

DIVISION OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

# *2012 Annual Report*



March 2013

## **Division of Juvenile Corrections**

Inquiries regarding this report may be directed to:

**Cari J. Taylor, Administrator**

(608) 240-5900

[cari.taylor@wisconsin.gov](mailto:cari.taylor@wisconsin.gov)

State of Wisconsin  
**Department of Corrections**

Scott Walker  
Governor

Edward F. Wall  
Secretary



## State of Wisconsin Department of Corrections

Division of Juvenile Corrections  
3099 E. Washington Ave.  
Post Office Box 8930  
Madison, WI 53708-8930  
Telephone (608) 240-5900  
Fax (608) 240-3371

Cari J. Taylor  
Administrator

Date: March 28, 2013  
To: Juvenile Justice Partners  
From: Cari J. Taylor, Administrator

It has been a year since I assumed my role as the Administrator of the Division of Juvenile Corrections. While many challenges remain in DJC, the last year brought forth some very positive and exciting developments, including how we share DJC facts, figures, and accomplishments with our juvenile justice partners. I hope you'll find value in the more robust content and revamped format of this year's annual report, produced with the same recognizable design as other DJC informational materials, such as our At-A-Glance brochures. These improvements reflect DJC's commitment to providing quality information to those interested and invested in a vibrant juvenile justice system. The information in the report finds its foundation in our mission, vision, strategic plan, and the value we place on our partnerships with you.

As you read through the Annual Report, there are a number of areas worth highlighting that continue to impact DJC, including the average daily population and commitment trends, academic achievements of our youth while at Lincoln Hills and Copper Lake Schools, the Foster Grandparent Program, community programming offered through the Corrective Sanctions Program and Aftercare, as well as our major initiatives including Trauma Informed Care, COMPAS, and the Prison Rape Elimination Act.

- **Population:** Declines in youth population and juvenile arrests in Wisconsin in recent years continue to impact DJC's population.
- **Commitment Trends:** In 2012, DJC admitted 255 Wisconsin youth with new court commitments to its juvenile correctional facilities.
- **Academic Achievement:** During the 2011-12 school year, 524 youth participated in educational programming. Among students who completed pre- and post-test assessments, 43 percent of students improved their reading scores by more than one full grade level, and 36 percent improved their math scores by more than one full grade level.
- **Foster Grandparent Program:** The outstanding senior volunteers in the Foster Grandparent Program received the 2012 Governor's Senior Corp Participation Award in March 2012 for their dedication and positive impact on the youth at Lincoln Hills and Copper Lake Schools.
- **Community Programming:** DJC revised its alternate care contracts in 2012 to clarify and enhance service expectations as part of its ongoing efforts to improve oversight of and relationships with providers.
- **Trauma Informed Care:** 158 DJC staff, including teachers, security staff, and administrative personnel, participated in trauma informed care training.
- **COMPAS:** Effective June 1, 2012, DJC began assessing every youth on initial commitment to Lincoln Hills and Copper Lake Schools for risk and criminogenic needs using COMPAS, an automated risk and needs assessment and case planning tool.
- **Prison Rape Elimination Act:** In 2012, the U.S. Department of Justice issued a final rule adopting national standards designed to prevent, detect, and respond to prison rape, which has significant impacts on DJC operations.

The Division of Juvenile Corrections will continue to advocate for juvenile justice issues and remains committed to partnering with counties in serving youth under our supervision. We welcome your suggestions for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of our mutual efforts. Your feedback and questions about information in this report are welcomed. This report is also available on our website at <http://doc.wi.gov>.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

# *2012 Annual Report*

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## Introduction

### *Mission*

The mission of the Division of Juvenile Corrections (DJC) is to promote a juvenile justice system that balances protection of the community, youth accountability, and competency-building for responsible and productive community living.

### *Vision*

DJC will reduce delinquent behavior and restore a sense of safety to victims in the community. To achieve this vision, we will build on our Mission Statement in the following ways:

- o Share ownership for justice through partnerships with the juvenile justice system and the community.
- o Learn from the community and promote opportunities for the community to learn from us.
- o Hold youth accountable by requiring them to contribute to the recovery of victims and the community.
- o Work with the community to assist youth in becoming productive members in the community.
- o Create a sense of community and mutual responsibility in the workplace.

### *Guiding Principles*

The guiding principles of DJC are:

- o Promoting prevention and early intervention efforts at the community level.
- o Providing individualized and culturally responsive programming.
- o Implementing the concepts of restorative justice in DJC programs.
- o Affirming that staff are key to successful program operation and positive treatment outcomes.
- o Treating a diverse workforce as valued partners by fostering staff development and effectiveness.
- o Striving to assure that staff and youth are safe and free from victimization.
- o Promoting wellness for staff and youth.
- o Conducting program evaluation to identify and support high quality and cost effective programs.
- o Providing and managing resources to promote successful community reintegration.
- o Working in partnership with families, counties, and other community agencies to build positive youth competencies.
- o Developing and implementing individualized case plans based on the uniqueness of each youth.

### *Primary Responsibilities*

DJC has two primary responsibilities:

- o Operate Type 1 secured juvenile correctional facilities primarily for youth committed by a Wisconsin county juvenile court to the Department of Corrections following a delinquency adjudication.
- o Provide correctional supervision in communities throughout Wisconsin after youth leave a juvenile correctional facility with two regional and several field offices.

DJC provides correctional supervision and offers programs and services to youth during their placement at a juvenile correctional facility. Generally, youth have time remaining on their court commitment orders upon their return to the community. On average, youth continue to be on correctional supervision for three to four months after leaving a juvenile correctional facility, except for serious juvenile offenders who typically remain on supervision for two to three years.

DJC is also responsible for the oversight of juvenile delinquency-related services statewide and the administration of Youth Aids funds.



Cari J. Taylor, Administrator

## Juvenile Demographics

### Population Trends

Youth population, juvenile arrest and prosecution rates, and availability of local services all impact DJC's population.

- The age 14 to 16 cohort of Wisconsin youth decreased by over 7 percent between 2006 and 2010.
- Reported arrests of juveniles in Wisconsin declined 35 percent from 2006 to 2011, and arrests for violent crimes were down 12 percent.
- Supported by Youth Aids funding and Community Intervention Program grants, county agencies have increasingly developed and purchased programming to serve seriously delinquent youth at the local level.

