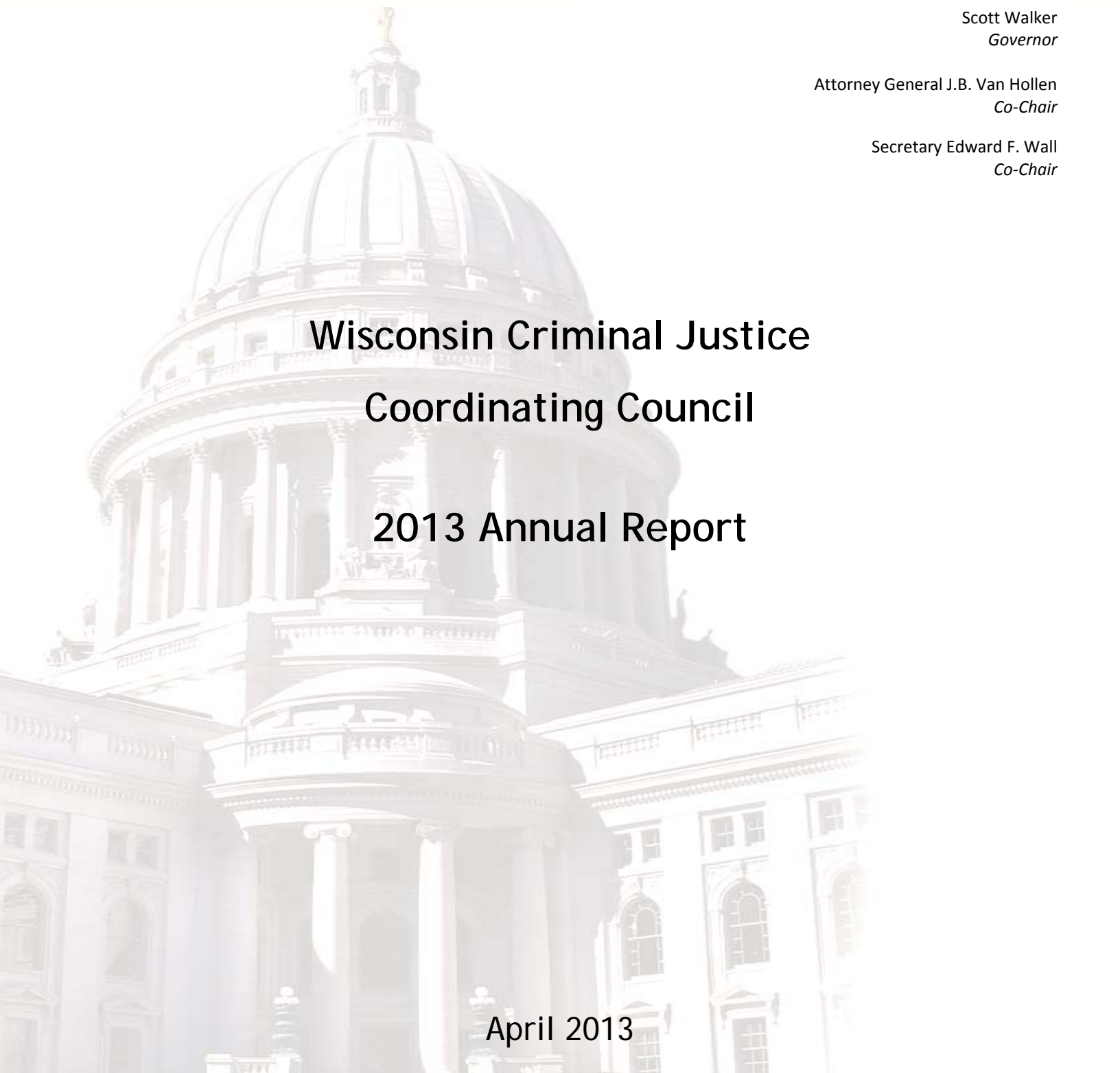


Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance
1 S. Pinckney Street, Suite 615
Madison, WI 53703-3220

Scott Walker
Governor

Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen
Co-Chair

Secretary Edward F. Wall
Co-Chair



**Wisconsin Criminal Justice
Coordinating Council
2013 Annual Report**

April 2013



STATE OF WISCONSIN CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

SCOTT WALKER, GOVERNOR

ATTORNEY GENERAL J.B. VAN HOLLEN, CO-CHAIR
SECRETARY ED WALL, CO-CHAIR

May 1, 2013

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 2013 Annual Report for the Wisconsin Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC). This report provides background information on the CJCC and highlights the activities conducted during the CJCC's first year of operation.

