

STATE OF
WISCONSIN



WISCONSIN
COUNCIL ON
CRIMINAL
JUSTICE

65845

75 - 77 BIENNIAL REPORT



State of Wisconsin \ OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

WISCONSIN COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE
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CHARLES M. HILL, SR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

NCJRS

MAR 6 1980

Martin J. Schreiber
Governor

ACQUISITIONS

Dear Acting Governor Schreiber, Members of the Wisconsin State Senate and Members of the Wisconsin State Assembly:

It is with pleasure that I transmit to you the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice's 1975-77 Biennial Report.

This Report summarizes the efforts of the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice to deal with the problems of crime and improve Wisconsin's criminal justice system. Wisconsin has a reputation for good facilities, high quality programs and progressive legislation in the criminal justice area. It is the goal of the Council on Criminal Justice to continue the type of efforts which have earned Wisconsin its fine reputation and assure the State meets its responsibility to preserve liberty, maintain order and provide equal justice for all its citizens.

Crime is among the major problems which concern citizens of this State. In order to be responsive to this concern, the Council continues to take a hard look at the problem of crime, its causes and the manner in which we administer justice. During the 1975-77 biennium, the Council conducted a two-year study to develop long-range goals and implementation standards for the improvement of Wisconsin's criminal justice system. This study re-emphasized how far we have come in recent years and, at the same time, the fact that we cannot afford to become complacent about our past achievements.

This Report briefly describes the efforts of the Council to deal with the problems which face our law enforcement agencies, our courts and our correctional institutions. At the same time, during this biennium it should be noted that the Council placed increased emphasis upon the juvenile justice system.

The result has been many improvements in our criminal justice system. Many of our goals for the biennium were met, however, many problems continue to challenge our innovativeness and our perseverance. It is my hope that you will join me in working toward the goals we have established for the coming biennium, which I am confident will help to assure every citizen of Wisconsin the right to both safety and justice under law.

Sincerely,

Charles M. Hill, Sr.
Executive Director

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WISCONSIN COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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June 30, 1977

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INTRODUCTION

The Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice (WCCJ) is the State Planning Agency which administers federal assistance available to Wisconsin under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, and the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. Its main functions are the development of an annual statewide plan for the improvement of the criminal justice system and the award and administration of grants to units of state and local government and certain private non-profit agencies.

Grants awarded by the WCCJ help initiate often innovative or experimental projects aimed at dealing with the causes of and finding solutions to crime. It is intended that funding of these projects will be "picked up" by state or local government or private agencies within two or three years.

The Council, comprised of 30 members, and its Executive Director are appointed by the Governor. It is broadly representative of law enforcement, courts, corrections, juvenile justice and citizen interests. While WCCJ's main office is located in Madison, ten regional criminal justice planning councils--each with a total of 13-21 members also appointed by the Governor and each with its own local office and staff--insure that regional and local needs and plans are given adequate consideration.

The Council is further advised on the problems of youth and the juvenile justice system by a 21-member Juvenile Justice Advisory Group, appointed by the Governor in late 1975.

AGENCY PERFORMANCE - 1975-77 BIENNIUM

The major accomplishments of the WCCJ over the 1975-77 biennium have been (1) the completion of two comprehensive criminal justice improvement plans--the 1976 Criminal Justice Improvement Plan and the 1977 Criminal Justice Improvement Plan and (2) the implementation of these Plans through the award, administration, monitoring and, in many cases, the evaluation and auditing of over 600 project grants totalling more than \$23 million in federal funds.

The WCCJ also completed a two-year study of the Wisconsin criminal justice system. The purpose of the study was to determine long-range goals and implementation standards for the improvement of the criminal justice system. The study was conducted in two phases which resulted in the Juvenile Justice Standards and Goals Report, adopted by the Council in January 1976, and the Adult Standards and Goals Report, adopted by the Council in January, 1977. The studies, coordinated by the WCCJ, were conducted by groups whose membership included law enforcement officials, elected state and local representatives, attorneys, prosecutors, judges, representatives of business and government and private citizens.

The study of the juvenile justice system recommended, among other things, a reduction in juvenile detention and guidelines for detention, increased dispositional alternatives for juvenile courts, significant changes in the jurisdiction of the court, increased juvenile-related training for police officers, guidelines for juvenile justice information systems, the development of a variety of prevention programs and the revision of juvenile court procedures.

The study of the adult criminal justice system recommended the development of formal operational policies for Wisconsin police agencies; the restructuring of Wisconsin's court system to include a single level trial court system and the creation of an intermediate court of appeals; the creation of a statewide public defender system to ensure that all individuals receive constitutionally required legal representation; the establishment of guidelines under which plea negotiations should be conducted; the modification of Wisconsin's criminal sentencing system to ensure greater uniformity in sentencing; the development of a wide range of community-focused services for offenders; and modification of the organization and operation of Wisconsin county jails and state correctional institutions.

The WCCJ, during the biennium, also advised the State Legislature on such matters as the reform of the criminal code, reform of the children's code, the removal of civil disabilities for ex-offenders, the creation of community-based alternatives to incarceration for certain inmates, and the reform of the State's sentencing structure. The Council additionally has been active in efforts concerning strengthening the regulation of handguns in the State, the rules of criminal procedure, and the need for privacy and security of criminal history information.