As a result of these factors, DJC has experienced an overall decline in population over the last decade. As shown in Table 1, the institution average daily population decreased from approximately 591 in 2008 to 301 in 2012. Similarly, as shown in Table 2, the community supervision average daily population decreased from approximately 211 in 2008 to 184 in 2012.

Year	Lincoln Hills School	Ethan Allen School <sup>1</sup>	Copper Lake School/ Southern Oaks Girls School <sup>2</sup>	SPRITE <sup>3</sup>	Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center	Total
2008	224.9	266.4	65.2	6.1	28.8	<b>591.4</b>
2009	188.7	227.5	58.8	6.0	28.8	<b>509.9</b>
2010	160.0	184.3	33.3	1.6	28.9	<b>408.0</b>
2011 <sup>4</sup>	214.8	115.1	18.6	-	27.9	<b>318.9</b>
2012	246.6	-	26.0	-	28.5	<b>301.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Ethan Allen School closed in June 2011, and the youth were transferred to LHS.

<sup>2</sup> Southern Oaks Girls School closed in June 2011, and the youth were transferred to CLS.

<sup>3</sup> The SPRITE program has not operated a session since March 2010.

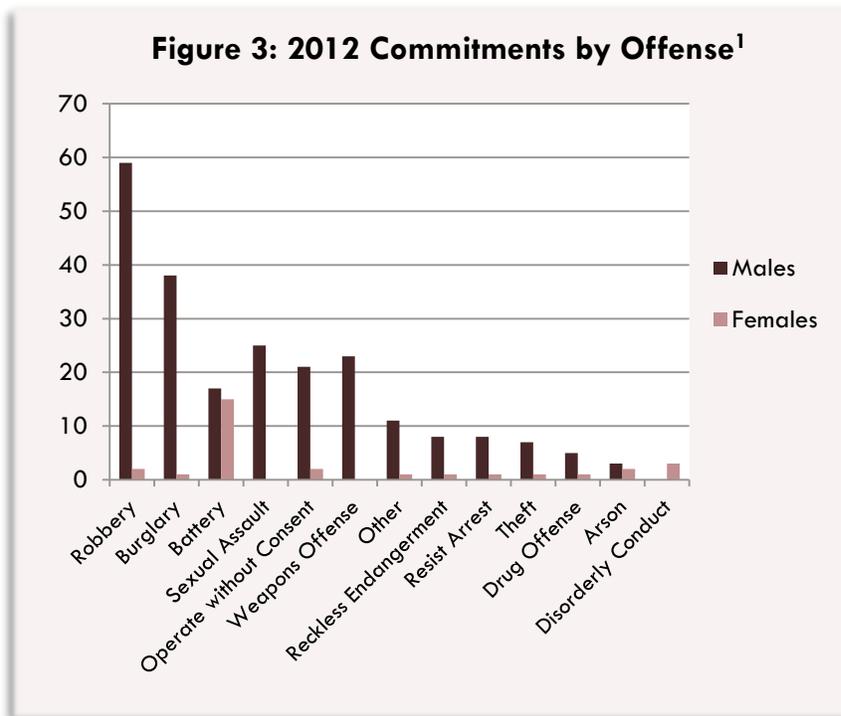
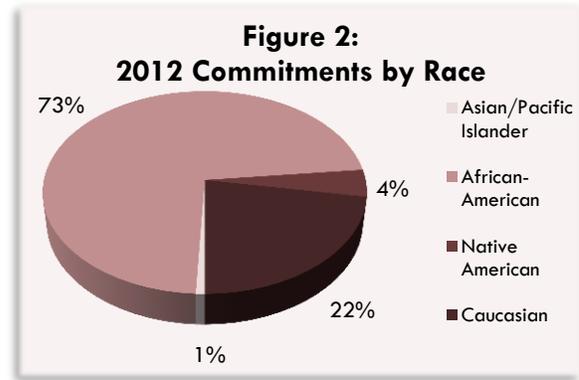
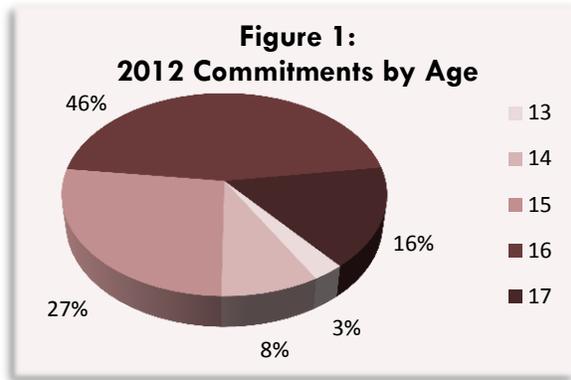
<sup>4</sup> Because Ethan Allen School closed prior to the end of 2011, the total average daily population for 2011 does not equal the sum of individual institution average daily populations.

Year	Aftercare	Corrective Sanctions	Total
2008	69.5	141.4	<b>210.9</b>
2009	84.6	146.5	<b>231.1</b>
2010	73.8	133.1	<b>206.9</b>
2011	67.3	131.0	<b>198.3</b>
2012	75.6	108.2	<b>183.8</b>

### Juvenile Commitment Trends

In 2012, DJC admitted 255 Wisconsin youth with new court commitments to its juvenile correctional facilities. Of these youth:

- 225 were male; 30 were female;
- 46 percent were 16 years old at the time of commitment; 38 percent were age 15 or younger;
- 73 percent were African-American; 22 percent were Caucasian.



A juvenile may have more than one commitment. Collectively, these juveniles had 273 new commitments, including 243 juvenile commitments, 29 serious juvenile offender commitments, and 1 tribal commitment.

Youth placed at juvenile correctional facilities in 2012 were committed for a variety of offenses. Most common offenses among males included robbery (59), burglary (38), and sexual assault (25). The most common offense among females was battery (15).

<sup>1</sup> Youth may be sentenced on multiple cases with each case containing multiple offenses. This table reflects the most serious offense for the current commitment.

## Recidivism

Recidivism is the reoccurrence of criminal behavior by offenders after intervention by the criminal justice system. Recidivism is defined and measured in different ways by different jurisdictions. In 2012, the Department of Corrections continued to make progress on an automated method to calculate recidivism rates that will be consistent throughout the Department.