As the Co-Chairs of the CJCC, we are pleased with the progress the CJCC has made in its first year. The CJCC has been tasked with assessing the whole of the criminal justice system with the goal of increasing public safety. We have been asked to create efficiencies across the system to prevent crime and reduce recidivism. As we stated during the first meeting of the Council's Executive Committee on April 20, 2012: "There is always room to improve."

During the first year of the Council, we traveled the state to host listening sessions, established subcommittees, populated those subcommittees, established the charges of the subcommittees and then set to work on the tasks laid before us in the Executive Order. As you will see, we have accomplished a great deal in a short time.

But as satisfying this first year has been, we are even more excited for what is to come in the second year for the Council. The subcommittees are maturing and beginning to develop work product. In the next twelve months we expect to see policy recommendations from the subcommittee, gaps and needs assessments, resource materials, and the initial stages of a strategic plan for the administration of federal Byrne JAG formula funds. We have a lot of work ahead of us and the Council is excited to get to it.

In closing, we would like to extend our thanks to the dozens of individuals who have donated their time to participate in the Council subcommittees. Without them, the Council would not be moving forward in its efforts to find and promote innovative criminal justice policies with the ultimate goals of increasing public safety and reducing crime.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of J.B. Van Hollen in blue ink.

J.B. Van Hollen
Attorney General

Handwritten signature of Edward F. Wall in blue ink.

Edward F. Wall
Secretary, Department of Corrections

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCILS

WHAT IS A CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

Designed to analyze the criminal justice system, a local or state Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) works to identify and address gaps and needs within the system through collaboration and strategic planning.

To address these gaps and needs, local governments have joined forces with key decision makers in their criminal justice systems – law enforcement, district attorneys, judges, public defenders, social service workers, victim advocates – and formed multidisciplinary CJCCs. The goal of local CJCCs is to meet local justice needs in a rapidly changing world; a world in which research and data can guide the way to safer communities, improved outcomes, lower costs and reduced recidivism.

The criminal justice system as a whole is diverse, independent, and fragmented. It is made up of elected officials, county agencies, state agencies, local government officials, and advocacy groups. All of these groups are key decision makers in the justice system and all function autonomously with their own regulations, policies, and programs. Yet they also have an interdependent relationship with one another within the criminal justice system. When all key decision-makers collaborate with one another and coordinate services, they are more knowledgeable, more effective, and more efficient.

Local CJCCs are the primary vehicle for these key decision-makers to come together, establish a clear mission, adapt policies and programs that make more effective use of limited resources, implement documented evidence-based practices, and evaluate their practices to demonstrate effectiveness.

The criminal justice system faces an array of challenges including:

- Agency operational and programming budgets
- Jail detention overcrowding
- Incarceration diversion policy issues
- Offender rehabilitation

These challenges are exacerbated by limited and declining funding and governments must use their limited resources wisely. Evidence-based programs and practices show more effective results and lower financial costs. Within CJCCs, decision makers learn together about these practices, tailor approaches to improve or adapt them to local needs, and collaborate to implement them locally within a framework that meets the unique needs of each community.

Rather than functioning in isolation, CJCCs help key justice decision-makers pool resources to meet the needs of their community, increase safety to their citizens, and lower the costs of incarceration. This meets the larger goals of improved justice quality, addressing the root causes of crime, improving the overall justice system, and increasing community support. Members realize that together, they can accomplish larger goals for community safety and accountability than any one of them can achieve alone.

