

Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice

60699

Criminal Justice
Improvement
in Summary

1976



**Wisconsin Council
on
Criminal Justice**

**Criminal Justice
Improvement
Plan Summary**

1976



State of Wisconsin \ OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

WISCONSIN COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE
122 WEST WASHINGTON AVENUE
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53703
(608) 266-3323

Patrick J. Lucey
Governor

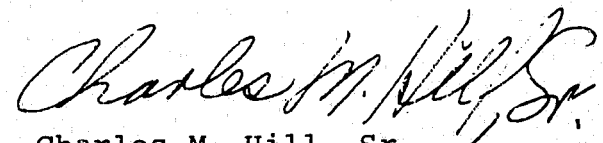
CHARLES M. HILL, SR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 1976

The Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice (WCCJ) is the state planning agency which administers federal assistance available under the Crime Control Act of 1973 and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. Each year a comprehensive Criminal Justice Improvement Plan is developed. The 1976 Plan represents a coordinated effort to deal with the problems of crime and improve the criminal justice system in Wisconsin.

Due to a reduction in federal funds available to Wisconsin in 1976, the Council adopted a "maintenance of effort" policy for the 1976 Plan. This placed major emphasis on continued funding of previous commitments. However, funds were reserved for implementation of the important year-long work of the Governor's Special Study Committee on Juvenile Justice Standards and Goals. This major new thrust of the WCCJ is outlined in Program 23 and will be detailed in a special supplement to be published shortly.

The 1976 Criminal Justice Improvement Plan Summary is intended as a basic guide to the work of the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice. Further information about the Council and its work may be obtained by contacting the appropriate regional office or the central office.


Charles M. Hill, Sr.
Executive Director

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Governor of Wisconsin

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Margaret Wassmandorf
Area Supervisor
Lutheran Social Services

Rep. Terry A. Willkom
Wisconsin State Assembly

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

REGION II Northeast Criminal
Justice Planning Council
Chairman: Ralph F.J. Voight
Planning Director: Grafton Ray III
6 North Brown Street
P.O. Box 546
Rhinelander, Wisconsin 54501

REGION VII Southwest Criminal
Justice Planning Council
Chairman: Michael Tiber
Planning Director: Roger Bierman
Karrmann Library - Room 364
University of Wis.-Platteville
Platteville, Wisconsin 53818

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

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

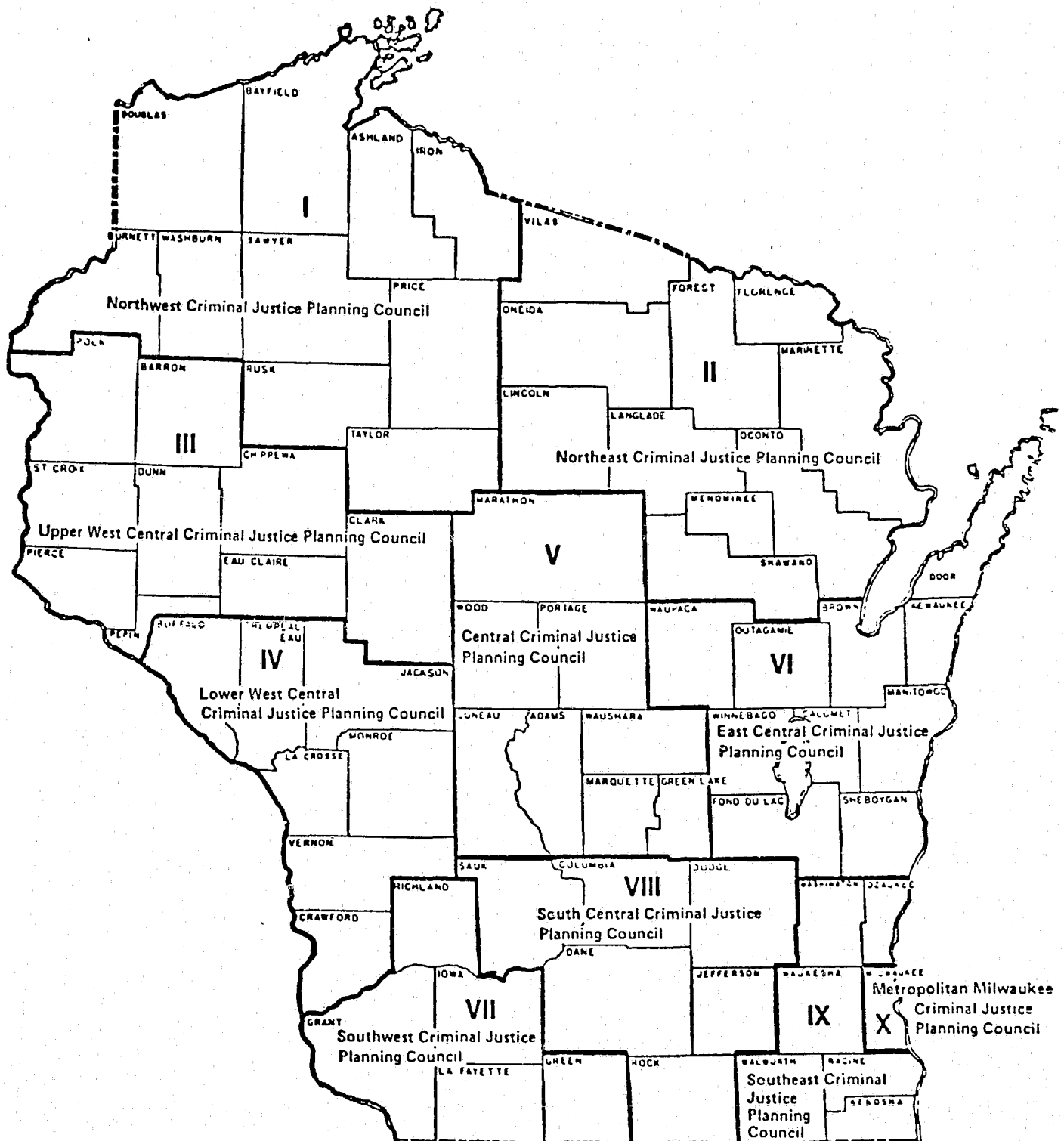
REGION IV Lower West Central
Criminal Justice Planning Council
Chairman: Vere V. Vance
Planning Director: Harry Yates
Eighth and Pine Streets
La Crosse, Wisconsin 54601

REGION IX Southeast Criminal
Justice Planning Council
Chairman: Lawrence Engberg
Planning Director: Thomas Merrifield
1400 N. Newman Road, Suite 202
Racine, Wisconsin 53406

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

REGION X Metropolitan Milwaukee
Criminal Justice Planning Council
Chairman: Richard Glaman
Planning Director: Mark Rogacki
135 West Wells Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203

WISCONSIN COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE
REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCILS



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Bonnie Suchomel

Juvenile Services

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Richard Becker
Sylvia Cantu
Barbara Franks
Richard Kiley
N. Clifford Petersen
Patricia Warner

Others who Contributed to the 1976 Plan

*Ronald Blascoe	*Ann Petersen
*Jane Borland	*John Regnery
*Mark Bradley	*Lettie Smith
Ralph Costen	*James Mills

*No longer with WCCJ

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1976 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

This section is intended to function as an overview and summary of the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice's policies and procedures. Some of these, such as the "maintenance of effort" policy, were adopted by the Council to govern the 1976 Plan development. Others, such as the application policies and requirements, are general WCCJ guidelines that have been in effect for several years.

Information on application procedures and conditions should be read carefully by all respective applicants.

I. Policies related specifically to development of the 1976 Plan and the 1976 Grant Award Process

- A. The 1976 Plan is a "maintenance of effort" Plan - Due to the cutback in federal funds available, the Council in April, 1975, determined that the 1976 Plan would be a maintenance of effort Plan. Major components of the maintenance of effort strategy include:

1. Refunding commitments for Continuing Funded Projects -- Projects which are eligible for second, third, or fourth year funding will continue to be eligible to receive funds in 1976. Funds will be allocated to regions for refunding purposes in an amount necessary to refund currently operating projects. An exception to the refunding policy is the allocation of an additional \$120,000 for new projects to the juvenile justice category to maintain its projected program level.

The projects eligible to receive funds are listed on allocation charts. If a project is not listed on these charts, it is not eligible for refunding unless:

- a. It is an application for the \$120,000 for new projects in Program 15, Subsection A;
 - b. It is submitted in lieu of a refunding project (See Sections 2 and 4 below).
 - c. It is an allocation of funds to maintain the eligibility of Dane County to create a coordinating council pursuant to the Crime Control Act of 1973.
2. Regions Will Retain the Option of Developing Priorities to be Recommended for Funding - For its 1976 Plan, the Council adopted a policy which states that regions will retain the option of developing priorities for projects to be recommended for funding. Adoption of this policy means that in certain, very specific circumstances, new projects can be started. The specific instances when new projects can be started under this policy are:

- a. Regions with a two year funding policy - Two of the ten regions have adopted a policy which states that projects in their region are eligible for two years of funding only. These regions will receive the same amount of funds they would receive if they had a three year funding policy. Funds received for third year projects may be utilized to undertake new projects. Only refunding monies may be committed to any project and no new monies may be used to start or refund programs begun as a result of this policy.
 - b. Regions which have a three year funding policy - If a region determines that a project which is eligible for second, third, or fourth year funding should not be refunded and if the Executive Committee agrees, the funds set aside for this project may be utilized to start a new project. Only refunding monies may be committed to any project and no new monies may be used to start or refund programs begun as a result of this policy.
3. Annual Funding Obligations - The 1976 Plan will maintain the 1975 program levels in the program areas which have annual funding obligations. The exception to this policy is evaluative research which will be reduced from \$500,000 to \$300,000. In no instance, will grant awards for annual programs exceed the dollar amounts listed in the 1976 Plan.
 4. First and Second Round Funding Procedures - Since the 1976 Plan is primarily a refunding plan, the first and second round funding concept for 1976 will not be the same as the policy outlined in the 1975 Plan. In 1976, if an applicant eligible for refunding does not meet the one-time funding date, an additional four months will be granted to reduce the problems encountered in meeting the first funding deadline. In the event that a project application is denied by the Executive Committee on the first round, these funds will be available for a new project in the same region in the second round. In the event that an applicant eligible for refunding does not submit an application for the second round or such funds are not allocated to allowable new projects, these project funds become available for allocation to the police communications renovation program.

The same first and second round funding procedures will be utilized for those annual programs which have one time funding dates.

5. Funding policies for Programs which do not have One Time Funding Dates - For those programs which do not

have first round funding dates, a project has until the December Executive Committee meeting to apply for funds. All funds remaining after the December Executive Committee meeting will be allocated to the police communications renovation program.

6. Program or Subsection Transfers - Funds cannot be transferred between programs or subsections. Any funds available to start new projects, because of specific exceptions stated in the Plan, must be utilized in the program or subsection in which funds have been set aside.
7. Inflationary Adjustment - To control program expansion and recognizing the increased cost of program operations, the 1976 Plan will provide for a 5% inflationary adjustment to personnel costs to current grantees eligible for refunding subject to the following:

Total current program budget - non-recurring costs
+ 5% of personnel costs x appropriate federal funding
ratio = maximum federal dollars available.

Although computed on the basis of personnel costs, and an inflationary factor, the adjustments really provide an overall limit to the amount of federal funds for which an applicant is eligible. Allocation of these funds in the project budget may occur in any fashion consistent with LEAA and WCCJ fiscal and program guidelines.

8. Ratios for Refunding - The 1976 Plan will retain the refunding ratios previously adopted in the 1975 Plan. With a few exceptions as noted in the 1975 Plan, the funding ratios are 90-10 for the first year funding, 80-20 for the second year, 70-30 for the third year, and 35-65 for Corrections programs eligible for fourth year funding.
 9. Part E Assurance and Expenditure - The 1976 Plan will accomodate a 16% reduction in Part C funds required for the Part E Assurance regardless of its impact on programming or funding commitments.
- B. Allocation to Police Communications - Any new funds available from the 12 month allocation which are not required for maintenance of effort will be allocated to the Police Communications Renovation Program in the following priority order, by jurisdiction:
1. City of Milwaukee
 2. Racine County
 3. City of Madison
 4. Winnebago County

5. Green Lake County
6. Fond du Lac County
7. Sauk County
8. Marquette County
9. Village of West Milwaukee
10. Columbia County
11. Rock County

Any additional "C" funds remaining after the needs of the Communications Renovations Projects have been satisfied will next be allocated to the Police Equipment Program.

This policy will remain in effect until all 1976 funds have been utilized. The provisions of this policy will supercede any specifics of Program 2, Subsection C of the 1976 Plan.

Because of the Federal definition, Part E funds cannot be reallocated for Police Communications Renovation Projects.

- C. The \$2.029 million in transitional year funds will be allocated to Juvenile Justice Standards and Goals implementation. The Council will determine the specific basis for allocation of these funds by March 31, 1976 and no funds will be released until the Council has taken such action. The funds will not be limited to the programs in the 1976 Plan.

II. Applicant Eligibility

Units of general local government, state government agencies and privately incorporated, non-profit agencies may apply for annual federal assistance under the programs presented in the action section, as prescribed by the "subgrantee data" conditions. Private, non-profit agencies must receive a certification of "local government concurrence" in order to be eligible to receive LEAA block grant assistance. Projects representing multi-jurisdictional or cooperative regional efforts will be given priority. The applicant must provide assurances that the required non-federal share of the total project cost will be supplied.

III. How to Apply

The prospective applicant should consult with the regional office serving its area or with the Council on Criminal Justice, in the case of state government agencies, to determine if the project under consideration is eligible for funding under any of the 1976 Action Programs presented in the Annual Action Program and Multi-Year section of the Plan. If eligibility is established, regional staff or the central state planning agency staff will provide the interested agency with all pertinent information and an applicant's guide for filing a grant-in-aid application. The applicant's guide will address

various application requirements and policies which will assist a potential applicant in filing a successful application.

