency for further investigation within 20 days after the date of the filing of the intake worker's request for a petition or notice of a deferred prosecution agreement. If referred back for investigation, the intake worker or law enforcement agency must complete its investigation within 20 days after the date of the referral. If the case is referred back to the intake worker with a decision to not file a petition, the intake worker must close the case or enter into a deferred prosecution agreement within 20 days. If a district attorney decides not to file a petition, he or she must make a reasonable attempt to inform all of the known victims of the juvenile's act that a petition will not be filed. Based on yearend caseload data from the Director of State Courts, there were 8,057 juvenile delinquency-related cases opened in Wisconsin courts in 2013.

At any time after a petition is filed but before a determination is made at a fact-finding hearing, the juvenile court may suspend the proceedings and establish conditions applicable to the juvenile and the juvenile's family. If the juvenile, the juvenile's family and the person filing the petition agree to the conditions, they enter into a consent decree with the court.

The consent decree is a written court order, valid for up to one year, with a six-month extension possible. If the juvenile satisfactorily completes the period of supervision, the decree ex-

pires and the original delinquency petition is dismissed. If the juvenile breaks a condition of the consent decree, the court may take up the delinquency petition at the point where it left off and pursue an adjudication of delinquency and a formal disposition. Before entering into a consent decree, the district attorney is required to offer all of the victims of the juvenile's alleged act, who have requested the opportunity, an opportunity to confer with the district attorney concerning the proposed consent decree (although victims do not have the authority to approve or disapprove the consent decree). Victims also have the right to make a statement or provide a written statement to the court prior to the consent decree being entered into.

Hearings

If a delinquency petition is filed and no consent decree is ordered, three types of hearings are provided for the adjudication and disposition of the case: (a) a plea hearing; (b) a fact-finding hearing; and (c) a dispositional hearing. Throughout these proceedings, the district attorney has certain consultation and notification responsibilities in regard to victims.

Plea Hearing. A plea hearing must be held (within 30 days of the filing of a delinquency petition or within 10 days if the juvenile is in secure custody) to determine the juvenile's plea to the petition for delinquency. If the juvenile contests the petition, the court must schedule a fact-finding hearing. If the juvenile does not contest the petition, the court must schedule a dispositional hearing (within 30 days of the plea hearing or within 10 days if the juvenile is in secure custody).

Fact-finding Hearing. If the alleged delinquent contests portions of the delinquency petition, the juvenile court must hold a fact-finding hearing (within 30 days of the plea hearing or within 20 days if the juvenile is in secure custody). The fact-finding hearing is to the court (that

is, the juvenile does not have a right to a jury hearing). At the hearing, the prosecutor must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the juvenile committed the offense(s) specified in the petition. At the conclusion of the hearing, the juvenile court makes findings of fact and conclusions of law relating to the petition. If the court finds that the juvenile is not within the jurisdiction of the court or finds that the facts alleged in the petition are not proved, the court must dismiss the petition with prejudice (that is, the petition may not be brought again).

If the court determines that the juvenile committed the offense(s) specified in the delinquency petition or the juvenile does not contest the petition, the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent.

Being adjudicated delinquent is not the same as being convicted of a crime. Most of the civil disabilities which may be imposed on an adult convicted of a crime may not be imposed on a juvenile found delinquent. For example, a person who was adjudicated delinquent may not be prohibited from holding public office because of the past delinquency determination once he or she reaches the age of majority. However, juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent for an act that would have been a felony if committed by an adult are prohibited from possessing a firearm, unless a court subsequently determines that the person is not likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety. Further, if the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent for sexual assault or certain crimes against children (and at the court's discretion for certain other offenses), the juvenile may be required to comply with the reporting requirements of the sex offender registration program, unless the court determines, under certain circumstances and after a hearing on a motion made by the juvenile, that the juvenile is not required to comply. If the court orders a juvenile to comply with the reporting requirements, the court may order the juvenile to continue to comply with the requirements until his or her death.

Dispositional Hearing. Once a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent, the juvenile court must hold a dispositional hearing within 30 days of the fact-finding hearing or within 10 days if the juvenile is in secure detention. Victims also have the right to make a statement or provide a written statement to the court prior to the imposition of a disposition. At the dispositional hearing, on the request of any party, unless cause to the contrary is shown, the court may admit testimony on the record by telephone or live audiovisual means. At the conclusion of the hearing, the court must make a dispositional order.

Dispositional Orders

The court must issue a written dispositional order detailing the placement and treating of the juvenile based on evidence submitted to the court. In addition to the order, the court must make written findings of fact and conclusions of law based on evidence presented to the court, including findings as the juvenile's condition and need for special treatment or care if an examination or assessment was conducted.

The dispositional order must be in writing and contain: (a) the specific services or continuum of services to be provided to the juvenile and family; (b) if custody is to be transferred to effect the treatment plan, the identity of the legal custodian; (c) notice that the juvenile's parent, guardian, or legal guardian may request the service agency make available any record or information about the juvenile; (d) the date of the expiration of the order; and (e) a statement of the conditions with which the juvenile is required to comply. If the juvenile is placed outside the home, the order must provide: (a) the name of the place or facility, including transitional placements, where the juvenile will be cared for or treated (certain exceptions may apply if the placement is a foster home or treatment foster home); (b) a designation of the amount of support, if any, to be paid by the juvenile's parent, guardian or trustee; (c) an order for the juvenile's parent, if they have not already,

to provide a statement of income, assets, debts, and living expenses of the juvenile and parent to the county department by a specified date (the county department must use the information to determine whether the department may claim federal foster care and adoption assistance reimbursement for the costs of the juvenile's care); (d) a permanency plan if one has been prepared; (e) a finding that continued placement of the juvenile in his or her home would be contrary to the welfare of the juvenile or, under certain conditions a finding that the juvenile's current residence will not safeguard the welfare of the juvenile or the community due to the serious nature of the act for which the juvenile was adjudicated delinquent; (f) if placed under the supervision of the county department, assigning the county department primary responsibility for providing services to the juvenile; (g) if placed in a placement recommended by a court-designated agency, a statement that the court approves the recommended placement; (h) if placed in a placement other than that recommended by the court-designated agency, a statement that the court has given bona fide consideration to the recommendations of the agency and all parties; (i) if aggravated circumstances or sexual abuse were involved in the juvenile's home, a determination that the responsible agency or department is not required to make reasonable efforts to make it possible for the juvenile to return safely to the home; or (j) if the juvenile is an Indian juvenile in need of protection or services, a finding supported by clear and convincing evidence that continued custody of the Indian juvenile is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage.

In deciding the disposition, the court must consider the seriousness of the act for which the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent and may consider any other delinquent act that is read into the record and dismissed at the time of the adjudication. Dispositions may include counseling, supervision, teen court program, intensive supervision, placement electronic monitoring, transfer of legal custody, or restitution. (Appendix IV includes a

complete list of dispositional alternatives available to the juvenile court.)

Generally, a dispositional order made before the juvenile reaches 18 years of age, that places or continues the placement of the juvenile in his or her home, must terminate one year after the order is entered unless the court specifies a shorter period of time or the court terminates the order sooner. An order made before the juvenile reaches 18 years of age that places or continues the placement of the juvenile in a foster home, treatment foster home, group home, or residential care center for children and youth or in the home of a relative other than a parent terminates when any of the following occur: (a) the juvenile reaches 18 years of age; (b) one year after entry of the dispositional order; or (c) if the juvenile is a full-time student at a secondary school or its vocational or technical equivalent and is reasonably expected to complete the program before reaching 19 years of age, when the juvenile reaches 19 years of age, whichever is later (unless the court specifies a shorter period of time or the court terminates the order sooner).

An order involving placement of the juvenile in a Type 2 residential care center for children and youth or in a juvenile correctional facility, made before the juvenile reaches 18 years of age, may apply for up to two years after the order's entry or until the juvenile's 18th birthday, whichever is earlier, unless the court specifies a shorter period of time or the court terminates the order sooner. If the order does not specify a termination date, it shall apply for one year after the date on which the order is granted or until the juvenile's 18th birthday, whichever is earlier, unless the court terminates the order sooner.

A serious juvenile offender disposition order, made before the juvenile reaches 18 years of age, applies for five years after its entry if the adjudicated act was equivalent to a Class B or C felony offense if committed by an adult, or until the juvenile reaches 25 years of age, if the juvenile is

adjudicated delinquent for committing an act that would be punishable as a Class A felony offense if committed by an adult.

Out of Home Placements

Ten major types of out-of-home placements are available as dispositions. Listed in order from least restrictive to most restrictive, the out-of-home placement options available to the court are: (a) the home of a relative; (b) a non-relative's home not licensed for foster care for less than 30 days; (c) a licensed foster home; (d) a licensed treatment foster home; (e) a licensed group home providing residential care for five to eight juveniles; (f) a licensed residential treatment center; (g) an independent living situation, on or after the juvenile's 17th birthday, under supervision the court considers appropriate, if the juvenile is of sufficient maturity and judgment to live independently and upon proof of a reasonable plan for supervision by an appropriate person or agency; (h) a juvenile detention facility or juvenile portion of a county jail for no more than 365 days, provided a county board resolution has been passed authorizing use of the facility for dispositional purposes; (i) a Type 2 residential care center for children and youth under the supervision of the county department; or (j) a Type 1 juvenile correctional facility or a secured residential care center for children and youth.

Extensions of and Revisions to Dispositional Orders

A parent or guardian, the juvenile, any agency bound by the order, the district attorney, corporation counsel or the court may request an extension of the original dispositional order, except that dispositional orders that placed a juvenile in detention, nonsecure custody or inpatient treatment may not be extended. The court must hold a hearing on the extension request at which the person or agency providing services to the juvenile provides a written report of the juvenile's progress. Based on the evidence, the court may extend a dispositional order for a specified length

of time.

With certain exceptions, an order that continues the placement of a juvenile in his or her home, or that extends an order relating to a Type 2 residential care center for children and youth, a juvenile correctional facility, the serious juvenile offender program or aftercare supervision must be for a specified length of time not to exceed one year after its date of entry. An order that continues the placement of a juvenile in a foster home, treatment foster home, group home, or residential care center for children and youth or in the home of a relative other than a parent shall be for a specified length of time not to exceed the date on which the juvenile reaches 18 years of age, one year after the date of entry of the order, or, if the juvenile is a full-time student at a secondary school or its vocational or technical equivalent and is reasonably expected to complete the program before reaching 19 years of age, the date on which the juvenile reaches 19 years of age, whichever is later. No extension of an original dispositional order relating to a Type 2 residential care center for children and youth, a juvenile correctional facility, the serious juvenile offender program or aftercare supervision may be granted for a juvenile who is 17 years of age or older when the original dispositional order terminates.

A parent or guardian, the juvenile, any agency bound by the order, the district attorney, corporation counsel or the court may also request a revision of a dispositional order that does not involve a change in the juvenile's placement. A hearing regarding the requested revision is required unless all parties sign written waivers supporting the revision and the court approves the waivers.

A change in placement may be requested by the agency primarily responsible for implementing the order or the district attorney. A request for a change in placement requires that written notice be sent to the juvenile or the juvenile's le-

gal counsel or guardian ad litem, and the parent, foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian, guardian and other legal custodian. The notice must describe the new placement and the reasons for the change. Any person receiving the notice may obtain a hearing on the matter by filing an objection with the court within 10 days of receiving the notice.

The juvenile, the parent, guardian or legal custodian of the juvenile, or any person or agency primarily bound by the dispositional order may also request a change in placement. In addition, the court may propose a change in placement on its own motion. Such requests require a hearing on the matter if the request states that new information is available which affects the advisability of the current placement, unless the requested or proposed change in placement involves any change in placement other than a change in placement of a juvenile placed in the home to a placement outside the home and written waivers of objection to the proposed change in placement are signed by all parties entitled to receive notice and the court approves. If a hearing is scheduled, the court must notify the juvenile, the parent, guardian and legal custodian of the juvenile, any foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian of the juvenile and all parties who are bound by the dispositional order at least three days prior to the hearing. If all the parties consent, the court may proceed immediately with the hearing.

No change in placement may extend the expiration date of the original order, except that if the change in placement is from a placement in the juvenile's home to a placement in a foster home, treatment foster home, group home, or residential care center for children and youth or in the home of a relative who is not a parent, the court may extend the expiration date of the original order. The extension may be to the date on which the juvenile reaches 18 years of age, the date one year after the date of the change in placement or-

der, or, if the juvenile is a full-time student at a secondary school or its vocational or technical equivalent and is reasonably expected to complete the program before reaching 19 years of age, to the date on which the juvenile reaches 19 years of age, whichever is later, or for a shorter period of time as specified by the court.

If the change in placement is from a placement in a foster home, treatment foster home, group home, or residential care center for children and youth or in the home of a relative to a placement in the juvenile's home and if the expiration date of the original order is more than one year after the date of the change in placement order, the court is required to shorten the expiration date of the original order to the date that is one year after the date of the change in placement order or to an earlier date as specified by the court.

Juvenile Records

Juvenile court proceedings are typically not open to the general public; however, victims and any other person the court finds to have a proper interest in the case are specifically authorized to attend any hearing, including a state licensed attorney or a person engaged in bona fide research, monitoring, or evaluation. In addition, police and court records relating to juveniles are generally not open for inspection nor may their contents be disclosed except to certain requesters for limited purposes. For example, victim and witness coordinators may request and review police and court records and make that information available only as necessary to ensure that victims and witnesses of crimes receive the rights and services to which they are entitled by law. In addition, police records may be inspected by representatives of the news media who wish to obtain information for the purpose of reporting news without revealing the identity of the juvenile involved. Confidential exchange of information between the police and school officials or other law enforcement or social welfare agencies is also permitted under cer-

tain conditions.