DJC's 2008 recidivism rates are presented in Table 3. The 2008 release cohort includes all juvenile offenders released from a juvenile correctional facility in calendar year 2008. An offender is counted as a recidivist if he or she commits a new offense within three years of his or her 2008 release date. Days spent in a Wisconsin correctional facility do not count towards the three-year period over which recidivism is measured.

<b>Table 3: Three-Year Recidivism Rates for 2008 Release Cohort</b>						
	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
2008 Release Cohort	454	100.0%	58	100.0%	512	100.0%
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>41.6</b>
Juvenile Recidivists <sup>1</sup>	30	6.6	3	5.2	33	6.4
Prison Recidivists <sup>2</sup>	96	21.1	1	1.7	97	18.9
Probation Recidivists <sup>3</sup>	159	35.0	10	17.2	169	33.0
<b>Total Recidivists</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>62.8%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24.1%</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>58.4%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Committed a new offense during the three-year follow-up period resulting in a new juvenile commitment.

<sup>2</sup> Committed a new offense during the three-year follow-up period resulting in a prison sentence.

<sup>3</sup> Committed a new offense during the three-year follow-up period resulting in an adult probation sentence.

### ***Success!***

A 17-year-old male was committed to LHS in 2009 for sexual assault. He completed the sex offender treatment program at LHS and continued with his treatment upon his release to the community in 2010. Since returning to the community, he has become an assistant manager at a local pizza store and attends school full-time at a University of Wisconsin school where he is in his third year of the electrical engineering program. In 2013, he received an early discharge from the court.

## Institution Profile

DJC operates two Type 1 secured juvenile correctional facilities in Irma, Wisconsin. The mission of these facilities is to provide community protection and hold youth responsible for their behaviors while offering them skill-building opportunities that contribute to victim and community restoration. In 2012, the institutions had 297 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff positions, including youth counselors, teachers, social workers, mental health staff, and various other positions that support institution operations.



Entrance to Lincoln Hills and Copper Lake Schools

### Lincoln Hills School

Lincoln Hills School (LHS) opened in the summer of 1970. From 1972 through 1994, both males and females were placed in the institution. Since 1994, LHS has been a school for males. LHS also serves as a secure detention resource for nearby counties.



Lincoln Hills School

### Copper Lake School

In June 2011, Southern Oaks Girls School was relocated to Copper Lake School (CLS), which opened at the LHS site. CLS is a separate facility with sight and sound separation from LHS. CLS also serves as a secure detention resource for nearby counties.



Copper Lake School

## Education

Each juvenile correctional facility provides educational services designed to meet the individual needs of each youth. Depending on the youth's age and academic progress, a youth may work to earn middle school or high school credits toward grade advancement and a diploma, or he or she may work to earn a High School Equivalency Diploma (HSED). Youth also have opportunities to engage in career and technical education (CTE) while earning high school credit or even college credit.

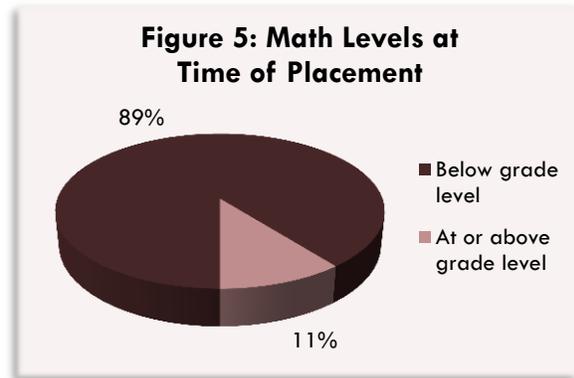
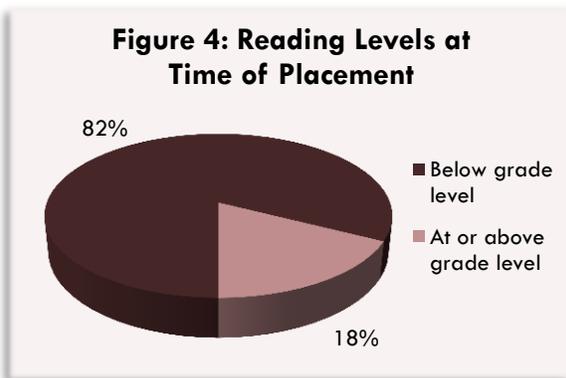


During the 2011-12 school year:

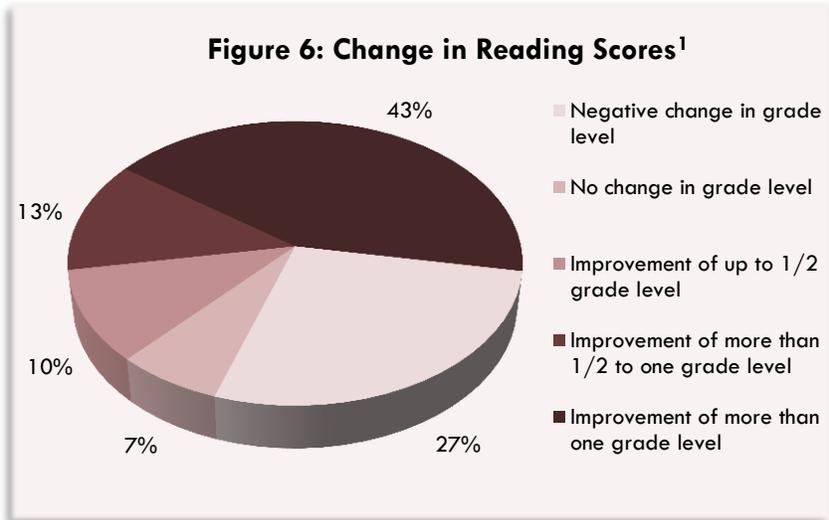
- 524 youth participated in educational programming;
- 585 youth participated in elective job training programming;
- 206 youth participated in HSED programming;
- 89 percent of LHS and CLS students who took the HSED exam passed; and
- 183 youth earned post-secondary education credits.