The major components of an application are summarized below:

A. Narrative Section

1. Problem Statement

- a. baseline or starting point statistical data
- b. geographical data
- c. demographic data
- d. organizational data
- e. inadequacy of local resources

2. Project Expectations

- a. long-term
- b. short-term

3. Project Methodology

4. Project Summary

- a. schedule indicating steps or phases to be accomplished
- b. timetable for the completion of activities

B. Application Forms

- 1. Form ACT-1 - Application Summary
- 2. Form ACT-2 - Local Matching Share Summary
- 3. Form ACT-3 - Agency Workforce Data
- 4. Form ACT-4 - Job Applicants Data
- 5. Form ACT-5 - Civil Rights Compliance Form
- 6. Form ACT-6 - Civil Rights Certification Form
- 7. Form ACT-7 - Privacy and Security Plan Format
- 8. Form ACT-8 - GPR Impact Statement (State agencies only)

C. Project Budget

IV. General Application Policies and Requirements

Applicants for federal grant-in-aid under the Annual Programs of the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice should be aware of existing policies and rules which apply to all applicants. The most significant of these policies are set forth as follows:

- A. Application Deadlines - Certain programs in the 1976 Plan specify deadlines for receipt of complete grant applications to be heard on a one-time basis. These deadlines are specified in the individual program description. Unless noted in a program description, there is not a specific deadline for submitting an application. However,

all applications must be received two months prior to the Executive Committee meeting at which they will be heard.

- B. Fiscal Requirements - The applicant must agree to adhere to the fiscal guidelines of the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice, and U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and all other applicable state and federal regulations.
- C. Evaluation Requirements - All subgrantees shall guarantee in their application access to all necessary data for evaluation purposes. The subgrantee must cooperate with the WCCJ and respective Regional Council, if applicable, in its evaluation efforts.
- D. Procurement Policies - All procurement must be in conformity with the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration requirements.
- E. Membership Policy - Board of Directors - No employee of a project shall also be a member of the Board of Directors or officer of the corporation.
- F. Civil Rights Compliance - All applicants shall assure compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Department of Justice's Regulations and Guidelines on Equal Employment Opportunity and the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice's Civil Rights Compliance Policies.
- G. As a general policy, funding support will not be extended beyond a maximum period of three years and must be renewed annually.
- H. Regardless of whether the Executive Committee approves the grant, no funds will be released until the applicant meets all general conditions.

V. Application Review

Regional Review and Recommendation - All applications for federal grant-in-aid which originate with local units of general government or combinations thereof and privately incorporated, non-profit organizations must be reviewed by and receive the recommendation of the appropriate Regional Criminal Justice Planning Council. The regional "review and recommendation" is advisory in nature and is intended to insure that a proposed project is consistent with local and regional criminal justice improvement planning. The regional "review and recommendation" statement is attached to the application by the regional criminal justice planning office and is forwarded to the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice for further processing.

Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice Staff Review - Processing of an application begins as soon as an application is received by the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice office, either from the respective regional planning offices or directly from a state agency.

A staff review is conducted to determine if all application requirements have been met. The proposal is assessed in terms of its objectives, methods and procedures and evaluation design. The budget is carefully examined to determine if all line item costs are both allowable under state and federal guidelines and reasonable in terms of the proposed project goals and objectives. Council staff contact with local projects, public and private, will be coordinated through the regional planning offices.

Executive Committee Review - All applications, once they are considered in final form, are presented to the Executive Committee of the Council on Criminal Justice for action at the Committee's meeting. After examination of the subgrant application and consideration of all supplemental information, the Executive Committee makes a recommendation to the Governor to either approve or disapprove the request.

Subgrant Award - Generally within seven days of the application review hearing before the Executive Committee of the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice, the formal grant award document (GC Form G-1) is signed by the Governor and forwarded by the staff of the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice to the subgrantee for co-signature. The grant award document includes an Attachment A which contains a breakdown by the major line items of the approved project budget and an Attachment B listing any special conditions which must be adhered to by the subgrantee agency. The subgrantee is allowed twenty days from the date of the mailing to sign the award and return it to the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice.

VI. One-Time Funding

Many 1976 Action Programs have one date when all planned funds are to be granted. For programs which have this One-Time Funding or First-Round policy, applications must be received 60 to 90 days prior to this date. Applicants will be advised of the progress of their grant application at all important stages. A Second-Round funding occurs for these programs only if all planned funds are not granted in the First Round. Not all programs have a one-time funding date; if they do not, applications are generally accepted throughout the year. Information on these one-time funding dates is included in the Action Plan Program descriptions. These one-time dates are as follows:

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>1st ROUND</u>	<u>2nd ROUND</u>
1. <u>Training and Recruitment</u>		
A. Recruit Training	No specified funding date	
B. Specialized Training	No specified funding date	
C. Developmental Training	No specified funding date	
2. <u>Technology and Support Services</u>		
A. Criminalistics	No specified funding date	
B. Equipment and Technology	April	October
C. Communications Improvement	January-June	October
D. Management Information Systems	July	November
3. <u>Community Relations/Crime Prevention</u>		
A. Police-Community Relations	April	August
B. Law Enforcement Recruitment	June	October
C. Crime Prevention	April	August
D. Indian Deputy	May	September
E. Police-Youth	June	October
4. <u>Improvement of Police Management and Operations</u>		
A. Management Studies and Implementation	January-June	October
B. Alternative Management and Operational Models	No specified funding date	
C. Specialized Support Services	May	September
D. Para-Professional Support Services	May	September
E. Critical Issues	No specified funding date	
5. <u>Administration and Support Services</u>		
A. Judicial Administration and Support	April	August
B. Prosecutorial Administration and Support	August	December
6. <u>Continuing Legal Education</u>		
A. Judicial Education	No specified funding date	
B. Prosecutorial Education	No specified funding date	
C. Defense Education	No specified funding date	
7. <u>Assistance to the Urban Prosecutor</u>	August	December
8. <u>Defense Services</u>	No specified funding date	
9. <u>Legal Internships</u>	No specified funding date	
10. <u>Pre-Trial Diversion</u>	September	December
11. <u>Community and Support Services to Offenders in the Correctional System</u>		
A. Reintegration of the Offender	June	October
B. Alternatives to Incarceration	June	October
C. Community and Support Services to Local Jails	No specified funding date	

PROGRAM (Continued)

1st ROUND

2nd ROUND

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------|
| 12. <u>State Correctional Programs for the Adult Offender</u> | No specified funding date | |
| 13. <u>Alcohol and Other Drugs</u> | | |
| A. Enforcement Against Dangerous Drug Trafficking | July | November |
| B. Human Relations Training and Education | July | November |
| C. Drug Abuse Prevention in the Community | July | November |
| D. Alternatives to Arrest and Incarceration | July | November |
| 14. <u>Youth Service System</u> | No specified funding date | |
| 15. <u>Alternatives to the Juvenile Justice System</u> | | |
| A. Alternative Service and Care for Detention Population | May | September |
| B. Alternatives to Institutionalization | May | September |
| C. State Projects for Developing and Supporting Alternatives to the Juvenile Justice System | No specified funding date | |
| 16. <u>Delinquency Prevention</u> | | |
| A. Rural and Suburban Communities Pre-Teen | June | October |
| B. Elementary and Secondary Schools | No specified funding date | |
| 17. <u>Juvenile Justice Training Seminars</u> | No specified funding date | |
| 18. <u>Criminal Justice Coordination</u> | No specified funding date | |
| 19. <u>Criminal Justice Staff Development</u> | No specified funding date | |
| 20. <u>Criminal Justice Studies, Research and Development</u> | No specified funding date | |
| 21. <u>Criminal Justice Evaluative Research</u> | No specified funding date | |
| 22. <u>Criminal Justice Internship</u> | No specified funding date | |
| 23. <u>Juvenile Justice Standards and Goals Implementation</u> | Dates to be determined | |

EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS IN WISCONSIN

INTRODUCTION

Both state and local governments provide various types of criminal justice services in Wisconsin. Since different functions are performed at different governmental levels, the criminal justice system appears -- and often is -- fragmented. A monolithic and centralized system might eliminate some of this fragmentation, but it would also eliminate Wisconsin's long tradition of local control over criminal justice functions. While it is fallacious to assume that the present system is inherently logical, coherent and integrated, it is just as fallacious to think each component of the system operates in a vacuumous sphere without knowledge of or working relationships with the other components.

The description of Wisconsin's existing criminal justice system and available resources is meant to be a description and not an analysis of problems in the system. This section discusses six components of the criminal justice system in Wisconsin: Law Enforcement; Courts, Prosecution and Criminal Defense; Corrections; Alcohol and Other Drugs of Abuse; Juvenile Justice; and Criminal Justice Information Systems.

More than any other function, law enforcement is traditionally the duty of localities. Municipalities provide most of the police services in Wisconsin. Although county sheriff's departments have county-wide jurisdiction, they generally are concerned with rural areas. Various state agencies do have law enforcement duties, but the state's concern has been increasingly toward the provision of supportive and coordinative services to local agencies.

The provision of judicial services -- Courts, Prosecution and Defense -- is shared by the state, counties and municipalities. The Supreme Court, the legal services of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice, and the State Public Defender operate on the state governmental level. The Supreme Court also has general supervisory authority over the entire state judicial system. With its attached agencies, the Court is often a coordinator of services and an initiator of reform. The local trial courts are supported by both the state and the counties. The county district attorney is the principal figure in prosecutorial services in Wisconsin; counties also provide most indigent defense services, usually by appointing a member of the local bar. Municipalities have limited duties in this area, although municipal justice courts and city attorneys are an important portion of the judicial and prosecutorial components in some jurisdictions.

State government is responsible for most of Wisconsin's correctional services. County jails are the only major facilities operated by local government, and offenders may only be

held there for detention purposes or if the sentence is one year or less. Programs for inmates on the local level are not extensive, except for the commonly used procedure of release via the Huber Law. The major adult correctional, probation and parole services are provided by the Division of Corrections in the State Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS). The Division also operates the juvenile institutions. Wisconsin continues to study, and in some cases implement, a move from institution-based to community-based corrections facilities.

Three portions of this section deal with components of the criminal justice system which tend to cut across the traditional divisions of law enforcement, courts, and corrections. These chapters are on Alcohol and Other Drugs of Abuse, the Juvenile Justice System, and Criminal Justice Information Systems.

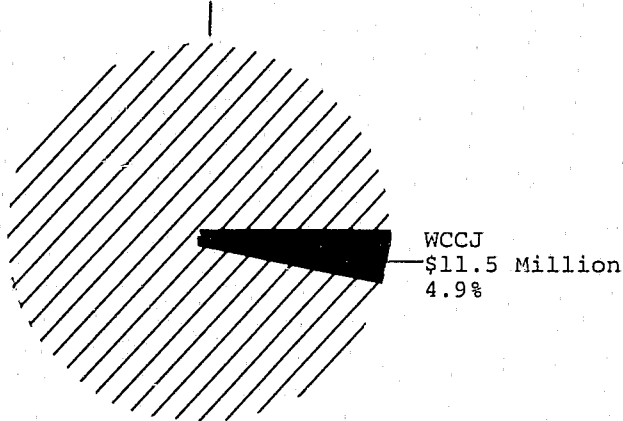
Almost all agencies in the criminal justice system have to deal with alcohol and other drug abuses. Alcohol and drug abusers, whether strictly offenders or not, are provided services by a myriad of agencies. Only in recent years has coordination between various governmental health agencies, criminal justice agencies and local private agencies become a reality. Most services in Wisconsin are provided by counties, cities and private agencies; the advent of 51.42/.437 boards has been an important step toward local coordination. The Department of Health and Social Services is the major state agency dealing with alcohol and drug abuse.

The juvenile justice system probably least deserves the term "system." As in many other states, Wisconsin's juvenile services are fragmented. All law enforcement and judicial-related activities occur primarily at the local level. Juvenile probation is also a matter left mostly to counties. While the state operates all the juvenile correctional facilities, counties and municipalities do have detention centers, often the county jail. There are also numerous child-placing and child-caring agencies in the state run by private groups. These private agencies, licensed by the state, provide most of the juvenile services in Wisconsin. Attempts to institute reform and coordinate the juvenile system, usually through Youth Service Bureaus, are relatively recent developments.

Criminal justice information systems are much more advanced in Wisconsin's law enforcement agencies than in the courts or correctional fields. A statewide law enforcement information system in the Department of Justice and various local police department systems have existed for several years. A state correctional information system is being implemented; the State Supreme Court is developing a management information system. These systems should greatly increase the planning and research capabilities of the criminal justice system on a statewide basis. The state information systems are not being linked or built into a Comprehensive Data System.

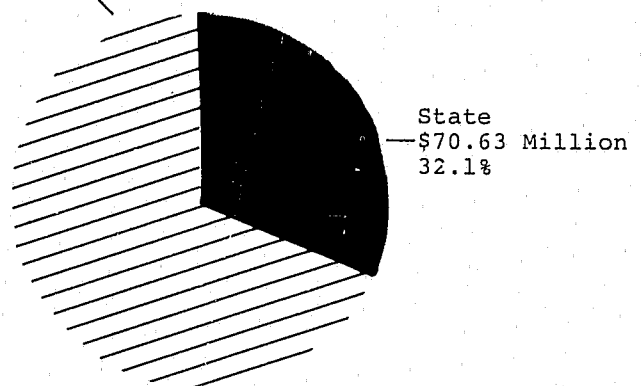
The following data should give the reader an understanding of Wisconsin's total criminal justice system. Most of the information is self-explanatory; unless otherwise noted, this data is from the LEAA and Bureau of the Census report Expenditures and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, for the appropriate year. Much of this data shows the primarily local emphasis of the criminal justice system in Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Total Criminal Justice Expenditures \$234.98 Million



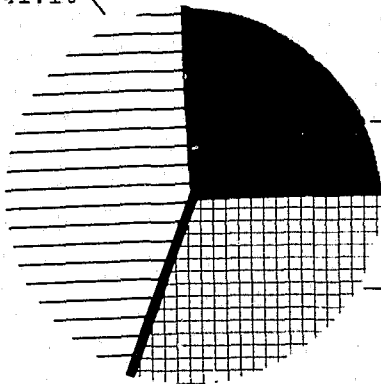
WCCJ 1973 Action Funds as a Portion of Wisconsin's Total Criminal Justice Expenditures, 1972-73

