

Wisconsin Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
2021-2023 Proposal Narrative and Three-Year Plan
FY2022 Title II Grant Application

A. Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this application is for Wisconsin to continue participation in the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Title II Formula Grant Program and maintain state compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). This funding will support compliance with the JJDP and improve outcomes for youth involved in the state's juvenile justice system.

The Wisconsin Department of Justice (Wisconsin DOJ) serves as the applicant and Designated State Agency (DSA) and works collaboratively with the Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission (GJJC), which serves as the State Advisory Group (SAG). Wisconsin DOJ also partners with other state agencies, counties, tribes, and organizations in identifying and addressing the problems and needs of the juvenile justice system in Wisconsin. The priorities of the 2021-2023 Three-Year Plan align with the areas of need identified below.

1. Area of Need Table

Area of Need: Compliance with the JJDP
Wisconsin state policy and laws must align with the newly reauthorized components of the JJDP. Wisconsin state law changes have not occurred as of spring 2022, therefore, the GJJC and Wisconsin DOJ must provide robust technical assistance, training, and awareness-building for juvenile justice system stakeholders to abide by all JJDP provisions.
Area of Need: Policy and Legislative Improvements
Wisconsin is one of three states remaining that classifies 17-year-olds as adults. State legislation is necessary to bring juvenile system jurisdiction into alignment with current understanding of adolescent development by raising the age of juvenile jurisdiction to 18-years-old. Legislative action is also necessary to comply with the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) provision and Valid Court Order (VCO) exception. Collaboration with state

legislators and the courts to shorten the time in detention permitted through the VCO exception from ten days to seven to reflect the JJDP requirement is critical. Wisconsin's Juvenile Justice Code, Chapter 938, requires revisions to align with evidence-based practices and childhood development science. Revisions to Chapter 938 will require all three branches of Wisconsin government and all political parties to achieve consensus in revising the legislation.

Area of Need: Racial and Ethnic Disparities

Wisconsin has some of the largest disparities within the juvenile justice system compared to other states. Specifically, Wisconsin ranks second in the nation for the largest Black to White disparity in the juvenile justice system. All system improvement efforts, GJJC recommendations, and subawards must apply a racial equity lens to ensure disparity rates decline at all five contact points of the juvenile justice system.

Area of Need: Youth, Family, and Community Engagement

Wisconsin DOJ has experienced a positive improvement of youth, family, and community engagement with the GJJC over the previous three-year cycle. Engagement needs have shifted to consistent partnership and implementation of the feedback provided by these most important stakeholders.

Area of Need: Data Collection

Wisconsin does not have one centralized data collection tool for juvenile justice information and relies on partnerships with law enforcement agencies, county human services departments, tribes, the Wisconsin State Courts, Wisconsin Department of Children and Families (DCF), and Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC).

Wisconsin DOJ continues to request support for local data collection of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic data elements at the contact point of arrest.

Expanded data collection to measure short-term and long-term impacts of utilizing Deferred Prosecution Agreements (DPAs) and other alternatives to detention is needed.

Area of Need: Gender-Specific Services for Prevention and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency

Though boys make up half of the youth population, they make up a majority of youth arrests and secure confinements. Many of the programs, services, and residential treatment options are tailored specifically to boys' needs and reserve beds and program slots specifically for boys in the juvenile justice system. Wisconsin has two secure correctional facilities managed by the Department of Corrections, one for girls and one for boys. However, Wisconsin's secure mental health facility only accepts males at this time. The facility, Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center, is undergoing an expansion which would provide beds for girls as well.¹ Though there are programming and residential treatment programs dedicated to serving girls,

¹ Wisconsin Department of Health Services, MMHI: Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center, <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/mmhi/mjtc.htm>.

there are fewer resources than there are for boys and not enough to meet the need. Even detention centers, which can serve as a stopgap with the lack of alternative services, have insufficient beds and programming to meet girls' needs.

Awareness has also been raised about the specific needs of transgender and gender non-conforming youth in the juvenile justice system. The Superintendents of Wisconsin secure detention facilities are aware of the complexities of detaining and serving transgender youth and have received education on the issue. At the Juvenile Superintendents Conference held Spring 2022, there were two presentations regarding LGBTI and transgender youth care in the juvenile detention centers. The presentations provided background on LGBTI youth and best practices to use when navigating serving a youth with this identity. Detention centers are in the education and information-gathering phase and have not yet fully implemented these best practices in their policies and procedures.

2. State Agency Capacity

Wisconsin DOJ has a strong infrastructure to support the OJJDP Title II Formula Grant Program. The Bureau of Justice Programs (BJP), within Wisconsin DOJ, houses the Juvenile Justice Program Manager, Juvenile Justice Specialist and Racial and Ethnic Disparities Coordinator, two LTE Compliance Monitors, the Grants Specialist, and the Justice Programs Coordinator. This team works to ensure all four core requirements of the JJDP are being met and monitored, staff and assist the GJJC, and conduct all grant management activities. State agencies ensure staff maintain knowledge of state and federal laws and can perform necessary research, training, and program evaluation capacity within the state.

Please see OJJDP Title II Proposal Narrative Attachment A: Juvenile Delinquency Crime Analysis for a complete analysis of the juvenile delinquency and crime problems in the state as pertains to 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(A). The goals and objectives of the Wisconsin DOJ 2021-2023 Three-Year Plan are derived from the data within the crime analysis and the Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) Plan submitted in the Compliance Monitoring Tool (CMT).

B. Project Goals and Objectives

Project goals and objectives are located within the following 2021-2023 Three-Year Plan. The proposed short- and long-term goals are derived from the data provided within the Problem Statement located in Section A. Subsection 1 of the Proposal Narrative and crime analysis located in Attachment A. The Wisconsin DOJ, in partnership with the GJJC, acknowledge inter-related priorities especially the application of a racial equity lens in all commission work. As such, the GJJC and Wisconsin DOJ determined not to rank the priorities in level of importance, but to approach all priorities simultaneously through subcommittee work.

Three-Year Plan, Priorities, Goals, and Objectives

As described in [Executive Order #43](#), the Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission (GJJC), serves as the State Advisory Group (SAG) and supports the Designated State Agency (DSA), the Wisconsin Department of Justice (Wisconsin DOJ), in implementing the federal [Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act \(JJDP Act\)](#) in Wisconsin.

In order to receive federal Title II Formula Grant funds, the state must remain in compliance with four core requirements of the JJDP Act:

1. Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)
2. Adult Jail and Lock-Up Removal (Jail Removal)
3. Sight and Sound Separation (Separation)
4. Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED)

Vision

The GJJC envisions a state in which all youth and families are safe, healthy, educated, supported equitably, and provided opportunities to achieve their full potential.

Mission

The GJJC strives to positively impact youth and families through a racial justice lens by promoting front-end reforms that prevent youth from becoming involved in the juvenile justice system. This will be accomplished through trauma and evidence-informed interventions that invest in families, schools, and diversion-focused community-based programs.