Achievement	LHS	CLS	Total
Middle School Credits Earned	10.5	0	10.5
Middle School Promotions	7	0	7
High School Credits Earned	513.13	42.25	558.38
High School Diplomas Awarded	8	0	8
High School Equivalency Diplomas Awarded	84	5	89
Career and Technical Education Credits Earned	58.75	3.75	62.5

During the youth's initial days at a juvenile correctional facility, his or her academic needs are evaluated using the STAR Renaissance Reading and Math assessment. The results of this assessment are used to help students and teachers plan appropriate educational services during the youth's placement at the facility. In the 2011-12 school year, at the time of placement at the facility, 82 percent of students scored below their current grade level for reading, and 89 percent scored below their current grade level for math.



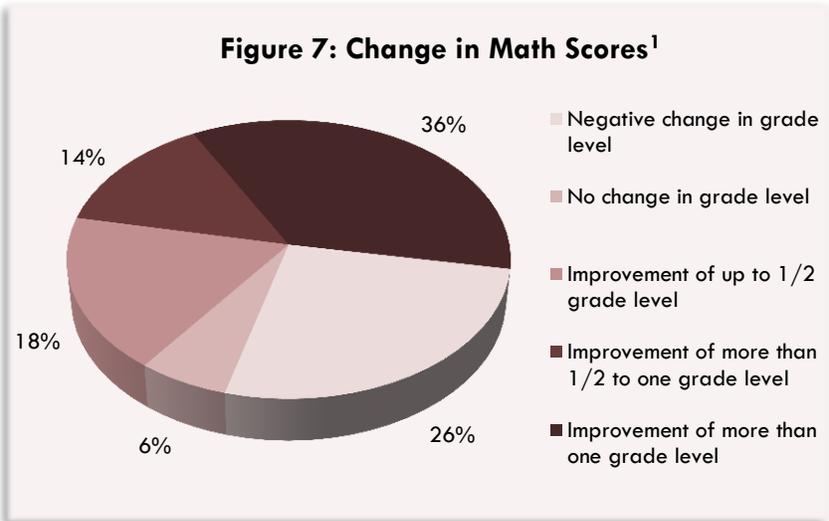
DJC's dedicated education professionals helped students at LHS and CLS learn important skills and make significant improvements in their academic performance during the 2011-12 school year.



<sup>1</sup> Among the 267 students who were in educational programming for the entire 2011-12 school year and completed both the pre-test and post-test for reading

As shown in Figure 6, 43 percent of students who completed pre- and post-test assessments improved their reading scores by more than one full grade level, and 23 percent improved their reading scores by up to one grade level.

As shown in Figure 7, 36 percent of students improved their math scores by more than one full grade level, and 32 percent improved their math scores by up to one grade level.



<sup>1</sup> Among the 267 students who were in educational programming for the entire 2011-12 school year and completed both the pre-test and post-test for math

LHS and CLS have been working on creating partnerships with Northcentral Technical College (NTC) and Moraine Park Technical College (MPTC). During the 2011-12 school year, the facilities partnered with NTC to offer transcribed credit for DJC youth. Transcribed credit is an opportunity for a student to earn both high school credit and technical college credit. Youth are able to earn college credit in Business Proofreading and Editing, Desktop Publishing, and Google SketchUp. This program is offered to youth and the institution at no cost.



## Programs and Services

DJC's professional staff offer a wide array of treatment programs and other services to address the psychological, cognitive, behavioral, and social needs of each youth placed at a juvenile correctional facility and teach them skills to become productive members of their communities.

### Primary Treatment Programs and Services

Table 5 describes the key programs and services that comprise the treatment curriculum at Lincoln Hills and Copper Lake Schools.

<b>Table 5: Primary Institution Programs and Services</b>
<p><u>Juvenile Cognitive Intervention Program (JCIP)</u>                      JCIP is a three-phase cognitive restructuring program that addresses antisocial cognition, companions, and personality; family issues; substance abuse; and leisure/recreation. Phases 1 and 2 are typically completed at the juvenile correctional facilities.</p>
<p><u>Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT)</u>                      DBT is a 16-week evidence-based cognitive-behavioral skills group program that addresses core mindfulness, distress tolerance, emotion regulation, and interpersonal effectiveness in youth at CLS who have been challenged by suicidal behaviors, borderline personality traits, conduct disorder, substance abuse disorders, or eating disorders.</p>
<p><u>Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Treatment</u>                      SUD treatment is provided to youth at LHS and CLS who were determined during the institution's screening and assessment process to have a substance use disorder. Males in SUD treatment at LHS participate in Seeking Safety, a 16-week evidence-based program that addresses cognitive, behavioral, and interpersonal challenges, and helps youth learn skills, including coping strategies and managing trauma symptoms without substance use.</p>
<p><u>Sex Offender Treatment (SOT)</u>                      The SOT program is provided to youth committed to LHS for offenses falling under the Sexually Violent Persons Act (Chapter 980). Services are provided by a multi-disciplinary team of institution staff and management in individual and group settings and address such issues as lack of empathy, anger, hostility, and impulsive behavior through cognitive-behavioral skill training and treatment designed to address issues common to sex offenders, such as understanding consent, risky thinking, and coping with urges.</p>
<p><u>Aggression Replacement Training (ART)</u>                      ART is provided to youth at LHS and CLS who have aggression issues as identified during the institution screening and assessment process. This program addresses social skills training, anger control training, and moral reasoning.</p>
<p><u>Psychological Services</u>                      DJC's Psychological Services Unit provides a full range of psychological services as needed to youth placed at the juvenile correctional facilities, including evaluation; individual, group, and family therapy; medication; and case management. Psychological services supplement treatment resources available to youth on their living units.</p>

Table 6 highlights the number of youth who enrolled in each program and the number of youth who successfully completed each program in 2012.

Program	LHS		CLS		Total	
	Enrollments	Completions <sup>1</sup>	Enrollments	Completions <sup>1</sup>	Enrollments	Completions <sup>1</sup>
ART	128	89	21	27	149	116
DBT	-	-	20	14	20	14
JCIP Phase 1	206	202	19	14	225	216
JCIP Phase 2	183	178	13	9	196	187
JCIP Repeater	27	33	-	-	27	33
SOT	15	10	-	-	15	10
SUD Treatment	114	118	13	11	127	129

<sup>1</sup> The number of completions may include youth who enrolled in the program in a previous year.

In 2012, Psychological Services professionals at LHS and CLS served 503 youth after their initial intake screenings, including 391 who received three or more therapy sessions, and completed 657 self-harm reviews on 91 youth. For more intensive mental health treatment, LHS transferred 48 males to Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center in Madison and treated 21 females through Copper Lake School's on-site Intensive Treatment Program.