Local \$149.172 Million 67.9%



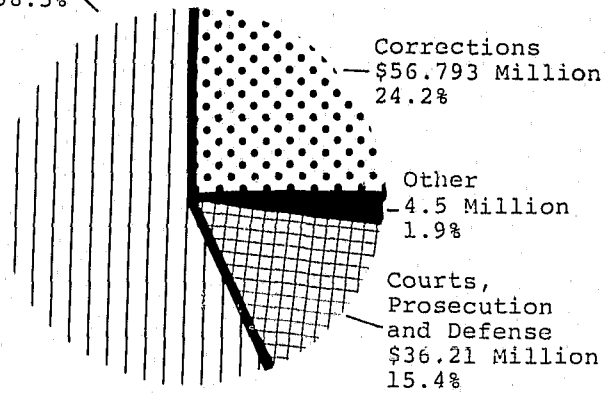
Expenditures from Own Sources by State and Local Government, 1972-73

Municipalities
\$96.55 Million
41.1%



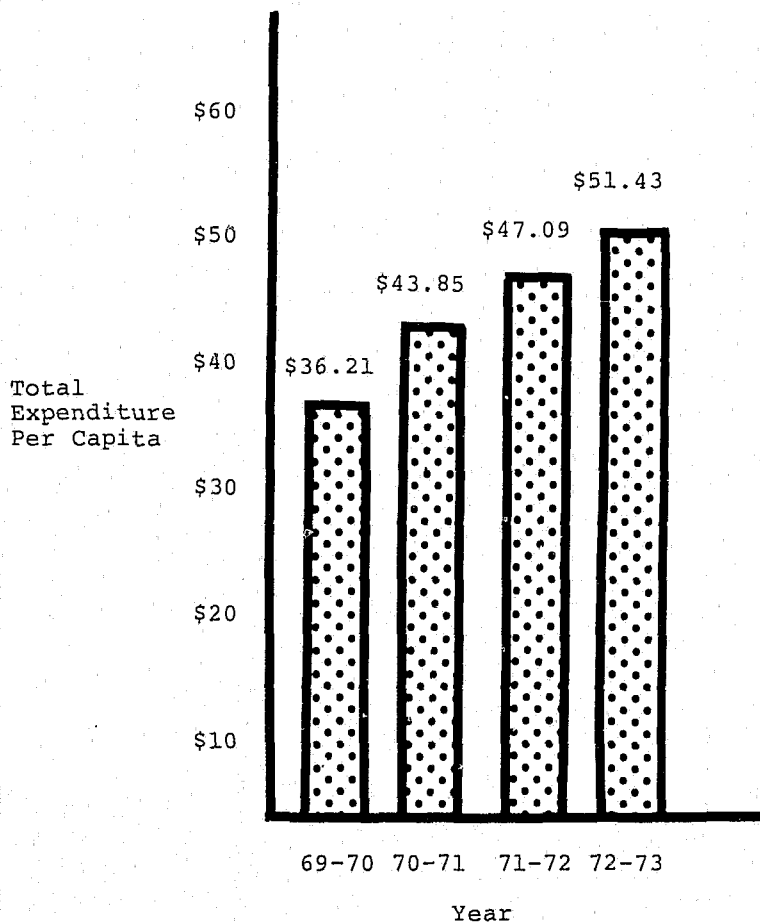
Distribution of Total Direct Expenditures by Level of Government, 1972-73

Law Enforcement
\$137.47 Million
58.5%



Distribution of Total Direct Expenditure by Criminal Justice Component, 1972-73

WISCONSIN TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA BY YEAR

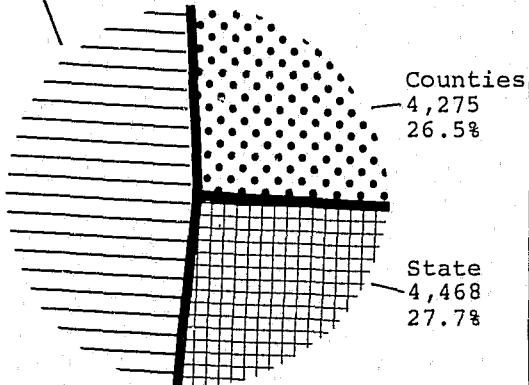


CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

Number of Offenses, 1974	166,254
Percent Change from 1973	+15%
Percent Change from 1965	+152%
Rate Per 100,000 Population, 1974	3,641.1
Percent Change from 1973	+14%
Percent Change from 1965	+129%
Population, 1974	4,566,000
Percent Change from 1973	+1%
Percent Change from 1965	+10%

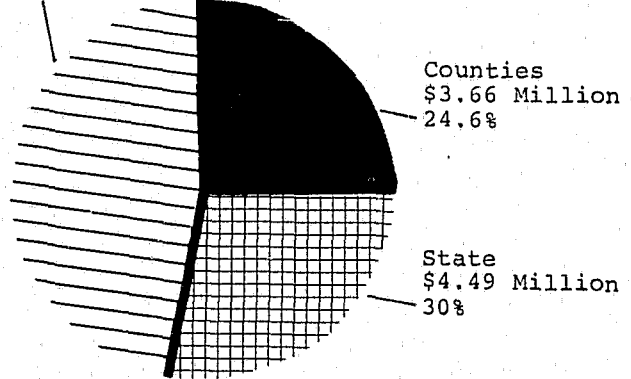
Source: Department of Justice, Crimes and Arrests, 1974

Municipalities
7,371
45.8%

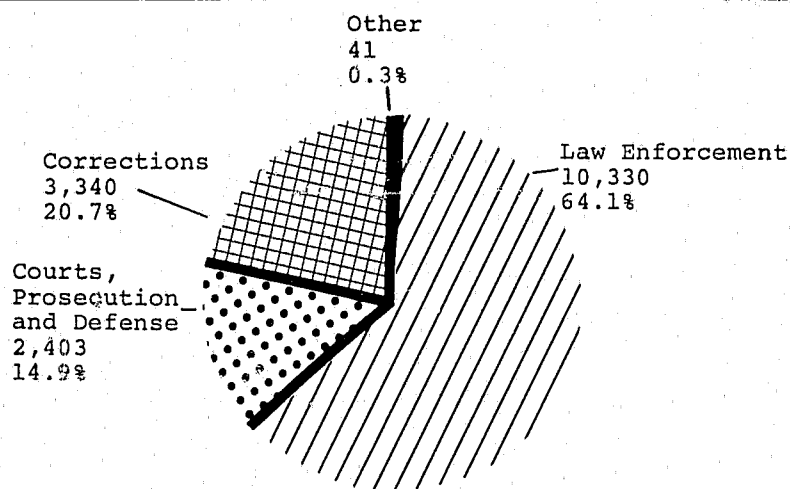


Distribution of Employees By
Level of Government, October, 1973

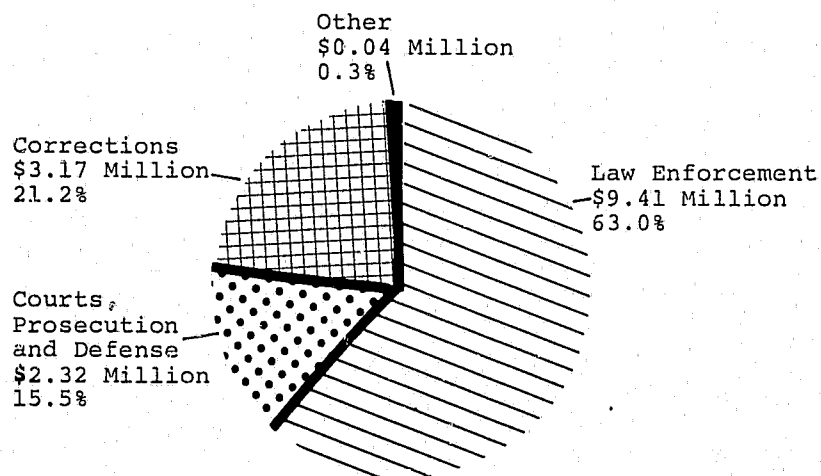
Municipalities
\$6.79 Million
45.4%



Distribution of October, 1973
Payroll by Level of Government



Distribution of Employees By
Criminal Justice Component,
October, 1973



Distribution of
October, 1973 Payroll
By Criminal Justice Component

The following chart is meant to give a rough estimate of personnel expenses for Wisconsin's criminal justice system. The total payroll figure is the October 1973 payroll multiplied by twelve (12) to give an approximation of total personnel expenses in one year. This figure is divided by the total criminal justice system expenditure for that level of government or criminal justice component for the year to give a percentage estimate of personnel expenses in the criminal justice system. These figures come from the LEAA and Bureau of the Census report Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1972-73.

Estimated Personnel Expenses, 1972-73

<u>Level of Government or Criminal Justice Area</u>	<u>Total Payroll Total Expenditures</u>	<u>Personnel Expense Percentage</u>
State	<u>\$53.856 Million</u> \$80.611 Million	66.8%
County	<u>\$43.968 Million</u> \$57.824 Million	76.0%
Municipal	<u>\$81.468 Million</u> \$96.549 Million	84.4%
Police	<u>\$112.920 Million</u> \$137.469 Million	82.1%
Courts, Prosecution and Defense	<u>\$27.864 Million</u> \$36.212 Million	76.9%
Corrections	<u>\$38.028 Million</u> \$56.793 Million	67.0%
Other	<u>\$.480 Million</u> \$4.510 Million	10.6%
Total System	<u>\$179.292 Million</u> \$234.984 Million	76.3%

LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS

The detention and apprehension of criminals are duties assigned to law enforcement agencies. The police are the entrance point for the entire criminal justice system. Because they do the patrolling and arresting, police officers are by far the most visible of criminal justice personnel. It is this high visibility which leads to the popular identification of the police as "the law." It also makes the police easy candidates for public praise when they do a good job -- and easy targets for criticism when they make mistakes.

In Wisconsin, law enforcement activities are carried out by all levels of government, but the emphasis is on county and municipal police forces. On the state level, the Department

of Justice investigates crimes that are statewide in importance and provides consultative and support services to local police agencies. The State Patrol of the Department of Transportation and conservation wardens of the Department of Natural Resources are the better known state police forces.

The county sheriff's position is constitutional in origin, while municipal police forces are provided for in the Wisconsin Statutes. With the existence of county, city, village and town police agencies, law enforcement services are often fragmented. While the county sheriff's department has technical jurisdiction county-wide, in practice the county police generally patrol only those areas outside municipal boundaries. At the same time, municipal police forces usually have no jurisdiction beyond the city, village or town lines. Cooperative arrangements exist, but in many cases are not formally spelled out. However, many areas have set up specific arrangements for cooperation in emergency situations.

Recent developments in the law enforcement field have been aimed at reducing the dysfunctional aspects of a locally oriented police system. The arrest powers of the State Patrol were expanded to more closely align with the powers of other officers. Previously, the State Patrol was generally limited to arrest for traffic violations. The Legislature has also mandated that all prospective law enforcement officers take a 240-hour training session before becoming sworn officers. This training program, under the auspices of the Law Enforcement Standards Board (LESB), not only gives all police a highly professional level of competence but also provides important training in the "non-enforcement" activities which occupy a majority of police time. A rather important and continuing development aimed at coordinating law enforcement activities is the statewide renovation of police communications. Under the coordination of the Communications Task Force and with WCCJ funding, all police agencies' communications systems are being standardized on a "high-band" frequency. This systematic renovation will allow officers of different jurisdictions to communicate in emergencies.

COURTS, PROSECUTION AND CRIMINAL DEFENSE

The task of adjudicating accused criminals lies in the courts. The legal world is very complex, based upon "natural rights," centuries of common law rulings, state and federal constitutions and statutes. As a result, the players in this theatre -- judges, prosecuting attorneys and defense attorneys -- must be highly trained in the law. They often find themselves in a classic legal dilemma: how to spend enough time on each case to assure justice is done while not spending so much time in a quest for "perfect justice" that the system breaks down.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court is the highest state court. The Supreme Court has a general supervisory authority over the trial courts and the state bar, hears appeals from the lower courts and has a limited range of original jurisdiction cases. The Attorney General is the head of the Department of Justice and the state's chief legal officer. Primary prosecutorial responsibility lies with the county district attorneys, but the Attorney General may initiate prosecution in certain cases. Since the 1974 election, the Attorney General's office has undergone a change in emphasis. The present Attorney General sees his role more as providing those specialized legal services that only a state office can provide, rather than providing statewide police services. The State Public Defender, appointed by the Supreme Court, represents all indigents on appeal to the Supreme Court and, with Supreme Court authorization, prosecutes on behalf of the indigent any post-conviction remedies in the trial court.

The major trial courts in Wisconsin are the circuit and county courts. They have nearly concurrent jurisdiction, although circuit courts hear appeals from county courts in some cases, and county courts generally hear all juvenile cases. A municipality may establish municipal justice courts to hear local ordinance violation cases, but such courts are not courts of record. The county district attorney is the major moving force behind prosecutions in the state. As an elected official, the district attorney has great discretion in decisions to prosecute cases referred to him by local police agencies. District attorneys often cooperate in developing a case which is multi-jurisdictional in character and may request assistance from the Attorney General. Defense services for the indigent are provided by various means on the local level, ranging from court-appointed counsel from the private bar to various city or county-wide legal aid societies.

Various judicial reform proposals continue to receive considerable study, but few have been implemented in recent years. In January, 1973, the Citizens' Study Committee on Judicial Organization made numerous recommendations, among them:

1. The creation of a statewide legal services corporation to provide representation for the indigent;
2. The appointment, rather than election, of judges;
3. The creation of a single level trial court system, rather than the present circuit/county courts;
4. The creation of a separate Court of Appeals to hear appeals from the trial courts with the Supreme Court hearing appeals from this court by certiorari.

The Administrative Committee for the Court System has also recommended an appeals court and a single level trial court. The Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice has endorsed a statewide legal services system.

WISCONSIN CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

Making society a safer place to live is the goal of any correctional system. Paths towards this goal include the incarceration of convicted criminals, rehabilitation programs and supervisory services such as probation and parole. Correctional institutions and programs are often attacked as inhuman, gross failures and "schools for crime." While some of these criticisms may be true, the fact remains that the role of corrections in the criminal justice system is understood less than any other component. For the vast majority of the public, corrections is somebody else's business -- the prevalent attitude toward convicted criminals being "out of sight - out of mind."

Correctional services in Wisconsin are provided primarily at the state government level. The Department of Health and Social Services, primarily through the Division of Corrections, administers all state institutions for adults and juveniles, all probation and parole services for adults, and probation and parole services to juveniles committed to the Department. Other than the maintenance of institutions and the supervisory services of probation and parole, this includes direction of the educational programs at institutions, the administration of work/study release, the supervision of correctional industries and job-training programs, the inspection of all jails in the state and the provision of support services to courts, law enforcement agencies and the Parole Board.