According to the National Center for State Courts, federal funds were first made available for the establishment of local CJCCs in the 1970s. Since that time, CJCCs have been established in all 50 states.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCILS IN WISCONSIN

Currently, 37 of Wisconsin's 72 counties have a Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC). In Wisconsin, "CJCCs have brought about improvements and new initiatives that could not otherwise be achieved by a single agency or organization, such as the establishment of problem-solving courts, utilization of risk assessment tools in decision making and offender placement, and the creation of community service programs" (Planning and Policy Advisory Committee, Effective Justice Strategies Subcommittee, 2007). According to the 2012 National Center for State Courts report *Effective Justice Strategies in Wisconsin*, 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 those needs."

Wisconsin's local CJCCs have been established utilizing a variety of funding sources including local, state, and federal dollars. Local CJCCs work at the county and city level to address pressing criminal and juvenile justice issues.

Because these planning bodies are neither statutorily created nor have legally defined missions or membership, local CJCCs have a great deal of organizational and representational variation. These planning bodies are the foundation for involved communities to fully assess the needs of their local criminal justice system and develop programming and practices to respond to identified needs. In addition to coordinating with traditional and nontraditional system partners including social service agencies and local non-profit organizations, CJCCs have taken on planning, oversight, and policy development functions. These efforts in many counties are bolstered by the involvement of both elected officials and non-traditional partners like health and human service agencies, non-profit service providers, and local public defenders.

Part of the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance's (OJA) strategy has been to assist counties with creating or expanding local CJCCs, OJA has made available hundreds of thousands of federal Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) dollars. Although historically planning grants ranged from \$10,000-\$50,000, recent funding rounds have increased awards to \$80,000-\$100,000 for councils looking to take on broader justice system innovation efforts or implement multi-agency initiatives.

Examples of some of these larger programs include a Risk Reduction Treatment Court that focuses on repeat offenders with underlying substance abuse and mental health issues, the expansion of a deferred prosecution program for low-risk offenders, and the expansion of a pilot risk assessment screening initiative. In addition, when considering grant applications from city and county partners for unrelated program initiatives, OJA gives consideration to applicants whose proposed projects have the support and involvement of their local CJCC.

THE WISCONSIN CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

Created by Executive Order #65, the Wisconsin Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (State CJCC) takes the approach of the system-wide, collaborative approach of local councils and applies it to the criminal justice system at the state level. The State CJCC is not intended to direct the activities of local councils, but instead complement the local councils by utilizing a statewide vision and affecting change at the state level. Like the local councils, the State CJCC is tasked with assessing the criminal justice system, analyzing system needs and gaps, and developing recommendations for the Governor and Legislature as to how to address those gaps in order to reduce crime and recidivism, increase public safety, and save taxpayers' dollars.

On April 20th, 2012 the State CJCC Executive Committee met to establish a governance structure and the path forward for the Council. Following the first meeting, the Co-Chairs scheduled three listening sessions in Eau Claire, Green Bay, and Milwaukee to engage the public on justice system issues, needs, and goals. Upon completion of the listening sessions, the Council established five subcommittees in August of 2012. In September of 2012 the subcommittees began meeting. Staffed by OJA, the state CJCC meets on a quarterly basis, and the subcommittees meet every four to six weeks.

MISSION STATEMENT AND VISION STATEMENT

Following the listening sessions held around the state, one of the State CJCC's first tasks was to develop mission and vision statements for the Council.

At the August 16, 2012 meeting of the Executive Committee, a facilitated discussion by the Committee resulted in the development of both a mission statement and vision statement. Using Executive Order #65 as the basis, the Executive Committee established a problem statement outlining why the State CJCC was created:

"The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council was created to improve the effectiveness of Wisconsin's Criminal Justice System."

The Committee then used this problem statement as the foundation for the development of the mission and vision statements.

The Mission Statement:

"Facilitate the implementation of effective, data driven criminal justice policies and practices that maximize justice and the safety of the public."

The Vision Statement:

"The criminal justice system is a good investment in contributing to the quality of life in Wisconsin."

At the September 13, 2012 meeting of the State CJCC, the Council voted unanimously to approve both the mission and vision statements.