Also, WCCJ assisted in the preparation by the Governor of the State's 1977-79 biennial budget. The agency participated in the budget review process and advised the Governor upon recommended allocations for criminal justice resources. Results included the absorption of several projects initiated with federal funds such as a mutual agreement parole program, a training and placement program for the State prison, alcohol and rehabilitation counseling programs, assessment and evaluation of units within the State Division of Corrections, a jail information system, and recruit and specialized training through the Law Enforcement Standards Bureau.

One of the agency's highest legislative priorities during the biennium was the enactment of a statewide public defender system. Governor Patrick J. Lucey proposed such a system in his 1977-79 budget. In June, 1977 the Legislature adopted the budget containing the establishment of this system. The establishment of a trial-level public defender system to operate with the existing appellate public defender is intended to:

1) ensure that all individuals are uniformly eligible to receive publicly supported representation in constitutionally required cases; 2) ensure the impartial appointment of counsel in order to provide the opportunity for a complete and aggressive defense; 3) ensure that competent legal representation is available to protect individuals' statutory and constitutional rights regardless of their ability to pay; and 4) ensure that legal services to indigents are provided in a cost-effective manner.

The need for such a statewide public defender system was first identified in 1971 by the Citizens Study Committee on Judicial Organization. The Council on Criminal Justice began to explore the feasibility of establishing a statewide public defender by funding a series of county public defender offices throughout the State. In all, a total of seven counties were provided assistance in establishing public defenders which demonstrated that public defender representation for indigents is sound in concept and in practice for both rural and urban areas.

In 1976 the State Legislature also gave initial approval to a constitutional amendment designed to implement many of the reforms of Wisconsin's court system identified by a task force sponsored earlier by WCCJ. In 1977 the Legislature finally approved these constitutional changes, and State voters subsequently ratified them. Among these reforms are the creation of an appellate court system, the strengthening of the State Supreme Court's administrative responsibilities regarding management of the State courts and authorizing the State Legislature to create a single level trial court system.

While the above WCCJ activities often involved the agency as a whole, various specific achievements of the WCCJ were due in large part to the special efforts of its program sections. The following summaries describe these accomplishments and also list relevant programmatic goals for the 1977-79 biennium.

Juvenile Justice

Accomplishments, 1975-1977

Throughout the past biennium the WCCJ has placed a strong emphasis on improving the juvenile justice system in the State. Primary areas of activity still focus on the provision of services to juveniles through the establishment of alternative placement facilities, coordination of existing services and decreasing the number of juveniles held in secure detention or correctional facilities.

Over 25 sheltercare facilities have been developed in Wisconsin, funded by the WCCJ, at a cost in excess of \$1.6 million. Utilized primarily as a means of reducing inappropriate jail detention,

these facilities are also used as a temporary residence for children awaiting placement or disposition. The 1977-79 budget has provided for \$522,200 to be used in a shelter care reimbursement program. The reimbursement provides for a 50% reimbursement (up to \$15 per day) for a twenty day period.

The Children's Monitoring Unit, created within the office of the Secretary of the Department of Health and Social Services, examines all placements of juveniles in correctional institutions to attempt to reduce overcrowding through placements which are as appropriate as possible and by insuring that placements will last no longer than absolutely necessary for good treatment considerations. The Children's Monitoring Unit was also made possible by a WCCJ grant.

Goals, 1977-1979

- 1) To decrease, by 5%, the juvenile arrest rate through decreasing youth unemployment and increasing educational, recreational and health services to youth to meet the needs of the State's juveniles while ensuring the involvement of youth in those decisions affecting their lives.
- 2) To increase the statewide ratio of juvenile officers to total sworn police personnel by 10% and to increase the amount of recruit and in-service police training that addresses juvenile issues by 5%.
- 3) To reduce the number of secure detention admissions to 15,000 and to increase the range of services provided to juveniles who have been placed in secure detention by 20%. To increase the number of counties which provide twenty-four hour, seven days-a-week, detention intake services by 20%.
- 4) To increase the number of juvenile courts which have written policies and procedures for intake that are established as Rules of the Court by 20% and to insure their availability to the public and their periodic review and revision.
- 5) To increase the number of juvenile courts and law enforcement agencies which have access to alternative community service programs such as shelter care, youth service bureaus, home detention, volunteer projects, and victim support units by 25%.
- 6) To increase the provision of legal counsel to juveniles subject to juvenile court delinquency jurisdiction in a comprehensive and impartial fashion in order to protect individuals' statutory and constitutional rights regardless of their ability to pay.
- 7) To decrease to less than 875 the number of juvenile commitments to state correctional institutions.

Law Enforcement

Accomplishments, 1975-1977

The WCCJ continued support for recruit and specialized training for law enforcement officers through funds provided to the Department of Justice. The 1977-79 budget includes State pick-up of funding for most significant elements of these programs. WCCJ additionally assisted the Department of Justice in planning for and implementing an 80-90 hour training course for Wisconsin jailers.

A major objective of the WCCJ in past biennia has been the renovation of police communications systems to provide the ability to communicate between local systems and county and state law enforcement personnel. To date, 61 counties have been renovated and the remaining eleven are either nearing completion, in the planning and bidding stages or awaiting the award of funds.

Crime analysis services have been increased at the State Crime Lab in Madison, and new services have been established at the Regional Crime Lab in New Berlin. The latter has caused decreased turnaround time for crime analysis and investigations and has aided the state's capability to deal with an increased number of cases.

Specialized policing areas have received support based on unique community needs. Such programs as Indian Deputy, technical assistance to small police agencies, affirmative action recruitment, and management studies have allowed specific departments to upgrade their services based on local agency needs.

