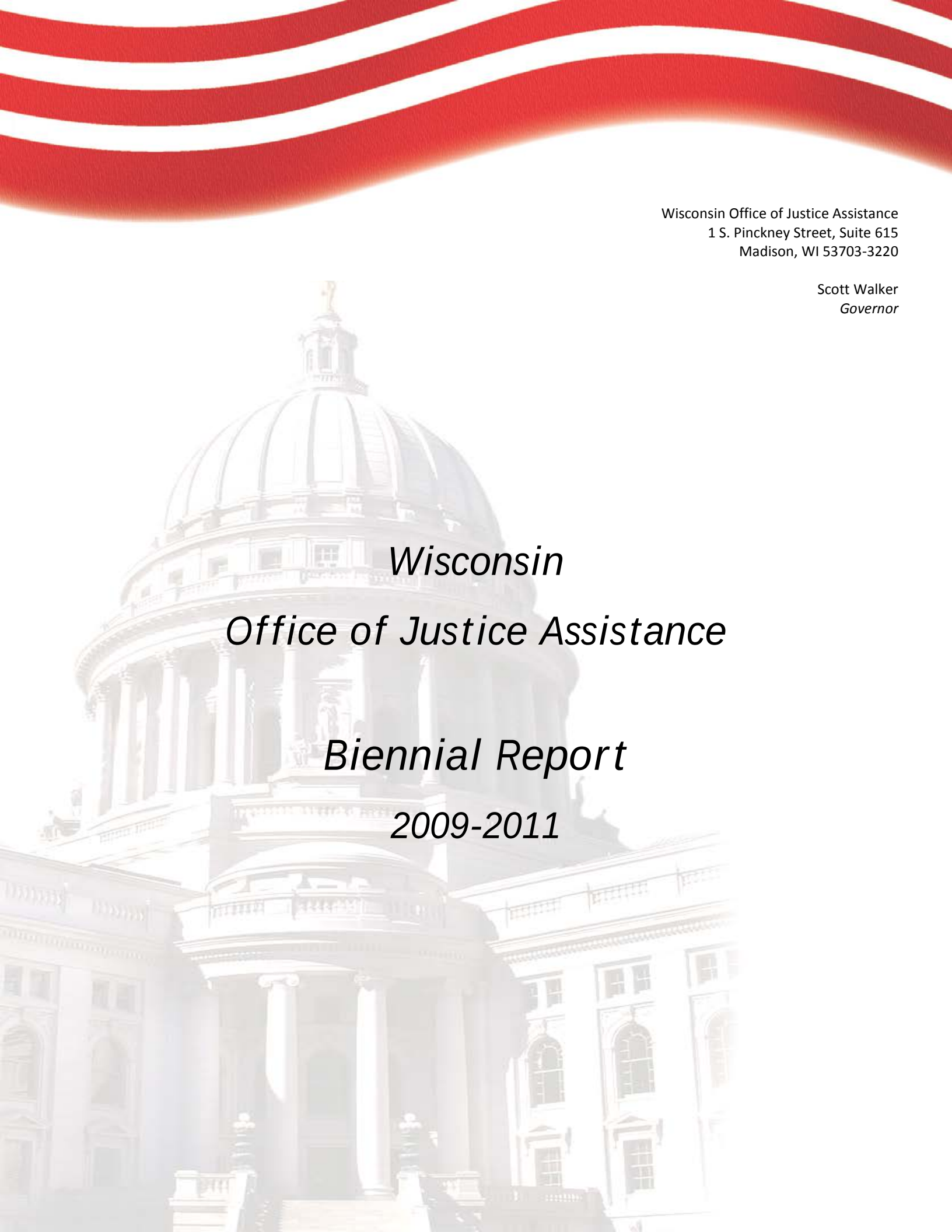


The background of the cover features a faded, light-colored image of the Wisconsin State Capitol building. The building is a large, classical-style structure with a prominent central dome topped by a statue. The dome is surrounded by a series of columns and arches. The building's facade is detailed with many windows and decorative elements. At the top of the page, there are three thick, wavy horizontal stripes in red and white, resembling the stripes of the American flag.

Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance
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Scott Walker
Governor

Wisconsin
Office of Justice Assistance
Biennial Report
2009-2011



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November 1, 2011

The Honorable Scott Walker
Governor of Wisconsin
State Capitol Building
Madison, Wisconsin 53702

Wisconsin State Legislators
State Capitol Building
Madison, Wisconsin 53702

Dear Governor Walker and Members of the Legislature:

Following is the 2009-11 Biennial Report for the Office of Justice Assistance (OJA). This report highlights the activities conducted during the biennium and outlines our vision for 2011-13.

As the State Administering Agency for federal justice and homeland security grant funds, the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance develops statewide strategies, determines funding priorities, and advises the Governor and legislature on criminal justice, domestic violence, juvenile justice, public safety, and domestic preparedness policy. OJA has the unique perspective of being separate from other justice related state resources allowing us to analyze, collect data and recommend policy for the whole justice system rather than from the perspective of a stakeholder.

OJA's independence will be valuable for upcoming justice data research opportunities such as analyzing the costs of incarceration versus alternative programs or bringing justice partners together to discuss gaps in data systems. 2011-13 will include enhancements to justice data transfers and lookup tools for justice professionals and technology equipment to make the connections. OJA will launch the Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communications (WISCOM) system that first responders in communities across the state will use to communicate during a major disaster or large-scale incident.

OJA's programs assist local units of governments, non-profits and tribal governments with resources to assist them in their day to day operations. We look forward to future opportunities to provide services.

Sincerely,

Darcey Varese
Acting Deputy Director

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ABOUT THE OFFICE OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

AGENCY AT A GLANCE

The Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) is dedicated to improving the justice system and public safety. OJA advises the Governor and other public officials on criminal justice, juvenile justice, and homeland security issues. OJA provides financial and technical assistance to public safety, first response and emergency management agencies, local and tribal governments, and non-profit organizations throughout the state.

The Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) was created by the Legislature as an independent state agency in 1987, replacing the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice which had been established by Executive Order in 1969.

The agency's unique and systemic perspective of the criminal justice system is a valuable asset when developing and implementing statewide strategies to address justice needs and improve the overall justice system. Unlike other state and local agencies with day to day operational responsibilities for a narrow piece of the judicial process, OJA has a statewide strategic perspective that spans across the entire justice system (from point of contact with law enforcement to re-entry from prison).

The agency's program areas are interrelated and together as a cohesive unit are applicable across the public safety and justice system as a whole. The combination of program areas—justice information sharing, justice data analysis, homeland security, juvenile justice, violence against women—and flexible justice assistance grant programs—provide the state with a feedback loop to identify system problems and find funding/program solutions.

Several advisory groups and gubernatorial appointed commissions advise OJA on its programs and funding decisions, including the: Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission, Interoperability Council, Violence Against Women Act Advisory Committee, WIJIS Policy Advisory Group, Treatment Alternatives and Diversion advisory group, and numerous other justice and grant advisory groups.

ROLE AS STATE ADMINISTERING AGENCY

OJA is the state's administering agency (SAA) for state and federal criminal justice and homeland security grant funds including the federal Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act, Violence Against Women Act, Justice Assistance Grant program, and State Homeland Security Grant program. OJA is the applicant agency for federal discretionary criminal justice and homeland security grant programs including Grants to Encourage Arrests, National Criminal History Improvement Program, National Instant Criminal Background Check System, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program, and others. State funded grant programs include Beat Patrol; Treatment Alternatives and Diversion; Child Advocacy Centers; and Youth Diversion grants.

The agency works to maximize the amount of federal funding directed to the state, and ensures that federal money is efficiently and effectively spent. OJA is responsible for establishing funding priorities, developing application criteria, awarding and disseminating grants, assessing project achievements and complying with federal program requirements. Several advisory groups and gubernatorial appointed commissions advise OJA on its programs and funding decisions. Statewide strategic plans and needs assessments—developed with stakeholder input—drive priority setting and strategic investment of federal dollars.

JUSTICE SYSTEM AND PUBLIC SAFETY IMPROVEMENT

OJA's has primary responsibility for carrying out the state coordination of automated justice information systems among state and local criminal justice agencies. OJA's Wisconsin Justice Information Sharing (WIJIS) program provides a statewide strategic vision of justice information sharing as well as innovative technical solutions that improve information sharing between law enforcement and justice agencies, and the flow of electronic information through the justice system.

OJA's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) conducts research and publishes reports on high visibility justice issues. The SAC manages the state's Uniform Crime Reporting and Incident-based Reporting programs, Juvenile Secure Detention Records database, and Treatment Alternatives and Diversion data analysis.

OJA is responsible for the development and implementation of the statewide public safety interoperable communication system. OJA develops the Statewide Homeland Security Plan, and leads efforts to identify gaps in the state's protection, set priorities for use of federal funds to fill those gaps and awards grants to increase the capacity of first responders and communities to prevent, respond to, and recover from catastrophic events, including terrorist attacks.

OJA's Sex Offender Apprehension and Felony Enforcement (SAFE) team locates sex offenders certified as out of compliance with the State's Sex Offender Registry and work with Sex Offender Specialists at the Department of Corrections and with law enforcement agencies to bring them into compliance. The SAFE team OJA also assists locating current addresses for individuals required by law to submit a DNA sample where no sample is on record with the state's DNA Databank.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

BYRNE JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANTS (JAG)

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program is the primary provider of federal criminal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. JAG funds support all components of the criminal justice system from improving law enforcement safety and capacity, victim services, prosecution and the courts process, treatment and diversion programs, through corrections and reentry. The local programs and statewide initiatives supported by Byrne JAG strengthen and improve efficiencies throughout the criminal justice system.