Local governments, principally counties, maintain jails for the short-term detention of persons awaiting trial and for the incarceration of those sentenced to the jail for less than one year. The county jails administer work release under Wisconsin's well-known Huber Law. County departments of social services or court attached probation departments have primary responsibility for the provision of intake, detention, shelter care and probation services for juveniles referred to the juvenile court on allegations of delinquency, dependency and parental neglect. The large majority of juveniles in the state are not committed to the State Department of Health and Social Services, but are handled on the local level.

In July, 1972, the Citizens' Study Committee on Offender Rehabilitation made numerous recommendations on reforming Wisconsin's correctional system. Among these were:

1. The decriminalization of alcoholism (accomplished by Chapter 198, Laws of 1973);
2. The closing of Wisconsin's present institutions and replacing them with a community-based system;
3. Institutions should be used to restrain only the most dangerous offenders;
4. The establishment of a victim compensation system.

The Study Committee found that, as presently structured, Wisconsin's correctional system could not effectively rehabilitate offenders. The proposal to close the institutions in favor of a community-based system created great publicity and controversy. While some progress has been made on this recommendation, the Study Committee goal of a community-based program by June 30, 1975 has been largely forgotten.

Wisconsin's institutions have been increasingly taxed by growing populations in recent years. After a decline in 1972, populations have been rising. This has burdened many of the institutions and precipitated various program changes. There has still been some effort at meaningful reform. Most institutions operate a MAP (Mutual Agreement Program) through DHSS and with WCCJ funds. This program calls for a contract between the offender and the DHSS setting out what duties or services each must perform and an offender release date upon completion of the contract. Another reform, the Youthful Offender Program, is still before the State Legislature. This bill would create a separate youthful offender jurisdiction for eligible youth who are 16-20 years old, inclusive. Disposition as a youthful offender would not represent a criminal conviction and the youth would have no permanent criminal record.

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS OF ABUSE

The abuse of alcohol and other drugs continues to be commonplace. This problem pervades all aspects and walks of life. It also brings an ever increasing number of people into the criminal justice system. Whether it is the drunk driver inattentively ending another's life or the narcotics addict stealing to support a habit, it is the abuse of a drug that leads them into conflict with the law. And it is that abuse that ultimately must be attacked to reach the cause of criminal behavior.

Any system for dealing with alcohol and drug abuse must be an interrelated one. In Wisconsin the Department of Health and Social Services has primary responsibility in what is a rather disjointed "system." The DHSS, the Council on Drug Abuse, the Department of Justice, the Department of Public Instruction and the Health Policy Council all have some duties in this area. But the DHSS, primarily through its Bureau of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, administers most of the programs and is the "Single State Agency" for federal grants under P.L. 92-255 and 91-616.

The responsibility for delivery of appropriate health services on the local level lies with the county board. The distribution of health services, including alcohol and drug abuse programs, is usually done through 51.42/51.437 boards (Unified Community Boards). These boards receive state grants-in-aid

to purchase needed services. Areawide Health Planning Agencies and the districts of the Division of Mental Hygiene also coordinate health service delivery.

The proposed reorganization of the DHSS and the establishment of local Human Services Boards would consolidate many of the various delivery agencies. This should result in better planning, delivery, and avoid duplication of services.

A major change in Wisconsin law relating to alcoholism was passed by the 1973 Legislature. The Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act, Chapter 198, Laws of 1973, removes alcoholics from the criminal justice system and provides for their treatment in the health care system. The Act removes public drunkenness and alcoholism as criminal offenses, but does not affect laws against drunk driving and other offenses committed under the influence of alcohol.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The juvenile justice system exists as a subset of the entire criminal justice system. It has the same components -- but it is different. The notion of the state as parens patriae -- the protective father of these children -- gave rise to separating youth from adults in the criminal justice system. By keeping juveniles from the rigors of the adult criminal world, the state could allow youth to correct their behavior before it becomes "criminal" in the adult sense. But as it is today, the juvenile justice system tends toward depriving youth those rights they would have as adults without supplying those specialized services necessary to youth.

The Department of Health and Social Services is the major state agency responsible for care of juveniles. The Division of Family Services, the Division of Corrections and the Division of Mental Hygiene all provide various services to juveniles. For the most part, the juvenile justice system operates on the local level.

On the local level are the courts which adjudicate juveniles, county health and social services departments, the various services coordinated through 51.42/51.437 boards, county detention and shelter care facilities and numerous private agencies traditionally oriented toward child care. While these agencies do provide many of the services juveniles require, the "system" is probably more disjointed than any other in the criminal justice area.

The WCCJ has taken the lead in attempting to coordinate these services. Through the funding of Youth Service Bureaus, it is hoped that juveniles will be diverted from the criminal justice system. Youth Service Bureaus are basically coordinative bodies to connect youth with available services, develop new resources, and eventually attempt to modify and improve the existing system.

Two further developments may affect the juvenile justice system. The Youthful Offender Bill, currently before the Legislature, would change the disposition of many youths. Much more far reaching is Assembly Bill 795, a large scale revision of Chapter 48 of the Wisconsin Statutes (Children's Code). Among the numerous modifications proposed in this bill are:

1. Only children who have violated a state or federal law may be adjudged delinquent;
2. Several procedural and due process rights are applied to juveniles;
3. The juvenile court would handle most placements; any placement should be in the least restrictive alternative available and within 60 miles of the child's home;
4. Dispositional alternatives are increased.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Information on criminal justice activities is a pressing need in any system. The collection and analysis of data not only reveals the extent of problems and availability of resources, but also shows those trends and changes so essential for planning purposes. The individual-oriented decision-making process in the criminal justice system requires information on each person in that system. Each person's right to privacy requires that any system have built-in safeguards to ensure the data is accurate, that it cannot be obtained by unauthorized personnel and that unnecessary information is not collected.

Wisconsin has criminal justice information systems, either operational or in development, for the police, courts and corrections components of the criminal justice system. The most comprehensive system is for law enforcement, located in the Department of Justice, Crime Information Bureau (CIB). In addition to this statewide system, law enforcement agencies in Milwaukee, Madison, Menasha and Eau Claire have implemented systems of various sizes.

The Administrative Director of Courts, under the Wisconsin Supreme Court, presently collects data on the state's courts. The Administrative Director of Courts has identified many problems in the current system -- primarily that it is slow and that it does not provide enough data to manage the courts effectively. A new Wisconsin Court Information System (WCIS) is being planned. This system will not, however, maintain any records on individual defendants and their involvement in the criminal justice system. The CIB does maintain an Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS), but it is not computerized.

The Division of Corrections, Department of Health and Social Services, is developing an Integrated Program Information System (IPIS). The Bureau of Planning, Development and Research within the Division of Corrections is designing and implementing the system. IPIS will be integrated with personnel and accounting data to provide the Division of Corrections with all its management information needs. The IPIS will contain individual offenders' records and is scheduled for completion between 1977-79.

Although Wisconsin is not a participant in the LEAA Comprehensive Data System program, all of the above information systems were funded through the WCCJ. In addition, in March of 1972, the Governor appointed a Task Force on Computerization and the Criminal Justice System. The Task Force Report on Criminal Offender Record Information Systems, completed in August, 1973, provides important background on the issues involved in information systems and contains numerous recommendations.

The report deals with the need for criminal justice information, the individual's right to privacy, the security and accuracy of criminal records, the options and effects of several separated or one combined system among the various criminal justice agencies, juvenile records and the expungement of criminal records.

1976 Action Program Funding Summary

<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>		<u>STATE</u>	<u>LOCAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
		(Amounts	in Thousands)	
Program 1.	Training and Recruitment			
A.	Recruit Training	500	-0-	500
B.	Specialized Training	150	-0-	150
C.	Developmental Training	<u>20</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>80</u>
	Program Total	670 (C)	60 (C)	730 (C)
Program 2.	Technology and Support Services			
A.	Criminalistics	213	-0-	213*
B.	Equipment and Technology	25	133	158
C.	Communications Improvements	-0-	507	507
D.	Management Information Systems	<u>-0-</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>72</u>
	Program Total	238 (C)	712 (C)	950 (C)
Program 3.	Community Relations/Crime Prevention			
A.	Police Community Relations	-0-	19	19
B.	Law Enforcement Recruitment	-0-	26	26
C.	Crime Prevention	-0-	88	88
D.	Indian Deputy	-0-	31	31
E.	Police Youth	<u>-0-</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>261</u>
	Program Total	-0-	425 (C)	425 (C)
Program 4.	Improvement of Police Management & Operations			
A.	Management Studies & Implementation	-0-	225	225
B.	Specialized Support Services	-0-	80	80
C.	Para-Professional Support Services	-0-	168	168
D.	Critical Issues	<u>14</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>14</u>
	Program Total	<u>14</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>487</u>
	LAW ENFORCEMENT TOTAL	922	1,670	2,592

COURTS, PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE

Program 5.	Administration and Support Services			
A.	Judicial Administration and Support	252	46	298
B.	Prosecutorial Administration and Support	<u>-0-</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>213</u>
	Program Total	252	259	511
Program 6.	Continuing Legal Education			
A.	Judicial Education	71	-0-	71
B.	Prosecutorial Education	5	25	30
C.	Defense Education	<u>-0-</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>44</u>
	Program Total	76	69	145

	<u>STATE</u> (Amounts in Thousands)	<u>LOCAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Program 7. Assistance to Urban Prosecutors	-0-	243	243
Program 8. Public Defense Services	115	156	271
Program 9. Legal Internships	90	5	95
Program 10. Pre-Trial Diversion	-0-	126	126
COURTS, PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE TOTAL	533	858	1,391
<u>CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION SERVICES</u>			
Program 11. Community & Support Services to Offenders in the Correctional Services			
A. Reintegration of the Offender	-0-	325	325
B. Alternatives to Incarceration	-0-	600	600
C. Community and Support Services to Local Jails	77	521	598
Program Total	77	1,446	1,523
Program 12. State Correctional Programs for the Adult Offender	788	-0-	788 (E) *
CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION SERVICES TOTAL	77 (C) 788 (E)	1,446 (C)	1,523 (C) 788 (E)
<u>ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS OF ABUSE</u>			
Program 13. Alcohol & Other Drugs of Abuse and the Criminal Justice System			
A. Enforcement Against Dangerous Drug Trafficking	17	45	62
B. Human Relations Training and Education	24	1	25
C. Drug Abuse Prevention in the Community	-0-	186	186
D. Alternatives to Arrest & Incarceration	-0- 21 (E)	539	539 (C) 21 (E)
ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS OF ABUSE TOTAL	41 (C) 21 (E)	771 (C) -0-	812 (C) 21 (E)
<u>JUVENILE JUSTICE</u>			
Program 14. Youth Service System	-0-	1,170	1,170 (C)
Program 15. Alternatives to the Juvenile Justice System			
A. Alternative Service and Care for Detention Population	-0- -0-	323 (C) 83 (E)	323 (C) 83 (E)
B. Alternative to Institutionalization	-0-	36 (E)	36 (E)
C. State Projects for Developing and Supporting Alternatives to the Juvenile Justice System	165 (C) 65 (E)	-0- -0-	165 (C) 65 (E) *
Program Total	165 (C) 65 (E)	323 (C) 119 (E)	488 (C) 184 (E)

	<u>STATE</u> (Amounts in Thousands)	<u>LOCAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Program 16. Delinquency Prevention			
A. Rural & Suburban Communities' Pre-Teen Delinquency Prevention	-0-	60 (C)	60 (C)
B. Elementary and Secondary Schools' Delinquency Project	<u>-0-</u>	<u>25 (E)</u>	<u>25 (E)</u>
Program Total	-0-	60 (C) 25 (E)	60 (C) 25 (E)
Program 17. Juvenile Justice Training Seminars	-0-	20 (C)	20 (C)
JUVENILE JUSTICE TOTAL	165 (C) 65 (E)	1,573 (C) 144 (E)	1,738 (C) 209 (E)
<u>PLANNING AND EVALUATION</u>			
Program 18. Criminal Justice Coordination	-0-	108	108
Program 19. Criminal Justice Staff Development	-0-	35	35
Program 20. Criminal Justice Studies, Research and Development	-0-	25	25
Program 21. Criminal Justice Evaluation Research	300	-0-	300
Program 22. Criminal Justice Internship	<u>43</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>121</u>
PLANNING AND EVALUATION TOTAL	343	246	589
TOTAL C	2,018	6,564	8,645
TOTAL E	<u>874</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>1,018</u>
TOTAL	2,955	6,708	9,663
Transitional Fiscal Year Funds			
Program 23. Standards and Goals Implementation			
Total			1,805 (C) 224 (E) <u>2,029</u>

*This program will be supplemented with 1975 carryover funds.

CATEGORY - LAW ENFORCEMENT
PROGRAM NO. 1 - TRAINING AND RECRUITMENT

The intent of this program is to meet the state-wide need for an effective police training mechanism. The long-range goals of this program are to increase the effectiveness of Wisconsin law enforcement agencies by maximizing their participation in a comprehensive, professional training program and to provide means for continual evaluation, change, and improvement to police training.