Goals, 1977-1979

- 1) To alter the trend of increase for serious property crimes such as auto theft and burglary, in selected jurisdictions throughout the State.
- 2) To improve the comprehensiveness of written policy in all Wisconsin police agencies.
- 3) To increase the percentage of crimes which are solved by police agencies (cleared by arrest).
- 4) To assist police agencies in specific jurisdictions in attaining a level of recruitment of women and minorities equal to or above 20% of the total number of candidates accepted in the same time period. To assist police agencies in selected jurisdictions in developing legally valid recruitment and screening standards for police applicants.
- 5) To identify, through management studies, the major problems affecting law enforcement agencies, and to recommend solutions to these problems.
- 6) To ensure that by June 30, 1978, the balance of counties awaiting communications systems renovation will have transmitted bids to selected vendors.

Corrections

Accomplishments, 1975-1977

Parole and probation services have been integrated statewide through assumption of the Milwaukee County probation services.

The Division of Corrections has increased its purchase-of-service funds to continue community projects from \$1.5 million to \$1.85 million. These funds are used to continue projects which were initially funded by WCCJ.

A mutual agreement contract parole program (MAP), whereby inmates of State correctional institutions enter into an agreement on requirements of release with the Parole Board has been instituted. The MAP program is now functioning in all State adult institutions.

A statewide jail information system, which collects data on jail admissions, releases, and lengths of stay has been initiated in 49 Wisconsin jails. By July of 1978, all jails will be submitting data to this system. Wisconsin is one of the few states which has developed a comprehensive jail information system, and other states have expressed interest in duplicating this system.

A jailer training program which offers approximately 80 hours of correctional training was developed and field tested. This also represents a pioneering effort in the field of corrections.

A high impact training and placement program for selected correctional residents has been developed. The Training and Placement Program (TAPP) has contracted with key employers to provide updated training for residents and a guaranteed job placement upon release.

Goals, 1977-1979

- 1) To reduce recidivism rates for offenders incarcerated in correctional institutions or county jails. Selected jurisdictions will provide services to jail inmates so that 80% of the inmates who receive these services are not re-arrested within six months of release from the jail.
- 2) To reduce the percentage of adult parole revocations from the 1975 base of 24.5% to 11%; to reduce the percentage of adult probation revocations from the 1975 base of 13.7% to 11%. The reduction in revocation rate will be accomplished through provision of additional supportive services for probationers and parolees.
- 3) To decrease the average institutional stay for correctional clients by 2 months from the 1975 base of 21 months.

- 4) To increase the percentage of adult probation admissions from the 1975 base figure of 56.3% to 60% of the total admissions into the jurisdiction of the Division of Corrections. By increasing the percentage of probation admissions, the admissions to institutions would be proportionately decreased.
- 5) To provide twenty job placements per year for correctional residents who have participated in the Training and Placement Program.

Courts, Prosecution and Defense

Accomplishments, 1975-1977

A victim compensation program was enacted (Ch 949 [Wis. Stat. 1975]) which provides financial compensation and medical expenses to victims of certain criminal offenses.

A training program for district attorneys was established which provided new prosecutors with the necessary basic training. The Statewide Prosecutor Education and Training Unit maintains a current library of briefs, jury instructions and training video tapes. A manual for prosecutors has been written and will be published in 1977.

Counseling and support units for sexual assault victims have been established in Dane and Milwaukee counties. In Milwaukee County the counseling unit has worked closely with prosecutors assigned to the Sensitive Crimes Unit which prosecutes all sexual assault cases. That unit assigns a single attorney to handle each case from filing to disposition ("Vertical Prosecution"). In 1976 a Career Criminal Prosecution unit was established in Milwaukee County to enable vertical prosecution of defendants identified as habitual or repeat offenders, with emphasis placed on armed robbery cases.

Support was provided for continued legal education for the state's judiciary and defender personnel. The Office of Judicial Education coordinated programs that provided in-state and out-of-state training for the judiciary pursuant to the 1975 Supreme Court rules related to mandatory continued education.

Two district court administrator positions were established as pilot projects to assist the Wisconsin Supreme Court in implementing the Rules of Judicial Administrative Districts (§251-235-244 [Wis. Stat. 1975]). Those two positions will be continued with State funding in the 1977-79 biennium. In addition the Wisconsin Appellate Practice and Procedure Study conducted by the National Center for State Courts was completed. That report has served as the basis for planning internal operating procedures for the Wisconsin Supreme Court and the proposed Court of Appeals.

Goals, 1977-1979

- 1) To improve the effectiveness of prosecutors by providing manpower assistance to address problems related to specific crimes and categories of offenders or deficiencies in the prosecution process. Career Criminal, Sexual Assault, White Collar Crime and similar specialized prosecution units will be created. In addition, paralegal or counseling positions will be established to assist witnesses and victims during prosecutions.
- 2) To implement the Judicial Article by supporting the creation of a court of appeals and single level trial court system.
- 3) To promote rationally-based sentencing and reduce sentencing disparity.
- 4) To establish a coordinating organization to provide training, research, management, and other assistance for Wisconsin's district attorneys.
- 5) To implement the statewide public defender system and ensure that competent legal representation is available for all indigent defendants.

Program Evaluation

Accomplishments, 1975-1977

Although WCCJ has had a modified evaluation component since 1971, the most intensive efforts have taken place since September 1975--subsequent to the printing of the last WCCJ Biennial Report.

Within the larger context of Wisconsin's criminal justice system, evaluation functions as a quality control mechanism, measuring the impact and effectiveness of criminal justice projects, identifying successful or unsuccessful projects, and recommending methods of improving project performance.