The federal Byrne JAG program emphasizes innovative, evidence-based, collaborative, community-based projects, and includes evaluation components. In other words, emphasis is on investing in programs that are demonstrated to work. Many Byrne JAG funded programs are intended to affect justice system improvements that benefit law enforcement/criminal justice professionals and result in time savings, cost savings, and improved justice system decision-making.

This biennium, OJA completed a four year strategic plan that outlines statewide criminal justice priorities into which future allocations of Byrne JAG funding will be invested (see page 26). The product of a year-long process, OJA used a statewide survey and advisory committee of criminal justice professionals to develop the plan.

In the past biennium, Byrne JAG has funded evidence-based criminal justice programming that have benefitted law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, victims and witnesses, and justice data/information sharing. Grants to small police agencies and overarching community wide councils examining justice issues at a systemic level are two areas that illustrate

the breadth of the Byrne JAG program.

In the past biennium, OJA awarded more than \$600,000 for more than 100 Smaller Police Agency Crime Initiative (SPACI) grants. The SPACI grant program is designed to provide opportunities for smaller police and sheriff departments to request funding to address their specific department's needs. Smaller police agencies—those with twenty or fewer sworn officers—often do not have the economy of scale to absorb capital costs and make investments in needed, but expensive equipment. Smaller police agencies are also frequently overlooked in many competitive grant opportunities, which may have eligibility or grant criteria that favors larger agencies.

This past year OJA has awarded 19 JAG grants to county governments to create a Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), or to counties that already have an existing CJCC but now need to implement programming that will address the system issues identified through the CJCC. Each year more Wisconsin counties are developing collaborative teams to problem solve around justice system and public safety issues in their communities. Because the new JAG priorities outlined in the strategic plan focus on coordinating community responses to criminal justice system issues, working with CJCC's is integral in the success of this plan. An effective collaborative team can bring about improvements and new initiatives that cannot be achieved by a single agency or organization (i.e. problem solving courts, utilization of risk assessment tools, community service programs, restorative justice, etc.). Out of 72 total counties in the state, there are currently 37 CJCCs operating in Wisconsin.

BYRNE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) provided an infusion of an additional \$18.8 million in one-time funding into the Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program; these one-time funds more than tripled the amount administered annually in the JAG program. The ARRA JAG funds placed an emphasis on job creation and retention, while providing states the flexibility of the JAG program to address criminal justice issues across the system. As with the JAG program, an increased emphasis was placed on strategic planning with these ARRA funds. States were strongly encouraged to prioritize evidence-based or evidence-generating practices because such practices are proven, effective, and may be replicable. States were also strongly encouraged to conform ARRA JAG spending to their existing (or future) statewide strategic plan.

The greatest long-term impact of this funding on OJA may be the new accountability and transparency requirements that accompany the funds. Substantial new reporting is required of both the sub-grantees and OJA. These new monitoring and reporting requirements will continue with annual awards after the ARRA program ends, and have become permanent aspects of program administration.

OJA has awarded a total of 178 sub-grants to protect public safety and reduce future corrections costs in Wisconsin using ARRA JAG funds. One area OJA has focused these funds is through a variety of programs based on the principles of justice reinvestment.

Justice reinvestment is a data-driven approach to reduce corrections and related criminal justice spending and reinvest savings in strategies designed to increase public safety. The purpose of justice reinvestment is to manage and allocate criminal justice populations more cost-effectively, generating savings that can be reinvested in evidence-based strategies that increase public safety while holding offenders accountable. States and localities engaging in justice reinvestment collect and analyze data on drivers of criminal justice populations and costs, identify and implement changes to increase efficiencies, and measure both the fiscal and public safety impacts of those changes. ARRA JAG-funded programs include:

- Five Misdemeanor Diversion grants totaling \$1,174,595 over three years were awarded to develop and implement

treatment programs for non-violent misdemeanor offenders that prioritize rehabilitation and maintain public safety. Through these programs, judges will have alternatives to incarceration for certain non-violent offenders. OJA sought grant applications for projects that would develop and staff non-violent misdemeanor diversion programs through the county district attorney's office. Diversion programs include restorative justice principles, reasonable restitution requirements, and reinstatement of motor vehicle operation privileges; they also collaborate with key community stakeholders to identify appropriate cases. The goal of misdemeanor diversion programs is to reduce court and correction costs and to direct resources toward more serious or violent criminal behaviors.

- A grant totaling \$1,928,798 over three years to the Department of Corrections to hire staff to expand and implement its reentry initiatives through increased and more effective risk assessments, treatment, education and employment opportunities, housing and transportation. Funds were also to be used for making changes to administrative code and potential legislation, to reduce the risk of offenders' recidivating, reduce the need for new prisons and contracted beds, save taxpayers' money, and keep Wisconsin's citizens safer.
- Nine Youthful Offender grants totaling \$3,825,926 were awarded over three years for evidence-based programs and practices that address truancy, drug and alcohol use, violence prevention/intervention, and gang participation. The funded programs are intended to increase the number and types of prevention and intervention practices available. The approved uses for this one-time funding are intentionally broad to allow for individual jurisdictions to meet the specific needs of their communities.

Three million dollars in ARRA JAG funding was also leveraged to assist 14 Drug Task Forces in three core areas of need: hiring additional drug investigators or prosecutors; funding programs and investigative techniques that address prescription drug diversion; or upgrading technology so that the same case management software (ACISS) is used consistently across Wisconsin.

Using ARRA JAG funds, five Task Forces started new initiatives—such as prescription drug disposal programs, coordination with local pharmacies, and public education strategies—to target prescription drug diversion, sale, and use. Most state drug task forces are reporting a precipitous increase in the diversion of prescription pharmaceuticals. Prescription drugs are being obtained through theft (often from a relative's or friend's potent drugs from a medicine chest in the home), fraudulent prescriptions, intentional doctor shopping for drugs to sell on the street, and the targeted burglaries of pharmacies.

ARRA JAG funds enabled nine drug task forces to obtain the ACISS Case Management System—an automated, central, web-based RMS and data sharing system. ACISS allows Drug Task Forces to share certain, key data with other participating agencies (Wisconsin DOJ, and Milwaukee High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA). In addition to funding the development of ACISS with previous JAG awards, OJA has partnered with Wisconsin DOJ to train Task Forces on the use of ACISS and assist with the funding costs for ACISS implementation.

DISCRETIONARY FEDERAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE GRANTS

The National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) provides financial and technical support to states in improving the accuracy, utility, and interstate accessibility of criminal history records and enhancing records of protective orders involving domestic violence and stalking, sex offender records, automated identification systems and other state systems supporting national records systems and their use for background checks.

OJA has been extremely successful in winning awards from this grant program; OJA has received an award for eight straight

years. In total, OJA has brought in \$2,889,000 for the state, most of which has been passed on to state justice partners (DOC, DOJ, Courts, DA-IT, etc.) and local agencies for criminal history records improvement projects.

Partnerships formed with other state agencies because of NCHIP, led to additional grant opportunities and collaboration with another federal discretionary grant program (NICS Act Records Improvement Program).

The NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP) is competitive federal discretionary grant program that funds projects designed to improve the accuracy and reliability of reporting judicial events that result in a prohibition on firearms purchase and possession. In 2010, passage of a new state law (see page 28) made Wisconsin eligible to apply for NARIP funding for the first time. OJA applied for the nationally competitive grant on behalf of the state. Wisconsin received \$2.5 million in 2011; in 2010 Wisconsin received \$980,000.

NARIP is intended to improve the completeness, automation, and transmittal of records used by the NICS to state and federal systems. Such records include criminal history records, records of felony convictions, warrants, records of protective orders, convictions for misdemeanor involving domestic violence and stalking, drug arrests and convictions, records of mental health adjudications, and others, which may disqualify an individual from possessing or receiving a firearm under federal law. Helping states and state court systems to automate these records will also reduce delays for law-abiding gun purchasers.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

OJA administers federal STOP (Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors) formula grant funds under the Violence Against Women Act. OJA is responsible for developing a statewide plan for use of the State STOP formula grant and for designing subgrant programs to improve the response of the justice system to sexual assault and domestic violence. VAWA is the only source of federal money for Sexual Assault work. OJA also applies for and administers federal discretionary grants—such as Grants to Encourage Arrest and Enforcement of Restraining Orders Program—that reduce re-victimization, hold perpetrators accountable, and increase the ability of practitioners to work collaboratively.

STOP FORMULA GRANT FUNDS

The 2009 annual sub-grantee reports submitted to the federal Office on Violence Against Women show that the projects funded through the nine Wisconsin STOP VAWA Programs outlined in the 2008 -2010 Implementation Plan provided direct victim services to 2,022 domestic violence victims, 3,114 victims of sexual assault , and 55 victims of stalking. Hotlines received 8,715 calls. STOP funded programs trained a total of 8,284 individuals at 275 training events, including 2,290 law enforcement personnel. The three funded Law Enforcement projects investigated 473 domestic violence, 127 sexual assault, and 136 stalking cases and made 670 referrals to non-governmental victim service providers. The four county-based prosecution projects charged 1,814 domestic violence, 42 sexual assault and 12 stalking cases. Data for the federal fiscal year 2010 projects is not yet available. However, there was no significant change in the number of projects funded in this time period.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SPECIALTY TRAININGS

The OJA VAWA Justice System Training Program developed and presented several specialty training curricula including:

- Advanced Sexual Assault Interviewing
- Officer Involved for Command Staff and Officers
- Culturally appropriate law enforcement training

- Stalking and Strangulation
- Basic Domestic Violence Law Enforcement Training
- Advanced Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Law Enforcement Training
- Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Advanced Interviewing for DOC PREA Investigators
- Firearms Surrender Training
- Sexual Assault Investigation Training for Milwaukee Sensitive Crimes Division
- Milwaukee Police Academy DV and SA Curriculum Update.