Strategy

The GJJC will utilize state and local partnerships, in conjunction with meaningful engagement with youth and families, to enhance collaboration within the juvenile justice system. The GJJC will leverage state and federal resources and funding to support local jurisdictions and organizations to accomplish the goals of this plan, while providing leadership and expertise to Wisconsin residents, state agencies, policy makers, and the Governor on juvenile justice matters. In order to pursue these goals and maintain compliance with the JJDP A core requirements, the GJJC and Wisconsin DOJ collaborated to develop and implement the following Three-Year Plan.

Priority 1: Maintain state compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP A)
Goal 1.1: The Designated State Agency (DSA), Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) will maintain compliance with the JJDP A and the GJJC will support those efforts through education and outreach to key system partners.
Objectives: 1.1.1 The Wisconsin DOJ Compliance Manager will monitor facilities for compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP A and provide training, technical assistance, and recommendations as necessary. 1.1.2 The GJJC will advise the Wisconsin DOJ staff on funding priorities that ensure compliance with the requirements of the Title II Formula Grant program.

1.1.3

In the event of federal changes to compliance procedures, standards, or thresholds the Wisconsin DOJ and GJJC will collaborate to ensure that programs and funding continue to meet the federal requirements, including updating Wisconsin DOJ compliance monitoring procedures and preparing educational memos to stakeholders, law enforcement, and judicial partners.

1.1.4

In the event of non-compliance, the GJJC will advise and assist the Wisconsin DOJ to promote actions with juvenile justice (JJ) system partners to bring the state back into compliance with the JJDP.

1.1.5

The GJJC will assist Wisconsin DOJ in educating and informing juvenile justice stakeholders of annual OJJDP compliance thresholds and any legislative, policy, or state agency action necessary to maintain state compliance with the JJDP.

Priority 2: Promote Policy and Legislative Improvements for the Juvenile Justice System

Goal 2.1: The GJJC will recommend legislative action that prioritizes returning 17-year-olds to the juvenile justice system.

Objectives:

2.1.1

The GJJC will make necessary written and verbal recommendations to the legislature and the Governor that supports the return of 17-year-old youth to the juvenile justice system.

2.1.2

The GJJC will engage in outreach with local and non-profit system partners to build support and encourage advocacy for the legislative change.

Goal 2.2: The GJJC will recommend legislative action to deinstitutionalize status offenders, in order to maintain compliance with the Act.

Objectives:

2.2.1

The GJJC will continue to educate judicial stakeholders on the importance of not detaining status offenders longer than seven days in the case of a Valid Court Order (VCO) Exception, which is less than the current 10-day period permitted by Wisconsin legislation.

2.2.2

The GJJC will recommend changes to legislation so that it is no longer legal to detain status offenders longer than seven days, in addition to recommendations regarding the elimination of the Valid Court Order (VCO) exception utilized to detain status offenders.

Goal 2.3: The GJJC will work towards a full revision of Wisconsin [Chapter 938: Juvenile Justice Code \(2011\)](#) and relevant administrative code, by partnering with all three branches of government and all political parties.

Objectives:

2.3.1

The GJJC will recommend a full revision of Wisconsin Chapter 938: Juvenile Justice Code to the legislature and Governor's Office, with a racial equity lens that is informed by science and evidence.² To achieve this goal, the GJJC's Policy, Legislation, and Compliance Subcommittee will lead efforts to:

- (a) Research the legislative process and historical legislative actions related to Wisconsin Chapter 938.
- (b) Research other states' laws and plans on juvenile justice codes and reform.
- (c) Present a formal recommendation to the GJJC for approval to request that the legislature form a legislative study committee or that the Governor forms a task force to review Chapter 938 for purposes of a full revision.
- (d) Identify and engage in opportunities for commissioners and partners, if appropriate, to engage in outreach, education, and advocacy efforts with legislators, state agency leadership, and policymakers.

Priority 3: Reduce Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Juvenile Justice System at Specific Contact Points as Determined in the Title II Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED) Reduction Plan.

Goal 3.1: The GJJC will assist in building and strengthening state agency partnerships to promote and improve information sharing and analysis relating to the five contact points of the juvenile justice system as outlined by OJJDP.

Objectives:

3.1.1

The Wisconsin DOJ, Wisconsin Department of Children and Families (DCF), Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI), and the Director of State Courts Office will

² A revision of Wisconsin Chapter 938 will lead to a reduction in the number of children housed in secure detention and correction facilities who are awaiting placement in residential treatment programs. It could also include new prohibitions on restraints that are not covered by the Wisconsin Supreme Court's ruling on Petition 21-04 effective July 1, 2022 creating a presumption against shackling youth in juvenile court..

report to the GJJC on efforts to collect and analyze data relating to the five contact points of the juvenile justice system (Arrest, Diversion, Pre-trial Detention, Secure Confinement, and Transfers to Adult Court). The GJJC will provide input on areas for improvement and expansion.

Goal 3.2: The GJJC will direct Title II funding opportunities to address disparities at specific contact points as identified in the Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED) Plan

Objectives:

3.2.1

The ERD Subcommittee will collaborate with WI DOJ to identify specific contact points at which to direct funding interventions that reflect needs identified by disparity data.

3.2.2

The ERD Subcommittee will identify model programs and strategic interventions that are effective at reducing disparities.

3.2.3

Wisconsin DOJ will develop grant opportunities in accordance with identified contact points and interventions, for local organizations to support their efforts to prevent delinquency and support youth.

3.2.4

Where feasible, WI DOJ will request applicants for Title II Subgrant funding provide a description of how their program will contribute to reducing disparities.

Goal 3.3: The GJJC will collaborate with community partners to identify contributing factors for disparities at a specific point of contact and improve awareness of disparities in the juvenile justice system.

3.3.1

The GJJC will host collaborative meetings with community partners to identify contributing factors for disparities.

3.3.2

The GJJC will collaborate with WI DOJ, subject matter experts, and other states to develop and distribute education materials and host events for stakeholders and community partners to increase awareness of disparities in the juvenile justice system.

3.3.3

The GJJC will research tools and methods to improve racial equity at each point of contact. The GJJC will focus on education about prevention efforts that could occur prior to the arrest contact point.

Priority 4: Promote Youth, Family, and Community Engagement in the work of the GJJC and Juvenile Justice System

Goal 4.1: The GJJC will strengthen youth and family collaboration within the commission, specifically focusing on highlighting youth voices to inform system improvements.

Objectives:

4.1.1

The GJJC will create meaningful virtual and in-person opportunities for youth and families that have been impacted by the juvenile justice system to share input and recommendations for system improvements.

4.1.2

The GJJC will actively engage the youth members appointed to the commission.

4.1.3

The GJJC will identify new ways to recruit membership of youth involved in the juvenile justice system and that have dual-system involvement experience.

Priority 5: Improve Data Collection

Goal 5.1: The Wisconsin DOJ will collect data required for OJJDP compliance reporting and will update the GJJC on data collected.