COUNCIL SUBCOMMITTEES

SUBCOMMITTEES

At the first meeting of the State CJCC Executive Committee in April of 2012, Co-Chair Van Hollen and Co-Chair Hamblin outlined their vision for the Council and how the Council would operate. It was established that the work of the Council would be performed by subcommittees as established by the Executive Committee. As the Council is the voting body, each subcommittee will report its recommendations to the Executive Committee and the full Council.

At the August 16, 2012 meeting of the Executive Committee, the Committee approved the establishment of five subcommittees: Evidence-Based Practices; Problem Solving Courts; Data Sharing; Benchmarks; and Outreach and Communications. The Executive Committee left the recruitment of subcommittee members to the respective chair of each subcommittee, specifying subcommittees include both members of the State CJCC as well as issue area experts.

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES

Subcommittee Chair: Rick Rettler, Rettler Corporation¹; David O’Leary, Rock County District Attorney²

Committee Charge: *To develop statewide criminal justice policy recommendations designed to increase public safety and reduce recidivism by strengthening the criminal justice system through the promotion of evidence-based practices and programmatic strategies for diversion and community-based alternatives to confinement.*

The Evidence-Based Practices Subcommittee is working to identify, inventory, and analyze the evidence based practices currently being utilized around the state. The Subcommittee began this task by learning about how other states are utilizing evidence based practices and what evidence based programs are being employed in Wisconsin.

PROBLEM SOLVING COURTS

Subcommittee Chair: Kelli Thompson, State Public Defender

Committee Charge: *To research, evaluate and promote innovative criminal justice programming utilizing specialty courts and other judicial initiatives to address specific criminogenic behavior in order to reduce recidivism and improve public safety.*

The Problem Solving Courts Subcommittee began its work by surveying existing problem solving courts around the state. With the cooperation of the Office of State Courts, the Subcommittee developed and distributed a survey designed to ascertain from the courts their needs, resource gaps, and best practices.

DATA SHARING

Subcommittee Chair: John Voelker, Director of State Courts

Committee Charge: *The purpose of the subcommittee is to map existing criminal justice data systems and identify opportunities for data sharing that enhance system efficiency or allow system performance to be measured.*

The Data Sharing Subcommittee began its work with a review of existing data systems by inviting representatives from multiple agencies to present to the Subcommittee on their agency’s data systems. Following the presentations, the Subcommittee has begun to map the criminal justice data systems and how data flows to those systems and identifying gaps between systems.

BENCHMARKS

Subcommittee Chair: John Murray, Executive Director, Office of Justice Assistance

Committee Charge: *To develop in conjunction with the work of the Data Sharing Sub-Committee, consistent and meaningful criminal justice performance measures that will allow for regular reporting of key data included in the Executive Order, and to report on other established goals and objectives established by the Council.*

¹ On December 14th, 2012, Rick Rettler resigned as chair of the Evidence-Based Practices Subcommittee.

² On February 5th, 2013, Rock County District Attorney David O’Leary was appointed Chair of the Evidence-Based Practices Subcommittee.

The Benchmarks Subcommittee began with a review of the Executive Order and requirements of the Order as they relate to criminal justice data benchmarks the State CJCC is to track. The Subcommittee is currently ascertaining if there are additional data benchmarks that it should track.

OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATIONS

Subcommittee Chair: Jim Hiller, Milwaukee Co. CJCC Coordinator³, Mark Abeles-Allison, Bayfield Co. Administrator

Committee Charge: To effectively communicate the work of the Council to and regularly obtain input from members of the public and criminal justice stakeholders across the state and implements strategies to ensure open communication between county CJCCs and the WI CJCC.

The Subcommittee has developed several outreach items including an informational fact sheet and a summary document about what constitutes a local CJCC. The Subcommittee has also developed an introductory letter from the Council Co-Chairs to county officials and state legislators about the value of local CJCCs.

COUNCIL WORKPLAN FOR 2013

SUBCOMMITTEES

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES

Subcommittee Chair: David O'Leary, Rock County District Attorney

The Subcommittee will continue its work to inventory and report on effective evidence based practices being utilized across the state. The Subcommittee will also, in collaboration with the Problem Solving Courts Subcommittee, develop policy recommendations for Wisconsin's Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) Program.