Further, 2013 Act 252 provided that, upon request of an entity engaged in bona fide research, monitoring, or evaluation, as determined by the Supreme Court's Director of State Courts, to review court records for the purpose of that research, monitoring, or evaluation, the court must open those records for inspection and copying by authorized representatives of that entity. The representatives must keep the records confidential and may use and further disclose those records only for the purpose for which the records were requested.

There are major exceptions to the confidentiality of juvenile court hearings and records for certain juvenile offenders. The court is required to allow the general public to attend hearings and to open for inspection by any requester the records of a juvenile who: (a) has been alleged to be delinquent for committing a violation that would subject the juvenile to a Serious Juvenile Offender disposition; or (b) has been alleged to be delinquent for committing any felony offense, if the juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent at any time prior to the current proceeding and that previous adjudication remains unreversed. The requester receiving information under these provisions may further disclose the information to anyone. However, in neither of these cases is the court allowed to open hearings or allow the inspection of any records relating to physical, psychological, mental or developmental examinations of the juvenile, court reports relating to service planning for the juvenile or other records that deal with sensitive personal information of the juvenile and the juvenile's family. In addition, local law enforcement may provide information from the sex offender registry concerning a juvenile registrant or a juvenile proceeding in which the registrant was involved. The information may be released to an organization, an individual, or the general public if the police chief or sheriff determines that doing so is necessary to protect

the public.

Figure 4 provides an overview of the juvenile adjudication process from intake to disposition.

Original Adult Court Jurisdiction and Waiver to Adult Court

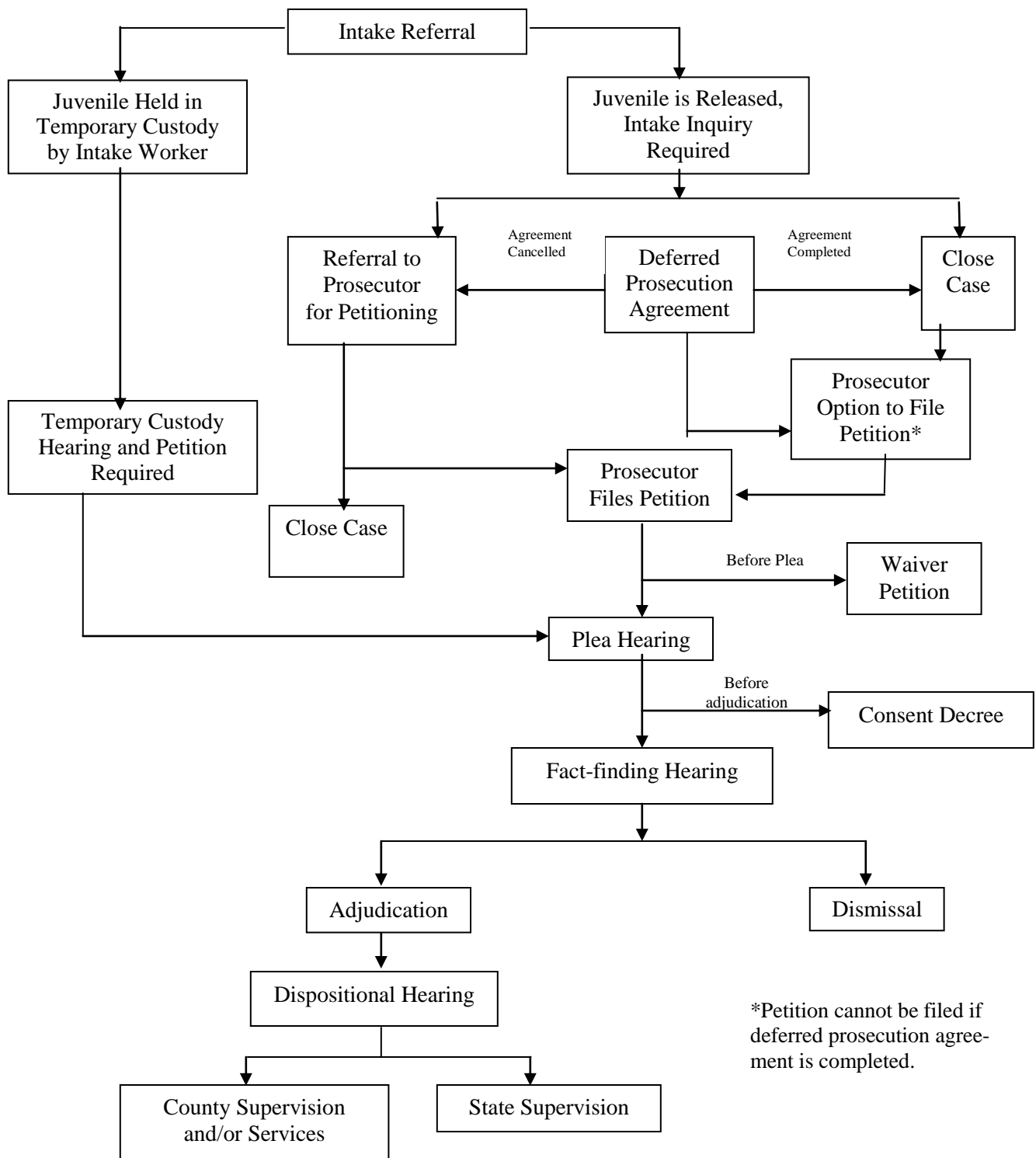
Current law provides for original adult court jurisdiction over certain juveniles, as well as discretionary waiver of other juveniles to adult court jurisdiction. Beginning July 1, 1996, a "juvenile," as applied here, pertains to those under the age of 17 years.

Original Jurisdiction of Adult Court

Adult criminal courts have original jurisdiction over juveniles under the following conditions:

- a. If a juvenile is alleged to have attempted or committed first-degree intentional homicide or to have committed first-degree reckless homicide or second-degree intentional homicide on or after the juvenile's 10th birthday;
- b. If a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent and is alleged to have committed battery or assault while placed in a juvenile correctional facility, a juvenile detention facility, a secured residential care center for children and youth or a secured group home or against an aftercare agent or a probation, extended supervision and parole agent.
- c. If a juvenile is alleged to have violated any state criminal law and has either been convicted of a previous violation in adult court (following waiver to adult court or under the original jurisdiction of the adult court) or has criminal proceedings pending in adult court (referred to as "once waived/always waived").

Figure 4: Adjudication Process Following Referral to Intake Worker



In addition, a juvenile specified in a. or b., who is alleged to have attempted or committed a violation of any state criminal law in addition to the violation alleged under a. or b., is under the adult court's jurisdiction for all of the alleged violations if the violations can be charged in the same complaint ("joined").

If a preliminary examination (applicable to felony charges only) is held regarding a juvenile who is subject to the original jurisdiction of the adult court, the court is required to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed the violation of which he or she is accused. If the court does not make that finding, the court is required to discharge the juvenile from adult court; however, juvenile proceedings may still be brought.

If the adult court finds probable cause, it is required to determine whether to retain jurisdiction or to transfer jurisdiction to the juvenile court (referred to as "reverse waiver"). The adult court must retain jurisdiction unless the juvenile proves by a preponderance of the evidence all of the following:

- a. That, if convicted, the juvenile could not receive adequate treatment in the criminal justice system;
- b. That transferring jurisdiction to the juvenile court would not depreciate the seriousness of the offense; and
- c. That retaining jurisdiction is not necessary to deter the juvenile or other juveniles from committing such violations.

In adult court, the juvenile is subject to criminal court procedures and criminal penalties, except that the adult court may impose a disposition under the juvenile justice code under certain conditions. The adult court must impose a juvenile disposition, in lieu of a criminal penalty, if either of the following conditions apply:

- a. The adult court finds that the juvenile committed a lesser offense or a joined offense that is *not* any of the following: (1) an attempt to commit first-degree intentional homicide on or after the juvenile's 10th birthday; (2) first-degree reckless homicide or second-degree intentional homicide on or after the juvenile's 10th birthday; (3) battery or assault while placed in a juvenile correctional facility, a juvenile detention facility or a secured care center for children and youth or against an aftercare agent or a probation, extended supervision and parole agent; or (4) an offense for which the juvenile court may waive its jurisdiction over the juvenile; or

- b. The adult court finds that the juvenile committed a lesser offense that *is* an offense specified in (1), (2), (3) or (4) above *and* the court determines, based on certain criteria, that the juvenile has proved by clear and convincing evidence that it would be in the best interests of the juvenile and of the public to impose a juvenile disposition under the juvenile justice code. The criteria used by the adult court in making this determination are identical to those used by the juvenile court in determining whether a juvenile should be waived to adult court. These criteria are described in the next section.

It should be noted that, under prior law, 15- and 16-year olds alleged to have committed certain crimes were not eligible for reverse waiver. These crimes included first-degree intentional homicide, attempted first-degree intentional homicide, first-degree reckless homicide, or second-degree intentional homicide. Under 2005 Act 344, this exclusion from reverse waiver was deleted.

A separate statutory provision governs juveniles alleged to have attempted or committed first-degree intentional homicide or to have committed first-degree reckless homicide or second-degree intentional homicide on or after the juvenile's 15th birthday (including any additional crimes joined in the complaint). In these cases, if the juvenile is found to have committed a lesser offense that is

not one of these offenses, the court must impose a juvenile disposition, in lieu of a criminal penalty, if the court determines, after considering the criteria for waiver to adult court, that the juvenile has proved by clear and convincing evidence that it would be in the best interests of the juvenile and of the public to impose a juvenile disposition.

Waiver To Adult Court

A district attorney or a juvenile may apply to the juvenile court to waive its jurisdiction in any of the following situations:

a. If the juvenile is alleged to have committed felony murder, second-degree reckless homicide, first- or second-degree sexual assault, taking hostages, kidnapping, armed robbery, armed burglary, robbery of a financial institution, or the manufacture, distribution or delivery of a controlled substance on or after the juvenile's 14th birthday;

b. If the juvenile is alleged to have committed, on or after the juvenile's 14th birthday, a violation at the request of or for the benefit of a criminal gang, that would constitute a felony if committed by an adult; or

c. If the juvenile is alleged to have violated any state criminal law on or after the juvenile's 15th birthday.

The judge may also initiate a petition for waiver in any of these situations, if the judge disqualifies himself or herself from any future proceedings on the case.

The juvenile must be represented by counsel at the waiver hearing and the counsel must be provided access to the social records and other reports pertaining to the case. The juvenile has the right to present testimony on his or her own behalf, including expert testimony, and has the right to cross-examine witnesses at the hearing. The juvenile does not have the right to a jury at a waiver

hearing.

If a petition for waiver of jurisdiction is contested, the court must hear testimony and consider other relevant evidence. If uncontested, no testimony need be taken if the court determines that the decision not to contest the waiver of jurisdiction is knowingly, intelligently and voluntarily made. The court must base its decision whether to waive jurisdiction on criteria relating to: (a) the personality, including whether the juvenile has a mental illness or developmental disability, and prior record of the juvenile; (b) the type and seriousness of the offense; (c) the adequacy and suitability of facilities, services and procedures available for treatment of the juvenile and the protection of the public in the juvenile justice system; and (d) the desirability of trial and disposition of the entire offense in one court if the juvenile was allegedly associated in the offense with persons who will be charged with a crime in adult court.

After considering these criteria, the court must state its finding with respect to the criteria on the record. If the court determines that it is established by clear and convincing evidence that it would be contrary to the best interests of the juvenile or of the public to hear the case, the court must enter an order waiving jurisdiction and referring the matter to the district attorney for appropriate proceedings in criminal court. If the waiver is granted, the district attorney may charge the offense he or she deems appropriate and a court or jury may convict the juvenile in regard to any offense. If the waived juvenile is being held in secure custody, he or she is transferred to an appropriate officer or adult facility and is eligible for bail.

In a preliminary examination in adult court for a waived juvenile, for a violation alleged to have occurred prior to his or her 15th birthday, the court may bind the juvenile over for trial only if there is probable cause to believe that felony murder, second-degree reckless homicide, first- or second-degree sexual assault, taking hostages, kidnapping, armed robbery, armed burglary, robbery of a

financial institution, or the manufacture, distribution or delivery of a controlled substance has been committed or that a crime that would constitute a felony if committed by an adult has been committed at the request of or for the benefit of a criminal gang. If the court does not make that finding, the court is required to discharge the juvenile from adult court; however, juvenile proceedings may still be brought.

Correctional Placement for Juveniles Sentenced in Adult Court

If a juvenile who has not attained the age of 16 years is sentenced to a state prison, the Department of Corrections (DOC) must place the juvenile at a secured juvenile correctional facility or a secured residential care center for children and youth. While there are some inconsistencies in current law regarding the age at which a juvenile who has been convicted in adult court may be transferred to an adult prison, it appears that for a juvenile who has not attained the age of 16 years, DOC may determine that a prison placement is appropriate based on: (a) the juvenile's prior record of adjustment in a correctional setting, if any; (b) the juvenile's present and potential vocational and educational needs, interests and abilities; (c) the adequacy and suitability of available facilities; (d) the services and procedures available for treatment of the juvenile within the various institutions; (e) the protection of the public; and (f) any other considerations promulgated by the Department by rule. Current law does not preclude DOC from designating an adult correctional institution as a reception center for the juvenile and subsequently transferring the juvenile to a secured juvenile correctional facility or a secured residential care center for children and youth.