Objectives:

5.1.1

The Wisconsin DOJ Compliance Manager will utilize and maintain the state's compliance monitoring universe and track necessary data elements to ensure state compliance with the four core requirements with the JJDP. Wisconsin DOJ will report results to the GJJC annually on the required facility inspections and annual compliance report submitted to OJJDP.

5.1.2

The GJJC will advise Wisconsin DOJ and other state agencies in areas to prioritize, streamline, and improve data collection platforms utilized by juvenile justice stakeholders and agencies.

5.1.3

Wisconsin DOJ will collaborate with state agencies and other system stakeholders to assess current data collection and sharing processes, in addition to conducting a system analysis on current resources and needs relating to data collection.³

Goal 5.2: The GJJC will recommend data expansion efforts to address racial and ethnic disparities.

Objectives:

5.2.1

The GJJC will support education and training for system stakeholders on the importance of accurate and self-reported data collection relating to race and ethnicity.

5.2.2

The GJJC will seek methods to support local data collection improvement efforts to include Hispanic and Non-Hispanic data elements at all five contact points (Arrest, Diversion, Pre-trial Detention, Secure Confinement, and Transfers to Adult Court).

Goal 5.3: The GJJC will monitor and utilize data trends to support the expansion of alternatives to detention.

Objectives:

5.3.1

The GJJC will continue to monitor statewide use of Deferred Prosecution Agreements (DPAs) annually for trends and opportunities to advance non-court ordered service delivery for youth and families.

5.3.2

The GJJC will utilize COVID-19 data and system analysis reports to influence diversion strategies and detention alternatives.

Priority 6: Administer Grant Programs

Goal 6.1: The Wisconsin DOJ will announce grant opportunities and award Title II formula funds and leverage other federal and state funds using the guidance of the GJJC and the priorities within this plan.⁴

³ Analysis and needs identification relating to data collection may include human trafficking of youth.

⁴ Critical factors will be considered when announcing opportunities and awarding sub-grants under Title II, including but not limited to: providing equitable distribution of funds within the state, including rural areas; providing for gender specific services because there is a lack of services for all youth, including those who identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT); providing alternatives to detention for status offenders, survivors of commercial sexual exploitation, and others, where appropriate, such as specialized or problem-solving courts or diversion to home-based or community-based services or treatment for those youth in need of mental

Objectives:

6.1.1

The Wisconsin DOJ will use this plan and input from the GJJC to award Title II formula funds to subgrantees.

6.1.2

The GJJC will prioritize awarding funds to projects that positively impact and improve the juvenile justice system on a regional or statewide basis, in comparison to single agency or single county program implementation.⁵

6.1.3

The Wisconsin DOJ will inform the GJJC of subgrantee award details and project deliverables. Subgrantees may be required to conduct presentations for and share reports with the GJJC.

6.1.4

The GJJC will partner with Wisconsin DOJ to submit the required biennial reports to the Governor that summarizes funded projects and commission accomplishments.

Goal 6.2: The GJJC will review and revise, if necessary, the three-year plan in order to adhere to priorities set by OJJDP, feedback from previously funded projects, and new or emerging statewide or local needs.

Objectives:

6.2.1

The GJJC will review the Model Programs Guide and set funding priorities annually. The Wisconsin DOJ will create grant opportunities and award grants that support or align with the models, programs, interventions, strategies, trainings, and system-improvements listed in the Model Programs Guide.

6.2.2

The GJJC will prioritize front-end reforms, while also supporting middle and deep-end interventions necessary to reduce existing racial and ethnic disparities for youth currently involved in the juvenile justice system.

health, substance abuse, or co-occurring disorder services at the time such juveniles first come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

⁵ The GJJC will consider projects in rural areas as these areas have an overall shortage of services for juveniles.

6.2.3

The GJJC will provide funding opportunities that include technical assistance and training opportunities to all partners in the juvenile justice system, including, but not limited to: law enforcement agencies, judicial partners, mental health and substance abuse practitioners, education system stakeholders, anti-human trafficking agencies, and local community organizations.⁶

6.2.4

The GJJC will review outcomes of subgrants to establish programs that can be applied in other jurisdictions.

2. Priorities and Model Programs Guide

The following trainings, interventions, programs, and system-improvements will guide the Title II Formula Grant solicitations and sub-awards administered by the Wisconsin Department of Justice (Wisconsin DOJ), in partnership with the Governor’s Juvenile Justice Commission (GJJC). The categories, stakeholders, and examples provide a framework for Wisconsin DOJ, in partnership with the GJJC, to administer funds through grant opportunities that align with the priorities and goals within the State of Wisconsin’s 2021-2023 Three-Year Plan. The GJJC will review this appendix guide on an annual basis and advise Wisconsin DOJ on administering grant opportunities and awards that align with the prioritized program models.

⁶ Funding for technical assistance and training for juvenile justice system partners is critical to the ability to address difficult or emerging areas of focus (gender-specific services, mental health and substance abuse programming, and anti-human trafficking initiatives) and to ensure that trauma-informed and scientific, evidence-based methods are used with youth.

All work funded with Title II Formula funds must also adhere to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) prescribed Purpose Areas.⁷ Selected OJJDP Purpose Areas⁸ prioritized within this State Plan include the following:

- Compliance
- Racial and Ethnic Disparities
- Positive Youth Development
- Delinquency Prevention
- Indian Tribes
- Community-Based Programs and Services (2021)

In addition to these broad funding allocations, the GJJC collaborated with WI DOJ to identify model programs and program priorities for each purpose area. These model programs, practices, and priorities are listed in the table below. For programs that have been rated by OJJDP or another evidence-based clearinghouse, the rating is provided.⁹ For more general program priorities, especially for Racial and Ethnic Disparities and Indian Tribe programs, no rating is provided. The priorities listed for R/ED and Indian Tribe programs were identified through a collaborative strategic planning and decision-making process with the Ethnic and Racial Disparities Subcommittee¹⁰ and Policy, Legislation, and Compliance Subcommittee.

⁷ All sub-awards will require adherence to federal grant conditions and requirements of the JJDPA, including but not limited to protecting the rights of recipients of services and assuring appropriate privacy with regard to record 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(18).

⁸ Spending requirement under 34 U.S.C. section 11133(a)(9), page 42 Redline Version: JJDPA 2018. Performance Measure Tool Summaries: <https://ojdppmt.ojp.gov/help/titleIIdocs.html>.

⁹ Ratings are located through the OJJDP Model Programs and Practices evidence-based clearinghouse, Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse, the California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare, and others.

¹⁰ This subcommittee serves as the state Racial and Ethnic Disparities Coordinating Body and meets the JJDPA membership requirements. More detail on the role of the coordinating committee can be found in the R/ED Plan.