A total of seventy-one major monitoring and evaluation reports were produced by the Program Evaluation Section during the period September, 1975 through June, 1977. Among programs and projects evaluated were: Community and Support Services to Local Jails; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians' Probation and Parole Counselor project; Wisconsin Division of Corrections' Jail Information System; Department of Health and Social Services' Personnel Recruitment and Standards in Corrections; Eau Claire County Sheriff's Department's Jail Services Coordinator; Rock County Harmony Group Home for Girls; the Division of Corrections' Training and Placement Program; Forest, Oneida and Vilas Counties' Tri-County Drug Enforcement Unit; Milwaukee Outreach Home Detention Program; and Wisconsin Shelter Care projects.

The reports produced have been utilized fully in the grant review process at the regional and State levels; in the planning process; for the assessment and provision of technical assistance by regional and central office staff; and by project staff to improve project management and operations, to support project pick-up requests and to add credibility to effective projects at the local level. In addition, PES reports have been utilized by the Joint Finance Committee of the Wisconsin Legislature, have been distributed nationwide through LEAA and other State Planning Agencies, and have been presented at national conferences.

Goals, 1977-1979

- 1) To perform, during fiscal year 1978, twenty-six studies of varying levels of intensity, with those studies to cover more than 160 projects.
- 2) To compile extensive, sound data and information on programs evaluated, and to provide that data and information to decision makers for policy positions, legislation design, and the effective use of limited funds.
- 3) To address the following diverse criminal justice areas by conducting these evaluations: Prosecutorial Administration and Support; Community Corrections; Crime Prevention; Juvenile Justice Alternatives to Secure Detention, and New Responses in Police Services.

Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Action Program

Accomplishments, 1975-1977

During the past biennium the Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Action (EEO/AA) program of the WCCJ has dealt with subgrantees as well as the agency's own personnel policies and practices.

In October, 1975 the WCCJ unanimously adopted a policy requiring all subgrantees to formulate, submit, implement and maintain EEO/AA plans. Much of the EEO/AA program staff effort has been in the provision of technical assistance to applicants developing their plans and in the review and approval of completed plans. Program staff have also been involved in educating criminal justice agencies in civil rights laws.

WCCJ's internal EEO/AA program now has resulted in the employment of a staff which is 14.29% minorities and 42.86% women. Minorities and women are also employed at all levels of the agency workforce.

Goals, 1977-1979

- 1) To insure equal employment opportunity in the WCCJ's workforce and to increase minority, female, handicapped and elderly representation and utilization throughout Wisconsin's criminal justice system workforce proportionate to their percentages in the area's labor force and/or service population.
- 2) To coordinate and reconcile WCCJ's EEO/AA requirements with other State and federal guidelines in order to reduce confusion, duplication and burdens presently experienced by units of local government, private non-profit agencies and state agencies in complying with various EEO/AA mandates.

Audit Program

Accomplishments, 1975-1977

The primary purpose of the WCCJ audit program has been to provide assurance of the fiscal integrity of WCCJ grant awards. In addition to scheduled audits of WCCJ grant awards, the audit section has investigated allegations of actual or suspected incidents of impropriety in regard to grant awards under control of the Council.

Audits have examined financial compliance with WCCJ and LEAA regulations and have assisted in improving the accountability, economy and efficiency of subgrantee financial management systems. Audits also have tested for compliance with special program conditions attached to grant awards.

During the past biennium audits have been completed on approximately 86 grants worth more than \$8.5 million in federal funds.

Goals, 1977-1979

It is the goal of the audit section to select for possible audit at least 25% of all grants awarded and 50% of all funds. This is the level recommended by the National Conference of State Criminal Justice Planning Administrators and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

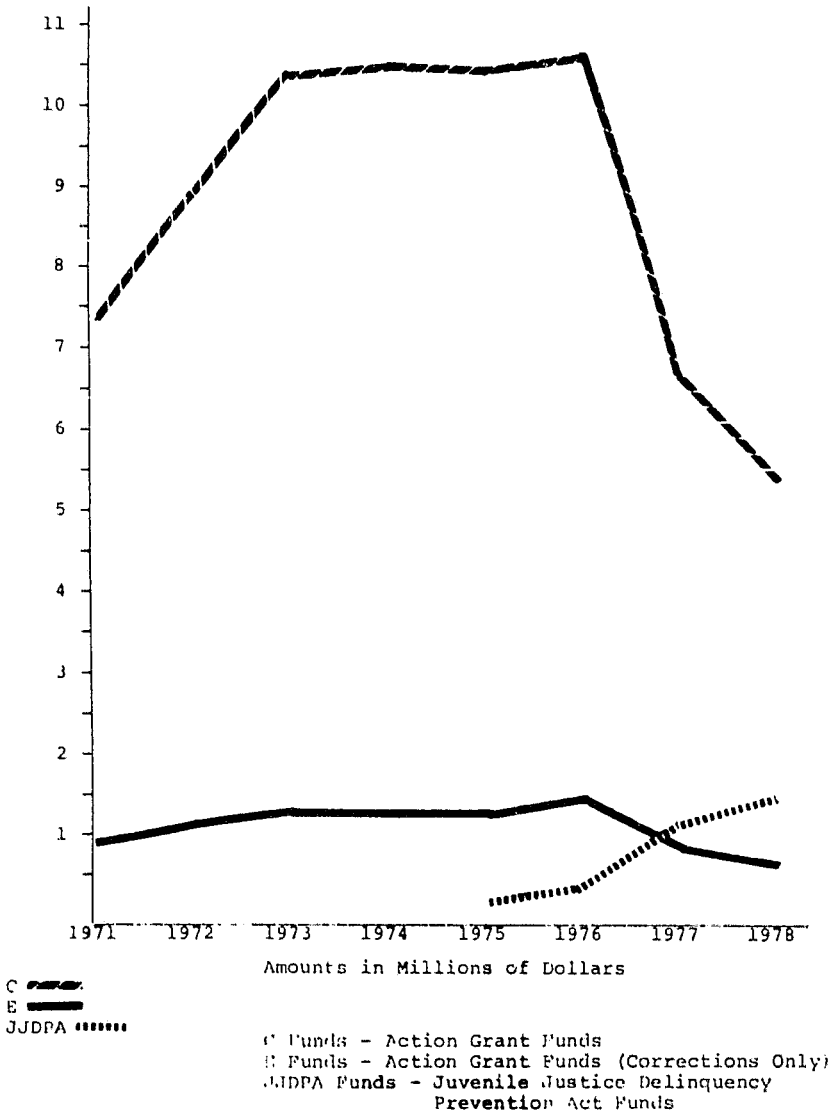
ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES - 1975-1977 BIENNIUM