To meet juveniles' psychiatric needs, LHS and CLS contract with a local child psychiatrist and also utilize telepsychiatry. In 2012, youth participated in 972 psychiatric sessions. Two psychiatrists maintained a caseload of approximately 120 youth and conducted approximately 80 sessions per month.

#### **Other Treatment Programs**

- *PRIDE* (Personal Responsibility and Integrity in Daily Environment) is an indoor and outdoor short-term experiential program designed to help male youth transition back into their communities by focusing on education, leadership, team-building, community service, and personal responsibility. In 2012, the 84 youth who participated in PRIDE:
  - grew and donated 2,084 plants to six local food pantries and community gardens;
  - provided two days of activities at Rainbow's End, a camp for youth with special needs;
  - provided approximately 1,100 hours of community service to local organizations; and
  - made presentations at area schools to teach other youth about the cost of crime.
- *Families Count* is a "bridge" program for youth re-entering the community and is designed to orient families to how the JCIP concepts and skills will help youth remain crime-free in their communities. LHS and CLS conducted five Families Count sessions throughout 2012, serving approximately 50 youth and 70 family members.
- *Healthy Relationships* is a program open to all female youth at CLS and addresses their relationship issues, including boundaries, spirituality, and relationships with self, family, peers, and authority figures. In 2012, 45 youth participated in the Healthy Relationships program.
- *TRIAD*, a group therapy program designed for young women with histories of substance use, emotional problems, and trauma to empower them with coping skills, served 8 youth at CLS in 2012.
- The *Victim Impact* program emphasizes victims' rights, creates an awareness of the harmful effects of crime, and helps youth understand that all crime has negative impacts on individuals. In 2012, 61 youth were enrolled in the program, and 58 youth completed it.

## Family and Community Connections

LHS and CLS sponsor a *transportation program* that provides free bus rides to the juvenile correctional facilities for family members of youth from urban areas to facilitate visits and family reintegration. Buses stop weekly in Milwaukee, Madison, Appleton, and Green Bay. In 2012, on average, 97 visitors used this service each month to visit approximately 50 youth at the institutions.

LHS and CLS utilize *videoconference technology* to connect youth at the institutions to their communities for family visits, court appearances, and county contacts, as well as Office of Juvenile Offender Review (OJOR) conferences and telepsychiatry. In 2012, the institutions conducted over 1,300 videoconferences, including 594 OJOR conferences and 502 telepsychiatry sessions.

## Recreation and Other Programs

- The outstanding senior volunteers in the *Foster Grandparent Program* received the 2012 Governor's Senior Corps Participant Award in March 2012 for their dedication and positive impact on the youth at LHS and CLS. In 2012, 22 seniors spent 27,642 volunteer hours tutoring and mentoring students.
- Youth at CLS were active in *community service* in 2012 by making blankets and baby hats for local organizations.
- 48 youth at CLS participated in *Girl Scouts*.
- 37 LHS youth played *WIAA basketball* at area high schools and at the LHS Eagles gym.
- 100 youth from LHS participated in sweat lodge ceremonies through the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, which trains DJC institution staff on *Native American issues* and involves youth in Native American history, culture, spiritual life classes, Native American skills and crafts, and cultural events.
- 13 youth participated in a *Torch Run* with local law enforcement and helped raise \$945 for Special Olympics.
- The *2012 Summer Games* provided LHS and CLS youth with a celebration of competition and teamwork as they participated in individual and team sporting events and other activities.
- LHS and CLS also collected \$24,600 in victim/witness surcharges, victim restitution, other court-ordered financial obligations, and institution restitution (for damage to institution property).



### ***Success!***

*A 16-year-old girl came to CLS with a very aggressive history, including seriously assaulting one of her victims. When she arrived, she weighed over 300 pounds and had limited family resources. During her placement at CLS, she actively participated in therapy, learned to deal with her anger without being physically aggressive, and lost 60 pounds. She earned her release from CLS and recently called to report that she is working, living at a foster home, and is currently looking for an apartment so she can live independently.*

## Community Profile

DJC community supervision provides youth released from juvenile correctional facilities with the opportunity to meet individual treatment, education, vocational, and daily living needs in order to support successful reintegration into the community. DJC field staff monitor each youth's level of risk to the community and use appropriate control and disciplinary procedures when needed to protect the community. DJC provides Aftercare Supervision and Type 2 Community Supervision. In addition, DJC supervises all youth in the Corrective Sanctions Program, which provides intensive supervision and monitoring coupled with targeted programming.



**Northwest Regional Office and Madison Unit Office**

DJC operates two regional offices for administration and oversight of community supervision services:

The Southeast Regional Office (SERO) is co-located with DJC's Milwaukee Unit office and oversees DJC's supervision services in the following counties: Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha.

The Northwest Regional Office (NWRO) is co-located with DJC's Madison Unit office and oversees DJC's supervision services in the rest of the state, including DJC's unit offices in Appleton, Schofield, Sheboygan, and Tomah.

In 2012, the regional and field offices had 52.8 FTE staff positions, including field agents, youth counselors, office support staff, and other positions that support field operations.



**Southeast Regional Office and Milwaukee Unit Office**



**Appleton Unit Office**



**Schofield Unit Office**

*Programs and Services*

DJC provides and purchases services from community-based providers for youth on community supervision. Youth participate in targeted programming to build on the skills they learned in the juvenile correctional facilities and to address new issues that arise as youth reintegrate into their homes and communities.

**Primary Treatment Programs and Services**

Table 7 describes key programs and services offered to youth in the community.