2022 Purpose Area Model Programs Guide ¹¹			
Evidence- Based Rating	Program/ Practice Title	Program Description	Stakeholders
Racial and Ethnic Disparities			
Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address the disproportionate number of youth members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, pursuant to the requirement at 34 U.S.C. Section 223(a)(15) of the JJDP Act.			
	Alternative to Detention and Correctional Confinement	Community and home-based alternatives to pretrial detention, incarceration, and institutionalization for youth who are waiting for trial, post-disposition treatment programs, and for youth who need temporary placements that provide comprehensive services. These can include out of home placements, home based services, and community-based supervision programs.	Human services agencies, detention facilities, correctional facilities, families, community organizations
Effective	Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI)	The DRAI is a questionnaire that can help determine whether pretrial detention is warranted when law enforcement requests a youth be held in a Juvenile Detention Facility. <i>Alternative Program Area: Juvenile Justice System Improvement.</i>	Human services agencies, detention facilities
Positive Youth Development			
Programs that assist delinquent and other at-risk youth in obtaining a sense of safety and structure, belonging and membership, self-worth and social contribution, independence and control over one's life, and closeness in interpersonal relationships.			
Not Rated	Credible Messengers	A mentoring program in which justice involved/at-risk young people who have a higher risk of re-offending are matched with specially trained adults with relevant life experiences (often previously incarcerated, Returned Citizens) called Credible Messengers, who share their background. <i>Alternative Program Area: Mentoring Counseling and Training Programs.</i>	Human Services Agencies, Community Organizations, Nonprofits
Effective	Big Brothers Big Sisters (BBBS) Community-Based Mentoring	A mentoring program that supports the development of healthy youths by addressing their need for positive adult contact, thereby reducing risk factors for	Human Services Agencies, Community

¹¹ In selecting model programs for conducting subgrants, consideration has been given to prioritize approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency. This includes involving relatives and extended family members when appropriate, and providing family counseling during incarceration of juvenile family members and coordination of family services when appropriate and feasible. See model programs for the Delinquency Prevention, Indian Tribes, and Community-Based Programs and Services purpose areas.

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	(CBM) Program	negative behavior and enhancing protective factors for positive behavior. BBBS CBM focuses on meeting the needs of communities that are facing hardship by helping youth withstand the many negative effects of adversity. Youth targeted for this program are at high risk of exposure to violence and trauma at home and in the community. <i>Alternative Program Area: Mentoring Counseling and Training Programs, Racial and Ethnic Disparities.</i>	Organizations, Nonprofits
Effective	Project BUILD	Project BUILD (Broader Urban Involvement and Leadership Development; now the BUILD Violence Intervention Curriculum) is a violence prevention curriculum designed to help youth in detention overcome problems they may face in their communities, such as gangs, crime, and drugs. The program is designed to intervene in the lives of youth who have come in contact with the juvenile justice system to reduce recidivism and diminish the prospects that youth will become adult offenders. <i>Alternative Program Area: Delinquency Prevention, Aftercare and Reentry, Gangs, Racial and Ethnic Disparities.</i>	Detention Centers
Promising	Positive Peer Culture (PPC)	A peer-helping model designed to improve social competence and cultivate strengths in youth. Care and concern for others is the defining element of PPC. Rather than demanding obedience to authority or peers, PPC demands responsibility, empowering youth to discover their greatness. Caring is made fashionable and any hurting behavior totally unacceptable. PPC assumes that as group members learn to trust, respect, and take responsibility for the actions of others, norms can be established. These norms not only extinguish antisocial conduct, but more importantly reinforce prosocial attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. Positive values and behavioral change are achieved through the peer-helping process. Helping others increases self-worth. As individuals become more committed to caring for others, they abandon hurtful behaviors.	Detention Centers

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Promising	Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART)	Aggression Replacement Training (ART) is a cognitive-behavioral program that teaches youth to control impulsiveness and anger; to acknowledge the limitations in their current thoughts, emotions, and behaviors; and to learn new skills and coping mechanisms to promote future prosocial behavior.	Human Services Agencies, Schools
Evidence-Based Rating	Program/ Practice Title	Program Description	Stakeholders
Delinquency Prevention			
Comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs that meet needs of youth through collaboration of the many local systems before which a youth may appear, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, child protection agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services, health care agencies, and private nonprofit agencies offering youth services.			
Effective	Carey Group Brief Intervention Tools (BITS)	The Brief Intervention Tools (BITS) were created to help corrections professionals effectively address key skill deficits with adult or juvenile offenders in short, structured interventions. The tools can be used as a supplement to the Carey Guides; they are also useful to practitioners who do not yet have the training or comfort level to follow the longer-term case management strategies that the Guides support. They are, therefore, designed for all corrections professionals.	Human Services Agencies
Effective	Carey Group Carey Guides	Guides designed to equip corrections professionals working with juvenile offenders, with the information and tools they need to support behavior change and recidivism reduction among their clients. This includes guides which address offenders' criminogenic needs and common case management issues.	Human Services Agencies
Effective	Motivational Interviewing	A client-centered, directive method designed to enhance client motivation for behavior change. It focuses on exploring and resolving ambivalence by increasing intrinsic motivation to change. MI can be used by itself, as well as in combination with other treatments. It has been utilized in pretreatment work to engage and motivate clients for other treatment modalities.	Human Services Agencies
Effective	Coping Power Program	The Coping Power Program is based on an empirical model of risk factors for potential antisocial behavior. For high-risk	Human Services Agencies,

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		children, it addresses deficits in social cognition, self-regulation, peer relations, and positive parental involvement.	Community Organizations
Promising	Family Check-Up for Children	A preventative, family-based intervention targeting families with young children who possess risk factors for child behavioral misconduct. The FCU program is a family assessment intervention that emphasizes motivation to change. Primary goals include reductions in child problem behavior and prevention of delinquency later in life. Secondary goals include increased maternal involvement and improvements in positive behavior support and other family management practices. Specifically, the program targets disrupted and unskilled family management practices in early childhood to reduce and prevent future child problem behavior.	Human Services Agencies, Community Organizations
Effective	Parent Management Training (PMT)	A parent-training intervention that is designed to improve oppositional/defiant behaviors in children and adolescents. Parents learn to be more consistent and contingent in their behavior management practices, including use of clear and direct commands, differential attention, contingent reinforcement, response cost, and time-out from reinforcement. The parent-child joint sessions allow parents to practice new strategies in the clinical setting.	Human Services Agencies, Community Organizations
Effective	Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	A family-based prevention and intervention program for high-risk youth that addresses complex and multidimensional problems through clinical practice that is flexibly structured and culturally sensitive. The FFT clinical model concentrates on decreasing risk factors and on increasing protective factors that directly affect adolescents, with a particular emphasis on familial factors.	Human Services Agencies, Community Organizations
Effective	Guiding Good Choices	A family competency training program for parents of children in middle school that gives parents the skills needed to reduce their children's risk for using alcohol and other drugs. Children are taught peer resistance skills. Parents are instructed on: (a) identification of risk factors for adolescent substance abuse and a strategy	Human Services Agencies, Schools