A most significant WCCJ organizational change during the biennium was the establishment of a separate "Program Evaluation Section" in September, 1975. The purposes of this section were to evaluate projects and programs funded by WCCJ and to provide timely, useful evaluation reports to regional and central staff for project funding consideration and planning purposes. Nine new staff positions, funded in part by a capacity building grant from LEAA and in part by WCCJ administrative monies, provided WCCJ with a greatly expanded evaluation capability. The new staff enabled WCCJ to perform an increased number of evaluations, to perform them at 56% of the cost of contracted evaluations, and to provide timely, useful reports to agency representatives, staff, and Executive Committee members.

In January, 1976 the WCCJ's central staff organization underwent further modification in order to better respond to the criminal justice planning needs of the State and to LEAA requirements for the administration, monitoring, evaluation and auditing of a rapidly increasing number of grants--many in the juvenile justice area. Program responsibilities, previously assumed individually by area specialists (i.e. "courts" staff, "law enforcement" staff), were now assumed by an "Adult Services" section and a "Juvenile Services" section. The shift centralized decision-making and resulted in part from an increased emphasis on solving the unique problems in the juvenile justice area and from the enactment of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, which provided extra funds to WCCJ to be used strictly for juvenile justice projects.

THE FUTURE OF WCCJ

LEAA Action Funds Awarded to Wisconsin
1971-1978



The future of the LEAA program in Wisconsin and nationwide is uncertain. As the adjacent chart shows, federal action monies (i.e. those funds to be awarded for specific projects for the improvement of the criminal justice system in the State), have declined substantially in the past two years and a reversal of this trend appears unlikely. Wisconsin has also experienced a sharp decline in federal planning and administrative monies. Staff at the central office has accordingly been and will continue to be decreased, and various cost saving measures have been instituted to cope with this fiscal problem in advance. Regional planning units also face a severe financial crisis--with deficits projected in the upcoming biennium unless staff and expenditures are reduced. Meanwhile the agency must also cope with the problems of increased federally-imposed planning, administrative, and technical assistance requirements.

An advisory study group has recommended to the U.S. Attorney General that LEAA be re-structured (the LEAA regional offices have already been closed) and that criminal justice funds be distributed through a process such as direct revenue sharing with local units of government. If enacted by Congress this could eliminate the planning component of the process for distribution of funds.

Since the WCCJ cannot with any certainty predict the duration of its funding or responsibilities, it is somewhat impaired in its planning for the 1977-79 biennium. Nevertheless, the current federal authoriza-

tion for this program runs to September 30, 1979 and the WCCJ has prepared plans for future funding and program activities. Implementation of the 1978 Plan, the evaluation and audit of selected projects and an expanded, more comprehensive technical assistance effort along with the new programs and projects mentioned before, will form the bulk of the agency's workload during the coming 1977-1979 biennium.

The WCCJ Adult Standards and Goals Report and the introduction of several legislative measures (such as SB 14, classification system for the Criminal Code and AB 209, mandatory minimum sentences for drug pushers) have stimulated discussion on the merits of a determinate sentencing structure or of a modification of the State's present indeterminate sentencing policy. LEAA has awarded the WCCJ discretionary funds to study this issue.

WCCJ will soon submit a Comprehensive Data System (CDS) plan for criminal justice information to LEAA. A Comprehensive Data System would consist of (1) a Statistical Analysis Center (SAC); (2) an Offender Based Transaction Statistics and Computerized Criminal Histories (OBTS/CCH); and (3) Uniform Crime Reports. Once the system is approved, an application for discretionary funding of Wisconsin's Statistical Analysis Center will be considered by LEAA. A CDS would strengthen the state's ability to adequately assess its criminal justice needs and therefore greatly aid the development of its Plan and the allocation of its funds.