Figure 5 provides an outline of juvenile and adult criminal court jurisdiction for juveniles ages 10 or older.

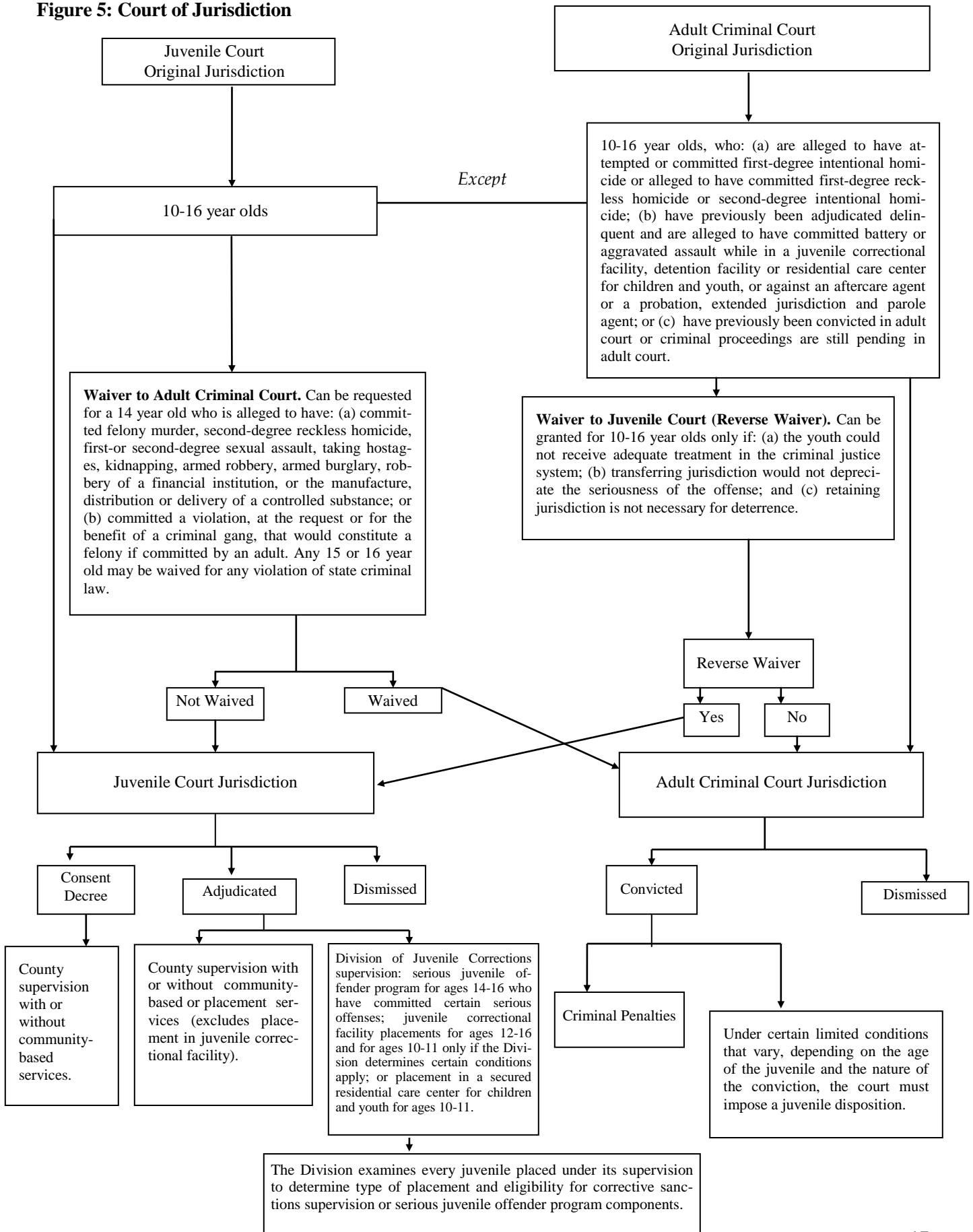
Juvenile Detention

State Law

Under current law, a county board, or two county boards jointly, may establish a juvenile detention facility for holding juveniles in secure custody. Secure detention may be used if the juvenile: (a) meets current law criteria for placing a juvenile in secure detention prior to disposition or trial, including a juvenile less than 15 years of age who is being held for criminal proceedings under original adult court jurisdiction; (b) is subject to a disposition that includes placement in secure detention; (c) is subject to short-term detention by a caseworker or other authorized person for an investigation relating to a violation of a condition of a dispositional order, including conditions relating to aftercare supervision or placement in an intensive supervision program; and (d) is subject to a secure detention sanction for a violation of a condition of a dispositional order, including conditions relating to aftercare supervision or placement in an intensive supervision program.

Corrections has the statutory authority to establish standards and regulations for juvenile facilities to ensure compliance with both federal and state law. This authority is administered under Chapter DOC 346 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code. As of October, 2014, there are 13 county-operated juvenile detention facilities approved by DOC, with a combined capacity of 526 beds. Counties may expand their existing secure juvenile detention bed capacity, under provisions in DOC 346, through the use of double-celling. Several counties have increased capacity in this manner.

Figure 5: Court of Jurisdiction



There are also several alternatives to the juvenile detention facilities operated by Wisconsin counties. First, a county board of supervisors may contract with DOC for the use of a state juvenile correctional facility for the secure detention of juveniles who meet certain criteria. A county may use a juvenile correctional facility for holding a juvenile only if any of the following criteria are met: (a) there is no county-operated juvenile detention facility within 40 miles of the county seat; or (b) there is no bed space available in a county-operated juvenile detention facility within 40 miles of the county seat. The county may use a juvenile correctional facility for holding a juvenile only if DOC approves that use based on the availability of beds in the juvenile correctional facility and on the programming needs of the juvenile.

A county/DOC contract must specify: (a) the per person daily rate to be paid by the county for holding a juvenile; (b) the charges to be paid by the county for any extraordinary medical and dental expenses and any programming provided for the juvenile by DOC; and (c) any other matters that are necessary and appropriate concerning the obligations, responsibilities and rights of the contracting county and DOC. A juvenile held in custody under a county/DOC contract is under the supervision and control of DOC and is subject to the rules and discipline of the Department.

Second, one or more county boards of supervisors may contract with a privately operated juvenile detention facility for the secure detention of juveniles. A county board of supervisors may delegate the authority to contract with a private entity to its county department providing juvenile welfare services. A juvenile detention contract with a private entity requires the following: (a) that the facility meet or exceed the minimum requirements for the approval and operation of a juvenile detention facility established by DOC; (b) that the facility be approved by DOC; (c) that the facility provides educational programming, health care and other care that is equivalent to

that which a juvenile would receive in a public juvenile detention facility; (d) the specification of the rates to be paid by the county for holding a juvenile in the facility and charges for any extraordinary medical and dental expenses and for any programming provided to a juvenile; (e) an agreement that the county retains jurisdiction over a juvenile held at the facility; (f) an agreement that the facility is subject to inspection by DOC; and (g) a specification of any other matters that are necessary and appropriate concerning obligations, responsibilities and rights of the contracting counties and DOC. The statutory requirements and DOC rules for public juvenile detention facilities would also apply to private facilities. Currently, no private entities operate juvenile detention facilities in Wisconsin.

Finally, a county board of supervisors may contract with one or more counties in Minnesota that operate a juvenile detention facility for holding juveniles. The same requirements for contracting with a privately-operated juvenile detention facility apply to contracting with a Minnesota county. Currently, there are no contracts of this type approved by DOC.

Federal Requirements

Federal law places strict limitations on holding juveniles in secure custody in certain types of facilities. The federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJJPA) authorizes the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to provide formula grants to states for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs.

In order to receive a formula grant, a state is required to submit a plan for carrying out the requirements of the JJJPA, which include: (a) providing that no status offenders are placed in juvenile detention or juvenile correctional facilities, except for violations of valid court orders; (b) providing that no alleged or adjudicated delinquents are detained or confined in any institu-

tion in which they have contact with incarcerated adults; (c) reducing the overrepresentation in juvenile detention and correctional facilities of juveniles who are members of minority groups; and (d) providing that no juveniles are detained or confined in any adult jail or lockup. However, juveniles alleged to have committed a delinquent offense may be held in an approved juvenile portion of an adult jail or lockup for up to 24 hours outside a standard metropolitan statistical area (urban area). In addition, in standard metropolitan statistical areas, a juvenile may be held in an approved juvenile portion of an adult jail or lockup for up to six hours (an administrative hold). Juveniles detained for longer periods must be held in secure juvenile detention facilities. The JJDP requirements do not apply to juveniles who have been waived into adult court for felony offenses.

In the 2014 federal fiscal year, Wisconsin received \$639,300 FED in JJDP grant funding. Additionally, the state provided 10% match funding totaling \$63,900 GPR. Wisconsin's Department of Justice administers the grant and reports to OJJDP on the status of the state's compliance with the JJDP requirements. The Department of Justice has indicated it will utilize \$267,400 of the JJDP grant award to provide grants to local governments and tribes for juvenile justice system improvement and detention reform initiatives. Additionally, Justice will award one grant on a competitive basis, totaling \$3,300, to a tribe for juvenile justice system improvement and detention reform initiatives. The remaining JJDP grant funds will be utilized to support: (a) planning and administration for traveling to national and regional OJJDP-sponsored conferences, attending local meetings and conferences, and monitoring contracts and grants with local providers throughout the state; (b) the Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission; (c) monitoring the state's compliance with JJDP; and (d) disproportionate minority compliance initiatives.

Wisconsin's Juvenile Correctional Facilities

The Division of Juvenile Corrections (DJC) in DOC is authorized to operate juvenile correctional facilities. Currently there is one facility for males and one facility for females for juveniles adjudicated delinquent.

Both the male and female juvenile facilities are located near the town of Irma in north-central Wisconsin (Lincoln County), Lincoln Hills School for juvenile males; and Copper Lake School for juvenile females. In addition, the Grow Academy, a residential program with an agricultural science-based curriculum and treatment program for male juveniles, utilizes a facility in Oregon (Dane County).

Prior to 2011, in addition to Lincoln Hills School, the Department operated Ethan Allen School located near the Village of Wales in southeastern Wisconsin. Also, the juvenile school for females was Southern Oaks Girls School in Union Grove, Wisconsin. These facilities were closed in 2011 and the Copper Lake School for females was opened on the grounds of Lincoln Hills School.

The Department of Health Services (DHS) also operates a secured mental health unit for juveniles transferred from other juvenile correctional facilities. The Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center, located at the Mendota Mental Health Institute (Dane County), provides treatment to male juvenile offenders with complex emotional and behavioral problems. Following treatment, juveniles either are placed in the community or are returned to the facility that they initially came from. Corrections currently utilizes 29 beds at the Center. In 2014-15, DOC is providing \$4,138,300 [\$1,365,500 general purpose revenue (GPR) and \$2,772,800 program revenue (PR)] to

DHS as reimbursement for the costs of the facility's operation.

Funding for the state costs of the juvenile justice system in 2014-15 totals \$162.8 million, of which approximately \$88.6 million is provided to counties for community youth and family aids, known as "youth aids." (Youth aids are discussed in a separate section of this paper.) Of the remaining \$74.2 million, \$30.0 is allocated to the operation of the state's juvenile correctional facilities.

Table 1 shows the funding and positions allocated to each juvenile facility in 2014-15, the funding allocated to DHS for mental health treatment, and the actual average daily population (ADP) for each facility in fiscal year 2013-14.

Table 1: Secured Juvenile Facilities

Facility	2014-15		2013-14
	Funding	Positions	Actual ADP
Lincoln Hills School	\$21,556,900	240.35	221
Copper Lake School	<u>4,317,100</u>	<u>55.75</u>	<u>30</u>
Subtotal	\$25,874,000	296.10	251
Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center	\$4,138,300		29
Total	\$30,012,300		280

The courts have two dispositional options that result in a juvenile being placed in a juvenile correctional facility: (a) a direct secured correctional placement; and (b) the disposition of the juvenile as a serious juvenile offender.

Juvenile Correctional Placement

A court may place any adjudicated juvenile in a juvenile correctional facility if the following conditions are met: (a) the juvenile was found delinquent for the commission of an act which, if committed by an adult, would be punishable by a sentence of six months or more; and (b) the juvenile was found to be a danger to the public and to

be in need of restrictive custodial treatment.

If the court has determined that a juvenile is not appropriate for placement in the Serious Juvenile Offender Program (SJO), the following conditions are deemed to provide sufficient evidence for a finding that the juvenile is a danger to the public and in need of restrictive custodial treatment: (a) the juvenile has committed any one of various violent acts that would be a felony if committed by an adult; (b) the juvenile possessed, used or threatened to use a firearm while committing a delinquent act that would be a felony if committed by an adult; or (c) the juvenile illegally possessed or went armed with a dangerous weapon.

Serious Juvenile Offender Program

Certain juveniles who have committed offenses equivalent to certain Class A, Class B, or Class C felonies are subject to disposition under the SJO program. This disposition provides an array of component phases, including both juvenile correctional facility and community placements, through which the juvenile may pass. The initial placement is in a juvenile correctional facility. This program is described in greater detail in a later section of this paper.