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		to enhance protective family processes; (b) development of effective parenting practices, particularly regarding substance use issues; (c) family conflict management; and (d) use of family meetings as a vehicle for improving family management and positive child involvement. <i>Alternative Program Area: Substance and Alcohol Abuse.</i>	
Evidence- Based Rating	Program/ Practice Title	Program Description	Stakeholders
Indian Tribe Programs			
Programs to address youth justice and delinquency prevention issues for Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives.			
Promising	Juvenile Diversion Programs	Programs that provide alternatives to court processing, support youth in their families and communities, and connect youth to culture-affirming programs.	Human services agencies, families, cultural leaders
	Treatment in Out of Home Placements	Out of home placement options that are alternatives to detention. Especially programs that support youth's connection to their community, and culture and address family dysfunction.	Human services agencies, mental health professionals
	Addiction Treatment and Rehabilitation	Programs that address addiction and drug abuse risk factors to youth delinquency.	Mental health professionals, human services agencies
Effective	Nontargeted Brief Alcohol Interventions for Substance Use for Juveniles	Brief alcohol interventions include multiple therapeutic components that provide skills or enhance motivations for behavior change. This includes various combinations of components such as baseline assessments used to personalize feedback on substance use levels, generic information about substance use, local/national norm referring of substance use levels, goal-setting exercises (e.g., setting target consumption levels), decisional balance exercises (e.g., listing pros and cons of substance use), identifying high-risk situations, information on the consequences of heavy substance use, risk factors for substance use disorder or related consequences, discussion of moderation strategies (e.g.,	Mental health professionals, public health professionals, physicians.

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		tips for alternating alcoholic drinks with water), and basic provision of information (e.g., how to calculate blood–alcohol concentration, money spent on substances).	
Effective	Family-Based Treatment for Adolescent Delinquency and Problem Behaviors	A wide range of interventions that are designed to change dysfunctional family patterns that contribute to the onset and maintenance of adolescent delinquency and other problem behaviors.	Families, community members, school professionals.
Supported	Multidimensional Family Therapy	Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT) focuses on addressing the needs of adolescents and young adults with substance use, delinquency, mental health, and emotional problems. MDFT is an integrated therapy model that incorporates and supports parents, families, and community partners (e.g., child welfare, schools). MDFT seeks to enhance coping, problem solving, and communication skills; stabilize mental health issues; reduce youth substance use; and improve school achievement among adolescents and young adults. MDFT also aims to improve parenting skills, parental functioning, family communication, attachment, and to reduce parenting stress.	Families, community members, mental health professionals, detention staff.
2021 Purpose Area Model Programs			
Evidence-Based Rating	Program/ Practice Title	Program Description	Stakeholders
<p>Community-Based Programs and Services:</p> <p>Programs and services to work with status offenders, other youth, and the parents and other family members of such offenders and youth to strengthen families, including parent self-help groups, so that juveniles may remain in their homes; juveniles during their incarceration and their families to ensure safe return of juveniles to their homes and to strengthen the families; and parents with limited English-speaking ability, particularly in areas where there is a large population of families with limited English-speaking ability.</p> <p>Community-based programs that provide follow-up post-placement services to adjudicated juveniles, to promote successful reintegration into the community.</p> <p>Community-based programs and services to work with juveniles, their parents, and other family members during and after incarceration in order to strengthen families and reduce the risk of recidivism. Spending Requirement under 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(9)(B), (N), and (R),</p>			
Effective	Generation PMTO (Parent Management)	A parent training intervention that can be used in family contexts including two biological parents, single-parent, re-partnered, grandparent-led, reunification,	Families, schools, and communities

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	Training- The Oregon Model	adoptive parents, and other primary caregivers. This behavioral family systems intervention can be used as a preventative program and a treatment program. Program goals include reducing and preventing out-of-home placements in youth and promoting reunification of families with youngsters in care.	
Effective/Supported	Family Centered Treatment (FCT)	FCT's home based treatment reduces the need for out of home placements. It has been refined based on research, experience and evidence of effectiveness. FCT is extremely cost effective and stabilizes traumatized youth and families. In addition, FCT is one of few home-based treatment models that has extensive experience with families and youth who move between the child welfare, mental health, and juvenile justice systems, otherwise known as "crossover youth." <i>Alternative Program Area: Child Abuse and Neglect, Delinquency Prevention, Racial and Ethnic Disparities.</i>	Human Services Agencies, Community Organizations
Promising	Transition to Independence Process (TIP) Model	The Transition to Independence Process (TIP) Model was developed for working with youth and young adults (14-29 years old) with emotional/behavioral difficulties (EBD) to: a) engage them in their own futures planning process; b) provide them with developmentally appropriate, non-stigmatizing, culturally competent, trauma-informed, and appealing services and supports; and c) involve the young people, their families (of origin or foster), and other informal key players, as relevant, in a process that prepares and facilitates their movement toward greater self-sufficiency and successful achievement of their goals. <i>Alternative Program Areas: Positive Youth Development, Delinquency Prevention.</i>	Human Services Agencies, Detention Facilities
	Wraparound Services	Programs that support youth and families of youth involved in the juvenile justice system. This can include a broad variety of services including mentoring for siblings, community supervision or home confinement guidance.	Human services agencies,

GJJC Recommended Programs: Non-Funded Purpose Areas

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Evidence-Based Rating	Program/ Practice Title	Program Description	Stakeholders
Diversion			
Promising	<u>Family Group Conferencing</u>	A restorative justice diversion program for young, first-time juvenile offenders. The goal was to break the cycle of offending before it reached the stage of repeat offending. The criteria used to determine eligibility for participation in the project required that a youth:	Human Services Agencies, Community Organizations
Promising	<u>Front-End Diversion Initiative</u>	This is a pre-adjudication diversion program designed to divert juveniles with mental health needs away from the juvenile justice system through specialized supervision and case management.	Human Services Agencies, Judicial Partners, Community Organizations
Promising	<u>Independence Youth Court</u>	The Independence Youth Court (IYC) is a diversion program for young offenders. The primary goal of the IYC is to reduce the occurrence of juvenile crime by diverting youth from the traditional juvenile justice system and providing an alternative to formal processing.	Human Services Agencies, Judicial Partners, Community Organizations
Juvenile Justice System Improvement			
Not Rated	<u>Strategies for Youth: Policing the Teen Brain</u>	A training program that provides officers with the information and skills they need to effectively interact with youth. The training translates cutting edge psychiatric practice and neurological research into practical skills for officers to improve, facilitate and help de-escalate interactions with children and youth. These trainings are targeted for patrol officers as well as specialized units, such as school resource officers.	Law enforcement
Promising	<u>Crossover Youth Practice Model</u>	A model that uses a conceptual plan and organizational framework to strengthen collaborations between child welfare and juvenile justice system professionals and partners to prevent or reduce youths' involvement in the juvenile justice system or related systems of care.	Human Services Agencies
Evidence-Based	<u>Standard Program Evaluation Protocol</u>	Provides local jurisdictions with an evidence-based tool to rate services delivered to youth in the juvenile justice system based on their potential to reduce recidivism. Evaluates services by the type	Judiciary