<b>Table 7: Primary Community Programs and Services</b>
<p><u>Alternate Care</u></p> <p>Alternate care is out-of-home residential care for youth under DJC's community supervision who have special treatment or supervision needs that cannot be met in the parental home or who need a structured placement to prepare them for independent living. In 2012, DJC contracted with 25 organizations for 64 alternate facilities and programs. DJC also revised its contracts in 2012 to clarify and enhance service expectations as part of its ongoing efforts to improve oversight of and relationships with providers.</p>
<p><u>Mental Health Treatment</u></p> <p>DJC purchases individual, group, and family therapy services as needed for youth on community supervision to reinforce positive change in behavior. Mental health services also include psychiatric assessments and medication management.</p>
<p><u>Mentoring</u></p> <p>DJC purchases mentoring services from community-based providers throughout the state to assist youth in the transition from the institution to a less restrictive community setting. Mentors provide support, guidance, role modeling, advocacy, and connections to community resources.</p>
<p><u>Substance Use Disorder Treatment</u></p> <p>In 2012, DJC continued to utilize Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds from the Department of Health Services to purchase treatment for youth on community supervision who have issues with drug and alcohol use. DJC prioritized spending on evidence-based programs, such as UW-Hospital and Clinics Adolescent Alcohol/Drug Assessment Intervention Program (UW-AADAIP), which incorporates individual- and family-based therapy.</p>
<p><u>Sex Offender Treatment (SOT)</u></p> <p>In 2012, DJC completed the final year of a five-year grant received to serve high-risk juvenile sex offenders. With the help of this grant, DJC purchased treatment and other services for 138 sex offenders in the institutions and in the community with an emphasis on transition and reentry services and enhanced communication and support among youth, their families, DJC, and community providers.</p>

Table 7 highlights the number of youth on community supervision who participated in each program in 2012.

<b>Table 8: Primary Program Participation</b>	
<b>Program</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alternate Care	242
Mental Health Treatment <sup>1</sup>	66
Mentoring Services	20
Sex Offender Treatment	36
Substance Use Disorder Treatment	71

<sup>1</sup>Mental health treatment includes individual, family, and group therapy that is not sex offender therapy.

### Other Treatment and Reentry Services

Upon returning to the community, youth under DJC’s supervision may participate in *JCIP Phase 3* to continue cognitive restructuring efforts begun in the juvenile correctional facility during Phases 1 and 2. Phase 3 is a self-paced program facilitated by the youth’s agent focused on helping the youth build skills to increase impulse control while reducing the number and severity of rule and law violations.

In 2012, DJC continued a partnership with *Wraparound Milwaukee* and the Milwaukee County Delinquency and Court Services Division through a grant program designed to promote the safe and successful reentry of Milwaukee County youth with mental health diagnoses and non-violent offenses returning from correctional placements. A special emphasis is placed on helping families remain connected and involved with planning while the youth is in the juvenile correctional institution. Program participation is voluntary and must be approved by the Office of Juvenile Offender Review. *Wraparound Milwaukee* provides care coordinators who work closely with the youth’s DJC agent and offers services that are based on individual client needs through the *Wraparound Provider Network*. In 2012, 34 DJC youth were served through the program.



DJC also participates in the *St. Charles Reentry Program*. *St. Charles Youth and Family Services* assists Milwaukee County in taking an active role in DJC’s Joint Planning and Review Committee (JPRC) process and aftercare supervision. A *St. Charles* case manager assigned to this program attends the youth’s JPRC conferences on behalf of Milwaukee County and assists in coordinating services that may be identified as necessary through the JPRC process. In 2012, 61 youth were served through the program.

DJC agents also provide informal opportunities for youth to understand and address their criminogenic needs. Agents may assign exercises from the *Carey Guides*, which are a series of brief strategies and exercises derived from evidence-based practices, designed to help agents support positive changes in the youth they supervise. Agents may also require youth to complete other skill-building exercises or complete journal entries.

## Supervision Services

- In the Northwest Region, DJC utilizes contracted *Community Coaches* to assist agents with the supervision of youth, similar to Youth Counselors in the Southeast Region. In 2012, Community Coaches visited 63 youth.
- Youth in the Corrective Sanctions program are required to submit to regular *drug screens*. The screening frequency is dependent upon the youth's specific level of supervision. In 2012, DOC's drug testing lab tested approximately 1,900 specimens from DJC youth on supervision.
- Youth on community supervision may be required to complete *community service* as part of a court order. DJC agents may assist youth in finding community service projects, though youth are encouraged to find their own opportunities. Youth volunteer at local churches, food banks, humane societies, community centers, and other community-based organizations. In September 2012, 3 staff and 10 youth from DJC in Milwaukee volunteered at a local walk to support breast cancer research by helping set up and hand out water.
- Youth in Corrective Sanctions are placed on intensive supervision 24 hours a day via *electronic monitoring* for a minimum of three months. As circumstances warrant, some youth on aftercare may also be on electronic monitoring. In 2012, 239 youth were on electronic monitoring.
- In 2012, 18 DJC youth were monitored using the Department's *Global Positioning System (GPS)*. In March 2012, 29 DJC staff were trained by DOC monitoring center staff regarding the mechanics of the equipment and computer tracking system.



## Employment and Education Services

DJC staff partner with local community organizations to access *education and employment training* opportunities for youth.

In 2012, Madison agents utilized Operation Fresh Start, an education and employment program that engages youth in skill training through constructing single-family homes for low-income families.

The Department of Corrections also partners with the Milwaukee Workforce Investment Board in the Civic Justice Corps Program, which is funded by a U.S. Department of Labor grant, to assist formerly incarcerated individuals ages 18 through 24 in reconnecting with their communities and finding paths to success through community service and educational opportunities. DJC referred 72 youth to the program in 2012.



**Independent Living Preparation**

The Transitional Independent Living Program serves youth ages 17 to 22 who are under DJC’s community supervision and are emotionally and behaviorally ready to advance towards important independent living skill milestones. The program is funded by the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Grant, as well as Serious Juvenile Offender and Corrective Sanction Program funds. Support services are provided by one full-time social worker and collaborative efforts with community resources. In 2012, DJC collaborated with Arcade Driving School to provide group and individual educational opportunities to youth and with Milwaukee Achiever’s Literacy Services, which offers the Mount Mary College in the Community Bridge to College program.

**Table 9: Transitional Independent Living Program Outcomes**

	Chafee Youth	Other Youth	Total	Percent of Total
<b>Youth Served</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>100%</b>
Obtained High School Diploma/HSED/GED	16	26	42	63
Obtained Driver’s Permit and/or License	8	10	18	27
Received Employment Preparation Services	29	35	64	96
Obtained full- or part-time employment during the year	16	27	43	64
Received Post-Secondary Educational Support	14	24	38	57
Enrolled in Post-Secondary School/Completed Job Training Program	3	14	17	25

***Success!***

A 16-year-old male youth was adjudicated delinquent for robbery and burglary and committed to Ethan Allen School. During his commitment, the youth participated in institution programming, including JCIP, substance use treatment, anger management training, and intensive mental health therapy. He has successfully remained out of the institution since his release and has begun working as a mentor for individuals with disabilities. He has taken steps to attend college in California to enter a profession that will allow him to continue helping other people.