Institutional Demographic Data

The most recent demographic analysis available from DOC is for juveniles who were placed at juvenile correctional facilities in 2013. During 2013, juveniles ranged from 13 years of age to over 17 years of age, with the average age of juveniles admitted to the institutions was 16.16 years for males and 15.94 years for females. The majority of juveniles committed to the facilities came from the populous counties of southeastern and southern Wisconsin, with 54.6% of male juvenile offenders and 39.3% of female juvenile offenders coming from Milwaukee County. Minority juveniles comprised 74.9% of the male institutional population and 71.4% of the female population admitted in 2013.

Average Daily Population (ADP) Statistics

In recent years, the number of juveniles placed at the institutions has been declining. The average daily population (ADP) for the facilities was 408 in 2010, 319 in 2011, 301 in 2012, 274 in 2013, and 300 in October, 2014. The average daily population data for calendar years 2003 through 2014 are provided in Appendix V of this paper. This data is also depicted in Figure 6 for the last 12 years. Historically, the average daily populations at the institutions rose steadily from 1991 through 1996. Between 1996 and 1997, populations declined by 7.3%, but increased again in 1998, by 5.8%. From 2003 to 2014 (estimated), the ADP has declined by approximately 59%. As of October, 2014, 301 juveniles (261 males and 40 females) resided at Lincoln Hills and Copper Lake Schools.

Figure 7 shows the average length of stay for delinquents placed at the secured juvenile correctional facilities for calendar years 2006 through 2013. Data from years prior to 2006 is not shown in Figure 7 since information prior to that is not directly comparable as a result of: (a) differing calculation methodologies (for example, whether or not additional periods of placement after initial release were included or not); and (b) data changes that occurred as a result of transferring information between an older database to a newer database.

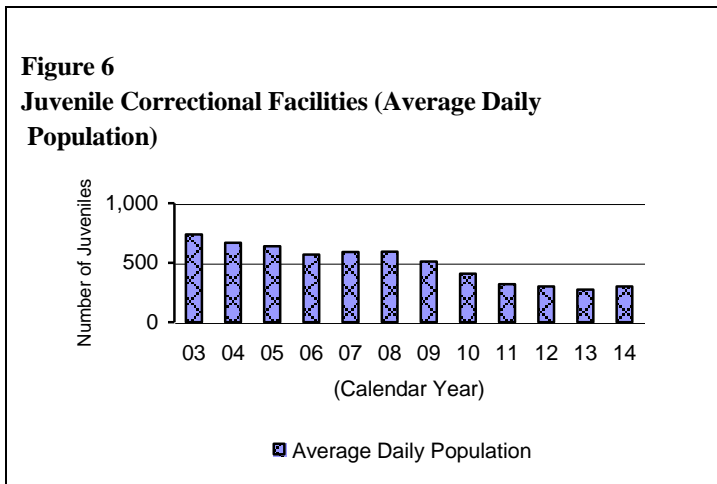
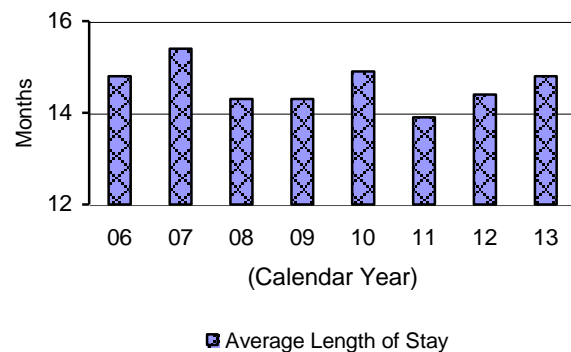


Figure 7
Average Length of Stay (Juvenile Correctional Facilities)



Generally, changes in the average length of stay over time are affected by a variety of factors, including: (a) the number, types and effectiveness of treatment and rehabilitation programs; (b) the degree to which institutional population exceeds or under-utilizes the capacity of available facilities; (c) the nature of the delinquent acts committed by juveniles and the dispositions that result; and (d) the capacity of aftercare services available at any given time.

Reception and Programming at the Institutions

Lincoln Hills School operates a reception cottage where juvenile males are placed for approximately 21 days for assessment upon their arrival at the institution. (There is also has an abbreviated reception period for certain juveniles receiving alcohol and other drug abuse treatment.) Similarly, there is a three-bed, reception and assessment unit at Copper Lake School for females where staff assess each girl's needs and develop individual treatment plans. Thereafter, juveniles are placed in one of the cottages or units most suited to their treatment needs. Some cottages specialize in a treatment area such as alcohol and other drug abuse, mental health, cognitive intervention, or sex offender treatment. Each of the juvenile

correctional facilities also operates a security unit where juveniles are placed temporarily as a consequence of serious disciplinary violations or other behavioral problems.

Educational Programming

Juvenile correctional facilities statutorily serve juveniles ranging in age from 10 to 21 years. The Department indicates that there are a total of 29 academic, special education, and vocational teachers and two supervisory staff at Lincoln Hills School and Copper Lake School. Additional services are provided by a school counselor and school psychologist.

Students can earn middle school and high school credits while placed at the juvenile correctional facilities. The credits can apply toward promotion from middle school to high school, as well as graduation from high school. In the 2012-13 school year, 402 students earned credits toward high school graduation. A total of 10 students earned their high school diplomas, and 82 earned their high school equivalency diplomas (HSEDs).

Educational staff conduct in-depth educational evaluations of students that include diagnostic assessment in reading and mathematics. Evaluation of academic gains is approached through the implementation of formal testing administered at intake and at exit. Periodic testing is completed quarterly to assess a juvenile's appropriateness for HSED programming. Results are reported to the student's parents/guardian every 90 days. Some general results in 2012-13 for the two schools are as follows:

Copper Lakes School. In reading, 90% of students maintained or improved grade levels and 78% maintained or improved their math scores.

Lincoln Hills School. In reading, 90% of students maintained or improved grade levels and 88% maintained or improved their math scores.

Career and technical education programming is also provided at the schools, including Life-Work Education and career development programming. In addition, the schools offer special education programming in accordance with the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and state special education law. The Department reports that a high proportion of students enter the juvenile justice system with a history of special education needs, such as cognitive disabilities, learning disabilities, emotional behavioral disabilities, speech and language disabilities, and visual or hearing impairments. During 2012-13, approximately 42% of the students at secured juvenile correctional facilities participated in special education programming compared to a statewide participation level of 14%.

Planning and Release Decisions

Once a delinquent is placed at one of the juvenile correctional institutions, the Office of Juvenile Offender Review (OJOR) in DJC is authorized to make all placement decisions with respect to the delinquent, including release from secure custody. Consistent with Chapter 938, OJOR decisions are made with the goal of placing juveniles in the least restrictive setting consistent with their needs and the protection of the public.

A Joint Planning and Review Committee (JPRC) makes planning and placement recommendations with respect to each delinquent. The JPRC consists of a representative of the juvenile correctional facility, a representative of the county that committed the juvenile or an aftercare agent, or both, and an OJOR representative. The JPRC reviews the assessment of the juvenile conducted in the reception cottage at the institution as well as court records and other information obtained from the county committing the juvenile. The JPRC then recommends program objectives and makes a placement recommendation for the juvenile. The JPRC may recommend placement in a particular cottage or placement outside the institution in an alternate care facility such as a residential care

center, a group home or a foster home or in the juvenile's own home. If the JPRC does not reach a consensus, final decision-making authority with respect to the juvenile's placement is delegated to OJOR. The OJOR decisions may be appealed to the DJC division administrator. A juvenile who remains at the juvenile correctional facility generally is reviewed by OJOR every 90 days to: (a) assess the juvenile's progress towards fulfilling treatment goals and release from the institution; and (b) recommend placement or program changes, if necessary.

Aftercare Supervision

Dispositional orders cover the entire time a juvenile is under supervision, including the time spent in a juvenile correctional facility and a period of time following the juvenile's return to the community. Juveniles adjudicated delinquent are generally released from the correctional facility with time remaining on their dispositional orders so that they may be placed on "aftercare supervision."

Following release from a juvenile correctional facility, a juvenile is usually returned to his or her family or to an alternate care facility such as a residential care center for children and youth, group home or foster home. Aftercare supervision is provided to monitor juveniles following their release from secure care to ensure school attendance, participation in treatment programs and compliance with other conditions of the juvenile's release. Counties may provide their own aftercare supervision or purchase these services from the state. Currently, the state is the designated aftercare provider for 20 counties. The average daily population in state-provided aftercare was 63 juveniles in 2013-14.

An aftercare plan for a juvenile placed in a juvenile correctional facility or a secured residential care center for children and youth must be prepared, within certain time limits, by the aftercare provider (DOC or the county). An aftercare plan must include all of the following: (a) the minimum

number of supervisory contacts per week; (b) the conditions, if any, under which the juvenile's aftercare status may be revoked; (c) the services or programming to be provided to the juvenile while on aftercare; and (d) the estimated length of time that aftercare supervision and services will be provided to the juvenile. A juvenile may, however, be released from a juvenile correctional facility or a secured residential care center for children and youth whether or not an aftercare plan has been prepared.

Subject to certain written policies, if a juvenile who is on aftercare supervision administered by the county department violates a condition of that supervision, the juvenile's aftercare caseworker or any other authorized person may, without a hearing, take the juvenile into custody and place the juvenile in a juvenile detention facility, the juvenile portion of a county jail or in a place of nonsecure custody for not more than 72 hours while the alleged violation and the appropriateness of revoking the juvenile's aftercare status are being investigated. This provision only applies if, before the violation, the juvenile has acknowledged in writing that he or she has read (or has had read to him or her) and understands those conditions.

Type 2 Juvenile Correctional Facility Status

Type 2 juvenile correctional facility status is available to both DOC, as a condition of aftercare, and to the juvenile court, as a dispositional option. When given "Type 2" institutional status by DOC or the court, a juvenile is allowed to serve all or part of his or her dispositional period in a less restrictive community placement, rather than in a Type 1 juvenile correctional facility. Legally, the juvenile in a Type 2 placement continues to be on institutional status and may be administratively transferred to different placements, including more restrictive placements.

A Type 2 administrative transfer does not require a hearing. This provides the Department with an alternative to releasing a juvenile to after-

care with the right to a hearing in the event of future changes in placement. Thus, a juvenile with Type 2 status who violates a condition of his or her placement in a Type 2 facility may be returned to a juvenile correctional facility without an administrative revocation hearing.

At the discretion of the court, a juvenile may be given a disposition that places the juvenile in a Type 2 residential care center for children and youth under the supervision of the county and subject to Type 2 status, if all of the following apply: (a) the juvenile has been found to be delinquent for an act that would be punishable by a sentence of six months or more, if committed by an adult; and (b) the juvenile has been found to be a danger to the public and to be in need of restrictive custodial treatment. This disposition provides the court with an alternative to placement in a juvenile correctional facility for appropriate juveniles. It also provides the counties with the ability to administratively transfer a juvenile who violates a condition of his or her placement in the Type 2 residential care center for children and youth to a juvenile correctional facility, without a hearing, for not more than 10 days.

Corrections may contract with a child welfare agency to operate a Type 2 facility in the community. As of September, 2014, there are nine licensed child welfare agencies authorized to operate 11 designated Type 2 facilities. The concept of Type 2 status is also used for other departmental programs. Juveniles placed by DOC in the Corrective Sanctions Program (described in greater detail in a later section of this paper) are under Type 2 status when placed in the community, as well as juveniles placed in the Serious Juvenile Offender Program.

In September, 2014, there were 29 juveniles receiving care in Type 2 facilities.

Serious Juvenile Offender Program

The Serious Juvenile Offender (SJO) program was created under 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. Under the program, a juvenile is subject to an SJO placement for certain acts, as follows: (a) if the juvenile is 14 years of age or more and has been adjudicated delinquent for committing a delinquent act that is equivalent to certain Class A, Class B, or Class C felony offenses; or (b) the juvenile is 10 years of age or more and has been adjudicated delinquent for attempting or committing first-degree intentional homicide or for committing first-degree reckless homicide or second-degree intentional homicide. An SJO disposition may only be made for these juveniles if the judge finds that the only other disposition that would be appropriate is placement in a juvenile correctional facility.

For a juvenile receiving a disposition as a Serious Juvenile Offender, the court is required to make the order apply for a period of five years if the adjudicated act was a Class B or Class C felony offense, or until the juvenile reaches 25 years of age if the adjudicated act was a Class A felony offense. The disposition includes the concept of Type 2 status, which allows the Department to administratively transfer a juvenile through an array of component phases, including both juvenile correctional facility and community placements.

All components of the SJO disposition, described below, are state funded; counties have no financial responsibility for a juvenile placed in the SJO program. The SJO program is funded under a separate appropriation (with 2014-15 funding of \$14.5 million) and is authorized to pay the costs of: (a) the care of juveniles, including aftercare services, who have been adjudicated as serious juvenile offenders; and (b) the care of juveniles waived into adult court and sentenced to state prison, but placed by DOC at a juvenile correctional facility or a secured residential care center

for children and youth. Counties are required to pay the costs of all other adjudicated juveniles. The average daily population for the SJO program was 206 in 2013-14.