SEXUAL ASSAULT NURSE EXAMINER (SANE)

The Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault (WCASA) provides all Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) training available in Wisconsin through STOP VAWA Formula Grant Funds. WCASA trained 108 SANE nurses in the biennium.

STOP VAWA RECOVERY ACT (ARRA) FUNDING

STOP VAWA Recovery Act (ARRA) funds supported five specialized enforcement projects, five prosecution projects, and ten victim service projects based in Wisconsin cities and counties. ARRA funds also contributed to the OJA Justice System training Project Outcomes identified in this report.

FIREARMS SURRENDER PROTOCOL AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

In 2009 OJA Violence Against Women Advisory Committee and the Governor's Council on Domestic Violence Surrender Protocol Committee released a Firearms Protocol to be used in pilot projects. The protocol outlines a model process for courts to ensure firearms are surrendered in civil and criminal cases involving domestic violence, child abuse, and harassment, in accordance with existing Federal and State law. Pilot projects are currently operating in the state (using ARRA VAWA funds), and all projects require the coordination of the Sheriff and local law enforcement representatives, a presiding Judge and a district court administrator, clerk of court, probation and parole representative, and victim service provider.

WISCONSIN PROSECUTOR'S SEXUAL ASSAULT REFERENCE BOOK

In 2009, OJA published a comprehensive resource book for prosecutors to increase and enhance the prosecution of sexual assault crimes and encourage a more victim-centered, offender-focused response to prosecuting sexual assault crimes in Wisconsin. The book provides guidance for prosecutors on pre-charging issues—assessing evidence to determine feasibility of filing criminal charges, ethical issues of whether or not to file a criminal complaint—pre-trial issues, and trial issues. This resource is available for download or purchase on the OJA website.

GRANTS TO ENCOURAGE ARREST AND ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRAINING ORDERS (GTEA)

Projects included in the federal fiscal year 2009 Grants to Encourage Arrest and Enforcement of Restraining Orders Office discretionary grants operating through OJA-managed partnerships in this biennium are:

- Department of Justice Violence Against Women Resource Prosecutor providing technical assistance and support to Wisconsin DAs and ADAs;
- Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault Statewide Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Coordinator providing technical assistance and support to SART teams in 38 Wisconsin counties;

- Statewide SART Conference involving 226 participants and trainers in a two-day conference providing access to national best practice and trainers;
- American Indians Against Abuse development and facilitation of Tribal Law Enforcement training;
- Milwaukee Sherriff's Department Information Sharing project facilitating the electronic transfer of Restraining Order Information from Wisconsin State Courts to the WI DOJ TYME system.

Grants to Encourage Arrest funded law enforcement training sessions included 447 individuals. These training sessions participants are in addition to those reported under STOP Formula Grant funded Justice System Training Project law enforcement training, bringing the total participants in law enforcement training to 2,737.

WISCONSIN SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE TEAM (SART) PROTOCOL

In 2009, OJA released a statewide protocol designed to respond to sexual assaults in a uniform way utilizing the four major disciplines of a **Sexual Assault Response Team (SART)**; Advocacy, Law Enforcement, Prosecution, and SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners). SART are multidisciplinary response teams that provide direct intervention to sexual assault victims as they interact with the criminal justice system; they coordinate effective investigative and prosecutorial efforts in connection with a report of sexual assault. A SART is designed as a vehicle for collaboration, relationship building, training, education and accountability among and between professionals, making the most of limited public resources.

In early 2011 OJA completed an additional section of the Protocol addressing the Prison Rape Elimination Act Protocol outlining the collaborative response to Prison Rape incidents involving both inmate on inmate and staff on inmate sexual assaults.

CHILD ADVOCACY CENTERS

State funds support the professional development, service improvement, medical consultation and evaluation in 14 Child advocacy centers within Wisconsin.

JUVENILE JUSTICE COMPLIANCE AND PROGRAMMING

OJA is responsible for Wisconsin's compliance with the federal Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) and management of associated juvenile justice grant funds. OJA is required to monitor all juvenile secure detention centers, municipal jails and lockups, county jails, and juvenile correctional facilities to ensure compliance with the JJDP core requirements. Compliance monitoring also means evaluating how well the purposes of the JJDP are being met and taking remedial action where necessary.

As part of meeting the requirements of the JJDP, Wisconsin's compliance monitor completed on-site inspections of local juvenile detention centers, adult jails, and adult lockups, as well as providing technical assistance and training to counties throughout Wisconsin. This training focused on the JJDP and other issues, particularly how to effectively address truancy without using

The federal JJDP requires states to demonstrate compliance with the following four core requirements in order to receive its share of federal formula grant dollars:

- *Deinstitutionalization of status offenders and non-offenders*
- *Separation of alleged and adjudicated delinquents, status offenders, and non-offender juveniles from adult offenders in institutions*
- *Removal of juveniles from adults jails and lockups*
- *Addressing disproportionate minority contact*

The JJDP provides Wisconsin with \$1 million annually to address high priority juvenile justice (JJ) issues in the state. JJDP is one of the few sources of funding for innovative services and programs in the juvenile justice area.

secure detention as a sanction, which is an ineffective sanction if the goal is to reduce juvenile crime and protect the public. Training and technical assistance was provided to more than 300 child welfare, law enforcement, and juvenile justice professionals. As a result, Wisconsin is in a position to maintain compliance with the federal law.

TRAININGS FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS ON BEST PRACTICES

The OJA juvenile justice team provides training to counties and tribes on a variety of juvenile justice topics and serves as a best practice in juvenile justice resource to counties, tribes, and local service providers.

OJA has helped sponsor several conferences for juvenile justice professionals over the 2009-2011 biennium. In March 2010, OJA and the Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission (GJJC) helped sponsor a conference where participants learned about the most recent research on what works to reduce juvenile crime, from both national and local experts.

In 2009, OJA and the GJJC partnered with the University to build capacity at the local level to improve the juvenile justice system. The University contracted with the Carey Group, an association of criminal and juvenile justice experts, to create a Wisconsin-specific evidence-based practices training curriculum. In the fall of 2009 two regional, three-day evidence-based practice trainings were provided to 12 Wisconsin counties and the Department of Corrections Division of Juvenile Corrections. Three more intensive regional trainings were held in 2010, at which 11 new counties, a tribe, and additional teams from two counties participated. The goal of the training is to educate counties and tribes on what works to prevent juvenile crime, thus promoting public safety and reducing criminal justice expenditures.

In 2009 the Commission partnered with the University of Wisconsin to provide intensive training to counties and tribes around evidence-based practices, including the use of risk and needs assessment tools. Using valid risk and needs assessment tools allows intake workers and case managers to more accurately determine a youth's likelihood to reoffend and thus enhance their ability to provide the right services to the right youth at the right time.

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT

In order to receive the state's full allotment of federal juvenile justice funds, states must address Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC). Wisconsin is seen as a leader of state DMC-reduction efforts for many reasons, including efforts to include tribal entities and nonprofits in the overall state strategy and developing a curriculum that informs law enforcement officers of the existence and causes of DMC. Wisconsin's DMC reduction effort has developed into a program that is cited as a model for other states.

As the GJJC planned long-range strategies for the implementation of statewide DMC-reduction efforts, a DMC-focused law enforcement curriculum was developed. This was a response to the Commission's concerns with point-of-arrest as a statewide problem, and the curriculum was presented in two sessions in March 2010 before the officers of the Greendale Police Department.

OJA funded DMC programs have been showcased at several national conferences in the last biennium. The federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) as well as many other states have invited Wisconsin OJA staff to discuss efforts to address DMC in the juvenile system and Racial Disparity in the adult criminal justice system.

HOMELAND SECURITY

As a member of the State Homeland Security Council, OJA has a role in the development of the Statewide Homeland Security strategy, which identifies gaps in the state's protection, and sets statewide priorities. OJA adheres to the Statewide

Homeland Security Strategy when applying for and awarding federal homeland security funds to increase the capacity of first responders and communities to prevent, respond to, and recover from catastrophic events, including terrorist attacks.

All funding supports the State Homeland Security Strategy. Wisconsin's statewide strategy uses a disciplined, focused approach that prioritizes building regional and statewide capabilities to help communities prepare for major disasters that would otherwise overwhelm local emergency response. These initiatives are extremely cost-effective because they are collaborative and focus on sharing resources. OJA works to ensure all programs:

- Have a statewide or regional impact
- Improve preparedness in measurable ways
- Collaborate to make best use of resources
- Are cost-effective and sustainable.

The State manages the grants to ensure that every dollar is spent as intended and as efficiently as possible. OJA's grants management and monitoring policies were highlighted in 2009 and 2011 by the Department of Homeland Security as national best practices.

Some of the areas of strategic need identified in the statewide plan that have been improved because of homeland security dollars include:

- Communications Interoperability—*building a statewide interoperable communications system to provide seamless communications interoperability so response agencies can communicate in a crisis.*
- Emergency Response—*expanding statewide capabilities for collapse rescue, SWAT, explosive ordinance disposal, incident management, and mass casualty.*
- Training and Exercises—*delivering emergency responder training and exercises to improve incident management*
- Information Sharing—*investing in new technologies and systems to improve situational awareness for emergency responders*
- Catastrophic planning—*preparing for long term power outage, mass evacuation, and sheltering special needs populations in disasters.*
- Community preparedness—*empowering families and businesses to protect themselves and help others during different kinds of disasters.*

INTEROPERABILITY

OJA is also statutorily responsible for the development and implementation of the statewide public safety interoperable communication system.