CATEGORY - LAW ENFORCEMENT
PROGRAM NO. 1 - TRAINING AND RECRUITMENT
SUB-SECTION A - RECRUIT TRAINING

All funds under this sub-section will be granted to the Law Enforcement Standards Board (LESB) to provide training for both full-time and part-time police officers. Training to establish a minimum level of competency for every law enforcement officer will be offered at nineteen regional training facilities by instructors certified by LESB. This program will provide 100% recruit participation in a 240-hour minimum training program as required by State Statute. Full-time officers must complete the 240-hour course in one block. Part-time officers may complete the course in 40-hour or longer segments over a period of six years. Local reimbursement will be 75% for the first 240 hours and 60% for the amount over that, up to 320 hours.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u>500,000</u>	<u>1</u>
Other local	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Regionally allocated	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	<u>500,000</u>	<u>1</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt <u>x</u>	<u> </u>
YES <u> </u>	Local govt <u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Non-profit <u> </u>	<u> </u>

Percentage federal funding 75

One-time funding NO x YES 1st round 2nd round

CATEGORY - LAW ENFORCEMENT
PROGRAM NO. 1 - TRAINING AND RECRUITMENT
SUB-SECTION B - SPECIALIZED TRAINING

Specialized training is defined as training beyond usual recruit or in-service training which is needed to perform a function of a specialized or technical nature. The Law Enforcement Standards Board will be awarded a grant on behalf of all state and local law enforcement agencies to develop seven to eight in-state specialized training programs and to fund limited out-of-state specialized training. It is anticipated instruction areas will range from basic investigative techniques to middle management training. Refunding of specialized schools is not guaranteed, but instead will be based on annual reviews with consideration given to periodic evaluations by LESB staff and student assessments.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u>150,000</u>	<u>1</u>
Other local	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Regionally allocated	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	<u>150,000</u>	<u>1</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt <u>x</u>	<u> </u>
YES <u> </u>	Local govt <u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Non-profit <u> </u>	<u> </u>
Percentage federal funding	<u>90</u>	
One-time funding	NO <u>x</u>	
	YES <u> </u>	
	1st round <u> </u>	2nd round <u> </u>

CATEGORY - LAW ENFORCEMENT
PROGRAM NO. 1 - TRAINING AND RECRUITMENT
SUB-SECTION C - DEVELOPMENTAL TRAINING

State and local agencies will be funded for implementation of the family crisis intervention project modeled after a previous grant project which included development of curriculum and hiring of staff to conduct training. Funds are also available to consultants, educational institutions, and governmental or private agencies (1) to identify problems and needs and develop training modes to address them; (2) to implement existing training methods; (3) to evaluate new training means and measure their adaptability on departmental or state-wide basis; and (4) to develop and test other new training modes, particularly those directed at human relations training.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u>20,000</u>	<u>1</u>
Other local	<u>60,000</u>	<u>4</u>
Regionally allocated	<u></u>	<u></u>
TOTAL	<u>80,000</u>	<u>5</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO	State govt <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>
YES <u>x</u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>
	Non-profit <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>

Percentage federal funding 90

One-time funding NO x
YES 1st round 2nd round

CATEGORY - LAW ENFORCEMENT
PROGRAM NO. 2 - TECHNOLOGY AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Each of the four sub-sections of this program is designed to meet a specific need identified by Wisconsin law enforcement agencies. Criminalistics, Equipment and Technology, Communications Improvements, and Management Information Systems represent areas where improvements are necessary in order that law enforcement agencies deliver efficient and effective police service.

CATEGORY - LAW ENFORCEMENT
PROGRAM NO. 2 - TECHNOLOGY AND SUPPORT SERVICES
SUB-SECTION A - CRIMINALISTICS

Funds will be made available to the Wisconsin Department of Justice, Division of Law Enforcement Services, to continue phased development of a full service regional forensic laboratory. In 1976 Phase II and III will be begun and Phase I, now nearing completion, will continue. Phase II involves services in drug identification and firearms/tool marks examinations. Phase III implementation encompasses services in toxicology, microanalysis, and document examination. The ultimate goal is to establish a network of crime laboratories throughout the State consisting of one central laboratory, regional crime laboratories for more populous areas, and field response capability to provide crime laboratory services to all rural areas.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u>213,224*</u>	<u>1</u>
Other local	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Regionally allocated	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	<u>213,224*</u>	<u>1</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
YES <u> </u>	Local govt <u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Non-profit <u> </u>	<u> </u>

Percentage federal funding 90, 80, 70

One-time funding NO x
YES 1st round 2nd round

*An additional \$326,776 in Part C carryover funds will be used in this program.

CATEGORY - LAW ENFORCEMENT
PROGRAM NO. 2 - TECHNOLOGY AND SUPPORT SERVICES
SUB-SECTION B - EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

Funds will be provided (1) to small agencies demonstrating greatest need to acquire a minimum level of equipment needed for training, investigations, and management and (2) to larger agencies to obtain new and innovative equipment to improve their training methods, the quality of criminal investigations, and the efficiency of agency operations. Funds will not be available for replacement of old equipment and all requests must be consistent with existing Council policies on equipment.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u>25,000</u>	<u>1</u>
Other local	<u></u>	<u></u>
Regionally allocated	<u>133,000</u>	<u>50</u>
TOTAL	<u>158,000</u>	<u>51</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u></u>	State govt <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>
YES <u>x</u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>
	Non-profit <u></u>	<u></u>

Percentage federal funding 60

One-time funding NO
YES x 1st round April 2nd round Oct

CATEGORY - LAW ENFORCEMENT
PROGRAM NO. 2 - TECHNOLOGY AND SUPPORT SERVICES
SUB-SECTION C - COMMUNICATIONS IMPROVEMENT

Funds are available to local sub-grantees for the continuation or initiation of police communications systems renovations. Generally, only basic equipment necessary for the operation of a system from dispatch point out and system elements relating directly to police function will be funded. Consulting engineering assistance is available at no cost through WCCJ.

In addition to funds allocated to this sub-section, the 1976 Policies and Procedures specify: Any new funds available from the 12 month allocation which are not required for maintenance of effort will be allocated to the Police Communications Renovation Program in the following priority order, by jurisdiction:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. City of Milwaukee | 7. Sauk County |
| 2. Racine County | 8. Marquette County |
| 3. City of Madison | 9. Village of West Milwaukee |
| 4. Winnebago County | 10. Columbia County |
| 5. Green Lake County | 11. Rock County |
| 6. Fond du Lac County | |

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Other local	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Regionally allocated	<u>507,000</u>	<u>5</u>
TOTAL	<u>507,000</u>	<u>5</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u> </u>	State govt	<u> </u>
YES <u> x </u>	Local govt <u> x </u>	<u> 1 </u>
	Non-profit <u> </u>	<u> </u>

Percentage federal funding 70

One-time funding	NO		Jan -	
	YES	<u> x </u>	1st round	<u> June </u> 2nd round <u> Oct </u>

CATEGORY - LAW ENFORCEMENT
PROGRAM NO. 2 - TECHNOLOGY AND SUPPORT SERVICES
SUB-SECTION D - MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Management information systems seek to provide law enforcement agencies with a means of collection and analysis of patrol deployment data, work load studies, cost effectiveness studies, consolidation of data, and on-going evaluation of procedures and effectiveness. One grant will be awarded to a large, local law enforcement agency for microfilming of records. Sub-grantees must comply with WCCJ policy on privacy/security of criminal justice information systems.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Other local	<u>71,682</u>	<u>1</u>
Regionally allocated	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	<u>71,682</u>	<u>1</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO	State govt	
YES <u>x</u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>
	Non-profit <u> </u>	<u> </u>

Percentage federal funding 75

One-time funding NO
YES x 1st round July 2nd round Nov

CATEGORY - LAW ENFORCEMENT

PROGRAM NO. 3 - COMMUNITY RELATIONS/CRIME PREVENTION

This program seeks to identify, develop, and utilize appropriate resources within law enforcement agencies to solicit community support and understanding, to provide formalized police diversion programs, and to obtain minority representation on police ranks.

CATEGORY - LAW ENFORCEMENT

PROGRAM NO. 3 - COMMUNITY RELATIONS/CRIME PREVENTION

SUB-SECTION A - POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS

The overall objective of this sub-section is to reduce crime by increasing public awareness, concern, and support. Small to medium-sized departments will be funded to develop models to obtain public input and involve the community in the police decision-making process. Personnel employed under this program need not be sworn officers. If sworn officers are used, funding will be provided for officer time spent on non-enforcement community relations activity.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Other local	<u>19,120</u>	<u>1</u>
Regionally allocated	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	<u>19,120</u>	<u>1</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt <u> </u>	<u> </u>
YES <u> </u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>2</u>
	Non-profit <u> </u>	<u> </u>

Percentage federal funding 80

One-time funding NO
YES x 1st round April 2nd round Aug

CATEGORY - LAW ENFORCEMENT

PROGRAM NO. 3 - COMMUNITY RELATIONS/CRIME PREVENTION

SUB-SECTION B - LAW ENFORCEMENT RECRUITMENT

Funding support will be provided to continue the specialized minority recruiting efforts of the City of Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission in conjunction with WCCJ's Affirmative Action program. It is expected that the eventual impact of this effort will be to assure maximum employment opportunities for minorities and women in law enforcement agencies throughout Wisconsin. Project budgets will provide support for personnel, consulting services, supplies, materials, media expenses and directly related costs. Successful implementation of new/improved recruitment methodologies will allow eligibility for one additional year of funding support. This is a specific exception from the decreasing ratio policy and the two-year funding limit.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	_____	_____
Other local	_____	_____
Regionally allocated	<u>25,714</u>	<u>3</u>
TOTAL	<u>25,714</u>	<u>3</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt _____	
YES _____	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>2</u>
	Non-profit <u>x</u>	<u>2</u>

Percentage federal funding 80

One-time funding NO YES x 1st round June 2nd round Oct

CATEGORY - LAW ENFORCEMENT

PROGRAM NO. 3 - COMMUNITY RELATIONS/CRIME PREVENTION

SUB-SECTION C - CRIME PREVENTION

The primary objective of this sub-section is the reduction of crime, especially burglary, through public education programs and officers specially trained in investigation and prevention. Continuation of local anti-burglary projects will be funded. A comprehensive crime prevention program including crime reduction objectives must be presented. Projects should target pressing crime problems based on city-wide or selected area-wide statistics. Cooperative crime prevention efforts among police departments, sheriff's departments, and citizen groups should also be explored.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<hr/>	<hr/>
Other local	<hr/>	<hr/>
Regionally allocated	<hr/> 87,739 <hr/>	<hr/> 6 <hr/>
TOTAL	<hr/> 87,739 <hr/>	<hr/> 6 <hr/>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt	<hr/>
YES <hr/>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<hr/> 2 <hr/>
	Non-profit <hr/>	<hr/>

Percentage federal funding 80

One-time funding NO
YES x 1st round April 2nd round Aug

CATEGORY - LAW ENFORCEMENT
PROGRAM NO. 3 - COMMUNITY RELATIONS/CRIME PREVENTION
SUB-SECTION D - INDIAN DEPUTY

Through a program of Indian deputies, who must be fully sworn officers in compliance with Wisconsin's minimum training and standards provisions, this sub-section aims to reduce adult Indian arrests, reduce the number of Indian juveniles who are detained, and to refer Indian youths to appropriate social service agencies as an alternative to introduction into the juvenile justice system. Indian deputy projects should be developed and administered by sheriff's offices in coordination with local Tribal Councils.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Other local	<u>30,593</u>	<u>2</u>
Regionally allocated	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	<u>30,593</u>	<u>2</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt	<u> </u>
YES <u> </u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>2</u>
	Non-profit <u> </u>	<u> </u>

Percentage federal funding 100 (if appropriate LEAA waivers are obtained)

One-time funding NO

YES x 1st round May 2nd round Sept

CATEGORY - LAW ENFORCEMENT

PROGRAM NO. 3 - COMMUNITY RELATIONS/CRIME PREVENTION

SUB-SECTION E - POLICE YOUTH

Funds will be made available for the refunding of police youth programs. Individual police department referral guidelines must be established to create formal alternative referral programs to divert juveniles from juvenile courts. Police-youth projects must involve community interaction and grant application must include a procedure for follow-up of cases diverted. Application must also include specific diversion guidelines for use both in situations where a Youth Service Bureau exists and where one does not. Persons hired under this program may be sworn or non-sworn officers but must be assigned full-time to juvenile work. Non-sworn juvenile workers may only be used in conjunction with sworn juvenile workers. All individuals hired should be full-time employees, however consideration will be given to shared-timed or part-time workers.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	_____	_____
Other local	_____	_____
Regionally allocated	261,456	18
TOTAL	261,456	18

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt	_____
YES _____	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>2</u>
	Non-profit _____	_____

Percentage federal funding 80

One-time funding NO
YES x 1st round June 2nd round Oct

CATEGORY - LAW ENFORCEMENT

PROGRAM NO. 4 - IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

This program examines intra-departmental police structures and utilization of personnel in order to obtain improved police service to communities through more effective use of personnel resources.

CATEGORY - LAW ENFORCEMENT

PROGRAM NO. 4 - IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

SUB-SECTION A - MANAGEMENT STUDIES AND IMPLEMENTATION

Funds will be available to local units of government to plan, implement, and experiment with various means to improve intra-departmental organization. Concentration will be on effective strengths of departments, maximum goal-directed utilization of resources, and delivery of field services. Also encouraged will be department-wide organizational structuring projects and shared service programs. Management studies sub-grantees must file a report on the analysis and implementation of recommendations. Funding under this program may also be used for selected high priority implementation projects which must be consistent with other programs contained in the 1976 Plan.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<hr/>	<hr/>
Other local	<hr/>	<hr/>
Regionally allocated	<u>225,340</u>	<u>5</u>
TOTAL	<u>225,340</u>	<u>5</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO	State govt	<hr/>
YES <u>x</u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>
	Non-profit <hr/>	<hr/>

Percentage federal funding 90

One-time funding NO YES x 1st round Jan - June 2nd round Oct

CATEGORY - LAW ENFORCEMENT

PROGRAM NO. 4 - IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

SUB-SECTION B - ALTERNATIVE MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL MODELS

The establishment of alternative management and operational models will be directed toward the following objectives:

- 1) reducing crimes against persons and property;
- 2) providing operating environment in which patrol officers can make optimal use of their education, training, skills and aptitudes, and at the same time be rewarded in pay, status, and job satisfaction;
- 3) obtaining extensive citizen participation in, and cooperation with, police programs to reduce crime.

There are no funds available in this sub-section in 1976.