Under the SJO program, a juvenile is subject to supervision, care and rehabilitation that is more restrictive than ordinary supervision in the community. The program provides for component phases (various sanctions) that are intensive, highly structured and based on both public safety considerations and the participant's needs. The Department of Corrections determines that one or more component phases are provided to each juvenile in the program. The Department is authorized to contract with the Department of Health Services, a county department or any public or private agency for the purchase of goods, care and services for SJO participants. The available component phases include the following:

- Placement in a juvenile correctional facility or a secured residential care center for children and youth for a period of not more than three years (except that, if the juvenile committed a Class A felony offense, he or she is subject to a mandatory minimum period of confinement of not less than one year and no maximum period of confinement, within the duration of the order).
- Placement in alternate care, including placement in a foster home, treatment foster home, group home, residential care center, or secured care center for children and youth.
- Intensive or other field supervision, including corrective sanctions supervision or aftercare supervision.
- Electronic monitoring.
- Substance abuse outpatient treatment and services.
- Mental health treatment and services.

- Community service.
- Restitution.
- Transitional services for education and employment.
- Other programs as prescribed by DOC.

Prior to July 3, 1998, Wisconsin law provided that an SJO participant, age 17 or older, could be placed in an adult prison as a component phase of the SJO program. In addition, DOC had statutory authority to transfer a juvenile to the Racine Youthful Offender Correctional Facility, an adult prison, if the juvenile was 15 years of age or more and the Office of Juvenile Offender Review determined that the conduct of the juvenile in a juvenile correctional facility presented a serious problem to the juvenile or others.

However, on July 3, 1998, the Wisconsin Supreme Court decided that the placement of juveniles in an adult prison, based on a juvenile adjudication process that does not allow for a jury trial, was unconstitutional in violation of Article I, s. 7 of the Wisconsin Constitution and the 6th and 14th Amendments of the U. S. Constitution (*State of Wisconsin v. Hezzie R.*).

The Department may provide the sanctions listed above in any order, provide more than one sanction at a time and return to a sanction that was used previously for a participant. A participant is not entitled to a hearing on the Department's exercise of authority regarding the selected sanctions unless a hearing is required by rule. (The community placement components under SJO are classified as Type 2 secured correctional placements. Such placements allow DOC to provide less restrictive placements while keeping the juvenile in a custodial status that allows for a return to a more restrictive placement, without a hearing, if the conditions of the placement are violated by the juvenile.)

A juvenile under the SJO program always begins his or her placement in a juvenile correctional facility. The Office of Juvenile Offender Review has the authority to release a participant to after-care supervision at any time after the participant has completed two years of participation in the SJO program. Aftercare supervision under SJO is provided by DOC at state expense. The Department may discharge a participant from the program and from departmental supervision and control at any time after the participant has completed three years of participation in the program.

Other Placement Alternatives Operated by the State

Two alternative programs for juveniles placed at juvenile correctional are available under current law: the juvenile corrective sanctions program and Grow Academy.

Juvenile Corrective Sanctions Program

Under current law, DOC is required to provide a corrective sanctions program to serve an average daily population of 136 juveniles (or more, if additional funding and positions are provided by the Joint Committee on Finance or otherwise become available) in not less than three counties, including Milwaukee County. The Office of Juvenile Offender Review evaluates and selects juveniles for the program who have been placed in a juvenile correctional facility. Under the program, a juvenile is placed in the community and provided with intensive surveillance. In addition, an average of not more than \$3,000 annually is provided to purchase community-based treatment services for each corrective sanctions slot. Funding for corrective sanctions in 2014-15 is \$4.2 million PR, with 43.3 positions allocated to the program. Any county may request corrective sanctions services and, during 2013-14, 16 counties were billed for corrective sanctions services.

The intensive surveillance component of the program must be available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and DOC may provide electronic monitoring of program participants. Corrective sanctions caseloads are specified by statute. A contact worker providing services under the program has a caseload of approximately 10 juveniles and, during the initial phase of placement in the community, the contact worker must have at least one face-to-face contact per day with the juvenile. Contact workers may be juvenile corrections probation and parole agents, juvenile corrections youth counselors or, in rural areas, contracted individuals or private agencies serving as a contact worker.

Case management services are provided by a juvenile corrections probation and parole agent, who has a caseload of approximately 15 juveniles. The Department must also provide a report center in Milwaukee County to provide on-site programming after school and in the evening for juveniles from Milwaukee County who are placed in the corrective sanctions program.

A participant in the program remains under the supervision of DOC and in Type 2 status. If a juvenile violates a condition of the program, DOC may, without a hearing, take the juvenile into custody and place the juvenile in a juvenile detention facility or return the juvenile to a juvenile correctional facility or a secured residential care center for children and youth.

Grow Academy

Male juveniles placed in juvenile correctional facilities may also participate in the Grow Academy, a 120-day agriculture science-based experiential education program held at a facility in Oregon, Wisconsin. The program offers comprehensive treatment for youth that consists of: (a) supervision and support 24 hours, seven days a week; (b) an agricultural science curriculum; (c) youth engagement in the local food economy through economic and community partnerships; and (d) an

evidence-based skill development treatment program to help youth identify, control, and change thinking and beliefs that increase their risk of recidivating. The program began in June, 2014, with an average daily population of 10 juveniles to date. Program capacity is 12 juveniles. Grow Academy accepts juveniles directly from counties.

Recidivism of Juvenile Offenders

The effectiveness of correctional programs is often measured by examining recidivism rates. Although there are many ways to measure recidivism, reduction in the frequency and severity of offenses committed by juveniles following release is an important measure of program effectiveness. Previously, the Department defined recidivism as youth who were released from a juvenile correctional facility and returned to either a juvenile correctional facility with a new adjudication or sentenced to a new adult prison within a two-year period after release; or youth who were transferred to an adult prison directly from a juvenile correctional facility as a result of a new sentence within a two-year period after release.

In order to align recidivism measures departmentwide, the Department changed its definition

of juvenile recidivism to be a youth committed to the Division of Juvenile Corrections, who within three-years after release in the community commits a new offense resulting in a court disposition involving the Department. This new definition of recidivism differs from the prior definition in four ways: (a) it increases the reviewed time period from two years to three years; (b) juveniles ordered to probation are now included; (c) the event of recidivism assumes the date of the offense as opposed to the date of commitment; and (d) it only includes time in the community, so youth transferred to an adult prison directly from a juvenile facility as the result of a new sentence are no longer included. The updated definition generally results in a higher recidivism rate.

The most recent recidivism data available for juveniles is from 2009 (this allows for a three-year follow up through 2012). Reviewing the data indicates that 617 juveniles were released in 2009 from juvenile correctional facilities, with 370 returning to either a juvenile correctional facility, an adult prison, or placed on probation for a new offense, a recidivism rate of 59.9%. The majority of recidivists resulted in probation placements (previously excluded from prior recidivism rates). This data is presented in Table 2 for each of the juvenile facilities in operation during these years. Recidivism was significantly higher for male juveniles (64.2%), than for fe-

Table 2: Three-Year Recidivism of Released Juveniles -- Calendar Year 2009

Released From	Number Released	Returned to Juvenile Facility Only	Returned to Prison Only	Returned to Probation	Total Returned	Recidivism Rate
Ethan Allen School	241	9	51	95	155	64.3%
Lincoln Hills School	267	15	47	112	174	65.1
Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center	<u>24</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>	54.0
Subtotal Boys	532	25	100	217	342	64.2%
Southern Oaks Girls School	<u>85</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>28</u>	32.9%
Total	617	27	103	240	370	59.9%

male juveniles (32.9%).

Youth Aids

Under current law, counties are financially responsible for the costs of juvenile delinquency-related services, except for: (a) the care of a juvenile who has been adjudicated as a serious juvenile offender; and (b) juveniles under the original jurisdiction of or waived into adult court and sentenced to state prison, but placed by DOC at a juvenile facility.

The community youth and family aids program (youth aids) provides each county with an annual allocation of state and federal funds from which a county may pay for juvenile delinquency-related services, including out-of-home placements and non-residential, community-based services for juveniles. Counties may supplement their expenditures on juvenile delinquency-related services with funding from other sources, including community aids, other state aids to counties, county tax revenues and special grant monies.

The state bills each county for the cost of its juveniles placed in the state's juvenile correctional facilities (with the exceptions noted above) and for subsequent community placements and programming for juveniles returning to the community following placement in a juvenile correctional facility. Charges are based on statutory daily rates established under each biennial budget. Daily rates for a given year are calculated by dividing the total budget for each type of care by the projected number of juveniles expected to receive that type of care in a year, divided by 365 days. Table 3 shows the statutory daily rates for the period July 1, 2014, through June 30, 2015. Based on the statutory rate, a one-year juvenile correctional facility placement would cost \$109,865.

Table 3: Statutory Daily Rates, July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015

	Amount
Juvenile Correctional Facilities*	\$301
Corrective Sanctions	128
Aftercare Supervision	41

*Includes transfers to the Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center.

Table 4 summarizes youth aids funding levels by fiscal year for the period 2012-13 through 2014-15. As shown in Table 4, current law provides a total of \$91,039,500 (\$88,590,300 GPR and \$2,449,200 PR) in the second year of the 2013-15 biennium in youth aids funding for counties. The program revenue funding comes from federal funds received by the Department of Health Services and transferred to DOC for out-of-home care for certain eligible juveniles. Funding was decreased in the 2011-13 biennial budget act associated with a 10% reduction to supplies and other nonpersonnel costs (-\$9,834,100 annually). An additional \$83,400 GPR was provided in 2014-15 associated with legislation related to extending out-of-home placements for juveniles up to 21 years of age with individualized education programs.

Table 4: Total Youth Aids Funding - By Funding Source

Fiscal Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
GPR Funding	\$88,506,900	\$88,506,900	\$88,590,300
PR Funding	<u>2,449,200</u>	<u>2,449,200</u>	<u>2,449,200</u>
Total All Funds	\$90,956,100	\$90,956,100	\$91,039,500

Historical Development of Youth Aids Funding

The youth aids program was enacted as part of Chapter 34, Laws of 1979. Prior to the establishment of youth aids, each county social service agency paid for community-based juvenile delinquency programs with its community aids alloca-

tion and county funds. However, counties were not financially responsible for juveniles that were placed in the state's secured juvenile correctional institutions. Concerned that the system created a fiscal incentive for counties to recommend the placement of juveniles in secure care, the Legislature enacted the youth aids program. Under youth aids, counties assumed responsibility for the costs of caring for juveniles placed at the juvenile correctional institutions, thereby eliminating the financial incentive to place juveniles at the institutions. The state, in turn, allocated funds that were formerly appropriated to the Department of Health and Social Services for operating the juvenile correctional schools, state aftercare and alternate care to the counties through youth aids.

The youth aids program was implemented over a two-year period. In 1980, 10 pilot counties received youth aids formula funding as well as capacity building funds for the development of community programs. In 1981, approximately \$25.5 million in youth aids base funding was distributed among all 72 counties. Additional capacity building money was also provided in 1981. Counties were also required to determine the amount of community aids and other funding they expended on the youth aids target population in 1979. Counties were required to expend this amount as a maintenance of effort before they could expend youth aids funds. In 1988, over \$26 million in community aids funding earmarked for juvenile delinquency-related services (the youth aids maintenance-of-effort) was transferred from community aids to youth aids and was consolidated within youth aids base funding.

Youth Aids Allocations

Original Allocation. Counties' original base youth aids allocations were determined by a three-factor formula with an additional override factor. The basic formula calculated each county's percentage of: (a) the total state juvenile population (ages 0 through 17) in 1979; (b)

statewide juvenile arrests for Part I crimes as defined by the federal Uniform Crime Reporting System for the period 1975 to 1978; and (c) statewide secured juvenile correctional placements for the same period. The override factor provided that no county could receive an allocation which was less than 93% nor more than 115% of the amount it would have received if juvenile correctional placements were the sole factor used to determine county allocations.

A second override factor was soon enacted, effective January 1, 1982. This new factor provided that no county would receive less than \$19,000 or less than 65% of the amount it would have received by using the three-factor formula. The first of these two override factors had the effect of placing greater emphasis on juvenile correctional institution placements in that minimum and maximum allocations were established based on the variation of placement rates from the average rate under all three factors. The second override factor ensured a minimum allocation to certain smaller counties.

While funding levels have increased since the youth aids program was implemented, the initial base funding provided to counties has continued to be distributed according to the initial, three-factor formula plus override provisions, and has not been updated for current population, arrest and placement data.

Previous Youth Aids Funding Adjustments. Youth aids funding has historically been adjusted as part of the state's biennial budget process. Some funding increases become a part of each county's continuing base allocation after an initial distribution is made. For example, under previous law, if the daily rate for the juvenile correctional facilities, alternate care, state aftercare or corrective sanctions increased, the state was required to increase the total youth aids funds available to counties proportionately. (This statutory requirement was eliminated, effective July 1, 1996, under 1995 Wisconsin Act 27.) Typically, youth

aids funding provided in prior years to offset rate increases was distributed to counties as a separate allocation during the year it was initially provided. The distribution was based on each county's relative usage (over the previous three years) of each of the state-provided services for which the daily rate increased. In subsequent years, that amount was incorporated into each county's continuing base allocation. For example, if a county received a youth aids increase of \$5,000 in a given year for a juvenile correctional institution rate increase and \$500 for a state aftercare rate increase, a total of \$5,500 would be incorporated into the county's base youth aids allocation in the following year.

Similarly, inflationary increases for community programs (which were also eliminated under 1995 Wisconsin Act 27) were initially distributed separately, based on each county's relative portion of the statewide annual average balance of youth aids funding available for community programs over the previous three years. In subsequent years these amounts would be incorporated into the county's continuing base youth aids allocation.