PROBLEM SOLVING COURTS

Subcommittee Chair: Kelli Thompson, State Public Defender

The Subcommittee will be using the data gained from the survey to inform their work plan on how the Subcommittee can best serve Wisconsin's problem solving courts. In addition, in cooperation with the Evidence-Based Practices Subcommittee, the Problem Solving Courts Subcommittee will develop possible policy recommendations for modification to Wisconsin's TAD Program.

³ Resigned as Chair of Outreach and Communications Subcommittee effective February 28, 2013.

DATA SHARING

Subcommittee Chair: John Voelker, Director of State Courts

Once the data mapping process is complete, the Subcommittee will begin to analyze the map and identify gaps in the system and develop strategies for addressing those gaps. The Subcommittee will also be identifying potential funding priorities to be included in the federal grant applications for the NCHIP and NICS discretionary grant programs.

BENCHMARKS

The Subcommittee will be merged into the Data Sharing Subcommittee and will operate as a workgroup. The workgroup will continue the charge of the former subcommittee to analyze how best to track the identified benchmarks and develop an implementation plan as part of the Data Sharing Subcommittee for tracking and reporting the benchmark data.

OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATIONS

Subcommittee Chair: Mark Abeles-Allison, Bayfield County Administrator

The Subcommittee will be producing a video about the value a local CJCC can provide to a community. The Subcommittee is also developing a survey for counties to gain feedback on both how counties with CJCCs may be able to provide assistance to counties without a council in establishing one and also what counties with CJCCs have identified as needs in the further development of their own council.

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANTS STRATEGIC PLANNING

BYRNE JAG PROGRAM

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program is one of several justice assistance programs administered by the Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) as Wisconsin's State Administering Agency (SAA). The Byrne JAG program was created in 2005 through the combination of the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant (Byrne Formula) and the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG). According to the Federal Bureau of Justice Assistance, the JAG program is the leading source of federal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. A highly flexible program, JAG funds can be utilized within seven specified purpose areas:

- Law Enforcement Programs
- Prosecution and Court Programs
- Prevention and Education Programs
- Corrections and Community Corrections Programs
- Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs
- Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs
- Crime Victim Witness Programs (excluding compensation)

This flexibility and broad purpose areas allows states and locals to direct funding within their jurisdictions to identified needs. States and locals can use the funding to address resource gaps within their criminal justice systems, initiate new justice programs, or respond to an unanticipated development within the justice system.

The JAG formula is based on a combination of a state's population and violent crime rate. Specifically, a state JAG award is based 50% on the state's portion of the nation's population and 50% on the state's share of the average number of reported violent crimes as collected by the state's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. However, each state is guaranteed a minimum award amount. If a state's JAG formula calculation does not meet the guaranteed minimum funding level, the state receives the minimum award. Of a state's total allocation, 40% is awarded directly to units of local government.

During the four years prior to the establishment of the combined Byrne JAG program, Wisconsin received an annual average award of \$9,548,363 between the Byrne and the LLEBG programs. Since 2005, Wisconsin's annual award under the Byrne JAG program – which fluctuates from year to year – has been on a declining trajectory with an average award of \$3,859,299 – a 60% reduction in the total award amount since 2005.

HISTORY OF JAG STRATEGIC PLANNING

In March of 2010, states were notified by the Federal Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) that the implementation of a strategic planning process for JAG funds would be required. BJA directed that:

“States should develop and undertake a strategic planning process, using a community engagement model, in order to guide spending under this and future fiscal year allocations.” Further, “BJA strongly encourages state and local planners to fund programs that are evidence-based and have been proven effective. In the current difficult budgetary climate, it is more critical than ever that JAG dollars are spent on programs with proven effectiveness.”

In response to this new requirement, OJA established the JAG Planning Committee in the fall of 2010 consisting of representatives from across the criminal justice system and from throughout the State of Wisconsin. The Committee included representatives from: The Department of Corrections, District Attorneys, Sheriffs, Local Police Chiefs, County Administration, the Department of Justice, Circuit Courts, the State Public Defender's Office, and local criminal justice research partners.