CATEGORY - LAW ENFORCEMENT

PROGRAM NO. 4 - IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

SUB-SECTION C - SPECIALIZED SUPPORT SERVICES

Continued funding for police legal advisors and first year funding for other specialized professional level positions, such as police social worker, are available under this sub-section. Positions filled will function in support of field personnel and are not to duplicate services normally performed outside of the police function. Applicants for legal advisor position must be members of Wisconsin Bar or eligible for membership. Professional standards must be met for other positions. Affirmative Action should be stressed in filling these positions.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<hr/>	<hr/>
Other local	<hr/>	<hr/>
Regionally allocated	<hr/> 79,672 <hr/>	<hr/> 3 <hr/>
TOTAL	<hr/> 79,672 <hr/>	<hr/> 3 <hr/>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt	
YES <u> </u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>2</u>
	Non-profit <u>x</u>	<u>2</u>

Percentage federal funding 90, 80

One-time funding NO
YES x 1st round May 2nd round Sept

CATEGORY - LAW ENFORCEMENT

PROGRAM NO. 4 - IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

SUB-SECTION D - PARA-PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Para-professional programs to be funded under this sub-section involve the use of cadets, police aides, summer interns, and other types of non-sworn personnel. Their employment must result in no reduction in the number of sworn officers employed by the participating local or state law enforcement agency. Second year funding will be provided to law enforcement agencies. Support is also available to educational institutions to place interns in a variety of law enforcement agencies. Project budgets will be restricted to limited travel expense, personnel costs, and expenditures directly related to training and orientation which sub-grantee will provide. Emphasis shall be on hiring of minority group members, women, and youth. Provision shall be made for career development and opportunity for advance.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	_____	_____
Other local	_____	_____
Regionally allocated	168,460	5
TOTAL	168,460	5

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt _____	_____
YES _____	Local govt <u>x</u>	2
	Non-profit _____	_____

Percentage federal funding 90, 80

One-time funding NO
YES x 1st round May 2nd round Sept

CATEGORY - LAW ENFORCEMENT

PROGRAM NO. 4 - IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

SUB-SECTION E - CRITICAL ISSUES

This sub-section will provide funds to regional councils, educational institutions, or private agencies to support ten to fifteen one-day conferences throughout the state on critical issues facing police agencies. Ample notice of conference must be given and a report should be available to interested parties following conference. Conference format must allow for both presentation of information and workshop type discussion on some topic of immediate concern to the effective operation of police agencies. Allowable costs are publicity, postage, conference space, recording and transcribing, printing, travel and expenses for speakers, luncheon for participants, and consulting fees for speakers if eligible. Geographic distribution of the conferences will be considered in awarding funds.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	_____	_____
Other local	_____	_____
Regionally allocated	_____	_____
TOTAL	14,000	10-15

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO _____	State govt <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>
YES <u>x</u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>
	Non-profit <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>

Percentage federal funding 90

One-time funding NO x YES _____ 1st round _____ 2nd round _____

LAW ENFORCEMENT
1976 Allocations

R=Refunding A=Annual S=Statewide

Program	R or A	NW	NE	UWC	LWC	C	EC	SW	SC	SE	MM	OTHER LOCAL	STATE	TOTAL
1 TRAINING AND RECRUITMENT														
1A Recruit Training	R												500,000	500,000
1B Specialized Training	R												150,000	150,000
1C Developmental Training	A											60,000S	20,000	80,000
2 TECHNOLOGY AND SUPPORT SERVICES														
2A Criminalistics	R												213,224	213,224*
2B Equipment and Technology	A	10,000	8,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	15,000	5,000	25,000	15,000	30,000		25,000	158,000
2C Communications Improvement	A					30,000	70,000		150,000	125,000	132,000			507,000
2D Management Information Systems	A										71,682			71,682
3 COMMUNITY RELATIONS/ CRIME PREVENTION														
3A Police Community Relations	R			19,120										19,120
3B Law Enforcement Recruitment	R										25,714			25,714
3C Crime Prevention	R	11,117	57,220				19,402							87,739
3D Indian Deputy	R		15,081	15,512										30,593
3E Police Youth	R	43,261	13,235	25,670	11,883		13,637	23,965	25,543	53,493	50,769			261,456
4 IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS														
4A Management Studies and Implementation	A			20,000			75,000		30,000		70,340	30,000		225,340
4B Alternative Management and Operational Models	A													0
4C Specialized Support Services	R		20,944						14,648		44,080			79,672
4D Para-Professional Support Services	R					9,399	2,458	33,846	7,417		115,340			168,460
4E Critical Issues	A													
TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT		64,378	114,480	90,302	16,883	49,399	195,497	62,811	252,608	193,493	539,925	90,000	14,000 922,224	14,000 2,592,000

*Additional carryover funds will be used in this program \$326,776 "C" funds

CATEGORY - COURTS, PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE
PROGRAM NO. 5 - ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

This program is designed to provide the courts and prosecutors with additional manpower in order to relieve backlog and current caseload problems. It seeks to create a comprehensive statewide system of court planning and management through reorganization. It is hoped this reorganization will accomplish a more equal balance of caseloads among judges, create a uniform approach to court planning and management, and create a better mechanism for handling cases both at the trial and appellate levels. The use of additional specialized and para-professional personnel should increase the quantity of cases handled and improve the quality of work per case.

CATEGORY - COURTS, PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE
PROGRAM NO. 5 - ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES
SUB-SECTION A - JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

Under this sub-section experimentation will continue with full-time trial court administrators who will work with the State Court Administrator from whose office applications must originate. Trial court support personnel including court commissioners will also be funded. Applications for court commissioners must be made by the county trial court and must detail the duties to be performed and the court rules established to govern the decisions and actions of the court commissioner. This sub-section will also fund continuation of the state court information system.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u>252,188</u>	<u>3</u>
Other local	<u></u>	<u></u>
Regionally allocated	<u>45,907</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	<u>298,095</u>	<u>5</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
YES <u></u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
	Non-profit <u></u>	<u></u>

Percentage federal funding 90, 80, 70

One-time funding NO
YES x 1st round April 2nd round Aug

CATEGORY - COURTS, PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE
PROGRAM NO. 5 - ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES
SUB-SECTION B - PROSECUTORIAL ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

Funds will be available under this sub-section for various types of manpower assistance for prosecutor offices. Major emphasis will be on providing juvenile prosecutors, consumer fraud prosecutors, specialized investigators, rape counselors and prosecutors, and para-professionals. Juvenile prosecutors must work full-time as such and, during the first year of funding, must establish formal diversionary programs. Prosecutorial investigators must work full-time for the district attorney and in no instance may be on leave from or attached to any law enforcement agency. Rape crisis projects must include an educative factor to work toward greater understanding of the special problems associated with this crime and must also include a plan for the involvement and cooperation of law enforcement officials, community groups active in rape prevention or counseling, and professional resource personnel. All rape counseling projects must submit with application statements of support and cooperation from project area chiefs of police and sheriffs.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	_____	_____
Other local	_____	_____
Regionally allocated	212,967	15
TOTAL	212,967	15

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt _____	_____
YES _____	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
	Non-profit _____	_____

Percentage federal funding 90, 80, 70

One-time funding NO
YES x 1st round Aug 2nd round Dec

CATEGORY - COURTS, PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE
PROGRAM NO. 6 - CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

This program seeks to establish a comprehensive and coordinated advanced training program for judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys and to provide specialized training for para-professionals and support personnel in courts, prosecutor offices, and public defender agencies.

CATEGORY - COURTS, PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE
PROGRAM NO. 6 - CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION
SUB-SECTION A - JUDICIAL EDUCATION

A grant will be awarded to Wisconsin Supreme Court to continue the efforts of the Office of Judicial Education in providing judges and court support personnel with required advanced training. Thirty judges may attend out-of-state training programs accredited by the Wisconsin Supreme Court Judicial Education Committee for credit toward the mandatory continuing legal education requirements. Five court support personnel may also attend out-of-state training. Remaining funds will be available for in-state training programs for court reporters and juvenile court workers.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u>70,500</u>	<u>1</u>
Other local	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Regionally allocated	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	<u>70,500</u>	<u>1</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO	State govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
YES <u>x</u>	Local govt <u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Non-profit <u> </u>	<u> </u>

Percentage federal funding 90, 80, 70 (in-state training)
90 (out-of-state training)

One-time funding NO x
YES 1st round 2nd round

CATEGORY - COURTS, PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE
PROGRAM NO. 6 - CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION
SUB-SECTION B - PROSECUTORIAL EDUCATION

The Wisconsin Department of Justice on behalf of various units of local government will be awarded funds to utilize existing training opportunities and develop new ones. Prosecutors may attend out-of-state training sessions. Programs must be accredited by the Wisconsin State Bar Association towards the mandatory continuing legal education requirements. Grant application must contain the criteria established for attendance at out-of-state training programs. Funds are also provided for the development of an in-state training program. Advanced training trial techniques seminars, a manual on the Prosecution of Criminal Cases in Wisconsin, and a monthly bulletin on current legal developments are other possible components of this sub-section.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	_____	_____
Other local	_____	_____
Regionally allocated	_____	_____
TOTAL	<u>30,000*</u>	<u>2</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO _____	State govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
YES <u>x</u>	Local govt _____	_____
	Non-profit _____	_____
Percentage federal funding	<u>90, 80, 70 (in-state training)</u>	
	<u>90 (out-of-state training)</u>	
One-time funding	NO <u>x</u>	
	YES _____	1st round _____ 2nd round _____

*Designated to Wisconsin Department of Justice on behalf of various units of local government

CATEGORY - COURTS, PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE
PROGRAM NO. 6 - CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION
SUB-SECTION C - DEFENSE EDUCATION

Funds are available under this sub-section for the continuation of the in-state basic training program for both private and public defense attorneys. An intensive 40-hour advanced trial tactics program oriented to Wisconsin and federal law will be developed for in-state training. Funds are also available for public defenders to attend advanced training programs out-of-state. All programs must be accredited toward the mandatory continuing legal education requirements.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	_____	_____
Other local	_____	_____
Regionally allocated	_____	_____
TOTAL	<u>44,040</u>	<u>2</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO	State govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
YES <u>x</u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
	Non-profit <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>

Percentage federal funding 90, 80, 70 (in-state training)
90 (out-of-state training)

One-time funding NO x
YES _____ 1st round _____ 2nd round _____

CATEGORY - COURTS, PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE
PROGRAM NO. 7 - ASSISTANCE TO URBAN PROSECUTORS

This program will fund efforts to speed the handling of cases and improve the quality of criminal justice service. Additional professional and para-professional manpower will be supplied. All grant requests must emanate from the district attorney's office. On-going in-service training and evaluation will be provided and a minimum of forty hours of basic training to every new district attorney and assistant district attorney will be provided. Specialized units will be established to deal with specific, identified problems experienced by prosecutors in high crime, major metropolitan areas such as problems associated with rape and plea bargaining. All grant applications must identify with justifying supporting data the specific problem requiring a specialized unit. Witness support units must include a community education program. Projects designed to deal with sex crime victims should include in the application letters of project support from area police officials.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Other local	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Regionally allocated	<u>242,778</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	<u>242,778</u>	<u>1</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt	<u> </u>
YES <u> </u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
	Non-profit <u> </u>	<u> </u>

Percentage federal funding 90, 80, 70

One-time funding NO
YES x 1st round Aug 2nd round Dec

CATEGORY - COURTS, PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE
PROGRAM NO. 8 - DEFENSE SERVICES

This program seeks to establish a state-wide, state-supported legal services program independent of the judiciary for service to indigent defendants. Funds are available for local or regional public defender programs and for special defender projects such as those that would intend to serve specific minority and ethnic groups. Other special defender projects might serve the needs of persons under the custody, control and supervision of the state. Public defender offices should be private, non-profit corporations; however, the sub-grantee may be a government unit. The Board of Directors of such corporation must represent a cross-section of the community. Applications for special defender projects must include endorsements from the ethnic community to be served. All public defender projects must include a plan for early representation, including criteria for indigency determinations, and a description of the system to be used in providing counsel for indigents. Applications must include a plan for involvement of the private bar and also must include written agreement of the judiciary to follow the plan for appointment of counsel.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u>115,260</u>	<u>2</u>
Other local	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Regionally allocated	<u>155,849</u>	<u>5</u>
TOTAL	<u>271,109</u>	<u>7</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt <u>x</u>	<u>*</u>
YES <u> </u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>*</u>
	Non-profit <u>x</u>	<u>*</u>

Percentage federal funding *

One-time funding NO x YES 1st round 2nd round

*Local, regional, or state-wide public defender or legal services projects eligible for two years funding at 90, 70.
Special defender projects eligible for three years funding at 90, 80, 70.

CATEGORY - COURTS, PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE
PROGRAM NO. 9 - LEGAL INTERNSHIPS

This program seeks to increase the competence and experience of lawyers practicing in the criminal justice system and to increase the quality and quantity of cases handled by prosecutors and public defenders. Under the senior practice rule of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, senior law students may handle misdemeanor cases under the direct supervision of a licensed attorney. Law students will receive practical experience and training while reducing time spent by prosecutors and public defenders on research and misdemeanor cases thereby lessening the backlog of cases. Civil legal assistance will be provided to jail inmates under this program. Grant applications must set forth separate budgets for various types of services to be provided. Application must include written request from the district attorney, public defender, sheriff or city attorney for placement of interns and also must include a signed local concurrence form from the unit of government whose agency is requesting the intern.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u>89,946</u>	<u>1</u>
Other local	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Regionally allocated	<u>5,513</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	<u>95,459</u>	<u>2</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
YES <u> </u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
	Non-profit <u> </u>	<u> </u>

Percentage federal funding 90, 80, 70

One-time funding NO x
YES 1st round 2nd round

CATEGORY - COURTS, PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE
PROGRAM NO. 10 - PRE-TRIAL DIVERSION

This program will establish projects to provide the courts and prosecution with an alternative means of disposing of criminal cases while offering individualized rehabilitative services to those persons diverted. Projects may concentrate on diversion either at the prosecution stage or the court stage of the proceedings or may seek to develop community rehabilitation programs. Formal diversion criteria to be used by prosecutors and judges and a mechanism for use must be established. Community resources to be developed during the project to offer rehabilitation opportunities to those diverted must be described in the application.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Other local	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Regionally allocated	<u>126,534</u>	<u>4</u>
TOTAL	<u>126,534</u>	<u>4</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt	<u> </u>
YES <u> </u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
	Non-profit <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>

Percentage federal funding 90, 80, 70

One-time funding NO
YES x 1st round Sept 2nd round Dec

COURTS, PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE
1976 Allocations

R=Refunding A=Annual S=Statewide

Program	R or A	NW	NE	UWC	LWC	C	EC	SW	SC	SE	MM	OTHER LOCAL	STATE	TOTAL
5 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES														
5A Judicial Administra- tion and Support	R						25,234			20,673			252,188	298,095
5B Prosecutorial Admin- istration and Support	R	13,212	15,184	27,979	12,378	11,961	18,015	6,190	61,707	46,341				212,967
6 CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION														
6A Judicial Education	A												70,500	70,500
6B Prosecutorial Education	A											25,000S	5,000	30,000
6C Defense Education	A											44,040S		44,040
7 ASSISTANCE TO URBAN PROSECUTORS	R										242,778			242,778
8 DEFENSE SERVICES	R		30,310			62,354			32,473	30,712			115,260	271,109
9 LEGAL INTERNSHIPS	R										5,513		89,946	95,459
10 PRE-TRIAL DIVERSION TOTAL COURTS	R	23,786 36,998	45,494	27,979	12,378	74,315	43,249	6,190	87,340 181,520	15,408 113,134	248,291	69,040	532,894	1,391,482

CATEGORY - CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION SERVICES
PROGRAM NO. 11 - COMMUNITY AND SUPPORT SERVICES TO OFFENDERS IN THE
CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

This program is designed to meet the problems of reintegrating the offender, the need for alternatives to traditional correctional models, the need for expanded community support to local jails, and community educational needs. All projects under this program and its sub-sections must offer written substantiation of offender participation in planning and implementation; private non-profit corporations must evidence at least one-third of the Board of Directors as offenders except in the case of a public agency where authorization of direction is placed by law, hence not subject to conditions set forth herein. Under this program and its sub-sections private non-profit projects may be funded four years; state/local may be funded three.