Over time, therefore, each county's base allocation consisted of the sum of: (a) its original base allocation, with override factors; (b) its share of increased funding provided in the past to offset daily rate increases; and (c) its share of any past inflationary increases provided in the past for community programs.

Other Youth Aids Components. Within the base funding amount, however, there is a share of funding that is adjusted annually, relating to \$1,333,400 that is designated for alcohol and other drug abuse (AODA) treatment programs. This earmarked funding is allocated each year on the basis of each county's youth aids balance available for community expenditures for the previous three calendar years divided by the statewide community programs balance. While considered a base allocation, the amount distributed to each

county varies annually and is not incorporated as a fixed amount into a county's overall base allocation.

Further, recent biennial budget increases are also currently reallocated between counties according to certain criteria. These annual reallocations are required by statute to continue through the first six months of 2015 (that is, through the end of the 2014-15 fiscal year). The Legislature may, or may not, extend the required annual reallocation of these funds beyond 2014-15. The increases were initially provided in 1999 Act 9, 2001 Act 16, and 2007 Act 20, and have been extended ever since.

Under 1999 Act 9, \$4.0 million in 2000-01 was provided as an increase to youth aids and is required to be reallocated each calendar year (through the first six months of 2015) based on three equally-weighted factors. The three factors are: (a) each county's proportion of the total statewide juvenile population for the most recent year for which that information is available; (b) each county's proportion of the total Part I juvenile arrests reported statewide under the uniform crime reporting system of the Office of Justice Assistance during the most recent three-year period for which that information is available; and (c) each county's proportion of the number of juveniles statewide who are placed in a juvenile correctional facility, a secured residential care center for children and youth or a secured group home during the most recent three-year period for which that information is available. [The funding allocations are shown in Appendix VI.]

Under 2001 Act 16, an increase of \$2,106,500 was provided in 2002-03 and is required to be reallocated each calendar year (through the first six months of 2015) based on the three factors described above, plus an additional override factor. The override factor provides that no county will receive an allocation of this additional funding that is less than 93%, nor more than 115% of the amount it would have received if juvenile

correctional placements (the third factor in the three-factor formula) were the sole factor used to determine county allocations. [The funding allocations are shown in Appendix VI.]

Under 2007 Act 20, \$23.0 million was provided for the 2007-09 biennium, with \$10.5 million to be allocated in 2007-08 and \$12.5 million to be allocated each year after. Allocations are based on each county's proportion of the number of juveniles statewide who are placed in a juvenile correctional facility during the most recent three-year period for which information is available.

In addition to these provisions, there are several other components of youth aids funding that are allocated annually on the basis of varying criteria. These include: (a) a supplement of \$2,124,800 annually in corrective sanctions funding, provided to counties on the basis of the number of approved corrective sanctions slots utilized by each county in that year (with funding allocated following close of calendar year); (b) emergency funds totaling \$250,000 annually awarded to counties with populations under 45,000 that demonstrate unplanned but appropriate juvenile correctional facility or residential care center placements; and (c) a non-statutory arrest supplement of \$200,000 annually for counties with populations under 50,000, based on each county's share of Part I juvenile arrests for all counties under 50,000 in the two most recent years for which data is available. (The arrest supplement provision was repealed under 1995 Act 27, but the associated funding was not deleted. The Department continues to allocate the funding as it was allocated prior to the repeal.)

Finally, certain adjustments to county youth aids funding are made to reflect overpayments or under-spending by counties. First, if moneys generated by the daily rate exceed actual fiscal year foster care, treatment foster care, group home care and institutional child care costs by 2% or more, all moneys in excess of 2% must be

remitted to the counties during the subsequent calendar year (or transferred to a DOC appropriation account during the subsequent fiscal year to reflect such overpayments by the state for serious juvenile offenders). Each county and DOC must receive a proportionate share of this excess revenue depending on the total number of days of placement in foster care, treatment foster care, group home care or institutional child care. Counties are required to use these funds for juvenile delinquency purposes.

The Department may carry forward for a county from one calendar year to another youth aids funds that are not spent or encumbered. The amount of carryover for a county may not exceed 5% of the amount allocated to the county for the 12-month period ending December 31 of a given year. The funds carried forward do not affect a county's base youth aids allocation. (A state carryover provision, as described in Appendix VI, may also result in additional funding for some counties.)

An explanation of each component of the annual youth aids funding allocation to counties is provided in Appendix VI. In summary, these allocation components are as follows:

- Base allocation
- Alcohol and other drug abuse base allocation
- 1999 Act 9 increase (\$4.0 million annually)
- 2001 Act 16 increase (\$2.1 million annually)
- 2007 Act 20 increase (\$23.0 million biennially)
- Arrest supplement for small counties
- Correctional refunds
- Corrective sanctions funds
- Emergency funds
- County and state carryovers

Current County Youth Aids Allocations. Based on these components of youth aids funding, the initial 2014 allocations to counties total \$88.4 million. This amount does not include \$2.1 million in corrective sanctions funds, \$250,000 in

emergency funds, or county carryover amounts, which are allocated late in, or following the close of, the calendar year. Because the state budgets on a July 1 to June 30 fiscal year basis, only the first six months of youth aids funding for 2015 has been appropriated by the Legislature. Counties have been notified that an estimated total of \$88.4 million in youth aids funding (excluding corrective sanctions and emergency funding not yet allocated) will be provided in 2015, based on the assumption that the Legislature will appropriate the same amount in the second half of calendar year 2015 as it did in the first half. The actual youth aids allocation for 2015 could vary depending on the Legislature's action in the 2015-17 biennial budget.

Appendix VII shows the initial youth aids allocation to each county in 2014.

Factors Affecting Juvenile Facility Care Costs

In addition to providing youth aids funding, the state has attempted to relieve county spending for juvenile correctional costs through other budgetary means. Under this approach, budget provisions have been enacted that provide financial benefits to counties that place juveniles in juvenile correctional facilities by lowering the daily rate for juvenile correctional facility care. As noted above, the projected cost for a given type of care and population projections are used to establish daily rates.

Daily rate reductions relating to juvenile correctional facilities are accomplished both by directly reducing the costs of facility care and by partially funding certain juvenile facilities with GPR funds. (These provisions affect the daily rates for facility care, but do not affect the daily rates for other types of juvenile care.)

With respect to reducing facility costs, several legislative actions have been taken in over the years. In 1999 Act 9, \$1,273,900 GPR in 1999-00 and \$1,379,300 GPR in 2000-01 was provided to

partially fund the cost of care for juveniles at the Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center (MJTC). Base funding of \$1,379,300 GPR annually continues to be provided for this purpose. This funding results in the deletion of equivalent amounts of program revenue for this purpose, thus reducing daily rates for facility care. Under 2001 Act 16, \$2,172,400 PR annually was deleted relating to the funding of 53.25 vacant positions. Under 2003 Act 33, two cost-reduction actions were taken: (a) \$2,615,200 PR and 46.0 PR positions annually were deleted relating to the elimination of the juvenile boot camp program; and (b) \$3,591,200 PR and 46.04 PR positions annually were deleted from other juvenile correctional facility operations. Also, funding and positions were deleted annually in the 2005-07, 2007-09, 2011-13, and 2013-15 budgets in order to reduce the cost basis for the calculation of daily rates for care in juvenile correctional facilities, resulting in lower daily rates for facility care.

Such spending reductions have been made possible in large part because of the decline in average daily populations in recent years at the juvenile correctional facilities. Appendix V shows that populations at juvenile correctional facilities have declined 55% between 2004 and 2014. However, a population decline of this magnitude has resulted in increasing daily rates for facility care during this period, despite the cost reduction measures described above. Consequently, daily rates have increased by over 48% between 2004-05 and 2014-15. Thus, the annual cost for a single juvenile placement for a one-year period has increased from \$74,095 in 2005-06 to \$109,865 in 2014-15.

Due to the decline in juvenile populations, under the 2011-13 biennial budget act, two of the juvenile schools, Ethan Allen and Southern Oaks Girls School, were closed, with a new juvenile school for female juveniles, Copper Lake School, opening in Irma, Wisconsin, on the grounds of the existing Lincoln Hills School. The schools were closed and juveniles moved to Lincoln Hills

and Copper Lake in July, 2011.

Other State Funding for Juvenile Delinquency-Related Services

In addition to youth aids, the state provides significant amounts of funding to counties through community aids, other general state aids and grants which counties may use to offset the costs of providing juvenile delinquency-related services. The state also provides direct funding for institutional and administrative costs, as discussed below.

Other State Aids to Counties

Community Aids. State funding through community aids (in the Department of Health Services) and children and family aids (in the Department of Children and Families) is provided to counties for human services in several broad functional areas, including social services for juvenile offenders. Of the estimated \$256.7 million provided in calendar year 2015, \$238.5 million, or 93%, comes from two sources that counties may use for a broad range of services: (a) \$169.9 million from the basic county allocation for any eligible community aids services; and (b) \$68.6 million from the children and family aids allocation for any eligible children and family aids service. The remainder is provided to counties or tribes for four categorical allocations. Counties are required to provide a local match of 9.89% to the basic county allocation and one of the four categorical allocations. Counties that exceed their youth aids allocation for juvenile delinquency-related expenditures may use community aids funds to provide social services for juvenile offenders.

Community Intervention Program. Corrections distributes \$3.7 million GPR annually for early intervention services for first-time juvenile

offenders and for intensive community-based intervention services for seriously chronic juvenile offenders. The community intervention program was formerly termed capacity building funds. Funding is distributed to eligible counties using a formula that calculates each county's allocation on the basis of data for the previous two years, as follows:

- 33% of the funds are allocated on the basis of juvenile arrests for Part I violent crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault);
- 34% of the funds are allocated on the basis of juvenile arrests for all Part I crimes (violent crime plus serious property crimes); and
- 33% of the funds are allocated on the basis of juvenile correctional placements.

In order to be eligible to receive community intervention program funds, a county must submit a plan to DOC that ensures that the county targets the funding to appropriate programs. The plan must include measurable objectives and an evaluation of the preceding year's activities.

Youth Diversion Program. The youth diversion program provides grants from a mix of GPR, program revenue, and federal funding to a limited number of local organizations to support gang diversion programming. In 2014-15, a total of \$1,275,000 is budgeted for youth diversion programming.

For more information on youth diversion funding, see Legislative Fiscal Bureau informational paper "State Criminal Justice Functions."

Utility Aid and County and Municipal Aid. Through the utility aid and the county and municipal aid programs, Wisconsin distributes state tax revenues to county governments to use at their discretion for any service provided by the county. In 2015, counties are estimated to receive \$33.9

million from the utility aid appropriation, and \$122.7 million under the county and municipal aid program.

Grants Through the Department of Justice. As discussed previously in the section on secure detention, Justice has federal funding for the 2014 federal fiscal year of \$639,300 under the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). Approximately 75% of these formula grant funds under JJDP are distributed to local governments for juvenile justice programs, including delinquency prevention, early intervention and other services and efforts to reduce the overrepresentation of minorities in secure juvenile facilities.

Direct State Funding

The state directly funds the costs of correctional care, alternate care and aftercare for serious juvenile offenders. The state also funds the correctional, parole, extended supervision, and probation costs of all juveniles sentenced under the original jurisdiction of an adult court or who are waived into adult court and sentenced to prison or probation, under either adult or juvenile corrections state funding. For juveniles that fall into these categories, counties are no longer responsible for the cost of their correctional care.

The state also directly funds certain administrative costs of the Division of Juvenile Corrections in DOC. In 2014-15, \$2.3 million GPR was appropriated for the general program operations of the Division.

Community-Based Juvenile Justice Programs

Studies have indicated that an effective and comprehensive community juvenile justice program should include a sufficient range of services to meet the needs of juveniles entering the juvenile justice system. Wisconsin counties either di-

rectly provide or contract with private organizations to provide a wide variety of community-based programs and services for juvenile delinquents and juveniles at risk of becoming delinquents. Some common non-residential community programs include early intervention programs, day treatment programs, intensive supervision programs and restitution programs. The following sections provide a brief summary of these major types of community-based programs.

Early Intervention Programs

Early intervention programs encompass a variety of programs targeting juveniles at risk of committing delinquent acts or juveniles who have committed a minor offense and are at risk of further delinquent behavior. They include school programs designed to: (a) identify children at risk and intervene to strengthen the skills of the children and their families; (b) provide volunteer programs linking juveniles at risk with adult mentors; and (c) provide individual counseling and treatment programs and intensive in-home family treatment programs.

Day Treatment Programs

Day treatment programs generally provide specialized educational programming for delinquent juveniles in a structured, self-contained environment. Services may also include individual, group and/or family counseling, structured recreational activities and supervised work programs. Juveniles are on-site during the school day and remain on-site for additional after-school activities at some day treatment programs.

Intensive Supervision Programs

Counties are also authorized to provide intensive supervision for juveniles who have been adjudicated delinquent and ordered to participate in an intensive supervision program. Under the program, a county must purchase or provide intensive surveillance and community-based treatment

services for participants. Electronic monitoring and drug screening may also be provided. A caseworker providing intensive supervision services may not have a caseload of more than 10 juveniles and must have at least one face-to-face contact per day with each juvenile. If a juvenile violates a condition of the program, the juvenile's caseworker or other authorized person may, without a hearing, take the juvenile into custody and place the juvenile in a juvenile detention facility for not more than 72 hours while the alleged violation is being investigated. Placement in a juvenile detention facility for up to 72 hours is also a possible sanction for violating a condition of the program. If the juvenile is held in a juvenile detention facility for more than 72 hours, he or she has a right to a hearing. The caseworker may also, without a hearing, take the juvenile into custody and place the juvenile in a place of nonsecure custody for not more than 30 days as crisis intervention, if the juvenile is in need of crisis intervention.