This biennium, OJA accomplished a major component of the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan: the completion of a statewide interoperable communications system (WISCOM) that allows responders across the state to seamlessly communicate during a major disaster. WISCOM dramatically increases the communications capacity currently provided by mutual aid channels, and saves taxpayer dollars by sharing a common infrastructure. This biennium, OJA leveraged federal funds to implement the technical plans that had been developed the previous biennium. The system was constructed by modifying 80 existing state-owned towers.

OJA exceeded the original goal of having 75% of WISCOM sites active by July 2011—67 of 80 sites, or 83%, were active by July 2011. The current coverage (67 sites) is close to the 95% mobile coverage anticipated when the full 80 sites are active.

As the last 13 sites come online any remaining coverage gaps will be filled.

Over the course of the next biennium, it is anticipated that counties will choose to connect to WISCOM for their daily radio traffic. OJA will leverage federal grant funds to help counties connect to WISCOM. More than 2,100 users have already registered on the system, and OJA expects to register up to 3,000 additional users by May 2012. Five counties and one city have applied for funds to expand WISCOM in order to replace their existing local system, and several additional counties are currently in similar discussions with OJA.

Over the course of the last biennium, OJA has continued to provide grants to local agencies for mutual aid radio equipment upgrades that will be compatible with the forthcoming WISCOM system. These grants helped OJA achieve a key interoperability goal in 2010. In 2003, fewer than 5% of the radios used by emergency responders in Wisconsin were able to access the ten most commonly used **mutual aid frequencies** used to communicate during large-scale emergencies. Over the past five years, as a result of an investment of over \$17 million that helped replace 16,000 radios and reprogram another 16,000 more, that number has increased to nearly 90%.

OJA has also trained 59 emergency responders in the nationally recognized Communications Unit Leader (COML) program. COMLs play a critical support role during an incident by establishing and integrating communications. COMLs were deployed to the Capitol in March and April of 2011 and helped to maintain the effectiveness of that response. Over the course of the next biennium OJA will continue to expand the COML program by developing in-state COML trainers who can deliver training around the state at low cost.

STATEWIDE EMERGENCY RESPONSE

OJA funding and outreach helped establish a statewide structural collapse rescue team through legislation in October 2009. The 250-member team can respond anywhere in the state within eight hours and can operate continuously for up to seventy-two hours. The capability represents the culmination of an investment of \$12 million since 2004 that has helped to equipment and train fire departments across the state to search for and rescue victims in a large-scale structural collapse.

Over the past biennium, OJA has continued to use Homeland Security funding to provide standardized equipment for 8 regional SWAT and 5 regional Bomb teams. Wisconsin's Aligned Law Enforcement Response Teams (ALERT) teams have the ability to respond throughout the state within approximately one hour.

This biennium, OJA—working with an executive committee of Law enforcement professionals—has established tactical team standards and standard operating procedures for regional teams. Prior to the establishment of regional teams, there were no standards locally or nationally for SWAT teams: what they consist of, what expertise or equipment they must have, or how they would respond to incidents. This lack of standards made it difficult for local law enforcement to know what resources were available or how to call upon them. Regional teams now have standardized minimum equipment inventories and specialized equipment; team members fulfill selection, assessment, and training standards and follow the same standard operating procedures.

In the next biennium, legislation will be needed to establish local law enforcement officers as employees of the state for purposes of worker's compensation benefits when they are acting as a member of a regional team responding to mutual aid requests outside their jurisdiction. Formally establishing the regional SWAT/bomb team executive council and outline oversight responsibilities over regional team policies, procedures, and priorities; identifying a state agency to contract with the regional teams for services; and providing funding to cover program administration and equipment maintenance/replacement costs are also goals of future legislation.

COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS

Wisconsin has worked closely with local volunteer organizations and emergency managers to create an emergency volunteer registry and provide training in volunteer management. Funds also support ReadyWisconsin—a statewide citizen preparedness campaign—and STEP—a preparedness curriculum for elementary schools. In its first year 2,500 fifth graders completed the STEP coursework, and the program has expanded to 6,000 students for the 2011-12 school year.

Wisconsin's twelve largest cities have received funding and technical assistance to improve their mass evacuation and functional needs sheltering plans. In October 2010, OJA partnered with Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) on a 12-month project to develop guidelines to help emergency managers plan for and respond to long-term power outages. The project included six regional planning workshops, fourteen tabletop planning exercises in participating counties, and a regional meeting to develop final recommendations for handling long-term power outages. Nearly 1,200 public safety professionals attended these events. Recommendations for state and local officials as well as the private sector were published in a downloadable report available online. The report also includes a standard operating guideline, a preparedness checklist, and other resources.

Community preparedness depends upon the ability of government, businesses, and community organizations to work together. OJA has facilitated the development of the Wisconsin Emergency Partnership, or WePartner, a public-private partnership working to protect Wisconsin communities and improve disaster preparedness. The goal of WePartner is to work with local public-private partnerships and statewide organizations to share information, develop resources, and support programs that help the whole community. The partnership was initiated in 2011 and will expand over the next biennium.

The WePartner initiative is just underway, but a number of key state and local organizations have already committed to join in the effort, including WEM, the Wisconsin Safety Council (WSC), Wisconsin Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD), and the American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS). The initiative also draws on support from the local public-private partnerships across the state.

WePartner has a number of programs that are in place, in development, or under consideration that will have significant benefit to public and private sector security and emergency response professionals, including:

- www.we-partner.org, a web portal that is more than a web site. It is a collaborative online community where businesses and organizations can share resources, expertise, and publicize upcoming events
- Threat Liaison Officer Training, which enables businesses to receive and share important information with the fusion center
- Assistance for conducting facility vulnerability assessments
- Online and classroom-based training opportunities on workplace security, crisis communication, disaster recovery, and other issues
- A private sector liaison program for the fusion center and emergency operations centers
- An emergency procurement database that will provide a means for local officials to more quickly purchase needed supplies during a disaster
- An business critical staff credentialing program that enables businesses to get into a disaster area to recover and restore critical operations
- A business damage assessment tool that will help businesses get access to disaster assistance funds more quickly
- Emergency micro-loans through economic development to help fill the gap until other financial assistance is available

WISCONSIN JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING

OJA has primary responsibility for carrying out the state-wide coordination of justice information sharing among state and local criminal justice agencies. The criminal justice system is a complex series of inter-connected steps and processes with many separate parts and criminal justice partners operating simultaneously. Justice information sharing is critical to maximize efficiency and consistency across the system, and move information forward to the appropriate criminal justice professionals.

OJA's Wisconsin Justice Information Sharing (WIJIS) program serves as the state's mechanism for effectively coordinating justice system-wide solutions among multiple criminal justice agencies. WIJIS provides a neutral forum where justice information sharing issues can be identified by the criminal justice community. WIJIS has the technical expertise and experience with technology implementation across justice partner agencies to develop solutions that meet the needs of the criminal justice community. WIJIS is positioned to apply for federal grants if information sharing solutions require technical development.

The WIJIS program provides operational real-time justice information sharing tools—including the Justice Gateway, and e-Citations—and other multi-purpose applications that coordinate system-wide solutions among multiple criminal justice agencies. The WIJIS program consists of two major projects:

- 1) the Workflow Engine (E-Citations is one Workflow Engine product) which deals with routing of justice information among criminal justice professionals.
- 2) the Justice Gateway which is a web-based search tool that can access multiple data sources stored by local and state agencies in separate data systems at the same time.

WORKFLOW ENGINE

The WIJIS Workflow Engine improves the efficiency and accuracy of criminal justice records by facilitating the flow of electronic information and documents among justice professionals.

The WIJIS Workflow Engine is designed to support many different types of secure information exchange over authenticated Internet connections. Exchange and workflow refer to criminal justice system documents that must be processed across multiple functional agencies. WIJIS's Workflow Engine is the mechanism used to transmit eCitations—and several other information exchanges like warrants, restraining orders, and no contact orders.

ECITATIONS

For the majority of law enforcement agencies—with one click—officers' traffic citations automatically go from in-squad computers to DOT, and the appropriate Court and DA offices. eCitations makes this efficient and seamless flow of information possible.

Four years ago, eCitations was an initial concept that was being tested with selected law enforcement agencies. Since then, eCitations has developed into a fully mature system; this biennium has served as a ramp up period with more and more law enforcement agencies coming on to the system. In June of 2009, 116 agencies were on the system; that number has swelled to 401. Currently two-thirds Wisconsin law enforcement agencies—including the State Patrol—submit electronic traffic citations via eCitations. Currently, eCitations handles an average of more than 2000 citations per day, a number that

continues to increase as more law enforcement agencies come onto the system.

DOT has been moving towards statewide implementation of the Badger TraCs/eCitations system so that all law enforcement agencies will have the capability to submit electronic citations. In the next biennium, it is anticipated the final one-third of agencies will come online, and that the vast majority of the state's roughly 1 million annual traffic citations will be submitted electronically.

OTHER WORKFLOW ENGINE PRODUCTS

WIJIS is using the Workflow Engine to exchange data between Wisconsin's circuit courts, sheriff's departments, the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ), and ultimately the FBI. The project allows the electronic exchange of newly issued warrants, restraining orders, and injunctions from the circuit court in Kenosha to the Sheriff Department's records management system (RMS).

The Workflow Engine is being used to electronically transfer bail and bond conditions from the court to local law enforcement and then on to DOJ's TIME system.

JUSTICE GATEWAY

The WIJIS Justice Gateway provides real time criminal justice data—some data that is available from no other source—to law enforcement. OJA's Justice Gateway is a web-based search tool that gives authorized justice professionals a single point of read-only access to justice-related records stored by local and state agencies in separate data systems. The Justice Gateway was developed and implemented by OJA to provide Wisconsin's criminal justice community with a system that facilitates information sharing and collaboration across geographical and organizational boundaries.