CATEGORY - CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION SERVICES
PROGRAM NO. 11 - COMMUNITY AND SUPPORT SERVICES TO OFFENDERS IN THE
CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM
SUB-SECTION A - REINTEGRATION OF THE OFFENDER

Grants will be made to government units or private non-profit agencies to provide services such as employment education, training services and placement; short-term living facilities, particularly half-way houses; advocacy and counseling services, both personal and financial; and the development of volunteer service programs. Applications for half-way houses or short-term residential facilities shall include information relating to "Guidelines and Standards for Half-Way Houses and Community Treatment Centers" (U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1973). All programs with institutional liaison components must submit evidence of planning and coordination of institutional visits with appropriate Division of Corrections personnel. Minutes of all Board of Directors' meetings of private, non-profit corporations formed for projects must be submitted to WCCJ. All programs shall agree to an independent contract evaluation.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<hr/>	<hr/>
Other local	<hr/>	<hr/>
Regionally allocated	<u>325,073</u>	<u>10</u>
TOTAL	<u>325,073</u>	<u>10</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt	<hr/>
YES <u> </u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
	Non-profit <u>x</u>	<u>4</u>

Percentage federal funding 90, 80, 70, 35

One-time funding NO
YES x 1st round June 2nd round Oct

CATEGORY - CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION SERVICES
PROGRAM NO. 11 - COMMUNITY AND SUPPORT SERVICES TO OFFENDERS IN THE
CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM
SUB-SECTION B - ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

Services will be offered that provide the necessary program components to serve as alternatives to jails, correctional institutions, or formal probation supervision. Projects will provide such things as long-or-short-term residential and support services; employment, education/training, counseling and placement; personal and financial counseling; and a Milwaukee County project to provide restitution payments to victims. All applications must include description of data gathering and follow-up devices that can demonstrate the utilization of the project as an alternative to incarceration or formal supervision. Any residential program should prepare a formal contract to be signed by those who wish to be diverted.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Other local	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Regionally allocated	<u>599,773</u>	<u>11</u>
TOTAL	<u>599,773</u>	<u>11</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt <u> </u>	<u> </u>
YES <u> </u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
	Non-profit <u>x</u>	<u>4</u>

Percentage federal funding 90, 80, 70, 35

One-time funding NO
YES x 1st round June 2nd round Oct

CATEGORY - CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION SERVICES
PROGRAM NO. 11 - COMMUNITY AND SUPPORT SERVICES TO OFFENDERS IN THE
CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM
SUB-SECTION C - COMMUNITY AND SUPPORT SERVICES TO LOCAL JAILS

Under this sub-section service programs would be established in jails offering employment and education counseling/placement, health care, recreation, and personal or family counseling. In-service training for jail personnel would be increased and a civilian jail staff would be utilized on an experimental basis in at least one county. Projects exploring bail bond, classification, evaluation, or diversion may be funded. Service programs for offenders must offer services relevant to a specific region. Wherever possible programs should be integrated into community services. Offenders must participate in in-service training experiences.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u>77,390</u>	<u>1</u>
Other local	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Regionally allocated	<u>520,647</u>	<u>11</u>
TOTAL	<u>598,037</u>	<u>12</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
YES <u> </u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
	Non-profit <u>x</u>	<u>4</u>

Percentage federal funding 90, 80, 70, 35

One-time funding NO x
YES 1st round 2nd round

CATEGORY - CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION SERVICES
PROGRAM NO. 12 - STATE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS FOR THE ADULT OFFENDER

Grants will be awarded to the Division of Corrections to continue and expand projects aimed toward the reduction of institution populations, the reduction of probation and parole revocations, the development of revised minimum jail standards, and a standardization of recordkeeping. Projects include a method of contract parole, the Mutual Agreement Program (MAP); Training and Placement Program (TAP); alcoholism education and treatment; the development of jail standards; a study of probation and parole needs; a jail information system; and the Offender Participation Advisory Committee (OPAC) project. There must be offender participation in the planning and implementation of all programs.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u>778,473*</u>	<u>7</u>
Other local	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Regionally allocated	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	<u>778,473*</u>	<u>7</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
YES <u> </u>	Local govt <u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Non-profit <u> </u>	<u> </u>

Percentage federal funding 90, 80, 70

One-time funding NO x
YES 1st round 2nd round

*An additional \$251,861 in Part E carryover funds will be used in this program.

CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

1976 Allocations

R=Refunding A=Annual S=Statewide

Program	R or A	NW	NE	UWC	LWC	C	EC	SW	SC	SE	MM	OTHER LOCAL	STATE	TOTAL
11 COMMUNITY AND SUPPORT SERVICES TO OFFENDERS IN THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM														
11A Reintegration of the Offender	R	45,057				18,161			78,292	62,562	121,001			325,073
11B Alternatives to Incarceration	R		19,021				11,953		256,553	29,721	282,525			599,773
11C Community and Support Services to Local Jails	R	11,112		21,455	10,144		46,473		167,417	188,762	75,284		77,390	598,037
12 STATE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS FOR THE ADULT OFFENDER														
"E" FUNDS R														
TOTAL CORRECTIONS "C"		56,169	19,021	21,455	10,144	18,161	58,426	0	502,262	281,045	478,810	0	788,473	788,473*
"E"													77,390	1,522,883
TOTAL		56,169	19,021	21,455	10,144	18,161	58,426	0	502,262	281,045	478,810	0	865,863	2,311,356

*Additional Carryover Funds will be used in this program \$351,861 "E" Funds

CATEGORY - ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS OF ABUSE
PROGRAM NO. 13 - ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS OF ABUSE AND THE CRIMINAL
JUSTICE SYSTEM

Under this program assistance will be provided to facilitate coordination and cooperation between the health care system and the criminal justice system. The four sub-sections within this program attempt to reduce the supply of dangerous drugs and to reduce the number of people entering into or progressing through the criminal justice system for alcohol and other drug related offenses.

A coordinated effort between the WCCJ and those state agencies having expertise in the proposed project's service will be utilized for all grant applications. Grantees must assure that local financial assistance will be provided upon termination of WCCJ funding. Agencies financed shall emphasize cooperation and coordination with other regional agencies toward consolidating projects. Applicants must respond to all "general issues" items listed in the Plan.

CATEGORY - ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS OF ABUSE
PROGRAM NO. 13 - ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS OF ABUSE AND THE CRIMINAL
JUSTICE SYSTEM

SUB-SECTION A - ENFORCEMENT AGAINST DANGEROUS DRUG TRAFFICKING

Specially trained law enforcement personnel will be employed to improve the detection and apprehension of dangerous drug traffickers. Support will be given to projects utilizing a comprehensive approach involving enforcement, education, and treatment referral in curtailing supplies of dangerous drugs while maintaining a focus on the hard drug trafficker. Projects must be comprehensive and multi-dimensional; applicants must offer plans for recruiting drug-involved individuals, women, and minority group members. Evidence of local concurrence must be given.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u>16,502</u>	<u>1</u>
Other local	<u></u>	<u></u>
Regionally allocated	<u>45,079</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	<u>61,581</u>	<u>3</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
YES <u></u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
	Non-profit <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>

Percentage federal funding 90, 80, 70

One-time funding NO YES x 1st round July 2nd round Nov

CATEGORY - ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS OF ABUSE
PROGRAM NO. 13 - ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS OF ABUSE AND THE CRIMINAL
JUSTICE SYSTEM
SUB-SECTION B - HUMAN RELATIONS TRAINING AND EDUCATION

The primary objective of this sub-section is to further the development of a liaison between the community and law enforcement agencies through comprehensive in-state human relations training and education. Training will be offered to personnel of law enforcement, treatment, prevention, and referral agencies through the Substance Abuse Training Center, in-service training, conferences, and workshops.

All applicants must indicate the relationship between the training and education to be offered and the criminal justice system. Training projects must be aimed toward the development of a comprehensive, multi-dimensional approach with evidence of coordination between law enforcement and community agencies. Applicants must exhibit plans for recruiting drug-involved individuals, women, and minority group members. Evidence of local concurrence must be given.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u>23,684</u>	<u>1</u>
Other local	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Regionally allocated	<u>840</u>	<u>3</u>
TOTAL	<u>24,524</u>	<u>4</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
YES <u> </u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
	Non-profit <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>

Percentage federal funding 90, 80, 70

One-time funding NO
YES x 1st round July 2nd round Nov

CATEGORY - ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS OF ABUSE
PROGRAM NO. 13 - ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS OF ABUSE AND THE CRIMINAL
JUSTICE SYSTEM
SUB-SECTION C - DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION IN THE COMMUNITY

This sub-section will provide assistance to organizations offering drug education programs and to agencies dealing in alternatives to drug dependence and alcoholism. State, local and private agencies will create and coordinate alcohol and other drug education and outreach projects and referral services.

Special requirements in this sub-section include comprehensive, multi-dimensional proposed projects indicating evidence of coordination between law enforcement and community agencies; local concurrence; plans for employment recruiting of drug-involved individuals, women, and minority group members; and evidence of direct relationship between education and outreach programs and the criminal justice system.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	_____	_____
Other local	_____	_____
Regionally allocated	186,499	14
TOTAL	186,499	14

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt _____	_____
YES _____	Local govt <u>x</u>	3
	Non-profit <u>x</u>	3

Percentage federal funding 90, 80, 70

One-time funding NO
YES x 1st round July 2nd round Nov

CATEGORY - ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS OF ABUSE
 PROGRAM NO. 13 - ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS OF ABUSE AND THE CRIMINAL
 JUSTICE SYSTEM
 SUB-SECTION D - ALTERNATIVES TO ARREST AND INCARCERATION

Under this sub-section assistance will be provided to agencies with community-based and/or community-controlled projects offering comprehensive physical and psychological treatment services on an in-patient and out-patient basis. The Division of Corrections will continue development of comprehensive treatment modalities for incarcerated or supervised individuals.

Applicants must give evidence of coordination between law enforcement and community agencies; local concurrence must be given. Direct relationships between the criminal justice and health care delivery systems must be developed. Former drug-dependent individuals and those for whom the facility is intended must participate in the program development.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u>61,003</u>	<u>1</u>
Other local	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Regionally allocated	<u>771,733</u>	<u>20</u>
TOTAL	<u>832,736</u>	<u>21</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u> x </u>	State govt <u> x </u>	<u> 3 </u>
YES <u> </u>	Local govt <u> x </u>	<u> 3 </u>
	Non-profit <u> x </u>	<u> 3 </u>

Percentage federal funding 90, 80, 70

One-time funding NO
 YES x 1st round July 2nd round Nov

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS OF ABUSE
1976 Allocations

R=Refunding A=Annual S=Statewide

Program	R or A	NW	NE	UWC	LWC	C	EC	SW	SC	SE	MM	OTHER LOCAL	STATE	TOTAL
13 ALCOHOL AND OTHER ABUSE AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM														
13A Enforcement Against Dangerous Drug Trafficking	R		35,940					9,139					16,502	61,581
13B Human Relations Training and Education	R				840								23,684	24,524
13C Drug Abuse Prevention in the Community	R	73,133			2,230	21,363	51,635				38,138			186,499
13D Alternatives to Arrest and Incarceration "C"	R	44,733	45,137		140,800		91,304		155,102	23,538	38,701			539,315
"E"														20,817
TOTAL ALCOHOL "C"		117,866	81,077	0	143,870	21,363	142,939	9,139	155,102	23,538	76,839	0	20,817	811,919
"E"				0								0	20,817	20,817
TOTAL		117,866	81,077	0	143,870	21,363	142,939	9,139	155,102	23,538	76,839	0	61,003	832,736

CATEGORY - JUVENILE JUSTICE
PROGRAM NO. 14 - YOUTH SERVICE SYSTEM

The Youth Service System program is intended to deal with juvenile related problems in three major problem areas: 1) the diversion of youth from the juvenile justice system, 2) delinquency prevention, and 3) community development. Youth Service Bureaus will be refunded to accomplish the program's objectives. The WCCJ staff may provide technical assistance to individual Youth Service Bureaus in program implementation, personnel matters, continuing funding, and inter- and intra-agency relationship building. Referral to YSB should be made only if voluntarily accepted by the youth. The sub-grantee should not be an existing direct service agency. The sub-grantee's directing body should include representation from juvenile court, law enforcement, social service agencies, local units of government, youth, and in some cases the minority population. Primary attention should be directed toward changing policy, procedure, or organizational arrangements.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	_____	_____
Other local	_____	_____
Regionally allocated	<u>1,170,142</u>	<u>15</u>
TOTAL	<u>1,170,142</u>	<u>15</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt _____	_____
YES _____	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>
	Non-profit <u>x</u>	<u>3</u>

Percentage federal funding 90, 80, 70

One-time funding NO x
YES _____ 1st round _____ 2nd round _____

CATEGORY - JUVENILE JUSTICE

PROGRAM NO. 15 - ALTERNATIVES TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

This program is designed to provide the juvenile justice system with alternatives for diversion. The areas of apprehension, detention, court, and institutionalization will all receive attention.