## Office of Juvenile Offender Review

The Office of Juvenile Offender Review (OJOR) exercises DJC’s legal authority to release youth from confinement in a juvenile correctional facility. Juvenile Review and Release Specialists at LHS, CLS, and the Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center convene a Joint Planning and Review Committee (JPRC) for each youth admitted to a DJC institution under a juvenile disposition. Based on the JPRC recommendation, OJOR staff determine each youth’s goals, treatment plan, and release plan.

<b>Reviews</b>	
Initial (new admission or re-admission)	362
Formal	907
Informal	3
Paper	501
<b>Releases</b>	
Own home on aftercare supervision	43
Own home or group home on Corrective Sanctions supervision	169
Relative home on aftercare supervision	7
Type 2 Residential Care Center	107
Other alternate care facility/program	36

OJOR also oversees the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ) in Wisconsin, which assists states in the return of youth who run away, escape, or abscond across state lines. ICJ also provides for the cooperative supervision of juvenile probationers and parolees between states. In 2012, DJC and Wisconsin counties provided supervision for 115 ICJ youth from other states and facilitated the return of 20 runaway youth to Wisconsin. Other states provided courtesy supervision for 127 Wisconsin youth.

In November 2012, the Juvenile Interstate Data System (JIDS) was implemented to allow state ICJ offices, county juvenile justice offices, and state corrections field offices to electronically manage ICJ case information. This system is not yet utilized statewide, but the Milwaukee DJC office and several Wisconsin counties will pilot JIDS in 2013.

### ***Success!***

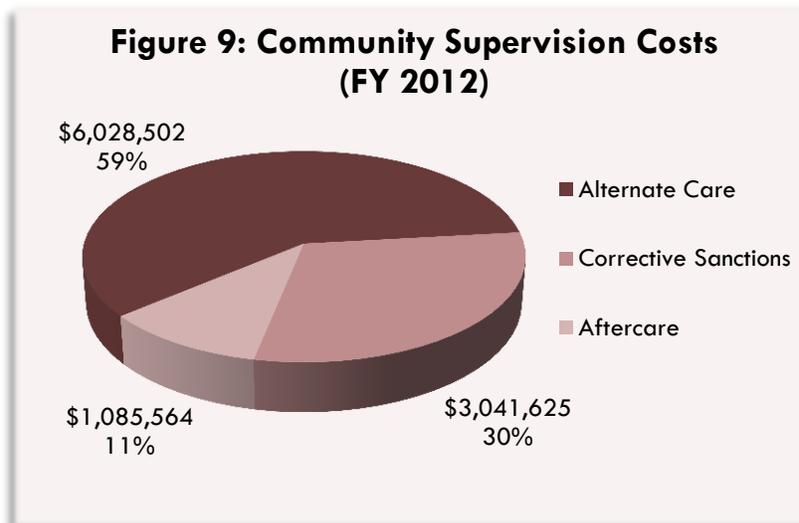
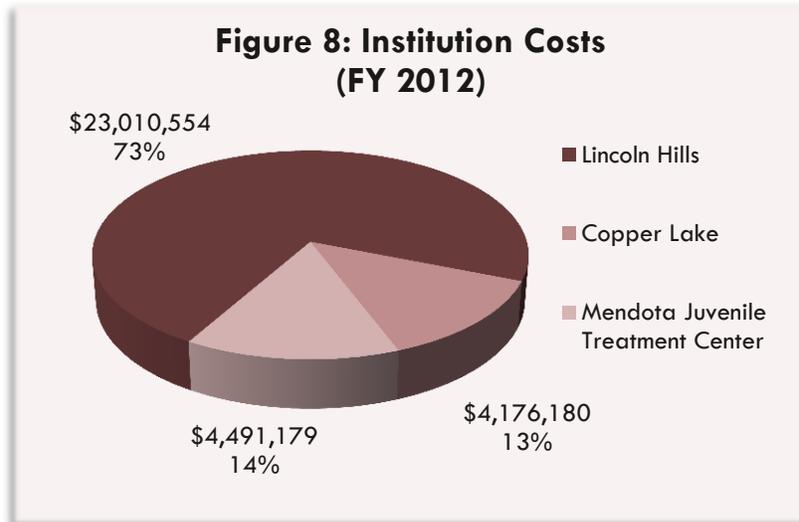
*A male youth was committed for second degree assault with a dangerous weapon in Minnesota and came to Wisconsin under the Interstate Compact in 2010 to live with his father. Since beginning supervision in Wisconsin, the youth graduated from high school and began working with his father doing maintenance for the apartment complex they live in. He never had a positive drug test, never missed an appointment with his agent, and has had no other legal issues. He recently bought a truck and a motorcycle and plans to attend college. Because of his positive behavior, he was given an early discharge from the judge in Minnesota.*

## Division of Juvenile Corrections Initiatives

### Fiscal Overview

In fiscal year 2012, DJC disbursed \$79.9 million in aid and local assistance to counties and other governmental entities through Community Youth and Family Aids, Community Intervention Programs, Indian Juvenile Placement Reimbursements, and reimbursement to Lincoln County for expenses incurred as a result of housing the juvenile correctional facilities. Counties use these funds to pay DJC for its supervision of youth in the juvenile correctional facilities and the community, as well as for their own community juvenile justice expenses. These programs are primarily funded by the state's general purpose revenue (GPR).

Assistance Category	Amount
Youth Aids	\$76,114,700
Community Intervention	3,725,600
Indian Juvenile Placements	75,000
Reimbursement Claim to Lincoln County	3,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$79,919,200</b>



## Major 2012 Initiatives

### Trauma Informed Care

DJC has partnered with the Department of Health Services and the non-profit organization, Wisconsin Family Ties, to implement trauma informed care using grant funds to help improve DJC's treatment culture, modify policies and practices, and help increase family involvement in youth treatment. Program highlights in 2012 include:



- 158 DJC staff, including teachers, security staff, and administrative personnel, participated in trauma informed care training.
- The LHS substance abuse program implemented the evidence-based program, Seeking Safety, which treats trauma simultaneously with substance use.
- Preliminary data from August, September, and October 2012 show a significant decrease in confinement hours for youth and a significant increase in youth achieving and maintaining Level 3, the highest behavior level on the unit.
- DJC collaborated with Wisconsin Family Ties to develop the parent peer specialists program. Ten families were recruited in December 2012 to pilot the program.