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		of service, quality of service, service dosage, and the risk level of participating youth.	
Not rated	Bench Cards Example	Educational materials developed to educate judicial professionals on relevant best practices, new statutory requirements from the JJDP, and other informative research on adolescent development and trauma.	Judiciary
Not rated	Youth Justice judicial stakeholder trainings and education	High-quality, interactive, practice-focused training sessions on a broad range of topics for juvenile justice professionals. Topics include detention advocacy, competency, or adolescent development. Training programs can vary in length from hours to several days, depending on the needs of the attorneys.	Judiciary
Mental Health Services			
Effective	Neurosequential Model of Therapeutics (NMT)	The Neuro-sequential Model is a way to organize a child’s history and current functioning. The goal of this approach is to structure assessment of a child, the articulation of the primary problems, identification of key strengths and the application of interventions (educational, enrichment and therapeutic) in a way that will help family, educators, therapists, and related professionals best meet the needs of the child.	Mental Health and Substance Abuse Practitioners, Human Services Agencies, Schools
Effective	Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)	A mental health intervention designed to help 3- to 18-year-olds and their parents overcome the negative effects of traumatic life events such as child sexual or physical abuse. TF–CBT aims to treat serious emotional problems such as posttraumatic stress, fear, anxiety, and depression by teaching children and parents new skills to process thoughts and feelings resulting from traumatic events.	Mental Health and Substance Abuse Practitioners, Human Services Agencies, Schools
Effective	Trauma Affect Regulation: Guide for Education and Therapy (TARGET)	A strengths-based approach to education and therapy for survivors of physical, sexual, psychological, and emotional trauma. TARGET teaches a set of seven skills (summarized by the acronym FREEDOM (Focus, Recognize triggers, Emotion self-check, Evaluate thoughts, Define goals, Options, and Make a contribution) that can be used by trauma survivors to regulate extreme emotional	Mental Health and Substance Abuse Practitioners, Human Services Agencies, Schools

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		states, manage intrusive trauma memories, promote self-efficacy, and achieve lasting recovery from trauma.	
Effective	<u>Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Trauma in Schools (CBITS)</u>	A program designed for use in schools for children ages 10–15 who have had substantial exposure to violence or other traumatic events and who have symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in the clinical range. The CBITS program has three main goals: 1) to reduce symptoms related to trauma, 2) to build resilience, and 3) to increase peer and parent support.	Mental Health and Substance Abuse Practitioners, Human Services Agencies, Schools
Gang			
Effective	<u>Operation Ceasefire</u>	A problem-solving police strategy that seeks to reduce gang violence, illegal gun possession, and gun violence in communities. The goals of the program are to carry out a comprehensive strategy to apprehend and prosecute offenders who carry firearms, to put others on notice that offenders face certain and serious punishment for carrying illegal firearms, and to prevent youths from following the same criminal path.	Law Enforcement, Human Services Agencies
Job Training			
Promising	<u>YouthBuild Offender Program</u>	A full-time, comprehensive program for low-income youths who have committed offenses. Participants live, learn, and work in a family-like environment, where there are various work and educational opportunities available. The goals of YouthBuild are to provide opportunities that lead to productive livelihoods and community leadership.	Human Services Agencies, Detention Facilities
No Federal Program Area			
Promising	<u>Family Group Decision Making (FGDM)</u>	An innovative approach that positions the family groups as leaders in decision making about their children’s safety, permanency, and well-being. Children and their parents are nested in a broader family group: those people to whom they are connected through kinship and other relationships. Agency decision-making practices that are planned and dominated by professionals and focused narrowly on children and parents can deprive those children and parents of the support and assistance of their family group” and can	Human Services Agencies, Community Organizations

		deprive agencies of key partners in the child welfare process.	
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C. Project Design and Implementation

The objectives within the 2021-2023 Three-Year Plan describe implementation steps to be taken by Wisconsin DOJ and the GJJC over the next three years. Please refer to Appendix B: Wisconsin DOJ 2021-2023 Three-Year Plan and OJJDP Requirements Crosswalk for additional details regarding how Wisconsin demonstrates that it satisfies the 33 requirements listed in 34 U.S.C section 11133(a).

1. Plan to Eliminate Certain Restraints per 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(ix)

Wisconsin has been working on these two requirements for years. Progress to date includes:

1. WI DOC Division of Juvenile Corrections has implemented policy to prohibit the use of restraints on pregnant females. DJC Policy #500.70.10, Mechanical Restraints – Dated February 1, 2017.
2. The WI DOC Division of Juvenile Corrections has agreed to the Consent Decree and Permanent Injunction authorized by the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin. Signed May 25, 2018
3. County Juvenile Detention Centers also have policies, manuals, and directives that govern the use of restraints and isolation. Training is provided for staff.
4. The DOC Administrator of Juvenile Corrections attends the quarterly GJJC meetings and provides updates on DOC’s progress with meeting the terms of the Consent Decree and Permanent Injunction. Updates routinely include information about staff training on behavior management techniques.

5. The Wisconsin Supreme Court considered and granted (effective July 1, 2022) Petition 21-04 to amend Wis. Stats. Section 48.299 and 938.299 Regulating the Use of Restraints in Children and Juvenile Court. The new rule creates a statewide presumption against the shackling of children and youth in juvenile court.

The GJJC meetings will continue to be a forum to learn about progress on the Consent Decree, particularly as it pertains to this requirement of the JJDP.

2. Reentry Planning for Juveniles per 34 U.S.C Sec. 11133(a)(31)

Chapter 938 (Juvenile Justice Code) of the Wisconsin Statutes designates the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Corrections' (DJC) Office of Juvenile Offender Review (OJOR) as the release and decision-making authority for youth placed in a state-run Type 1 secured juvenile correctional facility. OJOR issues Department Orders regarding a youth's movement in and out of a Juvenile Correctional Institution (JCI). OJOR's Joint Planning and Review Committee (JPRC) determines the broad goals for the youth and engage in planning for the youth's return to the community. OJOR is the statutorily authorized release authority.

A primary DJC goal is for youth to complete a period of successful community supervision in the living situation in which the youth will remain after the termination of his or her correctional supervision. Some youth require an extension of the initial court commitment to participate in a needed continuum of services and levels of supervision to accomplish this goal.

JPRC members make recommendations to the OJOR reviewers regarding goals, movement of the youth out of the JCI, an extension of supervision, and discharge from supervision. The OJOR reviewers issue the Department Order within 7 days of a formal or routine conference. For additional information regarding this review and re-release and post-

release planning processes for state-run facilities, please see the following:

<https://doc.wi.gov/Pages/AboutDOC/JuvenileCorrections/OJOR.aspx>.

3. Identification, Documentation, and Diversion of Victims and Youth at Risk of Human Trafficking

Wisconsin's state agency level efforts on Human Trafficking to date have focused on awareness campaigns and law enforcement efforts. Several sets of legislation have been enacted since 2015. The first-ever state-level [Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force \(AHTTF\)](#) operated from January 2015 through December 2017. The Task Force was followed by a broad-based Advisory Council chaired by the Department of Children and Families' Anti-Human Trafficking Coordinator which was in place since January 2017 was tasked with developing cross-system efforts to combat trafficking. As a result of these efforts, the task force developed a cross-system, trauma-informed service and response systems for minors who have been trafficked or are at risk of being trafficked.