Authorized users can customize search criteria to quickly access contact, arrest, investigation, and case records for a given individual. With a single search, a user can access more than 8,100,000 data pointer records from three separate state agencies, 69 District Attorney offices, and 159 local law enforcement agencies (including Milwaukee). Much of this is data that is not and will not ever be stored in DOJ's TIME system.

Over the last biennium the number of local law enforcement agencies submitting data to be shared with other users has increased by 46%. The number of Justice Gateway users has increased by 35%. And the number of shared records has

increased by 66%.

For local law enforcement agencies, the Justice Gateway is the mechanism by which they contribute their incident information to the FBI's National Data Exchange (NDEx) system. Currently, 24 agencies (including Milwaukee) are submitting their data to NDEx via the Justice Gateway; connecting additional agencies to the NDEx system will be a focus in the next biennium.

Connecting additional state and local agency records management systems to the Justice Gateway for the purpose of real time information sharing (through the Justice Gateway) is anticipated to continue to move forward in the next biennium. Continued improvements to justice information sharing will lead to better coordination among state and local agencies and further strategic decision making to solve real-world justice information sharing business problems

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

Under the statutes, OJA's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) serves as a clearinghouse of justice system data and information, conducts justice system research and data analysis, and collect information as it may be useful in the study of crime and administration of justice. The SAC manages the state's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, manages data needed for federal grant reporting in two OJA program areas, collects and analyses program evaluation data, and this biennium collected data from law enforcement traffic stops.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

The SAC collects Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data from 400 separate Wisconsin law enforcement agencies (some agencies may submit data on behalf of multiple departments). OJA validates reported data with local law enforcement agencies to ensure reported crimes/arrests are categorized according to the FBI's definitions and hierarchy rules. OJA submits Wisconsin's crime and arrest statistics to the FBI for inclusion in the FBI's national report.

Law enforcement agencies report UCR data to OJA using either Summary Based Reporting (SBR) or the more robust Incident Based Reporting (IBR) system. SBR aggregates crimes and arrests in accordance with the FBI's definitions and categories; there is little additional detail about individual crimes/arrests when SBR is used. IBR provides a more robust set of data and is designed to collect all components of a crime, including characteristics of the offense and its associated victims, offenders, property, and arrestees. OJA has been working towards transitioning more law enforcement agencies from SBR to IBR reporting as local technology capacity improves and funds become available. Over the course of the last biennium the number of IBR reporting agencies has increased by 29% from 65 to 84 reporting agencies.

The SAC has also standardized and automated the monthly and annual reports provided to law enforcement of the crime and arrest data they have reported. In the last biennium, OJA began publishing its Crime and Arrest reports electronically and standardized the format of the reports. This biennium OJA has standardized the format of periodic, topical reports on aspects of crime, which has improved efficiencies. OJA has also developed an online web application for users to query crime and arrest data.

JUSTICE DATA FOR FEDERAL GRANT REPORTING

Data currently collected by the SAC is essential to meeting federal grant reporting requirements for OJA's VAWA and Juvenile Justice programs.

OJA's Violence Against Women Act program relies on the SAC's access to CCAP records to meet federal reporting requirements for Temporary Restraining Orders and Restraining Orders, and ensure the state's ability to continue to receive federal grant funds.

The SAC also collects and maintains a statewide database of juvenile admission records to Wisconsin's secure detention centers. OJA's Juvenile Justice Program relies on this data source to assess the state's compliance with the federal Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act, and meet required federal reporting requirements. Maintaining compliance with the JJDP is necessary in order to receive continued federal funding for juvenile justice grants.

PROGRAM EVALUATION

The SAC is currently—with the assistance of federal funding—conducting data gathering, monitoring, and evaluation of performance data to assess program outcomes for two OJA funded justice initiatives in Wisconsin: Misdemeanor Diversion, and Youthful Offender Projects.

Program evaluations are a critical component of ensuring transparency and accountability. Evaluations allow for systematic assessments of program strengths and limitations in order to improve the service delivery process and outcomes. Evaluations provide program managers with important information about what their programs are trying to accomplish, how their programs are functioning, and what results they are producing.

As part of this program evaluation process, the SAC is developing a web application that will have the flexibility to collect data from funded projects across OJA justice program areas. In the future, this capacity will enable OJA's SAC to conduct similar data gathering and analysis for other grant funded programs.

Beginning in late 2009, the SAC is also collecting narrative and statistical data submitted by grantees on five misdemeanor diversion projects and nine youthful offender projects (all funded with American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds). In addition, data analysts are working with individual project sites to obtain data that individual projects are independently collecting, but are outside the parameters of grant reporting requirements. Funding for these Recovery Act projects will end December 2012. An outcome evaluation for both misdemeanor diversion and youthful offender projects will be forthcoming in the next biennium.

TRAFFIC STOP DATA COLLECTION

2009 Wisconsin Act 28 directed OJA to collect Traffic Stop Data beginning January 1, 2011 and to analyze that data to determine whether vehicles operated or occupied by racial minorities are disproportionately stopped. As required by law, the Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) promulgated an administrative rule to establish the circumstances under which racial data should be collected by law enforcement, the type of data to be collected, the format in which data is submitted, and the type of analyses OJA will conduct using collected traffic stop data.

OJA leveraged WIJIS's existing Workflow Engine technology to route necessary traffic stop data elements information from Badger TraCs/eCitations to the SAC. OJA also leveraged WIJIS's existing Justice Gateway to develop a web-based interface page for data submission for agencies not using Badger TraCs. The SAC was to analyze collected data and publish a report by July 1, 2012.

This program resulted in more than 457,000 stops submitted by 438 law enforcement agencies from January 1, 2011 through June 30th, 2011. The Wisconsin Traffic Stop Data Collection program was repealed by 2011 Wisconsin Act 29, effective June 30, 2011.

SEX OFFENDER APPREHENSION AND FELONY ENFORCEMENT

The Sex Offender Apprehension and Felony Enforcement (SAFE) team was created in 2005 to locate sex offenders certified as out of compliance with the State's Sex Offender Registry and work with Sex Offender Specialists at the Department of Corrections (DOC) and with law enforcement agencies to bring them into compliance. The action to create a unit to perform this responsibility occurred following an internal DOC audit to assess how accurately the state was tracking the whereabouts of registered sex offenders. The audit indicated that the whereabouts of approximately 18% of registered sex offenders were unknown.

In 2009, the SAFE unit's role was expanded, and the unit began working on locating current addresses for individuals required by law to submit a DNA sample but for whom no sample was on record with the State's DNA Databank. The mission defined for SAFE included locating individuals to bring them into compliance with their responsibilities; and, to work with law enforcement and prosecutors to compel compliance for those not willing to voluntarily comply with their statutorily defined requirements. In September of 2009 the Department of Justice (DOJ) conducted a preliminary audit on the collection of DNA samples, as required by law, and found there may be as many as 12,000 convicted offenders who had failed to provide a DNA sample to the Wisconsin DNA databank. Subsequent analysis conducted by DOC indicated that there were more than 17,000 DNA samples not collected.

SEX OFFENDER TRACKING

SAFE has accounted for more than 5,300 sex offenders certified as non-compliant since the inception of the program. The SAFE team works with local law officials in Wisconsin and other states, the US Marshal, and Wisconsin DOJ to identify and notify non-registered sex offenders to obtain registration compliance.

Of the 5,300 sex offenders accounted for; approximately 2,250 have been arrested by law enforcement for Sex Offender Registration violations; approximately 60% of those arrested are on the Registry for convictions related to involving juvenile victims. In 2005, the compliance rate for the 17,302 sex offender registrants was measured in a "snapshot" as being approximately 82%; in 2011 the compliance rate for the 22,019 registrants fluctuates +/- 90%.

DNA INITIATIVE

The SAFE team has worked closely with the Department of Corrections (DOC) and Department of Justice (DOJ) to implement the multijurisdictional DNA Task Force's recommendations on improving the state's process regarding the collection, submission, and tracking of DNA.

The SAFE team expanded its formal relationship with DOC to locate and obtain DNA samples from ex-offenders who are required to provide a DNA sample, but are no longer under the direct custody or supervision of the DOC. To date, the SAFE Task Force has confirmed obtaining DNA samples from over 3,300 ex-offenders.

SAFE also collaborated with DOJ to create a flag in the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system that alerts law enforcement officials to those offenders who are no longer under DOC supervision and are still required to provide a DNA sample. To date, over 2,500 "DNA Needed" flags have been set in the Computerized Criminal Histories by SAFE.

In conjunction, OJA leveraged several sources of federal funding to deploy RapID/LiveScan/and other fingerprint technology at all prison intake sites, as well as at specified Community Corrections offices, in order to accurately confirm the identity of a person through electronic fingerprint scanning.

JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

TREATMENT ALTERNATIVE AND DIVERSION

In 2005 the legislature passed 2005 Wisconsin Act 25, which authorized a grant program to counties to establish programs that provide alternatives to incarceration for offenders who abuse alcohol or other drugs. The requirements for TAD projects—which include using evidence-based practices, providing comprehensive and holistic treatment, using graduated sanctions and incentives, and requiring participants to pay for services—are outlined in Wis. Stats. 16.964(12).

The Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) has been administering and evaluating the Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) program since its inception. As part of the program, the legislature requires OJA to submit a report on the cost-savings generated by TAD as well as make further recommendations by December 31, 2011.

OJA continued to collect data from data projects over the course of the biennium, and analysis of four years of collected data (January 2007 through December 2010) was begun in 2011. After analysis of four years of data from seven TAD projects, OJA will be able to report to the legislature in the next biennium that TAD diversion/drug court programs offer conclusive cost-savings (in terms of jail and prison days averted) and are effective (participation and graduation from TAD programs dramatically reduces recidivism rates).