In initiating the planning process, the Committee reviewed information from OJA on previously-funded and current sub-grantees. In addition, current sub-grantees presented to the Committee on their programs and how their JAG funding impacts the criminal justice system. In addition, an online survey of criminal justice stakeholders was developed to gather information about criminal justice priorities. The statewide survey developed by OJA with the Planning Committee was distributed to District Attorneys, Public Defenders, Circuit Court Judges, local CJCC Coordinators, Sheriffs, Chiefs of Police, County AODA Coordinators, CASA Local Directors, and Department of Corrections Regional Directors.

All of the information gathered by JAG Planning Committee was utilized to develop a comprehensive list of justice priorities which the Committee then ranked. The Committee identified its top seven statewide priorities for Byrne JAG funding for federal fiscal years 2011-2014:

1. Initiatives to reduce drug crime by allocating resources to multijurisdictional drug enforcement task forces that actively enforce illegal drug manufacturing and distribution laws; that support crime prevention programs; that initiate and implement information sharing; and that allow for effective communication and collaboration among outside law enforcement jurisdictions.
2. Programs that minimize criminal justice exposure for low-risk offenders. These programs will allow offenders to receive the services they need in the community while increasing the availability of limited justice system resources to concentrate on more serious or violent criminal behaviors.

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 when targeted services are directed at specific criminogenic factors.

The JAG planning committee created the overarching goal of funding projects that are evidence-based, collaborative in nature, community-based, and those which include an evaluation component. As economic challenges force states and local communities to look at new ways to address issues in the criminal justice system, it is critical to prioritize JAG funds in order to effectively utilize resources to implement the current research demonstrating successful outcomes. Funding decisions have been made based on the seven established priorities by maximizing competitive grant solicitations for local communities.

WISCONSIN STATE CJCC JAG PLANNING PROCESS

In addition to the federal requirement that a state must have a strategic planning process for the administration of Byrne JAG, section 4(j) of Executive Order #65 states that the Wisconsin Criminal Justice Coordinating Council shall

“Provide strategic planning and guidance for the management of federal block grant or federal formula grant funds.”

To comply with the federal planning requirement and section 4(j) of Executive Order #65, the State CJCC implemented a strategic planning process under the supervision of the Council.

At the February 5, 2013 meeting of the State CJCC, the Council approved creation of a JAG Planning Workgroup. This workgroup is tasked with developing a plan and funding priorities for JAG awards beginning with the federal fiscal year 2015 (FFY15) award. The workgroup is comprised of agency experts from the Department of Corrections, the Department of Justice, the Office of State Courts, the Department of Health Services, the State Public Defender, and the Department of Children and Families. The workgroup will develop a draft plan and funding priorities to be reviewed by the State CJCC and modified by the Council as necessary. Pending final approval by the State CJCC, the list of funding priorities would be adopted by the State Administering Agency (SAA) as an advisory document detailing the categories to be addressed in the administration of the Byrne JAG federal formula funds.

EXECUTIVE ORDER # 65**Relating to the Creation of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council**

WHEREAS, protecting the lives and property of the citizens of this State is the highest priority of state government; and

WHEREAS, this administration is committed to building and maintaining a strong adult and juvenile criminal justice system that employs scarce state and local resources in an efficient manner to most effectively ensure public safety; and

WHEREAS, multiple agencies of the state, county and local governments share responsibilities for Wisconsin's criminal justice system, including state and local elected officials and agency heads, judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and state and local law enforcement officials; and

WHEREAS, other non-government members of our state also play critical roles in the State's criminal justice system, including but not limited to victim advocacy and service groups, community treatment providers, and members of the State's higher education community; and

WHEREAS, understanding that meeting the goal of best protecting the safety of the citizens of this State requires that these various entities coordinate their efforts and work together to maintain and improve our criminal justice system.