Restitution Programs

If a juvenile commits an offense which results in damage to the property of another or physical injury to another, excluding pain and suffering, a court may order the juvenile (either alone or with

the assistance of a parent with custody of the juvenile) to make reasonable restitution for the damage or injury as a condition of a deferred prosecution agreement, a consent decree or as part of a formal delinquency disposition. Restitution programs attempt to restore the losses of the victim as well as hold offenders accountable for their actions. Forms of restitution include: (a) monetary restitution requiring a juvenile to make payments to compensate the victim for damages; (b) community service requiring a juvenile to provide meaningful work to the community rather than monetary compensation; (c) direct victim services, if the victim agrees, requiring a juvenile to work for the victim to repair damage done; and (d) victim-offender reconciliation wherein, with the victim's consent, the victim and the offender meet with a professional mediator to discuss the offense.

To enter a restitution program, a finding must be made that the juvenile alone (or a parent, if applicable) is financially able to pay or that the juvenile is physically able to perform the services. Juveniles under 14 years of age cannot be ordered to make more than \$250 in restitution or perform more than 40 hours of services for the victim.

APPENDICES

Appendices to this paper provide the following summary data pertaining to Wisconsin's juvenile justice system:

Appendix I	State of Wisconsin Total Juvenile Arrests, 2003 through 2012
Appendix II	State of Wisconsin Juvenile Arrest Rates, 2003 through 2012
Appendix III	Juvenile Arrests by Wisconsin County, 2012
Appendix IV	Dispositional Options Available to the Juvenile Court for Delinquency Adjudication
Appendix V	Average Daily Populations of Juvenile Correctional Facilities, 2004-2014
Appendix VI	Youth Aids Formula -- Calendar Year 2014 Allocations
Appendix VII	2014 Youth Aids Allocations by County

APPENDIX I

**State of Wisconsin Total Juvenile Arrests
2003 through 2012**

Offense	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 2003-2012	10-Year Average
Murder	132	288	13	23	23	31	10	15	16	12	-90.9%	56
Forcible Rape	196	253	223	147	176	155	157	172	156	121	-38.3	176
Robbery	510	554	475	622	675	654	505	569	711	517	1.4	579
Agg. Assault	<u>1,131</u>	<u>1,001</u>	<u>873</u>	<u>982</u>	<u>919</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>757</u>	<u>677</u>	<u>670</u>	<u>742</u>	<u>-34.4</u>	<u>857</u>
Total Violent	1,969	2,096	1,584	1,774	1,793	1,658	1,429	1,433	1,553	1,392	-29.3%	1,668
Burglary	2,292	2,023	1,768	1,892	1,961	1,651	1,598	1,393	1,330	1,165	-49.2%	1,707
Theft	14,991	14,560	12,669	12,294	12,957	12,821	11,869	9,724	9,041	9,024	-39.8	11,995
Auto Theft	1,224	1,012	1,288	1,362	1,049	778	502	393	455	391	-68.1	845
Arson	<u>176</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>-60.2</u>	<u>122</u>
Total Property	18,683	17,784	15,897	15,716	16,088	15,347	14,057	11,589	10,885	10,650	-43.0%	14,670
Status Offenses	24,028	21,967	22,964	23,053	22,273	21,200	17,158	14,095	13,392	12,253	-49.0	19,238
Other Offenses*	<u>72,544</u>	<u>71,761</u>	<u>68,240</u>	<u>69,275</u>	<u>64,737</u>	<u>62,539</u>	<u>55,438</u>	<u>47,759</u>	<u>46,072</u>	<u>44,064</u>	<u>-39.3</u>	<u>60,243</u>
Total Arrests	117,224	113,608	108,685	109,818	104,891	100,744	88,082	74,876	71,902	68,359	-41.7%	95,819

* Includes negligent manslaughter (a Part I offense) and all Part II offenses excluding status offenses.

APPENDIX II

State of Wisconsin Juvenile Arrest Rates Number of Arrests Per 100,000 Juveniles 2003 through 2012

Offense	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 2003-2012	10-Year Average
Murder	9	20	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	-89.9%	4
Forcible Rape	14	18	16	11	13	12	12	13	12	9	-34.4	13
Robbery	36	39	35	46	50	50	38	43	54	39	9.0	43
Agg. Assault	<u>81</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>56</u>	-30.4	<u>63</u>
Total Violent	141	149	116	131	133	126	107	108	117	106	-25.0%	123
Burglary	164	143	130	139	145	126	119	105	100	88	-46.1%	126
Theft	1,071	1,032	930	906	958	977	886	736	681	685	-36.0	886
Auto Theft	87	72	95	100	78	59	37	30	34	30	-65.9	62
Arson	13	13	13	12	9	7	7	6	4	5	-59.1	9
Total Property	1,334	1,260	1,167	1,158	1,189	1,169	1,049	877	820	809	-39.4%	1,083
Status Offenses	1,716	1,557	1,686	1,699	1,646	1,615	1,281	1,067	1,009	930	-45.8	1,421
Other Offenses*	<u>5,181</u>	<u>5,086</u>	<u>5,011</u>	<u>5,104</u>	<u>4,784</u>	<u>4,764</u>	<u>4,139</u>	<u>3,614</u>	<u>3,472</u>	<u>3,346</u>	-35.4	<u>4,450</u>
Total Arrests	8,372	8,052	7,982	8,092	7,752	7,674	6,576	5,667	5,418	5,190	-38.0%	7,077
Juvenile Population	1,400,133	1,410,904	1,361,705	1,357,139	1,353,148	1,312,805	1,339,492	1,321,325	1,327,130	1,317,004	-5.9%	1,350,079

*Includes negligent manslaughter (a Part I offense) and all Part II offenses excluding status offenses.

APPENDIX III

Juvenile Arrests by Wisconsin County, 2012

County	Juvenile Population	Total Juvenile Arrests	Total Arrests Per 100,000	Total Part I Arrests *	Total Part II Arrests **	Total Status Arrests***
Adams	2,714	93	3,427	27	66	9
Ashland	3,539	252	7,121	82	170	32
Barron	9,407	96	1,021	29	67	9
Bayfield	2,791	36	1,290	9	27	3
Brown	61,166	3,415	5,583	623	2,792	869
Buffalo	2,903	21	723	4	17	0
Burnett	2,570	30	1,167	3	27	2
Calumet	13,828	281	2,032	27	254	41
Chippewa	14,462	506	3,499	87	419	101
Clark	10,104	207	2,049	22	185	40
Columbia	12,219	418	3,421	54	364	62
Crawford	3,589	39	1,087	7	32	6
Dane	111,676	4,501	4,030	1,071	3,430	634
Dodge	18,847	799	4,239	130	669	156
Door	4,304	185	4,298	24	161	44
Douglas	9,128	405	4,437	51	354	94
Dunn	9,952	168	1,688	29	139	22
Eau Claire	22,847	1,015	4,443	223	792	193
Florence	671	6	894	0	6	0
Fond du Lac	22,363	978	4,373	195	783	163
Forest	1,751	145	8,281	11	134	15
Grant	11,075	141	1,273	15	126	53
Green	8,684	255	2,936	32	223	74
Green Lake	4,098	270	6,589	27	243	115
Iowa	5,657	94	1,662	10	84	20
Iron	807	13	1,611	0	13	11
Jackson	4,476	65	1,452	17	48	8
Jefferson	19,750	835	4,228	137	698	208
Juneau	5,343	204	3,818	24	180	8
Kenosha	40,728	2,457	6,033	332	2,125	712
Kewaunee	4,828	251	5,199	40	211	47
LaCrosse	25,605	2,405	9,393	255	2,150	385
Lafayette	4,026	93	2,310	10	83	30
Langlade	3,830	113	2,950	23	90	4
Lincoln	5,943	511	8,598	97	414	85
Manitowoc	17,619	1,695	9,620	325	1,370	209
Marathon	31,489	1,236	3,925	228	1,008	202
Marinette	7,700	313	4,065	54	259	84
Marquette	2,752	16	581	2	14	0
Menominee	1,208	82	6,788	6	76	0

APPENDIX III (continued)

Juvenile Arrests by Wisconsin County, 2012

County	Juvenile Population	Total Juvenile Arrests	Total Arrests Per 100,000	Total Part I Arrests *	Total Part II Arrests **	Total Status Arrests***
Milwaukee	230,710	16,734	7,253	3,352	13,382	2,483
Monroe	11,296	569	5,037	101	468	100
Oconto	7,911	144	1,820	25	119	37
Oneida	5,973	373	6,245	83	290	59
Outagamie	44,554	2,594	5,822	485	2,109	541
Ozaukee	20,064	587	2,926	82	505	182
Pepin	1,667	22	1,320	4	18	3
Pierce	9,826	246	2,504	31	215	46
Polk	9,637	135	1,401	34	101	10
Portage	15,320	790	5,157	155	635	86
Price	2,398	108	4,504	12	96	9
Racine	47,676	2,532	5,311	462	2,070	449
Richland	4,030	81	2,010	16	65	7
Rock	38,322	3,881	10,127	509	3,372	711
Rusk	2,871	66	2,299	3	63	16
St. Croix	22,586	435	1,926	79	356	97
Sauk	14,103	1,141	8,090	170	971	409
Sawyer	2,991	218	7,289	6	212	8
Shawano	9,390	506	5,389	62	444	150
Sheboygan	27,401	1,282	4,679	209	1,073	181
Taylor	4,731	310	6,553	18	292	45
Trempealeau	6,524	73	1,119	27	46	6
Vernon	7,809	93	1,191	12	81	0
Vilas	3,203	462	14,424	48	414	198
Walworth	23,857	1,158	4,854	178	980	280
Washburn	3,000	126	4,200	15	111	17
Washington	30,789	1,948	6,327	265	1,683	212
Waukesha	93,688	2,518	2,688	501	2,017	415
Waupaca	11,014	781	7,091	148	633	118
Waushara	4,302	130	3,022	22	108	14
Winnebago	37,437	1,943	5,190	342	1,601	302
Wood	15,475	1,263	8,162	241	1,022	189
DNR		399		3	396	34
State Patrol		66		0	66	4
Total State	1,317,004	68,359	5,190	12,042	56,317	12,168

Because one arrest may be for more than one offense, the total number of arrests may be less than the number of arrests by offense.

*Part I Offenses: Murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft and arson.

**Part II offenses include forgery, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, drug offenses, weapons, prostitution, sex offenses, gambling, operating while intoxicated, liquor violations, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy, curfew, and runaway.

***Status offenses are offenses only when they are committed by a juvenile, such as curfew violations, runaways and certain liquor law violations. Status offenses are a subset of Part II offenses.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Justice, Arrests in Wisconsin -- 2012.

APPENDIX IV

Dispositional Options Available to the Juvenile Court For Delinquency Adjudications (not all options available for all offenses)

- Counseling for the juvenile or the parent, guardian or legal custodian.
- Supervision of the juvenile provided by an agency (typically a county social services department), the Department of Corrections or, with DOC approval, a suitable adult, under conditions prescribed by the court.
- For a misdemeanor offense, participation in a volunteers in probation program under conditions determined by the court.
- For a misdemeanor offense, participation in a teen court program if the juvenile admits or pleads no contest to the allegations and the juvenile has not successfully completed participation in a teen court program during the previous two years.
- Participation in a county intensive supervision program.
- If it is shown that the rehabilitation, treatment and care of the juvenile cannot be accomplished by means of voluntary consent of the parent or guardian, transfer of legal custody of the juvenile to a relative, a county department or a licensed child welfare agency.
- Placement in one of the following: (a) the home of a parent or other relative of the juvenile; (b) an unlicensed home if placement is for less than 30 days; (c) a foster home or treatment foster home or a group home; or (d) a residential care center.
- Placement in an independent living situation effective on or after the juvenile's 17th birthday, under a supervision plan approved by the court.
- Placement in a juvenile detention facility, the juvenile portion of a county jail or in a place of nonsecure custody for a total of not more than 365 days and allow the juvenile to attend school, work or approved activities, if the county board has approved the use of those placements as a disposition.
- Placement in a Type 2 residential care center for children and youth under the supervision of the county department and subject to automatic placement in a more restrictive setting if the juvenile violates the conditions of the original placement.
- Placement in the Serious Juvenile Offender program.
- Placement in a juvenile correctional facility or a secured care center for children and youth under the supervision of DOC or in a secured group home under the supervision of a county. A secured group home is subject to the same limit of five to eight juveniles as a regular group home, but the facility is treated in the same manner and subject to the same requirements as juvenile correctional facilities and secured care center for children and youths, except that educational provisions applicable to secured care center for children and youths do not apply to secured group homes.
- Aftercare supervision for juveniles who have been released from a juvenile correctional facility or a secured care center for children and youth (must be ordered with all correctional placement orders).

- Electronic monitoring of a juvenile placed in the community under the following dispositions: (a) supervision; (b) intensive supervision; (c) a nonsecure placement; (d) the Serious Juvenile Offender Program; or (e) aftercare supervision.

- Restitution to repair the damage to property or for the damage or injury to a person that results from a delinquent act.

- Participation in a supervised work program.

- Participation in a community service work program.

