

JDAI System Assessment

ADDENDUM

An assessment team from the Annie E. Casey Foundation Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) reviewed available data and conducted a series of interviews in October and November 2012 with Milwaukee County stakeholders. This work resulted in a “Milwaukee County Juvenile Justice System Assessment”, which was provided to Milwaukee County on April 29, 2013. This addendum serves as an update to the System Assessment regarding activities that have taken place since the interviews were conducted.

UPDATES

1. **STATEMENT** (page 3): The System Assessment pointed out that stakeholders were missing from the table, such as the Wauwatosa School District that operates the educational program in detention. It was also pointed out that while Milwaukee Public Schools places a high priority on transition for youth returning to the community, there does not appear to be a formal relationship between Milwaukee Public Schools and Wauwatosa Public Schools to ensure youth are given smooth transition back to their home districts.

UPDATE: The Superintendent of Schools for Wauwatosa School District has agreed to join the JDAI Advisory Group. In addition, a meeting was held on May 9, 2013 to discuss how the Wauwatosa School District may assist or take a more active role in the transition of detained students (both in Detention & Shelter Care) back to their home schools. Wauwatosa School District has agreed to commit Wauwatosa School District resources to improve the transition of detained students (both in Detention & Shelter Care) back to their home schools.

2. **STATEMENT** (page 4): The JDAI Community Advisory Committee/Juvenile Justice Standing Committee of the Milwaukee County Community Justice Council is recognized by stakeholders as the key governance body for JDAI governance oversight.

UPDATE: In March 2013, the Milwaukee County Community Justice Council (CJC) Executive Committee adopted a motion (by the Milwaukee County District Attorney and seconded by the Chief Judge), that the JDAI Advisory Committee would represent the Juvenile Justice Standing Committee of the CJC and report to the CJC Executive Committee. The mission of the CJC is to work collaboratively to ensure a fair, efficient, and effective justice system that enhances public safety and quality of life in our community.

In addition to the JDAI Advisory Board, we have established a JDAI Executive Leadership Committee which comprises a small team (5 members) of decision makers who will meet monthly or as needed to oversee the implementation of JDAI in Milwaukee County. The JDAI Executive Leadership Committee will be responsible for determining policy for the JDAI initiative using analytical approaches to decision-making.

3. **STATEMENT** (page 5): Identify missing stakeholder representatives in the governing body and any work committees with an emphasis to include more non-traditional stakeholders.

UPDATE: Additional stakeholders have been added since the interviews.

- A youth representative with lived experience in the juvenile justice system
- President of Milwaukee Inner-city Congregations Allied for Hope
- Wisconsin Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Corrections Regional Chief
- Superintendent of Wauwatosa School District

4. **STATEMENT** (page 12): A recommendation was made to consider providing expanded options for alternatives to detention.

UPDATE: The Delinquency and Court Services Division began implementation of the use of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) as an enhancement to our monitoring services. We held training on use of the equipment in February 2013, facilitated by JusticePoint, for Detention Supervisors/staff, pre-dispositional monitoring agency representatives, and MCAP - Targeted Monitoring Program agency representatives. We began implementing GPS with MCAP and will transition to use with the pre-dispositional monitoring agencies in the second quarter. The target population for the GPS enhancement will be youth who violate the conditions of pre-dispositional monitoring.

5. **STATEMENT** (page 14): A recommendation was made to develop case processing reform strategies.

UPDATE: System partners have discussed compressing the time frames for case processing between arrest and the initial court hearing. To this end, in September 2012, the Delinquency and Court Services Division issued a policy change requiring human service workers to submit all police referrals to the DA's office for review within 30 days of receipt of the police referral, instead of the statutorily required 40 days per WI State Statute 938.24(5). The DA's office agreed to a reduction from 20 to 10 days for decision-making following the receipt of the referral. Operational changes compressing the time frames for case processing were also discussed with the Milwaukee Police Department and the Clerk of Courts Office.

6. **STATEMENT** (page 15): The System Assessment observed that Milwaukee County has a substantial number of youth in secure detention for “Special Detention Cases”, including sanctions, which represent 21 percent of detention admissions. They encourage the use of detention alternatives and a sanctions and response grid for responding to rule violations.

UPDATE: The Delinquency and Court Services Division issued a Request for Proposals in April 2013 for an Alternative Sanctions Program to provide a community-based alternative to detention for sanctions placement for youth who violate the conditions of their probation. The Alternative Sanction Program is designed to provide a timely response that holds youth accountable relative to their violations and engages them in positive and constructive programming. This will involve the operation of a weekend report center (Saturdays). DCSD is in the process of convening a community panel to review and score the proposals to make a recommendation to the County Board for funding. This pilot is being funded through a grant provided by the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance to support Milwaukee County’s JDAI efforts. It is DCSD’s intent that the Alternative Sanction Program will become a standard program beginning on January 1, 2014 and will expand the project in subsequent funding cycles to include both a north side and a south side location.

CORRECTIONS

1. **STATEMENT** (page 5): A statement was made referencing that the Department of Corrections (DOC) maintained five (5) institutions prior to June 2011 when DOC consolidated three of the five facilities, closing Ethan Allen for boys and Southern Oaks for girls.

CORRECTION: DOC maintained three (3) institutions prior to June 2011 when DOC consolidated into two facilities, closing Ethan Allen for boys and Southern Oaks for girls and placing all youth in Irma, WI (Lincoln Hills for boys and Copper Lake for girls).

2. **STATEMENT** (page 5): In reference to the age of majority being 17 (youth who commit an offense at age 17 are charged as an adult), a statement was made that that case managers may continue to supervise youth up to age 21 years old if the case was adjudicated in juvenile court.

CORRECTION: It is unclear where this statement comes from. For youth under county supervision, dispositional orders only can go up to age 18. However, dispositional orders for certain youth in out-of-home placements or relative placements who are full-time students and are expected to complete the program before attaining age 19, may be extended to age 19. For

certain youth under state DOC/DJC supervision who are designated as Serious Juvenile Offenders (SJO), supervision may be up to age 25 if the youth is given the SJO disposition for committing first-degree intentional homicide. Otherwise, youth with the SJO disposition whose committing offense is a Class B or lower felony receive an order of 5 years in duration [s. 938.355 (4) (b)]. Otherwise, for non-SJO youth committed to DOC, dispositional orders can only go up to age 18.

May 10, 2013