CATEGORY - JUVENILE JUSTICE

PROGRAM NO. 15 - ALTERNATIVES TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

SUB-SECTION A - ALTERNATIVE SERVICE AND CARE FOR DETENTION POPULATION

This sub-section provides for non-secure residential care for juveniles in home detention projects or shelter care projects insuring continuation of education, recreation, and all other vital services. It provides these same things to juveniles held in secure detention facilities. All shelter care facilities must be non-secure and should be used primarily as an alternative to jail detention but may also be utilized as a temporary residence for children awaiting placement or disposition. Any new shelter care project must guarantee that no status offenders will be kept in secure jail detention. Persons awaiting hearing in detention should not be required to participate in any program of work, treatment, or rehabilitation, but these services should be available to persons on a voluntary basis. Grant application must present a program for service delivery and specific admissions policies must be developed and used. The sub-grantee's directing body should include representation from the juvenile court, law enforcement, social service agencies, local units of government, and youth. Juveniles or parents of juveniles who have been detained must be involved in the planning and implementation of any project. Sub-grantees must provide for staff training. This sub-section also expects the development of a public education program designed to facilitate community cooperation and acceptance to detention alternatives.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	_____	_____
Other local	_____	_____
Regionally allocated	406,406	8
TOTAL	406,406	8

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt	_____
YES _____	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>2</u>
	Non-profit <u>x</u>	<u>2</u>

Percentage federal funding 90, 80

One-time funding NO _____
 YES x 1st round May 2nd round Sept

CATEGORY - JUVENILE JUSTICE

PROGRAM NO. 15 - ALTERNATIVES TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

SUB-SECTION B - ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION

This sub-section provides for residential care in the form of group homes as an alternative to institutionalization for juveniles. The group home should offer socialization experiences similar to those in a natural family setting and insure continuation of education, recreation, and all other vital services. Grant application must present a program for service delivery and specific admissions policies must be developed and used. The sub-grantee's directing body should include representation from the juvenile court, law enforcement, social service agencies, local units of government, and youth. Juveniles or parents of juveniles must be involved in the planning and implementation of any project. Sub-grantees must provide for staff training.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Other local	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Regionally allocated	<u>36,016</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	<u>36,016</u>	<u>1</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt	<u> </u>
YES <u> </u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>2</u>
	Non-profit <u> </u>	<u> </u>

Percentage federal funding 90, 80

One-time funding NO
 YES x 1st round May 2nd round Sept

CATEGORY - JUVENILE JUSTICE

PROGRAM NO. 15 - ALTERNATIVES TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

SUB-SECTION C - STATE PROJECTS FOR DEVELOPING AND SUPPORTING ALTERNATIVES TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Three individualized handbooks on juvenile court procedures will be developed addressing the needs and concerns of defense attorneys, district attorneys, and juvenile judges. The manuals will develop a uniformity of treatment of juveniles in juvenile courts and will reflect United States Supreme Court decisions, Wisconsin and other juvenile case law and statutes, and other accepted policies and procedures. Standards offered by the Institute for Judicial Administration and the National Advisory Committee and the recommendations of the Wisconsin Standards and Goals Committee will be used. Also under this sub-section, a juvenile program specialist will be hired by a state agency. This position will provide consultation and assistance to communities in developing juvenile delinquency prevention, control and treatment programs. A demonstration model of a day treatment facility in an area without alternatives to institutionalization will be established. Five demonstration models of adult volunteers for youth-centered and youth-developed activities will be established in Native American communities. Also eligible for refunding under this sub-section is the treatment foster home program. All residential and day treatment projects must develop specific intake methods, training programs, and evidence of client participation in decision-making.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u>230,000*</u>	<u>7-12</u>
Other local	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Regionally allocated	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	<u>230,000*</u>	<u>7-12</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO	State govt <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>
YES <u>x</u>	Local govt <u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Non-profit <u> </u>	<u> </u>

Percentage federal funding 90

One-time funding NO x YES 1st round 2nd round

*An additional \$100,000 in 1975 Part E fund carryover will be used in this program.

CATEGORY - JUVENILE JUSTICE
PROGRAM NO. 16 - DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

This program is concerned with the prevention of juvenile crime, especially in the pre-teenage group. Schools will be aided to assist them in functioning in a preventive and reintegrative role.

CATEGORY - JUVENILE JUSTICE
PROGRAM NO. 16 - DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
SUB-SECTION A - RURAL AND SUBURBAN COMMUNITIES' PRE-TEEN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROJECT

Funding is available to continue pre-teen delinquency prevention programs. Applications must be for projects in a city or service area of under 25,000 population having no Youth Service Bureau. The sub-grantee shall use the resources of the juvenile court, law enforcement, social service agencies, and schools in operating the project and should develop a mechanism to gain structured feedback from the service population and a volunteer component to the project. Preference will be given to applicants who show a comprehensive approach to prevention; community support, especially from schools; and a formal working relationship with local juvenile workers.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Other local	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Regionally allocated	<u>59,610</u>	<u>5</u>
TOTAL	<u>59,610</u>	<u>5</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt	<u> </u>
YES <u> </u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>2</u>
	Non-profit <u>x</u>	<u>2</u>

Percentage federal funding 90, 80

One-time funding NO
YES x 1st round June 2nd round Oct

CATEGORY - JUVENILE JUSTICE
PROGRAM NO. 16 - DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
SUB-SECTION B - ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS DELINQUENCY PROJECT

One project will be refunded to the public school system in a large urban area. Para-professional aides and student tutors will assist in the transition from juvenile correctional institution to school/community. Vocational counseling, training, and job placement will be available. Through half time school and half time training, there will be opportunity for students to earn academic credit, complete GED (General Education Development, i.e. high school equivalency degree), and learn a vocational skill. The applicant must show how students will be involved in the planning and implementation of the project and must show the intended methodology. The project should indicate how clients will be selected for participation.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	_____	_____
Other local	_____	_____
Regionally allocated	24,582	1
TOTAL	24,582	1

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt	
YES _____	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>2</u>
	Non-profit _____	_____

Percentage federal funding 90, 80

One-time funding NO x
YES _____ 1st round _____ 2nd round _____

CATEGORY - JUVENILE JUSTICE
PROGRAM NO. 17 - JUVENILE JUSTICE TRAINING SEMINARS

This program will fund ten in-state juvenile justice training seminars, each grant not to exceed \$2,000. The seminars should serve to better acquaint participants with alternatives available in the juvenile justice system; improve communication between law enforcement, courts, and youth-related agencies; and decrease compartmentalization in the handling of youth-related problems. All training seminars must be multi-disciplinary and involve a variety of people concerned with the topic including juveniles affected by the topic. All training seminars must develop a model able to be replicated and must submit a brief final report describing the planning, implementation, and complications of the particular approach.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	_____	_____
Other local	<u>20,000</u>	<u>10</u>
Regionally allocated	_____	_____
TOTAL	<u>20,000</u>	<u>10</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO _____	State govt <u>x*</u>	<u>1</u>
YES <u>x</u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>
	Non-profit <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>
Percentage federal funding	<u>90</u>	
One-time funding	NO _____	
	YES <u>x</u>	
	1st round _____	2nd round _____

*Available to state agencies after July Executive Committee meeting

J U V E N I L E J U S T I C E
1 9 7 6 A l l o c a t i o n s

R=Refunding A=Annual S=Statewide

Program	R or A	NW	NE	UWC	LWC	C	EC	SW	SC	SE	MM	OTHER LOCAL	STATE	TOTAL
14 YOUTH SERVICE SYSTEM	R	50,000			40,000	71,269	238,737		89,066	135,836	545,234			1,170,142
15 ALTERNATIVES TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM .														
15A Alternative Service and Care for Deten- tion Population														
"C" R			31,429		42,114					89,230	40,521	120,000		323,294
"E" R							37,190			45,922				83,112
15B Alternatives to Insti- tutionalization "E" R									36,016					36,016
15C State Projects for Developing and Sup- porting Alternatives to the Juvenile Justice System													165,000	165,000
"C" A													65,000	65,000*
"E" A														
16 DELINQUENCY PREVENTION														
16A Rural and Suburban Communities' Pre- Teen Delinquency Prevention Project	R	17,676						13,634		28,300				59,610
16B Elementary and Secon- dary Schools Delin- quency Project "E" R											24,582			24,582
17 JUVENILE JUSTICE TRAINING SEMINARS	A											20,000		20,000
TOTAL JUVENILE "C"		67,676	31,429	0	82,114	71,269	238,737	13,634	89,066	253,366	585,755	140,000	165,000	1,738,046
"E"							37,190		36,016	45,922	24,582		65,000	208,710*
TOTAL		67,676	31,429	0	82,114	71,269	275,927	13,634	125,082	299,288	610,337	140,000	230,000	1,946,756*

*Additional Carryover Funds
will be used in these programs
\$351,861 "E"

CATEGORY - PLANNING AND EVALUATION
PROGRAM NO. 18 - CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATION

This program seeks to reduce the fragmentation and duplication of efforts in the criminal justice system and to increase and improve criminal justice decision-making capabilities at the local government level. Funds will be available for the establishment and operation of criminal justice coordinating councils in units of government of 250,000 or more population, some of which must have operational responsibilities for police, corrections, and court-related functions. The criminal justice coordinating council must have authority or capacity from the state level of government and delegations of authority from the local units enabling it to effectively achieve coordinated criminal justice operations and activities. Representation on the coordinating council shall include local government including executive and legislative officials; elected representatives of municipal government; local law enforcement; the judiciary; social welfare agencies, public and private, with emphasis on juvenile justice representation; the district attorney or city attorney's office; citizen and community groups; and the regional criminal justice planning council. The council shall be staffed by a professional criminal justice coordinator and appropriate support services and shall develop a comprehensive coordination plan.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	_____	_____
Other local	_____	_____
Regionally allocated	<u>107,670</u>	<u>3</u>
TOTAL	<u>107,670</u>	<u>3</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u>x</u>	State govt _____	_____
YES _____	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>2</u>
	Non-profit _____	_____

Percentage federal funding 90, 80, 70*

One-time funding NO x YES _____ 1st round _____ 2nd round _____

*Percentage federal funding for City of Milwaukee shall remain at 90

CATEGORY - PLANNING AND EVALUATION
PROGRAM NO. 19 - CRIMINAL JUSTICE STAFF DEVELOPMENT

In-service and specialized training programs will be established to introduce new trends and concepts in the criminal justice system to WCCJ staff, WCCJ members, and personnel from other state, local, and private agencies, thereby increasing their effectiveness. Input from regional planning staff, central staff, and other criminal justice agencies will be sought to determine the types of training which would be most beneficial. Prior to applying for grant funds, the exact nature of the conference(s) must be determined.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	_____	_____
Other local	_____	_____
Regionally allocated	_____	_____
TOTAL	<u>35,000</u>	<u>6</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO _____	State govt <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>
YES <u>x</u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>
	Non-profit _____	_____

Percentage federal funding 90

One-time funding NO x
YES _____ 1st round _____ 2nd round _____

CATEGORY - PLANNING AND EVALUATION

PROGRAM NO. 20 - CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDIES, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

In order to enhance the planning and administrative capabilities of criminal justice agencies, research studies will be funded to increase the knowledge of certain aspects of the criminal justice system and how the system operates. Competition for these funds will be open to state and local units of government, private non-profit organizations, and/or individuals representing public or private agencies. All research applications shall include a detailed statement explaining the need for the study and a detailed research methodology.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	_____	_____
Other local	_____	_____
Regionally allocated	_____	_____
TOTAL	<u>25,000</u>	<u>1-2</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO	State govt <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>
YES <u>x</u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>
	Non-profit <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>

Percentage federal funding 90

One-time funding NO x YES _____ 1st round _____ 2nd round _____

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

CATEGORY - PLANNING AND EVALUATION
PROGRAM NO. 21 - CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATIVE RESEARCH

Contract evaluative research efforts will be conducted in all of the ten criminal justice planning regions in order to assess the impact of selected programs on the criminal justice system and the reduction of crime/delinquency. Individual large-scale projects or clusters of projects in the same program area having similar objectives and activities may be evaluated. The information will be utilized to guide future program development, project funding decisions, and improvements in the criminal justice planning process.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u>300,000</u>	<u>1</u>
Other local	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Regionally allocated	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	<u>300,000</u>	<u>1</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO <u> </u>	State govt <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>
YES <u>x</u>	Local govt <u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Non-profit <u> </u>	<u> </u>

Percentage federal funding 90

One-time funding NO x
YES 1st round 2nd round

CATEGORY - PLANNING AND EVALUATION
PROGRAM NO. 22 - CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTERNSHIP

Student internships are available to offer practical experience and opportunity to explore career commitment in various fields of criminal justice planning and activity while helping to alleviate personnel shortages in criminal justice agencies. Student interns will engage in research, data collection, evaluation, and other tasks. Various regional criminal justice planning agencies, universities and colleges may receive grants. Funds in this program are only for paying the salaries and expenses of interns and related expenses of project operations.

	Federal Funding Available	Projects Anticipated
State projects	<u>43,000</u>	<u>1</u>
Other local	<u>78,000</u>	<u>1</u>
Regionally allocated	<u></u>	<u></u>
TOTAL	<u>121,000</u>	<u>2</u>

Annual program	Eligible Grantees	Years Eligible
NO	State govt <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>
YES <u>x</u>	Local govt <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>
	Non-profit <u>x</u>	<u>1</u>

Percentage federal funding 90

One-time funding NO x
YES 1st round 2nd round

CATEGORY - PLANNING AND EVALUATION

PROGRAM NO. 23 - JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS IMPLEMENTATION

The single major new program of the 1976 Plan will be the implementation of the findings of the year-long work of the 45-member Special Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals investigating Juvenile Justice Standards and Goals.

Under this program the top five or six priorities identified by the Standards and Goals committee will be funded. To the greatest extent possible, projects will be consistent with program structures outlined in the remainder of the 1976 Plan; however, allocation of funds will not be limited to the existing program structure. The Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice will determine the specific bases for allocation of these funds in March 1976 at which time an amendment to the Plan will be offered detailing the recommended priority allocations of Juvenile Justice Standards and Goals Implementation funding. A supplement will then be published specifying eligible activities and a financial plan for the \$2,029,000 allocated to this program.

P L A N N I N G A N D E V A L U A T I O N
1 9 7 6 A l l o c a t i o n s

R=Refunding A=Annual S=Statewide

Program	R or A	NW	NE	UWC	LWC	C	EC	SW	SC	SE	MM	OTHER LOCAL	STATE	TOTAL
18 CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATION	R								35,679	24,392	47,599			107,670
19 CRIMINAL JUSTICE STAFF DEVELOPMENT	A											35,000S		35,000
20 CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDIES, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	A											25,000S		25,000
21 CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATIVE RESEARCH	A												300,000	300,000
22 CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTERNSHIP	A													
TOTAL PLANNING		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,679	24,392	47,599	78,000S 138,000	43,000 343,000	121,000 588,670

END