- Participation in a victim-offender mediation program if the victim of the juvenile's delinquent act agrees.

- Order for the juvenile's parent to provide the special treatment or care that the court determines is needed.

- Order for an integrated service plan to be developed and implemented, if the court determines one is needed.

- Alcohol or drug treatment, education or drug testing.

- Attendance at a nonresidential educational program provided by the school district in which the juvenile resides or by a subcontractor of the school district.

- Participation in a wilderness challenge program or other experiential education program.

- Order the juvenile to report to a youth report center after school, in the evening, on weekends, on other nonschool days, or at any other time that the juvenile is not under immediate adult supervision, for participation in the social, behavioral, academic, community service, and other programming of the center.

- Participation in an educational program that is designed to deter future delinquent behavior.

- Participation in vocational assessment, counseling and training.

- Participation in a day treatment program, if specialized educational needs are identified.

- Forfeiture (generally in the amount of the adult fine for the equivalent offense or \$100 for a status offense), based upon a determination that this disposition is in the best interest of the juvenile and his or her rehabilitation and that the juvenile alone is financially able to pay the forfeiture.

- Delinquency victim and witness surcharge payment of \$20.

- Order to restrict or suspend the operating privilege of a juvenile who is adjudicated delinquent under a violation of any law in which a motor vehicle is involved or for a controlled substances violation.

- Suspend the juvenile's vehicle operating privilege for certain bomb scares and firearm violations

- Restrictions on the juvenile's use of computers if the juvenile committed a computer crime.

- If the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent for sexual assault (and at the court's discretion for certain other offenses and where the juvenile is found not responsible for an action by reason of mental disease or defect), require the juvenile to provide a biological specimen to the state crime laboratories for DNA analysis.

- If the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent for sexual assault or certain crimes against children (and at the court's discretion for certain other offenses), require the juvenile to comply with the

reporting requirements of the sex offender registration program, unless the court determines, under certain circumstances and after a hearing on a motion made by the juvenile, that the juvenile is not required to comply. If ordered to comply, the court may require the juvenile to continue to comply with the reporting requirements until his

or her death.

- Stay of dispositional order contingent on the juvenile's satisfactory compliance with any conditions specified in the order and explained to the juvenile by the court.

APPENDIX V

Average Daily Populations of Secured Juvenile Correctional Facilities 2004 - 2014

Calendar Year	Average Daily Population	<u>Annual Change in Population</u>	
		Number	Percent
2004	668	--	--
2005	639	-29	-4.3%
2006	572	-67	-10.5
2007	591	19	3.3
2008	591	0	0.0
2009	510	-81	-13.7
2010	408	-102	-120.0
2011	319	-89	-21.8
2012	301	-18	-5.6
2013	274	-27	-8.9
2014 (estimated)	300	26	9.4

APPENDIX VI

Youth Aids Formula – Initial Calendar Year 2014 Allocations (GPR Funds Except as Indicated)

Base Allocation	\$68,441,400 (including \$2,449,200 PR)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Original allocation, based on three factors with override: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County juvenile population (0-17/1980 census) • Average # arrests/county for Part I arrests (1975-78) • Average # county juvenile correctional placements (1975-78) • Overrides: counties would receive no less than 93% nor more than 115% of amount if correctional placements were only factor; also, counties would receive no less than 65% of amount provided by using the three-factor formula. 2. One-time adjustments to base allocation 3. Adjustment to correctional rates in prior years 4. Inflation increase for community programs in prior years <p>The county allocations of this base amount are not subject to change under current law.</p>
AODA Base Allocation	1,333,400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earmarked for AODA treatment • County youth aids balance available for community expenditures, CY 1999 thru 2001 ÷ statewide community programs balance = County % • County % x \$1,333,400 = County allocation • While considered a base allocation, the amount distributed to each county varies annually and is not incorporated as a fixed amount into a county's overall base allocation
Budget Increase (1999 Wisconsin Act 9)	4,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under 1999 Wisconsin Act 9, \$4,000,000 was appropriated in 2000-01 as ongoing funding and will continue unless modified in subsequent legislation. The amount is allocated on the basis of the following factors, each factor weighted equally: (1) each county's proportion of the total statewide juvenile population for the most recent year for which that information is available; (2) each county's proportion of the total Part I juvenile arrests reported statewide under the uniform crime reporting system of the Office of Justice Assistance during the most recent three-year period for which that information is available; and (3) each county's proportion of the number of juveniles statewide who are placed in a juvenile correctional facility, a secured care center for children and youth or a secured group home during the most recent three-year period for which that information is available.
Budget Increase (2001 Wisconsin Act 16)	2,106,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under 2001 Wisconsin Act 16, \$2,106,500 was appropriated in 2002-03 as ongoing funding and will continue unless modified in subsequent legislation. The amount is allocated on the basis of the three factors described above, but with an override provision that no county receives less than 93% nor more than 115% of the amount it would have received if juvenile correctional placements (the third factor) were the sole factor used to determine county allocations.
Budget Increase (2007 Act 20)	12,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under 2007 Wisconsin Act 20, \$12,500,000 was appropriated in 2008-09 as ongoing funding and allocated based on each county's proportion of the number of juveniles statewide who are placed in a juvenile correctional facility during the most recent three-year period for which information is available.
Arrest Supplement For Small Counties	200,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory provision governing the payment of supplemental funds repealed under 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, but funding left in youth aids appropriation • Only counties with population of less than 50,000 eligible for supplemental funds • Funds prorated on basis of each county's share of Part I juvenile arrests for all counties under 50,000 population for the most recent two years for which data is available
Initial Allocations	\$88,581,300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial allocations do not include other funds allocated late in, or after the end of, the calendar year. See below.
<p>Other Funds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Corrective Sanctions</u> - \$2,124,800 annually: 136 slots available; a county arranges with the state to receive services and is allocated funding based on the number of approved slots actually used (at an estimated \$74 per day of service). Funding allocated following close of calendar year. 2. <u>Emergency Funds</u> - \$250,000 annually: Only a county with population under 45,000 is eligible. Eligible counties must demonstrate unplanned but appropriate juvenile correctional facility or CCI placements. Funding allocated late in calendar year. 3. <u>County Carryover</u> - If unexpended youth aids at year end, county may carry over balance up to 5% of youth aids allocation or its unexpended balance, whichever is lower. 4. <u>State Carryover</u> - Up to \$500,000 of youth aids or 10% of the total dollars unexpended by counties after county carryover is allocated, whichever is greater. DOC may allocate these funds to counties with persistently high rates of juvenile arrests for serious offenses, or for community-based juvenile delinquency-related services. The allocation of these monies is separate from the youth aids allocation and does not affect a county's base allocation. <p>Note: Initial allocations (\$88,581,300), corrective sanctions funds (\$2,124,800) and emergency funds (\$250,000) total \$90,956,100 in currently projected allocations in 2014. Amounts shown are funded with GPR, unless otherwise indicated.</p>		

APPENDIX VII

2014 Youth Aids Allocations by County

County	Initial Base Allocation	AODA Allocation	1999 Act 9	2001 Act 16	\$200,000 Special Supplement	JCI Supplement	Total Initial Youth Aids Allocation
Adams	\$175,875	\$3,635	\$10,606	\$5,900	\$5,111	\$36,808	\$237,935
Ashland	175,491	4,500	11,307	1,459	12,010	7,362	212,129
Barron	382,730	8,866	18,979	5,836	8,262	29,446	454,119
Bayfield	127,276	2,469	4,673	1,459	1,363	7,362	144,602
Brown	1,705,374	37,813	154,863	61,280	0	309,187	2,268,517
Buffalo	47,535	1,164	3,194	0	596	0	52,489
Burnett	174,724	3,832	4,361	1,459	767	7,362	192,505
Calumet	241,314	6,095	18,123	2,918	5,111	14,723	288,284
Chippewa	483,299	10,785	30,105	13,132	0	66,254	603,575
Clark	406,117	9,662	13,214	1,459	3,918	7,362	441,732
Columbia	294,095	5,410	26,805	11,672	0	58,893	396,875
Crawford	121,070	3,000	4,035	0	937	0	129,042
Dane	4,564,008	68,815	391,254	226,547	0	1,413,428	6,664,052
Dodge	554,618	13,865	34,963	4,377	0	22,085	629,908
Door	170,273	4,172	6,555	0	2,470	0	183,470
Douglas	909,542	20,341	19,534	4,377	10,221	22,085	986,100
Dunn	187,558	4,728	12,686	0	5,877	0	210,849
Eau Claire	890,994	19,386	57,844	17,509	0	88,339	1,074,072
Florence	47,204	1,081	856	0	85	0	49,226
Fond Du Lac	776,809	20,374	50,962	14,591	0	73,616	936,352
Forest	57,591	1,391	4,277	1,459	2,044	7,362	74,124
Grant	221,681	5,104	13,850	1,459	0	7,362	249,456
Green	194,434	4,687	13,470	1,459	4,940	7,362	226,352
Green Lake	107,666	2,648	7,607	1,459	4,174	7,362	130,916
Iowa	138,523	3,296	6,820	0	2,044	0	150,683
Iron	38,139	899	1,076	0	0	0	40,114
Jackson	153,782	3,476	7,162	1,459	2,981	7,362	176,222
Jefferson	524,736	11,545	45,279	10,213	0	51,531	643,304
Juneau	204,190	5,063	10,710	2,918	4,003	14,723	241,607
Kenosha	2,562,662	52,265	137,639	80,235	0	500,589	3,333,390
Kewaunee	97,995	2,364	7,069	0	4,770	0	112,198
Lacrosse	1,060,500	24,404	60,230	13,132	0	66,254	1,224,520
Lafayette	61,934	1,664	5,451	0	1,789	0	70,838
Langlade	318,817	6,567	9,412	4,377	5,111	22,085	366,369
Lincoln	310,168	6,332	20,555	7,295	19,506	36,808	400,664
Manitowoc	510,131	12,739	46,872	4,377	0	22,085	596,204
Marathon	1,233,024	28,796	67,680	8,754	0	44,170	1,382,424
Marinette	432,875	10,707	16,251	4,377	9,455	22,085	495,750
Marquette	78,262	1,883	3,574	0	596	0	84,315
Menominee	425,452	9,032	9,978	10,619	1,278	66,254	522,613
Milwaukee	25,304,977	381,787	1,387,542	1,178,753	0	7,354,238	35,607,297
Monroe	582,875	14,798	18,683	0	13,374	0	629,730
Oconto	279,991	6,456	13,533	5,836	3,663	29,446	338,925
Oneida	437,259	8,778	25,155	15,339	10,052	95,701	592,284
Outagamie	1,426,888	29,689	126,176	35,017	0	176,678	1,794,448

APPENDIX VII (continued)

2014 Youth Aids Allocations by County

County	Initial Base Allocation	AODA Allocation	1999 Act 9	2001 Act 16	\$200,000 Special Supplement	JCI Supplement	Total Initial Youth Aids Allocation
Ozaukee	\$560,231	\$13,027	\$36,138	\$14,591	\$0	\$73,616	\$697,603
Pepin	51,957	1,233	2,028	0	767	0	55,985
Pierce	244,283	6,030	14,025	0	8,177	0	272,515
Polk	351,630	9,078	14,150	1,459	6,218	7,362	389,897
Portage	427,469	7,807	38,971	14,591	0	73,616	562,454
Price	115,957	2,769	4,386	0	2,470	0	125,582
Racine	3,411,890	77,907	148,027	77,954	0	434,335	4,150,113
Richland	75,432	1,644	6,952	1,459	2,215	7,362	95,064
Rock	2,716,328	63,240	133,670	70,394	0	360,718	3,344,350
Rusk	188,407	4,731	4,653	0	1,022	0	198,813
Saint Croix	494,644	10,197	33,003	4,377	0	22,085	564,306
Sauk	406,503	11,795	38,301	8,754	0	44,170	509,523
Sawyer	153,408	3,836	7,819	4,720	937	29,446	200,166
Shawano	441,879	10,157	21,440	7,295	11,158	36,808	528,737
Sheboygan	959,265	19,677	62,732	23,345	0	117,786	1,182,805
Taylor	168,298	3,920	9,056	4,377	3,237	22,085	210,973
Trempealeau	103,703	1,739	11,104	4,377	3,237	22,085	146,245
Vernon	170,689	4,027	8,560	0	1,533	0	184,809
Vilas	229,961	5,258	12,451	7,080	6,303	44,170	305,223
Walworth	731,631	18,740	43,123	5,836	0	29,446	828,776
Washburn	135,267	3,175	6,086	2,918	2,129	14,723	164,298
Washington	1,046,588	23,270	75,489	20,427	0	103,062	1,268,836
Waukesha	3,025,049	69,785	160,202	27,722	0	139,870	3,422,628
Waupaca	442,062	8,028	31,724	11,672	0	58,893	552,379
Waushara	222,150	5,771	7,292	0	4,089	0	239,302
Winnebago	1,294,613	35,932	89,007	27,722	0	139,870	1,587,144
Wood	<u>1,071,648</u>	<u>24,264</u>	<u>38,641</u>	<u>2,918</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14,723</u>	<u>1,152,194</u>
County Total	\$68,441,400	\$1,333,400	\$4,000,000	\$2,106,500	\$200,000	\$12,500,000	\$88,581,300

Corrective Sanctions funding allocated following the close of the calendar year	\$2,124,800
Emergency funding allocated late in calendar year	<u>\$250,000</u>
Total Projected Youth Aids in 2014	\$90,956,100