WCCJ has also applied for an LEAA discretionary grant to expand and enhance its efforts in the area of Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Action--both within the agency itself and among its subgrantees. Added EEO/AA personnel would give WCCJ a capability to respond to increasing requests for technical assistance in this area. It would also expedite the presently prolonged process of careful review of all submitted plans.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT PLAN

1976

	Police	Courts	Corrections	Alcohol & Other Drugs	Juvenile Service Systems	C.J. Systemwide	Total
NW	64,378	36,998	56,169	117,866	204,198	-0-	479,609
NE	114,480	45,494	19,021	81,077	168,791	-0-	428,863
UWC	90,302	27,979	21,455	-0-	129,946	-0-	269,682
LWC	16,883	12,378	10,144	143,870	197,114	-0-	380,389
C	49,399	74,315	18,161	21,363	186,269	-0-	349,507
EC	195,497	43,249	58,426	142,939	593,483	-0-	1,033,594
SW	62,811	6,190	-0-	9,139	60,634	-0-	138,774
SC	252,608	181,520	502,262	155,102	360,082	35,679	1,487,253
SE	193,493	113,134	281,045	23,538	707,604	24,392	1,343,206
MM	539,925	248,291	478,810	76,839	1,336,450	47,599	2,727,914
Other							
Local	90,000	69,040	-0-	-0-	204,370	138,000	501,410
State	922,224	532,894	865,863	61,003	523,939	343,000	3,248,923
Total	2,592,000	1,391,482	2,311,356	832,736	4,672,880	588,670	12,389,124
Percentage of Total	20.9%	11.2%	18.7%	6.7%	37.7%	4.8%	100%

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT PLAN

1977

	Police	Courts	Corrections	Alcohol & Other Drugs	Juvenile Service Systems	C.J. Systemwide	Adult S&G	Total
NW	4,675	-0-	-0-	47,047	138,692	-0-	22,496	212,910
NE	5,533	13,811	19,732	-0-	164,331	-0-	27,472	230,879
UWC	8,369	-0-	-0-	-0-	161,483	-0-	40,928	210,780
LWC	5,759	11,281	35,758	-0-	184,279	-0-	27,984	265,061
C	7,977	-0-	-0-	-0-	410,568	-0-	28,896	447,441
EC	22,167	23,117	20,411	-0-	525,511	-0-	107,632	698,838
SW	3,338	5,653	-0-	-0-	43,070	-0-	16,608	68,669
SC	19,847	64,491	123,036	139,186	310,228	-0-	97,984	754,772
SE	23,105	47,008	250,794	-0-	371,602	25,746	114,864	833,119
MM	32,230	93,731	345,481	34,607	1,069,176	49,405	155,136	1,779,766
Other Local	297,022	-0-	-0-	-0-	284,157	104,463	165,000	850,642
State	644,418	754,793	454,235	-0-	729,806	35,537	360,000	2,978,789
Total	<u>1,074,440</u>	<u>1,013,885</u>	<u>1,249,447</u>	<u>220,840</u>	<u>4,392,903</u>	<u>215,151</u>	<u>1,165,000</u>	<u>9,331,666</u>
Percentage of Total	11.5%	10.9%	13.4%	2.3%	47.1%	2.3%	12.5%	100%

- ACTUAL EXPENDITURES -

	July 1, 1975 - June 30, 1976	July 1, 1976 - June 30, 1977
<u>Administration</u>		
State Operations		
PRF	722,856	688,577
GPR	80,317	76,509
Regional Operations		
PRF	438,341	569,437
State and Regional Operations*		
PRF	378,044	371,989
GPR	32,094	35,905
Total	<u>1,651,652</u>	<u>1,742,417</u>
*Discretionary grants beneficial to both		
<u>Aids</u>		
Private Organizations		
PRF	3,358,122	4,286,441
GPR	155,558	133,827
Total	<u>3,513,680</u>	<u>4,420,268</u>
Local Governments		
PRF	3,474,881	3,429,405
GPR	209,481	147,910
Total	<u>3,684,362</u>	<u>3,577,315</u>
State Agencies		
PRF	4,332,011	3,456,616
GPR	38,838	83,980
Evaluation		
PRF	44,749	397,771
GPR	38,305	44,197
Total	<u>4,753,903</u>	<u>3,982,564</u>
Total PRF	13,049,004	13,200,236
Total GPR	554,593	522,328
	<u>13,603,597</u>	<u>13,722,564</u>

PRF = Program Revenue Federal
GPR = General Program Revenue

- ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES -

	July 1, 1977 - June 30, 1978	July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1979
<u>Administration</u>		
State Operations		
PRF	738,929	608,400
GPR	73,893	62,044
Regional Operations		
PRF	458,650	405,600
Total	<u>1,271,472</u>	<u>1,076,044</u>
<u>Aids</u>		
Private Organizations		
PRF	3,073,219	2,612,236
GPR	162,801	137,486
Total	<u>3,236,020</u>	<u>2,749,722</u>
Local Governments		
PRF	2,574,655	2,188,457
GPR	135,508	115,182
Total	<u>2,710,163</u>	<u>2,303,639</u>
State Agencies		
PRF	4,061,005	3,451,854
GPR	160,000	181,677
Evaluation		
PRF	270,000	283,500
GPR	30,000	31,500
Total	<u>4,521,005</u>	<u>3,948,531</u>
Total PRF	11,176,458	9,550,047
Total GPR	562,202	527,889
Total Expenditures	<u>11,738,660</u>	<u>10,077,936</u>

PRF = Program Revenue Federal
GPR = General Program Revenue

WISCONSIN COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE

-STAFF-
(June 30, 1977)

Executive Director - Charles M. Hill, Sr.
Deputy Director - Michael W. Mahoney

Office of the Executive Director

Francesca Fonte
Robert Kurz
Faye Stark
Patricia Thyse

Personnel Management and Equal
Opportunity Section

Nathaniel E. Robinson - Chief of Personnel
Management and Equal Opportunity
Waldo Martin
Roberta Miller