In September 2017, a bureau of human trafficking was announced within Wisconsin DOJ's Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI). The bureau includes the Internet Crimes Against Children Bureau (which partner with OJJDP through ICAC grant funding) and the Digital Forensic Unit, as the work of these units often overlaps with human trafficking investigations. Also, an existing, vacant special agent position was reassigned to create the special agent in charge position to lead the bureau. The fight against human trafficking is a fight that requires a comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach.

As a result, Wisconsin DOJ, and particularly DCI, as well as its Office of Crime Victim Services, have been active partners in this original Task Force and have built on its recommendations and developed further resources and a webpage related to human trafficking, which can be found here: <https://www.doj.state.wi.us/ocvs/human-trafficking>. It should also be noted that a number of policies, best practices, and the legal resources related to human trafficking can be found through this resource. Wisconsin DOJ's Bureau of Justice Information and Analysis also created a report in 2019 related to a Law Enforcement Assessment on Sex Trafficking in Wisconsin, including an analysis of available data and current gaps.

Building on these efforts, Wisconsin DOJ's DCI also applied for and received a FY20 discretionary OJP grant designed to develop and strengthen programs for victims of human trafficking, including enhancing the capacity of law enforcement and other stakeholders to identify victims, and provide justice for those victims through the investigation and prosecution of their traffickers, as well as building data capacity. As part of this grant program, DCI will develop a task force similar to the original Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force noted above.

As detailed above, DOJ Juvenile Justice staff, through its strong partnerships with both DCF as well as DOJ DCI's human trafficking bureau and the Office of Crime Victim Services, will be able to share information on these efforts with the GJJC, sub-committees, and other partners in order to encourage collaboration and ultimately, work toward diverting youth to appropriate services and programs.

4. Consultation and Participation of Units of Local Government:

Wisconsin DOJ coordinates the following GJJC Subcommittees that consist of appointed commissioners and non-commissioners. State agencies, counties, tribes, youth, non-profit organizations, and community members are represented within the subcommittees.

Subcommittees actively engage an array of system stakeholders to present and participate in monthly meetings. The feedback gathered through the diverse local stakeholders comprising these subcommittee efforts drove the development and finalization of the 2021-2023 Three-Year Plan.

The subcommittees are detailed as follows:

GJJC Subcommittee	Description
Executive	The Executive Subcommittee is comprised of the Commission Chair and the Subcommittee Chairs. This subcommittee acts on behalf of the GJJC for purposes specifically authorized by the GJJC and/or in emergency situations. The Executive Subcommittee provides oversight to the collective work of all subcommittees and planning for quarterly full-commission meetings.
Ethnic and Racial Disparities (ERD)	The Ethnic and Racial Disparities (ERD) Subcommittee focuses on state compliance in addressing and reducing racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system in Wisconsin. The committee reviewed and affirmed Wisconsin DOJ data collection and system improvement planning as it relates to disparities identified across the spectrum of five contact points with the juvenile justice system. These contact points include arrest, diversion, pre-trial detention, secure confinement, and transfers to adult court. This subcommittee is responsible for applying an ERD lens to all GJJC recommendations.
Policy, Legislation, and Compliance (PLC)	The Policy, Legislation, and Compliance (PLC) Subcommittee is responsible to address the non-ERD core requirements of the JJDP and Wisconsin-specific policy and legislative changes needed to maintain compliance with the JJDP. This subcommittee develops policy and legislative recommendations for full-commission approval.

In addition to the GJJC’s formal subcommittee work, Wisconsin DOJ participates in ongoing collaboration and consultation with the following Wisconsin stakeholders:¹²

¹² This vast list of stakeholders and partner organizations allow Wisconsin DOJ and the GJJC to provide for the coordination and leveraging of resources to maximize the utilization of evidence-based and promising juvenile

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delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other related programs (such as education, special education, recreation, health, and welfare programs) throughout the state. Partners will continue to engage in research and analysis of key topics, trainings, presentations, meetings, and discussions that impact the three-year plan, priorities for funding, and education on JJDP requirements.

- 72 County Human Services Departments
- 11 federally recognized tribes
- Governor's Office
- Department of Children and Families
- Department of Corrections
- Department of Health Services
- Department of Public Instruction
- Juvenile Detention Superintendents
- Juvenile Officers Association
- Office of Children's Mental Health
- Child Abuse & Neglect Prevention Board
- Office of the Public Defender
- Office of State Courts
- Statewide Prosecutors Education and Training Program
- District Attorneys
- Police Chiefs and Executive Group
- Sheriff's and Deputy Sheriff's Association
- Wisconsin County Human Service Association
- Wisconsin Juvenile Court Intake Association
- Wisconsin Juvenile Justice Network
- Current Wisconsin Department of Justice – Juvenile Justice Subgrantees

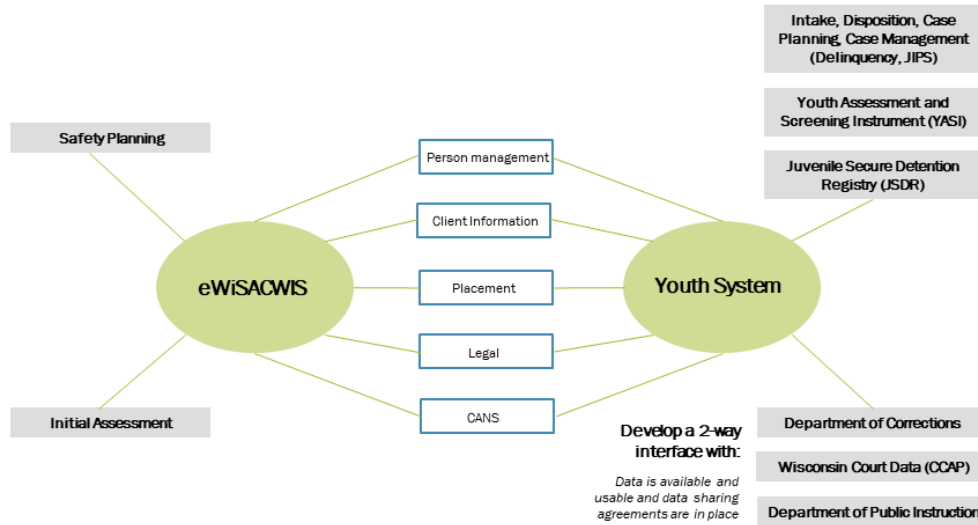
5. Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information

Wisconsin DOJ coordinates with multiple state agencies, counties, tribes, and local law enforcement agencies to collect the necessary data that drives priorities of the 2021-2023 Three-Year Plan.