NOW THEREFORE, I, SCOTT WALKER, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, by the authority vested in me by federal and state law, and specifically by section 14.019 of the Wisconsin Statutes, do hereby order the following:

1. There is created a Criminal Justice Coordinating Council attached to the Office of Justice Assistance. The Council is charged with assisting the Governor in directing, collaborating, and coordinating the services of state and local governmental agencies and non-governmental entities in the criminal justice system to increase efficiencies, effectiveness, and public safety. In the performance of these duties, the Council shall conduct planning, research, and evaluation activities and make recommendations to improve the criminal justice system policy, operation, and outcomes.
2. The Council shall consist of 20 members; the appointed members shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The Council shall be co-chaired by the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and the Attorney General. The Council shall meet no less than 4 times per year at a date and location to be determined by the co-chairs. Members of the executive committee of the Council, who are charged with providing overall leadership for the planning and implementation of the Council's goals and objectives, shall include the co-chairs and the Executive Director of the Office of Justice Assistance, the State Public Defender, a county sheriff, a chief of police, a district attorney as appointed by the Governor, and the Director of State Courts.
3. Members of the Council shall include the Secretary of the Department of Workforce Development; the Secretary of the Department of Children and Families; the Secretary of the Department of Health Services; the chair of the Chief Judges of the Circuit Courts; and the following members, as appointed by the Governor:
 - a. A county sheriff;
 - b. A chief of police;
 - c. A county executive or county administrator;
 - d. A county criminal justice coordinator or a member serving on a county criminal justice coordinating council;

- e. A representative of a crime victim rights or crime victim services organization;
 - f. Two members representing the public at large;
 - g. A representative with experience on mental health issues and the criminal justice system;
 - h. A representative of a federally recognized American Indian tribe or band in this state.
4. The Council shall do all of the following:
- a. Develop statewide criminal justice policy recommendations designed to strengthen public safety, reduce recidivism, and improve offender and system accountability by strengthening the criminal justice system through the promotion of evidence-based practices, risk reduction programming, and implementation of effective and sound strategies for crime prevention, diversion and community-based alternatives to confinement.
 - b. Investigate and disseminate information about effective and innovative criminal justice related programs employed at the county level, including treatment alternatives, diversion initiatives, and specialty courts.
 - c. Encourage and facilitate the development of effective county or multi-county criminal justice coordinating councils to foster innovations based on local criminal justice environments.
 - d. Provide recommendations to the Governor regarding the collection and synthesis of real-time criminal justice data and the tracking of system indicators, such as crime and arrest rates, conviction rates, pretrial and re-entry services, and probation, parole, prison and jail population trends, in order to proactively identify what factors are driving criminal justice costs and to determine more effective strategies to deploy criminal justice resources.
 - e. Provide recommendations to the Governor regarding stable and adequate funding sources for the criminal justice system and identify programs or areas where greater cost-effectiveness could be achieved.
 - f. Promote the evaluation of new and current criminal justice policies after implementation. Considerations include impact of current law on public safety, policies or programs' effect on crime reduction, recidivism, prison and jail populations, and overall criminal justice costs.
 - g. Engage in other activities consistent with the responsibilities of the Council.
 - h. Identify areas in which improved collaboration and coordination of activities and programs would increase the effectiveness and/or efficiency of services by eliminating duplication, filling service gaps, and improving the quality of services provided across the criminal justice system.
 - i. Provide continuity while distinguishing responsibility for program provision and results.
 - j. Provide strategic planning and guidance for the management of federal block grant or federal formula grant funds.
 - k. Annually submit a report to the Governor, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for dissemination to the judicial branch, any relevant state agencies, as identified by the council, and to the Chief Clerk of each house of the Legislature for distribution to the Legislature that provides information on the progress of the Council's work.
 - l. The co-chairs may create subcommittees as they deem necessary and engage other stakeholders and public members to participate in subcommittee activities. Each Executive branch agency with membership on the Council shall, upon the request of the council, designate agency staff to provide assistance to the Council.
5. All Executive branch agencies are directed to aid the Council to the greatest extent possible. At the request of the Council, the Department of Corrections, the Parole Commission, the Department of Health Services, the Department of Children and Families, the Department of Workforce Development, the Department of Justice, the Department of Transportation,

the State Prosecutors Office, the Office of Justice Assistance, and the Department of Administration shall provide the Council with information and data needed by the Council to perform its duties under this Executive Order.