Planning and Grant Coordination

Edmond Minihan
Alice Saben
MaryLou Whiteford

Program Evaluation Section

Mike Moskoff - Chief of Program Evaluation
Barbara Dell
Robyn Dingman
Melanie Foxcroft
Stephen Grohmann
Thomas Hamilton
Karen Horton
Mary Kirlin
Keith Kostecke
Diane Northrup
William Rankin
Patrick Riopelle
Charles Susmilch

Administrative Services

Carol Cleary - Chief of Administrative
Services
Timothy Holthaus
Phyllis Larson
Theresa Loerke
Margaret Mattie
Dewey McMickle
Anna Rasmussen

Audit Section

Robert Schaefer - Chief of Audit Section
Arnold Hansen
Gerald Labs
Robert Riemen

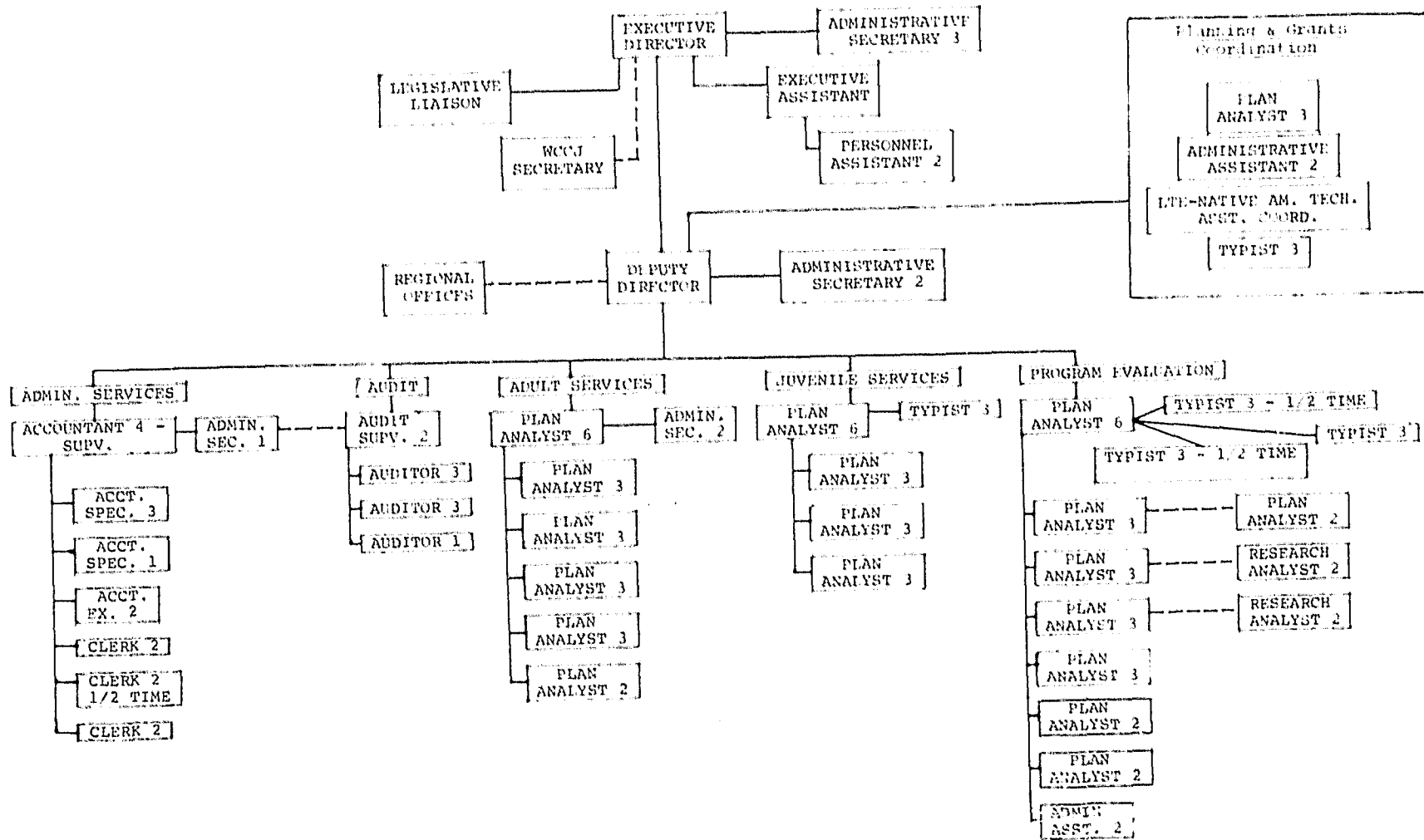
Adult Services

Severa Austin - Chief of Adult Services
Judy Dent
Marjorie DeNucci
Julia Dixon Guyton
Austin McClendon
Frederick Nepple

Juvenile Services

Michael Becker - Chief of Juvenile
Services
Richard Becker
Barbara Franks
Richard Kiley
Bonnie Nagel

WISCONSIN COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE
STAFF
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Regional Criminal Justice Planning Agencies

REGION I Northwest Criminal Justice
Planning Council
Chairman: Italo Bensoni
Planning Director: James Heim
215 River Street
Spooner, Wisconsin 54801

REGION II Northeast Criminal Justice
Planning Council
Chairman: Ralph F.J. Voigt
Planning Director: Patricia Repinski
(Acting)
P.O. Box 546
Rhineland, Wisconsin 54501

REGION III Upper West Central
Criminal Justice Planning Council
Chairman: Lois Sanasac
Planning Director: Arvid H. Bjornton
414 East Grand Avenue
Eau Claire, Wisconsin 54701