### COMPAS

The Department of Corrections uses COMPAS as its statewide automated risk and needs assessment and unified case planning system. Effective June 1, 2012, DJC began assessing every youth on initial commitment to LHS or CLS for risk and criminogenic needs using COMPAS. Assessment results are used to determine which needs will be addressed in treatment, and DJC social workers and agents develop case plans that are regularly reviewed and updated. DJC also began assessing each youth entering transition as part of the reentry process. Reentry assessments allow for case plans to be developed for the youth's time in the community.



Several county juvenile justice agencies have expressed interest in partnering with the Department of Corrections to use COMPAS. Clark County received grant funding to implement an evidence-based risk assessment tool and began using COMPAS in December 2012. Columbia, Sauk, and Vernon Counties have also applied to utilize the COMPAS system.

### Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)

In 2012, the U. S. Department of Justice issued a final rule adopting national standards designed to prevent, detect, and respond to prison rape. DJC continues to work with the rest of DOC in evaluating the new PREA standards and their impact on the department. Gaps are being identified and strategies proposed to move DOC into compliance. One immediate effect has been the housing of some youthful adult inmates at LHS. PREA standards require sight and sound separation of offenders under age 18 from older inmates in adult facilities. In some instances, this standard has been met by moving the youthful offender from the adult institution to LHS.



## 2010 Juvenile Justice Services Report

2011 Wisconsin Act 32 required the Department of Corrections to complete a report on juvenile delinquency-related services provided by the State and counties, including a list of all providers of juvenile delinquency services, the number of juveniles receiving each service, and the associated costs. To collect the required information, DJC worked with county representatives to develop and administer a survey of all 72 Wisconsin counties and reviewed DJC records on the juvenile correctional services it provided and purchased in 2010. The report, *2010 State and County Juvenile Justice Services*, was published in June 2012 and provided the Legislature and the public with a detailed look at juvenile justice services and expenditures across Wisconsin. An electronic copy of the report can be found at <http://www.doc.wi.gov/Families-Visitors/Juvenile-Services>.

## Strategic Planning

In 2012, DJC developed a strategic plan to support the Division's mission and promote effective and efficient operations. Key goals include:

- Streamlining administrative tasks;
- Standardizing agent training;
- Progressing toward compliance with PREA standards;
- Utilizing evidence-based programs, including trauma informed care;
- Improving staff safety; and
- Promoting quality assurance in DJC programming.

DJC has begun developing strategies and timelines to reach its goals over the next several years. We look forward to using this strategic planning process as a framework for ongoing improvement in the effectiveness, quality, and efficiency of services DJC provides.

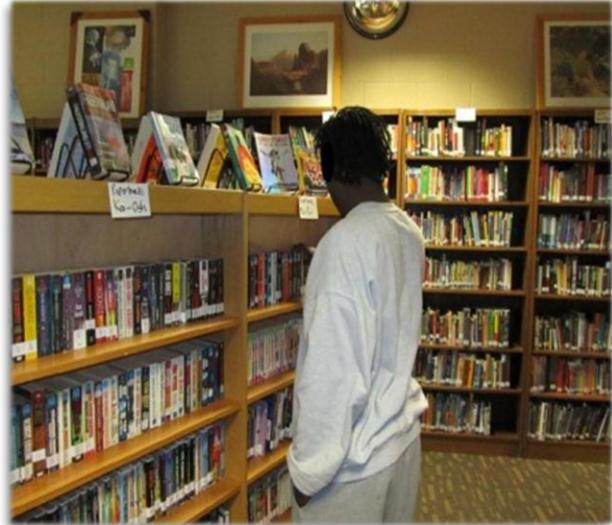
## *State and Community Partnerships*

In 2012, DJC was an active participant on a number of teams, committees, and other groups to address juvenile justice issues at the state and local level, including:

- The Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators, a national non-profit organization formed to improve local juvenile correctional services, programs, and practices;
- The Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission, a diverse and collaborative committee that distributes federal juvenile justice grant dollars and aids in the development of juvenile justice policy;
- The Marathon County Sexual Assault Intervention Team, a partnership comprised of professionals from Wausau-area agencies to address the problem of sexual violence;
- The Dane County Violence Reduction Call Tree, a partnership in information-sharing among the Dane County Department of Human Services, Madison-area schools, the Dane County Juvenile Reception Center, and local law enforcement;
- The Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission, which provides a unique forum for addressing violence in the city of Milwaukee and strives to reduce homicides and non-fatal shootings through a multi-level, multi-disciplinary and multi-agency homicide review process;
- The Milwaukee Collaborative Offender Reentry Program (MCORP), which involves multi-agency collaboration with DOC and Milwaukee police officers and aims to decrease the number of absconders and increase the number of ex-offenders who successfully re-enter Milwaukee; and
- Gang Task Forces in Madison, Wausau, and Appleton.

**Success!**

A 15-year-old male was committed to DJC for homicide. While in placement at LHS, he completed several treatment programs and obtained his welding certificate. Since returning to the community, he has participated in individual counseling and substance use disorder treatment. In early 2012, he moved to a transitional living facility. He maintained full-time employment throughout the year, and was named employee of the month in August. In March 2013, he moved into his own apartment and has plans to begin a welding career.



**Success!**

A 16-year-old female came to CLS with a history of battering staff in out-of-home placements. At CLS, she completed treatment programs, and although she had many struggles while learning how to deal with her emotions, she was not physically aggressive toward CLS staff. When she was released, staff asked if she had felt safe and secure during her stay there, and she responded "I trusted the staff enough to know that they wouldn't let anything harm me." She said her biggest challenge going forward would be "finding people to connect with as well as I did here at Copper Lake." She is now in a successful foster home placement and attending high school.

**Success!**

A male youth was committed to LHS in 2005 for burglary and possession of a dangerous weapon. Since his release from DJC supervision, he has not reoffended. He believes the treatment and other services he received from DJC helped him succeed. He is very involved in his church and plans to get married this year. Currently working in Alabama as an AODA counselor, he says that he now realizes how people were trying to help him when he was at LHS facing some of the same the challenges that he helps his clients with today.