TRIBAL LIAISON

Building relationships with Wisconsin tribes was part of an initiative led by Governor Jim Doyle to work more effectively with tribal governments on government issues. OJA has been the agency tribal liaison on justice issues. Justice is a broad topic incorporating everything from pre-delinquency intervention to prisoner re-entry, and may involve multiple tribal agencies. OJA has worked to enhance tribal law enforcement capacity and justice information sharing.

AMERICAN INDIAN REINTEGRATION PROGRAM

2009 Wisconsin Act 28 created the American Indian tribal community reintegration program (Wis. Stats. 16.964 (17)). The legislature appropriated \$50,000 (s. 20.505 (6) (kf)) for the program in the second year of the biennium. Wis. Stats. 16.964 (17) directs OJA to establish a program to facilitate the reintegration of American Indians who have been incarcerated in a state prison into their American Indian tribal communities. The statutes call for a customized integration plan and package of services tailored to meet the individual needs of each participant. Tribal practices and traditions are also required to be incorporated into the program.

Over the course of the past biennium, OJA worked with the tribes to acquire a federal grant under the Second Chance Act; this grant has enabled the successful implementation of the reintegration program as envisioned by the legislature.

To date, project staff—under contract with Oneida tribe with the Great Lakes Intertribal Council—has been hired and received training on tribes, tribal issues, model DOC prison program and structure, and the nature of local tribal reintegration committees. Project staff have also gone through DOC orientation and training, which introduced them to security and program requirements of DOC, trained them on use of COMPASS risk assessment tool, and certified them to operate within the state's correctional environment.

Project staff is working within each tribe to form a tribe-specific reentry committee to effectively coordinate the culturally specific services available to returning offenders. Staff has initiated direct contact with eligible offenders and has begun to structure case management functions for when these individuals are released. 56 tribal members in 11 state correctional

facilities have made inquiries about participating in the program; the majority will be returning directly to three reservations. Project staff has worked with DOC to have these inmates concentrated in specific institutions—as a more efficient way to deliver tribal specific staff resources— for at least 6 months prior to release. Project staff is currently available and providing home services to returning offenders who were unable to participate in the institutional based component of the project.

A second year of SCA grant funding is not forthcoming. OJA is working with three involved tribes to secure an alternate source of funding to continue implementation of the project.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE GRANTS

OJA continued to administer a variety of justice related grant programs as prescribed by state statute or as directed by the Executive Branch.

OJA awards six state funded contracts to organizations that meet the geographical and other eligibility requirements outlined in the statutes (16.964(8)(a-c)). These contracts are for the diversion of youths from gang activities into productive activities, including placement in appropriate educational, recreational, and employment programs, and for alcohol or other drug abuse education and treatment services for participants in that organization's youth diversion program. Similarly, OJA administered the Beat Patrol grant program—which provides law enforcement salary and overtime funding for the ten cities that have the highest violent crime rate—as outlined in the statutes.

In 2009, the State Legislature earmarked \$330,000 per year over the course of three years out of the federal 2009 American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) to sustain the AIM program in Milwaukee. The intention of the AIM program is to provide Courts with objective information that will help judges determine whether diversion sentences are appropriate for a given individual. AIM also provides the courts with a feedback mechanism so that judges can measure the outcome of those sentences. The ARRA funding will expire the first year of the 2011-2013 biennium. Currently there is no state funding source for the AIM program.

GRANTS MANAGEMENT UNIT

The Grants Management Unit provides customer service to a wide variety of potential grant applicants, and subsequent monitoring of awardees' projects. Effective fiscal management of federal funds is a continuous and meticulous process. OJA's grants management unit

- Conducts grant monitoring—ensuring that awarded money is being spent in accordance with grant requirements, and
- Handles federal financial reporting and fiscal audits on federal grants
- Provides proactive financial management to maximize use of federal resources
- Leverages federal funds spanning over multiple fiscal years and across grant programs to move forward statewide initiatives.

Unique to the agency, OJA has developed an award winning web based electronic grants management system (Egrants) designed to improve customer service, workflow efficiency, meet data collection needs, and improve access to information about grants.

During the biennium OJA was able to benefit a number of ways from the Egrants, which was implemented in 2006. With

the system OJA is able to respond to federal guideline changes promptly. OJA has standard grants management procedures across all programs in the agency that allow us to operate efficiently. In the last biennium, OJA has

- Met the reporting requirements of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
- Enhanced data collection of customers data including clients served, performance measures, goals and objectives and fiscal data.
- Had nine successful audits or federal monitors during the biennium of which we have been commended for our grants management ability and recognized as a national “best practice” in the field.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

RACIAL DISPARITY OVERSIGHT COMMISSION

In May 2010, Governor Jim Doyle issued an Executive Order creating the Racial Disparities Oversight Commission (RDOC) to “exercise oversight over and advocacy concerning programs and policies to reduce disparate treatment of people of color across the spectrum of the criminal justice system.”

Building upon the groundwork completed in the 2007-2009 biennium by the Commission on Reducing Racial Disparities, the RDOC developed law enforcement trainings to discuss racially biased policing. Fair and Impartial Policing trainings were provided law enforcement executives in July 2010, and were followed by an additional command staff/community stakeholder training in August 2010. Based on the request of the La Crosse Community Justice Council, the training was replicated for that group in December 2010. OJA facilitated an additional training at the August 2011 meeting of the Wisconsin Police Chiefs Association.

The responses to the training were overwhelmingly favorable, with attending jurisdictions requesting far more slots at the than were available, and with additional jurisdictions asking to be included. The second training was attended by alderpersons, Fire and Police Commission members, educators, representatives of the Department of Corrections, as well as officers from the previously-represented jurisdictions. These trainings complimented the juvenile justice DMC trainings that the GJJC had promoted for law enforcement.

The RDOC supported and successfully advocated for two pieces of legislation that codified recommendations from the 2008 final report of Commission on Reducing Racial Disparities in the Wisconsin Justice system. The RDOC supported updating the Public Defender eligibility standards and expanding financial eligibility for Public Defender representation to 115% of the federal poverty level (signed into law March 2010). The RDOC also supported the collection of racial data when a traffic stop is made (signed into law June 2009).

The RDOC, through the Office of Justice Assistance, provided support for the 2010 Racial Justice Summit. Members of the RDOC presented at several Justice Conferences in Wisconsin and other states.

OJA OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

MERGING JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING AND JUSTICE DATA COLLECTION PROGRAMS

OJA has merged the WIJIS and SAC units in order to leverage existing technology from both units to improve the functions of both justice information sharing and justice data analysis, maximize each unit's strengths, and improve overall state government operational efficiency. Merging the two units creates a clear continuum between real-time sharing of justice data to conduct daily justice system business (WIJIS) and long-term analysis to inform justice system decision-making (SAC). The new combined program will be called the Wisconsin Justice Information Center (WJIC).

Different pieces of Wisconsin justice data are housed in multiple state and county agencies and disparate data systems. This reality makes the coordination of justice data for information sharing and data analysis difficult. A key strength of the SAC is its ability to translate information from many data sources into a comprehensive dataset that can be used to answer diverse and basic criminal justice questions. A key strength of the WIJIS program is its ability to leverage its flexible technological tools to interface with the wide variety of justice data systems in order to enable access to or routing of justice information. The sharing of real-time data and analysis of long-term data are both important to improved operations of the justice system—whether at the micro level for daily business or at the macro level for overarching strategic justice approaches. In the forthcoming biennium, the WJIC unit will be able to leverage existing WIJIS developed technology to provide more data sources that will enable OJA statistical staff to conduct more robust analyses of criminal justice issues (see OJA Efficiencies section).

OJA EFFICIENCIES ACHIEVED

DEVELOPING DATA COLLECTION/SHARING MECHANISMS APPLICABLE ACROSS PROGRAMS

OJA's statistical staff is currently developing a web-based application that will enable data collection, monitoring, and evaluation of performance data for a set of justice programs and juvenile justice grants. The current project consists of two parts. Firstly, program information—aggregate data on the number of people served, services provide, etc.—will be collected; this will provide useful metrics at a statewide level for OJA when evaluating project outcomes and completing required compliance monitoring and federal reporting. Secondly, participant level data will be collected, which will be useful for individual grant funded projects. The participant data will provide uniform data/metrics that will enable individual programs to have a snapshot of data similar programs; this will help programs learn from each other and adopt the most effective approaches.

This project will build OJA's capacity to conduct similar data collection and analysis on future grant funded criminal justice projects. The long-term vision is to have a statewide repository of data collected from criminal justice and juvenile justice grant-funded projects.

In the forthcoming biennium, OJA intends to leverage an existing WIJIS-developed data extraction mechanism to connect other state agency and county data sources to the SAC. This approach would centralize criminal justice data and enable translate information from many data sources into a comprehensive dataset that can be used to answer diverse and basic criminal justice questions that are currently unanswerable by the state. Expanding WJIC's capacity to gather and analyze

data will improve the consistency of data, minimize confusion for users, and provide a central place for policy makers and researchers to access/request analysis of most criminal justice data. Improving the state's capacity to provide criminal justice data will also enable OJA and other state agencies to be more competitive when applying for federal funding, and better meet federal reporting requirements.

CONSOLIDATING COMPLIANCE MONITORING FUNCTIONS ACROSS PROGRAM AREAS

OJA is continuing to cross-train and maximize existing staff resources to fulfill needed compliance/monitoring for purchased equipment across the agency rather than on a program by program basis. Federal agencies are placing a significant emphasis on compliance monitoring and monitoring requirements are increasing across all grant programs. Assessing the monitoring/compliance needs for equipment purchased with federal grants in both the criminal justice and homeland security program areas, OJA is using existing compliance monitoring capabilities to meet new requirements.

ALTERNATIVE WORK PATTERNS

Section 230.215 (4), Wis. Stats. requires that every agency include a section in its biennial report pertaining to policies promoting flexible and part-time work schedules for employees.