REGION IV Lower West Central
Criminal Justice Planning Council
Chairman: Vere V. Vance
Planning Director: Harry Yates
Rivoli Building, Room 301
123 North 4th Street
La Crosse, Wisconsin 54601

REGION V Central Criminal Justice
Planning Council
Chairman: Donald Penza
Planning Director: Michael LeRoy
1717 4th Avenue
Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481

REGION VI East Central Criminal Justice
Planning Council
Chairman: Judge William E. Crane
Planning Director: Daniel Van de Hey
730 West Frances Street
Appleton, Wisconsin 54911

REGION VII Southwest Criminal Justice
Planning Council
Chairman: Eleanor Brennan
Planning Director: Roger Bierman
Room 327 - Gardner
University of Wisconsin-Platteville
Platteville, Wisconsin 53818

REGION VIII South Central Criminal Justice
Planning Council
Chairman: William Ferris
Planning Director: Xavier Okragly
111 South Bassett Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53703

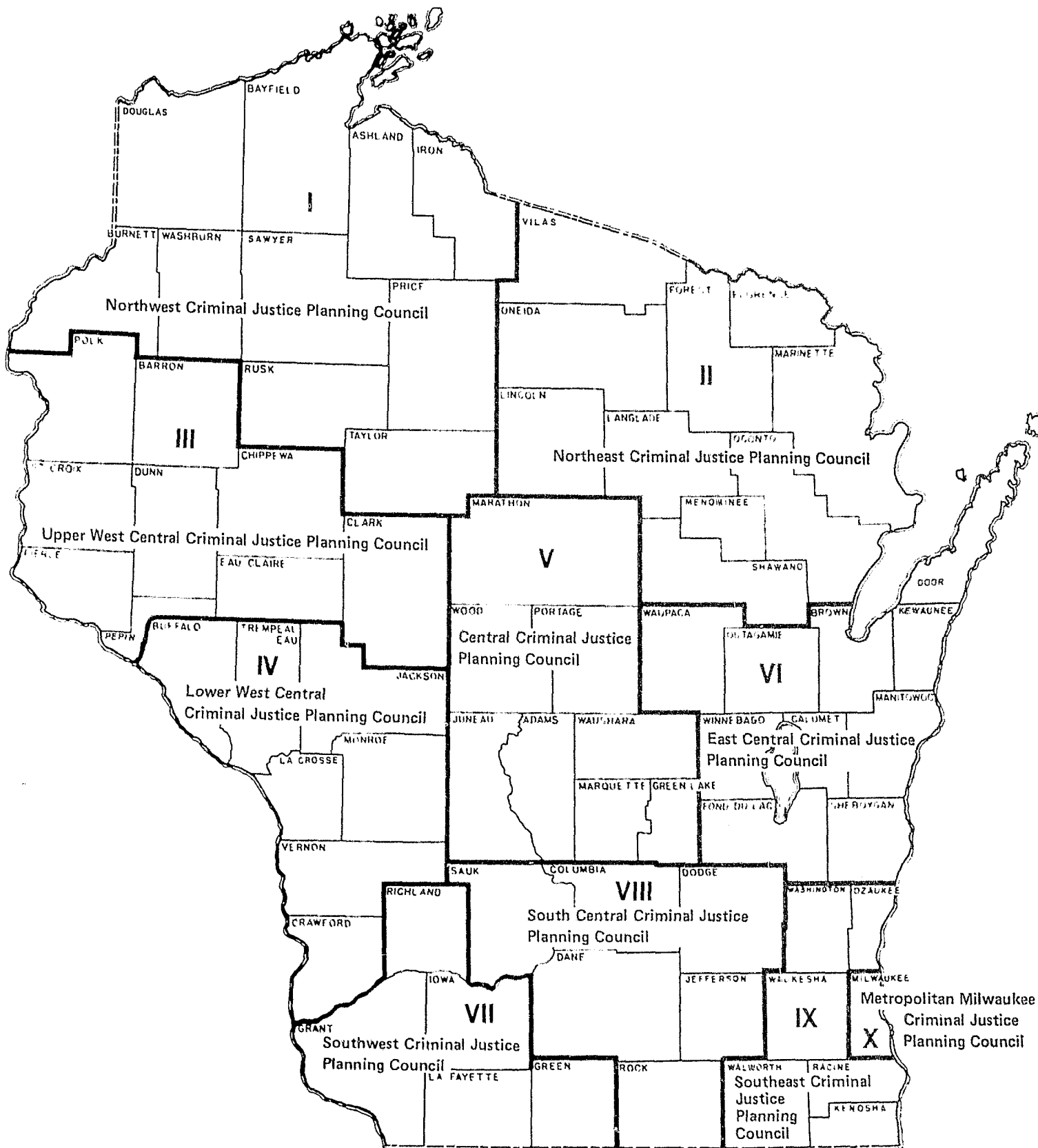
REGION IX Southeast Criminal Justice
Planning Council
Chairman: Donald Andersen
Planning Director: Barbara Helmer (Acting)
1400 N. Newman Road, Suite 202
Racine, Wisconsin 53406

REGION X Metropolitan Milwaukee Criminal
Justice Planning Council
Chairman: James Demitros
Planning Director: Mark Rogacki
8320 West Bluemound Road, Suite 221
Wauwatosa, Wisconsin 53213

The regional councils may have a maximum of 19 members excluding Metro Milwaukee which may have 21 members.

WISCONSIN COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE

REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCILS



END