Information Sharing with Wisconsin DCF

Wisconsin DCF assumed responsibility for the fiscal and programmatic oversight of the county-run, state-administered child welfare and juvenile justice system in 2016, while Wisconsin

DOJ remains the DSA for the OJJDP Title II Formula Grant Program. Wisconsin DOJ works collaboratively with Wisconsin DCF, as state compliance with the JJDPA intersects with the data systems and programming at Wisconsin DCF.



Recent eWiSACWIS enhancements enable county juvenile justice workers to increase the proportion of casework they can do in a single system, permit cases and persons to be linked with other eWiSACWIS data structures, improve the ability to see youth’s cross-systems involvement, and identify common challenges to better target technical assistance and policy development.

In addition to general case management functions, Wisconsin DCF has integrated the Juvenile Secure Detention Registry (JSDR), which tracks youth placements in juvenile detention facilities, into eWiSACWIS. The JSDR fulfills data collection requirements mandated by the JJDPA. In addition to improving the statewide picture of juvenile detention facility operation and youths’ degree of contact with them, this eWiSACWIS enhancement informs workers when a youth on their caseload has been placed at a juvenile detention facility.

Information Sharing with Wisconsin DOC

Wisconsin DOJ works with the Wisconsin DOC to collect and share juvenile justice data to make necessary system improvements and three-year plan recommendations. The Division of Juvenile Corrections (DJC) within the Wisconsin DOC operates two youth correctional facilities: Lincoln Hills and Copper Lake Schools. DJC also provides community supervision throughout Wisconsin after a youth leaves Lincoln Hills and Copper Lake Schools. Wisconsin DOC supports the Office of Detention Facilities (ODF), which has the statutory responsibility to regulate and provide oversight of the 13 county-run juvenile detention centers. The data collected and provided by Wisconsin DOC assists Wisconsin DOJ compliance staff in facility monitoring plans and complying with JJDPA reporting requirements.

Information Sharing with Wisconsin's Governor's Office

Wisconsin DOJ also coordinates strategic planning with the Governor's Office. The GJJC submitted policy recommendations and a biennial report to the Governor and Legislature over the past year to bring Wisconsin into better compliance with the JJDPA. Many components of these recommendations were incorporated in the 2021-2023 State Budget Proposal. The following system improvements include:

Alternatives to Incarceration

- Community-Based Services Grant Program to allow counties to significantly elevate their case management practices and use intensive, evidence-based treatment services.
- Residential Services Grant Program to secure placements of youth who cannot safely remain in their own communities by instead providing dedicated placement resources to serve this population with the staffing and services needed to meet their treatment needs.

Realigning Juvenile Justice

- Repeal the Serious Juvenile Offender (SJO) program and replace it with an extended jurisdiction approach that will provide courts with additional options to better serve youth in the juvenile justice system.
- The Extended Juvenile Jurisdiction (EJJ) model would allow a court to sentence an individual to both a juvenile disposition and an adult disposition. The EJJ model allows the youth to receive a juvenile correctional disposition, to be served in either a state or county-run secure facility, along with the mechanism for transition to the adult correctional system if the court determines it to be needed when the juvenile is 18.

Secure Confinement Model of Treatment

- Single-tier secure confinement model in which Type 1 facilities are eliminated and Secure Residential Centers for Children and Youth (SRCCYs) are run by either the state or individual counties. A single model of post-dispositional secure confinement would eliminate detention for long-term post-dispositional placements.

Jurisdiction

- Eliminate automatic original adult court jurisdiction for youth under the age of 18 and modify conditions under which a youth under the age of 18 may be waived into adult court.
- Increase the age of delinquency from 10 years of age to 12 years of age.
- Transfer 17-year-olds to the juvenile justice system. Wisconsin is one of three states that automatically treats 17-year-olds as adults for the purposes of criminal prosecution.

Reducing Use of Detention

- Eliminate the Valid Court Order (VCO) exception. Under current Wisconsin law, youth who have committed status offenses may be placed in detention for a VCO.

Best Practices

- Create a sentence adjustment procedure for individuals who commit criminal offenses prior to the age of 18 and create certain mitigating factors that a court must consider when sentencing an individual who committed a criminal offense prior to the age of 18. The Wisconsin State Assembly and State Senate proposed legislation to this end but the bills did not pass.¹³
- Eliminate the life without the possibility of extended supervision for juvenile offenders. The Wisconsin State Assembly and State Senate proposed legislation to this end but the bills did not pass.
- Prohibit the use of restraints on anyone under the age of 18, when appearing before a juvenile or criminal court, unless the court orders their use after finding that their use is necessary under certain conditions. The Wisconsin Supreme Court considered and granted (effective July 1, 2022) Petition 21-04 to amend Wis. Stats. Section 48.299 and 938.299 Regulating the Use of Restraints on Children and Juvenile Court. The new rule creates a statewide presumption against shackling of children and youth in juvenile court.

6. Plans for Compliance

Please see the Annual Compliance Monitoring Timetable in the Wisconsin DOJ Compliance Manual, uploaded in the OJJDP CMT. Wisconsin DOJ's Justice Programs Supervisor, Juvenile Justice Specialist, the Compliance Monitors, and the Justice Programs Coordinator meet annually (July/August) to review the Wisconsin DOJ Compliance Manual and compliance monitoring tasks. As new compliance requirements take into effect, Wisconsin DOJ will partner

¹³ Assembly Bill 856/Senate bill 862 2021.

with the GJC and Policy, Legislation, and Compliance Subcommittee to expand outreach and activities to ensure compliance with changes occur.

D. Plan for Collecting the Data Required for This Solicitation’s Performance Measures

Wisconsin DOJ is experienced and equipped to collect all data required for the OJJDP FY21 Title II Formula Grant Program. The performance measures provided by OJJDP align with the goals and objectives described in the Wisconsin DOJ 2021-2023 Three-Year Plan and the data collection requests of the GJC. All subawards will be required to submit detailed programmatic and fiscal reports on a quarterly basis in Wisconsin DOJ’s Egrants system. All performance measures will be captured in this system to be transferred to JustGrants.

Outputs of individuals served, service delivery percentages, training and technical assistance, and program outcomes will be collected from subgrantees quarterly. Specific prevention and intervention outcomes will be measured quantitatively and qualitatively, as well. Wisconsin DOJ staff will evaluate program quality alongside the GJC. Lastly, the protective factors, productive lives, and victimization outcomes will be monitored and evaluated.

Lastly, the Wisconsin DOJ Bureau of Justice and Information Analysis (BJIA) serves as the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) for Wisconsin and will provide feedback and input if needed regarding the development of the evaluations and data to be collected and analyzed from subgrantees. These evaluations may also serve as a tool to identify technical assistance needs for subgrantees. The Wisconsin DOJ Juvenile Justice staff will utilize this information to guide other initiatives and priorities as it relates to juvenile justice programming in Wisconsin.

Attachments

Attachment A: Juvenile Delinquency Crime Analysis.

Attachment B: Additional JJDP Requirements 2022

Attachment C: JJDP State Plan Crosswalk

Attachment D: 2022 3-Year Plan Revisions List