The Office of Justice Assistance supports flexible work schedules for staff. OJA has a number of commuters coming a great distance to work. A number of these employees car pool or participate in the state van pool. OJA accommodates work schedules to meet the needs of these long distance commuters.

OJA employs a number of less than full time staff including LTE's and Project employees. The LTE's in the SAFE Team are retired Law Enforcement Officers who bring in their career expertise to locate non-compliance sex offenders. These LTE's work anywhere between 40-80 hrs. per pay period. The Homeland Security Program employs LTE's retired from Fire Service and Law Enforcement who are stationed throughout the state to do compliance monitoring for equipment bought with OJA federal funds. Having these staff located throughout the state saves on travel costs and they only work when there are grants to monitor in their area. OJA also employs LTE experts in various fields such as Law Enforcement, Fire Service, Judicial experience and Law Enforcement Trainers. OJA is able to utilize the expertise of these staff that have worked in these unique fields to compliment permanent staff.

To assist parking conditions for commuters, OJA supports staff who begin work early to get street parking and also those staff who come in a bit later to avoid the morning traffic.

OJA also has staff that work 4 day weeks by working 10 hour days.

2009-11 PROGRAM AND POLICY DIRECTIONS

PROGRAMATIC STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission (GJJC) serves as the State Advisory Group (SAG) required by the JJDPA. The gubernatorial appointed commission advises OJA on its juvenile justice programs and funding decisions. The GJJC also assists with the development of a statewide strategic juvenile justice improvement plans and need assessments—which drive priority setting and strategic investment of federal dollars. This biennium the GJJC will be developing a new three year strategic plan. It is anticipated that juvenile justice data, data sharing, and overall juvenile justice system approaches will continue to be topical areas of interest for the GJJC. OJA will continue to focus on promoting evidence-based programming as a strategic investment of more limited federal funds.

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR INVESTING JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANTS

In March 2010, OJA was informed at a National Criminal Justice Assistance (NCJA)/federal Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) regional meeting that states would be required to institute a strategic planning process and have a statewide strategic plan for spending Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funds. Federal legislation has been introduced that would codify the strategic planning requirement in federal law.

In 2011, OJA completed a year-long comprehensive strategic planning process and submitted a four year plan for strategic investment of Byrne Justice Assistance Grants to the federal Bureau of Justice Assistance. The strategic plan provides an assessment of needs across the criminal justice system, and guides future funding decisions made by OJA.

To develop the strategic plan, OJA brought together an advisory committee comprised of representatives from across the criminal justice system to provide perspectives and assist OJA in analyzing the state needs that will guide future funding decisions. With input from the Committee, a statewide survey of criminal justice professionals was developed and conducted. OJA and the committee analyzed survey results, and identified seven statewide priorities for Byrne JAG funding for FY2011-2014. Future spending plans and funding decisions will support:

1. Initiatives to reduce drug crime.
2. Programs that minimize criminal justice exposure for low-risk offenders.
3. The further development of a centralized criminal justice data collection and analysis unit that will enhance the ability to effectively collaborate, identify evidence-based practices and will facilitate effective criminal justice policy decisions.
4. Efforts to provide effective community-based drug and alcohol treatment to abusers who have entered the criminal justice system.
5. Promoting technology improvements and coordinating automated justice information and data systems that are compatible among local and state justice partners.
6. Initiatives to improve responses to persons with mental illness who are at risk of incarceration or in contact with the criminal justice system, and focus on collaborative efforts that identify gaps in services for both the mental health and criminal justice systems.
7. Programs that identify and target criminogenic factors for medium and high risk offenders. Appropriate identification of offenders' risk and needs reduces recidivism by helping direct targeted services..

COMMUNITY JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCILS

OJA is interested in pursuing legislation to establish a statewide Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils (CJCCs) that could serve an idea and information exchange for local CJCCs, offer a neutral forum to discuss broader justice concerns, and offer recommendations at a justice system-wide level to the legislature and the Governor. There are justice system concerns that extend beyond the borders of individual counties that can be better addressed if the Councils had the ability to interact and work together, gleaming the “best practices” established in other jurisdictions. Coordination of the efforts of these Councils can have both system improvement and efficiency results.

Effectively addressing rising crime rates and corrections budgets requires comprehensive solutions that account for the unique geographic, social and economic characteristics of individual communities. Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils (CJCCs) assess the needs of their local criminal justice system, develop programming and practices in response to these needs, and address mental health issues as they relate to the criminal justice system. CJCCs provide the necessary foundation for communities to fully assess the needs of the local criminal justice system and develop programming and practices in response to these needs. An effective CJCC can bring about improvements and new initiatives that cannot be achieved by a single agency or organization (i.e. problem solving courts, utilization of risk assessment tools, community service programs, restorative justice, etc.).

Thus far, thirty-seven Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils (CJCC) have been established to foster justice system innovations. Funding from OJA allowed established CJCCs to implement programs such as Risk Reduction Treatment Court, Deferred Prosecution Program, Universal Screening Assessment, and Crisis Intervention Team Training. New CJCCs were also established through OJA funding and conducted needs assessments of their current criminal justice systems, which identified ways in which the system could be improved.

FORTHCOMING RECOMMENDATIONS ON TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES AND DIVERSION

Seven project sites were funded with state Treatment Alternative and Diversion (TAD) grants and are the subject of a legislatively-directed program evaluation. After analysis of five years of data from seven TAD projects, OJA will issue its report to the legislature by December 31st, 2011. The analysis shows that TAD diversion/drug court programs offer conclusive cost-savings (in terms of jail and prison days averted) and are effective (participation and graduation from TAD programs dramatically reduces recidivism rates).

Recommendations in the forthcoming report will outline existing strategies and practice in current TAD programs that should be continued, and include recommendations to improve TAD program effectiveness and the continued evaluation of the cost savings that can be realized by diversion and drug court approaches. Additionally, the report will offer several overarching recommendations on additional strategies that can contribute to the reduction of community corrections costs.

DEVELOPING A PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP TO ENHANCE COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS

In the next biennium, OJA will continue to promote expand a public/private partnership body (currently called WePartner) that is primarily driven by the private sector, and will get Wisconsin businesses and communities actively involved in preventing/preparing/and rebounding from natural disasters or attacks.

85% of critical infrastructure is privately owned; protecting critical infrastructure needs to involve a public/private partnership. Building whole community preparedness and resiliency relies on plans/training that is driven by private sector stakeholders (business, nonprofit and community organizations). Their ability to adjust to crises can help get things back

to normal faster, and help public safety with response. A long-term goal may be for the private partnership to establish a 501(c)(3) model where business leaders could contribute resources and funds to protect their properties and assist each other in recovery efforts as needs arise and sustain an institutional organization (for private sector preparedness training etc.).

CONNECTING LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO WISCOM FOR DAILY USE

Over the course of the next biennium, it is anticipated that counties will choose to connect to WISCOM for their daily radio traffic. OJA will leverage federal grant funds to help counties connect to WISCOM. Over 2,100 users have already registered on the system, and OJA expects to register up to 3,000 additional users by May 2012. Five counties and one city have applied for funds to expand WISCOM in order to replace their existing local system, and several additional counties are currently in similar discussions with OJA currently in similar discussions with OJA.

2009-2011 SESSION LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES

2009 SESSION: NEW LAW MAKES WISCONSIN ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL GRANT

Passage of proposed bill AB70/SB44 was necessary for the state to meet eligibility requirements in order to apply for the federal National Instant Criminal Background Check (NICs) grant program, to take advantage of a waiver of state matching funds under the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIPS) grant program, and to avoid mandatory penalties that will result in a 5% cut to the state's allocation of Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funds. OJA successfully worked with the legislature to advance an introduced bill (AB 70), which was signed into law at the close of the 2009 regular session. Passage of the bill resulted in an award of almost \$1 million of federal NICs funds to the state in 2010 and \$2.5 million in 2011.

2009 SESSION: CUSTODIANSHIP OF LAW ENFORCEMENT DATA

OJA successfully worked with the legislature to advance a bill related to justice information sharing (AB 489/SB573), which was signed into law at the close of the 2009 session. The bill resolved open records concerns specific to shared justice information systems—such as OJA's Justice Gateway—by clarifying that the legal custodian of shared law enforcement records should be the law enforcement agency that provided the shared information. Passage of this bill not only resolved the agency's open records concerns, but also resolved concerns expressed by some law enforcement agencies that were hesitant to participate in the Justice Gateway because they fear open record requests made to OJA could be used to bypass local record custodians.

2009-2011 BIENNIAL BUDGET: CREATION OF TRAFFIC STOP DATA COLLECTION PROGRAM

Sections 16.964(16) and 349.027, Wis. Stats., as well as non-statutory language in 2009 Wisconsin Act 28, Sections 9109(11y) and (12x), enacted in the 2009-11 biennial budget established a new effort to collect, analyze and report on the race of individuals in vehicles involved in traffic stops. Under the budget provision, OJA was legislatively directed to establish an administrative rule governing the collection of data by February 2010, and begin a program to collect data statewide by January 2011. By statute, OJA's Statistical Analysis Center was to conduct an analysis of the data and submit its first report to the legislature by July 1st, 2012.

OJA conducted an extensive process of public listening sessions and elicited the advice of a 17 member Advisory Committee when promulgating the required administrative rule. Once the rule was promulgated, OJA leveraged existing WIJIS

technology and infrastructure to quickly and cost-effectively implement the program. OJA used two components of existing WIJIS technology infrastructure to facilitate the transmission of data collected from traffic stops and realized significant cost savings. Leveraging the existing connection between DOT's Badger TraCS program and WIJIS's eCitation application (eCitations is the routing mechanism underneath the Badger Tracs software) allowed for the seamless routing of data to the Statistical Analysis Center. The Justice Gateway was enhanced with a special traffic stop data entry page for law enforcement agencies not on the TraCS system to record the required traffic stop collection data.