6. Through the cooperation and collaboration of agencies enumerated in Section 5, the Council shall develop, analyze, and make recommendations to implement a reporting system to track key criminal justice indicators, trends, and outcomes related to policies designed to do the following:
 - a. Reduce prison, jail, and detention populations;
 - b. Improve rehabilitative efforts;
 - c. Reduce recidivism; and
 - d. Enhance re-entry strategies for offenders released from prison or jail, while acting consistent with public safety and holding offenders accountable.
7. The reporting system shall, to the extent practicable, track and report on a monthly basis:
 - a. The rate of violent crime as reported by law enforcement in either Uniform Crime reports or incident based reporting;
 - b. The aggregate average daily populations of county jails and prisons;
 - c. The aggregate number of felony criminal cases filed in circuit courts;
 - d. The number of offenders sentenced to prison by the circuit courts;
 - e. The number of prison admissions on account of revocation of parole and extended supervision;
 - f. The number of prison admissions on account of probation revocation;
 - g. The number of releases on parole or extended supervision;
 - h. The number of offenders placed on probation by the courts; and
 - i. The number of offenders discharged from probation, parole, and extended supervision.
8. The Council shall cooperate and collaborate with the Judicial branch. At the request of the Council, the Director of State Courts Office shall provide, to the extent the Director determines practicable, information and data that is needed by the Council to perform its duties under this Executive Order.
9. The Office of Justice Assistance shall provide staff support for the Council. The expenses of the members of the Council shall be paid by the Office of Justice Assistance.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done in the City of Eau Claire this ninth day of April, in the year two thousand twelve.

SCOTT WALKER
Governor

By the Governor:

DOUGLAS LA FOLLETTE
Secretary of State

MEMBERSHIP

Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen Co-Chair Department of Justice	Secretary Gary Hamblin ⁴ Co-Chair Secretary of Corrections	Secretary Edward F. Wall ⁵ Co-Chair Secretary of Corrections
Sheriff Matt Joski Kewaunee County	Kelli Thompson State Public Defender	Mark Abeles-Allison Bayfield County Administrator
Secretary Eloise Anderson Department of Children and Families	Secretary Dennis Smith ⁶ Department of Health Services	Chief Rich Van Boxtel Oneida Tribe Police
Rev. Mark Clements ⁷ Living Word Christian Church	Secretary Reggie Newson Department of Workforce Development	Director John Voelker Office of State Courts
Honorable C. William Foust Chair of Chief Judges	District Attorney David O'Leary ⁸ Rock County	Rick Rettler ⁹ Private Citizen
Chief James Arts ¹⁰ Green Bay Police Department	Jane Graham Jennings Women's Community, Inc.	Patti Jo Severson Gunderson Lutheran Medical Center
Jim Hiller ¹¹ Milwaukee County CJCC	Director John Murray Office of Justice Assistance	District Attorney Thomas Eagan ¹² Portage County
Chief Brad Keil ¹³ Middleton Police Department	Secretary Kitty Rhoades ¹⁴ Department of Health Services	

⁴ Served as Co-Chair from April 9, 2012 until October 26, 2012

⁵ Appointed Co-Chair October 27, 2012

⁶ Resigned February 28, 2013

⁷ Appointed August 10, 2012

⁸ Appointed October 8, 2012

⁹ Resigned December 14, 2012

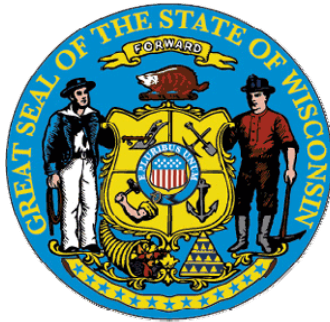
¹⁰ Resigned July, 2012

¹¹ Resigned February 28, 2013

¹² Resigned August 1, 2012

¹³ Appointed December 28, 2012

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