OJA also leveraged almost \$1.13 million in state and federal grant dollars to local law enforcement agencies for mobile data computers and Badger Tracs equipment so that traffic stop data could be routed seamlessly to the SAC with minimum impact on law enforcement. DOT also leveraged almost \$2.2 million in federal grant dollars to local law enforcement for the same purpose. In partnership, both state agencies were able to significantly increase the number of law enforcement agencies about to submit citations (as well as traffic stop data) electronically.

2011 SESSION REPEAL OF TRAFFIC STOP DATA COLLECTION PROGRAM

The Wisconsin Traffic Stop Data Collection program was repealed by 2011 Wisconsin Act 29, effective June 30, 2011. In accordance with the requirements of the bill, OJA immediately disabled those components of systems that had been modified in order to operate the traffic stop data collection program, and no longer accepts traffic stop data submissions. The duration of the traffic stop data collection program was January 1, 2011 through June 30, 2011.

2011-2013 STATE BIENNIAL BUDGET

OJA secured stable base state funding for the operation of the Wisconsin Justice Information Sharing program—which serves as the statewide coordinator for automated justice systems, and operates the data-routing Workflow Engine application and the data-sharing Justice Gateway. Prior to the 2011-2013 budget, WIJIS was state initiative/directive that had never been supported with state funding. Multiple federal funding sources—technology grants, homeland security grants, criminal justice grants—had been leveraged to support the development and implementation of WIJIS justice data routing and information sharing products. Federal funds are intended to fund innovation, development, and implementation of new initiatives. These products had become established programs, are widely deployed, and widely used. Federal funding was no longer a sustainable option to support the costs of maintaining and operating justice information sharing products. State funding enables WIJIS to continue to serve as the state's overarching coordinator of justice information sharing and support existing technology. Federal funds will still be used to support any enhancements of existing products or development of new technical solutions as necessary.

A base state-funded budget for the operations and maintenance of the State Interoperable Communications System (WISCOM) was also included in the 2011-2013 state budget. Federal homeland security funding had been used to construct the system, but federal grant guidelines prohibit the use of federal grant funds to cover operating or maintenance costs. The level of state-funded support enables WISCOM to provide basic emergency communications access (regional or statewide mutual aid) to the local public safety community at no cost. The biennial budget also included a needed statutory revision that enables OJA to collect user fees from state agencies and local agencies interested in connecting to WISCOM for daily radio use. With a user-supported fee/cost sharing structure now able to contribute operational revenue, WISCOM can be extended for daily use to local public safety agencies, or other users that may play a critical role in disaster response.

Milwaukee's Treatment Alternative and Diversion program—while part of the initial seven projects that are the subject of the legislatively directed program evaluation—has never received state funding for its operations. Rather federal Byrne JAG funds and later one-time ARRA Byrne JAG funds had been used to sustain Milwaukee's TAD program. Without state investment in the 2011-2013 state budget, funding for Milwaukee TAD would have ended when the current Recovery Act

funding expired. The state budget provided additional operational funding to cover costs for Milwaukee TAD in the first year of the biennium, instituted a match requirement, and directed OJA to develop a competitive process for future TAD grant awards.

The 2011-2013 state budget also promised needed administrative funding for the Federal Excess Property (1033) program. The 1033 program provides law enforcement agencies with basic equipment such as weapons, vests, and other gear that would otherwise need to be purchased using local tax dollars. OJA cannot use federal funds to operate and maintain federal program compliance—each piece of purchased equipment must be tracked from cradle to grave. Federal guidelines prohibit using federal dollars to pay for the operations of another federal program. The Governor's proposed budget provided \$128,000 per year to administer the 1033 program and removed the \$500 annual fee to make the 1033 program more accessible to local law enforcement. Through the budget process the fee was reinstated and the total amount of funding reduced. The proposed funding source was a DOJ appropriation account; the Attorney General has full discretion over whether to provide any of the necessary funding to OJA for the operating of the 1033 program.

IMPACT OF FEDERAL CHANGES

AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) provided \$18.8 million in one-time funding for the Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) and \$2.5 million in one-time funding for Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) programs. Most ARRA awards made by OJA were for three-year projects. Many ARRA programs will continue to be funded well into 2012. The significant administrative workload for these grants—fiscal management and program reporting—will continue through much of the 2011-2013 biennium.

The greatest long-term impact of this funding on OJA may be the new accountability and transparency requirements that accompany the funds. Substantial new reporting is required of both the sub-grantees and OJA. These new monitoring and reporting requirements will continue with annual awards after the ARRA program ends, and have become permanent aspects of program administration.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funding has fluctuated in recent years. In the 2011 federal budget Byrne JAG funds were reduced by 17%, and in the 2012 federal budget a 17% reduction in addition to the 2011 cuts is proposed. Wisconsin may incur an additional 10% reduction to its Byrne JAG allocation because the state has not been found to be in substantial compliance with the Adam Walsh Act.

The Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) may be re-authorized by Congress during the upcoming biennium. Congress has introduced a bill (SB 250, Justice for All reauthorization act) to codify the planning requirement that Bureau of Justice Assistance instituted this funding cycle as part of the JAG application process. OJA has modeled its strategic planning process to match the state strategic planning elements that are itemized in the bill. At the federal level, requiring a statewide strategic plan and then directly correlating funding decisions to that plan (which is generally required to be submitted to and approved by a federal agency) is a common practice. The Homeland Security, Juvenile Justice, and Violence Against Women formula grants all require strategic plans as condition of receiving and spending federal money.

ADAM WALSH ACT IMPLEMENTATION

The Adam Walsh Act (passed in 2006) established the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) meant to launch a national registration system of sexual offenders, including juveniles aged 14 and older. SORNA includes federal law requirements for sex offenders to register in the jurisdictions in which they live, work, or go to school, and requires states to conform their registration and notification programs to the federal law standards. SORNA specifies a timeline whereby states must implement the requirements of the Act.

The last extension the Attorney General is authorized to give expires in 2012. SORNA provides a mandatory 10% reduction to state's federal Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) allocations if they are not in compliance with the Act within the applicable time frame. Wisconsin has been found by the federal SMART office to not be in substantial compliance with the Adam Walsh Act, which will result in a 10% penalty to Byrne JAG funds starting with the 2012 allocation and every allocation until the state is in substantial compliance.

HOMELAND SECURITY PROGRAM

Federal Homeland Security funds have experienced a steady decline in overall allocations. Recent reductions in 2011 and proposed 2012 federal budgets have been more dramatic than in previous federal budget cycles. The federal 2011 budget decreased Wisconsin's total allocation of State Homeland Security Grant Program (formula program) funds by almost 50%; the proposed 2012 budget would levy even more severe cuts in addition to the cuts incurred in 2011. The formula grant program requires 80% of the total allocation to be passed through to locals in grants; the remaining 20% states use to administer the grant program for statewide initiatives. Because the total allocation of formula funds has been reduced the amount of funding available for statewide initiatives has also dramatically declined. By 2012, funding will be inadequate to sustain the state's priority statewide initiatives and administrative costs. The four priority initiatives needing continued sustainment support are:

- **Structural Collapse Rescue Team**—statutorily directed, administered by WEM
- **Regional SWAT and bomb team response (ALERT program)**—regional specialty teams that provide coordinated response as needed by local law enforcement, cost effective investment in expensive specialized equipment and training
- **Statewide Training and Exercise Program**—administered by WEM, hundreds of training classes and dozens of exercises are conducted with first responders to their capabilities, identify gaps, and prepare for real emergencies
- **Wisconsin Statewide Information Center**—administered by DOJ, statewide intelligence gathering center

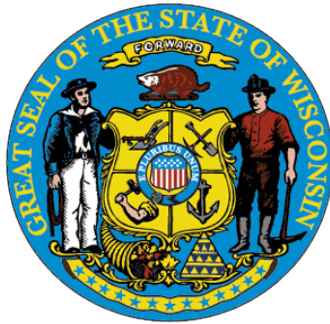
JUVENILE JUSTICE

Federal Juvenile Justice Formula grant appropriations have experienced a declining level of funding over the course of the biennium. Two federal formula programs (Title II and JBAG) are among the few sources funding for innovative services and programs in the juvenile justice area. The 2011 federal budget reduced Title II funds by 16%, the proposed 2012 budget cuts an additional 35% from 2011 levels. The 2011 federal budget reduced JABG funds by 17%, the proposed 2012 budget cuts an additional 44% from 2011 levels.

In 2009 and 2011, Congress was considering reauthorizing the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). Both the Senate and House versions of the bill, if passed, would have caused Wisconsin to be out of compliance with three out of four federal core requirements, and would have resulted in penalties on the state's use of associated federal juvenile

justice grant funds. OJA wrote a white paper for Wisconsin's Congressional delegation analyzing the impact each bill would have on the state and emphasizing the importance of JJDPA funding to Wisconsin juvenile justice programs. The agency continued to communicate proactively with the Congressional delegation. Ultimately, the reauthorization bill failed to pass, however OJA anticipates that reauthorizing the JJDPA (last accomplished in 2002) may be attempted over the course of the next biennium.

In the past biennium, the Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission (GJJ) took a position provisions related to juveniles within the federal Adam Walsh Act—which outlines sex offender registration and notification requirements. The GJJ did not endorse any policy that results in the public listing of juveniles on a sex offender registry. The GJJ felt the implications for juveniles—should Wisconsin come into compliance with the Act as currently written—were harmful, undermines the confidentiality and rehabilitation goals, and does not recognize the unique characteristics of juvenile sexual offenders (such as low recidivism rate).



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