



WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
PROPOSED REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
HIGH-RISK JUVENILE
OFFENDERS

February 4, 2009

PRL 2009-01

Special Committee on High-Risk Juvenile Offenders

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February 4, 2009

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PART I

KEY PROVISIONS

OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Special Committee on High-Risk Juvenile Offenders recommends the following bill drafts to the Joint Legislative Council for introduction in the 2009-10 Session of the Legislature.

LRB-1753/1, Relating to an Examination of the Juvenile in a Proceeding for Waiver of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction

LRB-1753/1 requires an examination of a juvenile's: (1) physical, psychological, mental, or developmental condition; (2) drug abuse problems; and (3) maturity prior to a hearing to waive a juvenile into adult court if the district attorney or juvenile alleges that the juvenile may have a mental illness, a psychological or developmental condition, or an alcohol or drug abuse problem.

LRB-1754/1, Relating to the Criteria for Waiver of Adult Criminal Court Jurisdiction Over a Juvenile and Transfer of the Case to Juvenile Court

LRB-1754/1 modifies the criteria to reverse waive a juvenile from adult court to juvenile court.

LRB-1756/1, Relating to Funding to Counties to Cover Increase in Juvenile Corrections Costs

LRB-1756/1 requires the Department of Corrections (DOC) to allocate additional funds to counties if there is an increase in the daily rate for placement in a juvenile correctional facility.

LRB-1758/1, Relating to Creating Rebuttable Presumption in Waiver Proceedings

In a hearing to determine whether to waive a juvenile into adult court, LRB-1758/1 creates a rebuttable presumption that the juvenile court must retain jurisdiction if the juvenile has not been previously adjudicated delinquent.

WLC: 0378/1, Relating to Waiver to Adult Court

WLC: 0378/1 does the following:

- Removes the ability for a juvenile to petition for waiver into adult court.
- Modifies the list of criteria for waiver into adult court so that there are criteria that must be weighed in favor of waving the juvenile into adult court and criteria that weigh in favor of retaining juvenile court jurisdiction.

PART II

COMMITTEE ACTIVITY

Assignment

The Joint Legislative Council established the Special Committee on High-Risk Juvenile Offenders and appointed the chairperson by an April 9, 2008 mail ballot. The committee was directed to study high-risk juvenile offenders and best practices for decreasing the risk of recidivism among high-risk offenders. Specifically, the committee was directed to study current law relating to the Serious Juvenile Offender Program, waiver of juveniles to adult court, original adult court jurisdiction over juvenile offenders, and placement of juveniles in juvenile correctional institutions and adult prisons. The committee was also directed to review successful practices relating to juvenile justice in Wisconsin and other states, including the State of Missouri.

Membership of the Special Committee, appointed by a June 9, 2008 mail ballot, consisted of one Senator, three Representatives, and nine public members. A list of committee members is included as *Appendix 3* to this report.

Summary of Meetings

The Special Committee held five meetings on the following dates:

July 10, 2008
August 6, 2008
September 16, 2008
October 21, 2008
December 17, 2008

At the July 10, 2008 meeting, the Special Committee heard invited testimony from several speakers. **Silvia Jackson**, Assistant Administrator, and **Shelley Hagan**, Director, Office of Juvenile Offender Review, Division of Juvenile Corrections, DOC provided an overview of the three juvenile correctional facilities in Wisconsin and described various treatment programs administered by DOC. Ms. Jackson and Ms. Hagan also described the characteristics of the juveniles under DOC's care and custody, as well as their recidivism rates. **Tony Streveler**, Executive Policy Initiatives Advisor, DOC, discussed the recidivism rates and characteristics of juveniles convicted in the adult criminal court and then committed to DOC for an offense committed before the juvenile's 17th birthday.

The committee also heard invited testimony from a panel regarding waiver of juveniles into adult court. The panel included **Patrick Kenney**, Deputy District Attorney, Milwaukee County; **John Lubarsky**, Assistant State Public Defender, Madison; and **Judge Richard Werner**, Rock County.

At the August 6, 2008 meeting, the Special Committee met in the afternoon at the Waukesha County Administration Center. The committee heard testimony from invited speakers. **Victor Barnett**, Executive Director, Running Rebels Community Organization, explained two programs that his organization operates for Milwaukee County: the Serious Chronic Offenders Program and the Firearms Program. **Charles Glynn**, Director, St. Charles Youth and Family Services, described Milwaukee and Dane Counties' FOCUS juvenile justice programs. **Ron Hauser**, Vice President, and **Heather Yaeger**, Director, Homme Home, Lutheran Social Services, provided information regarding family-focused residential treatment for adjudicated juvenile delinquents, including those in the Serious Juvenile Offenders Program. **Eric Meaux**, Administrator, Delinquency and Court Services Division, Milwaukee County, presented an overview of the juvenile justice services provided by Milwaukee County. **Peter Slesar**, Manager, Adolescent and Family Services Division, Waukesha County,

explained how Waukesha County distributes the intensive treatment services it provides the county's management of care.

At the September 16, 2008 meeting, the Special Committee heard invited testimony from **Sarah Hammond**, Program Principal, National Conference of State Legislatures. She described the nationwide trends in recidivism, waiver into adult courts, age of adult court jurisdiction, and implementation of Missouri's juvenile justice model.

The committee then discussed various options for committee bill drafts. There was consensus to prepare initial drafts on the following topics: (1) changing the waiver statutes; (2) decreasing juvenile correctional placement costs for counties; (3) raising the minimum age of delinquency; (4) unifying the definition of recidivism for adult and juvenile offenders; and (5) removing legislation referencing secured residential care centers.

At the October 21, 2008 meeting, the Special Committee heard invited testimony from **Vincent Schiraldi**, Director, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services, District of Columbia. He provided information on how D.C. used Missouri's juvenile justice model to reform its department and provided a framework for other juvenile justice systems considering reform.

After the testimony, the committee discussed 10 initial bill drafts. There was consensus to continue to pursue: (1) changing waiver criteria; (2) requiring juvenile assessments prior to waiver hearings; (3) replacing waiver with a procedure to impose an adult sentence; (4) modifying reverse waiver criteria; (5) increasing the minimum age of delinquency; (6) removing from the daily rate the energy costs of juvenile corrections; and (7) pairing youth aids funding levels with increases in the daily rate.

At the December 18, 2008 meeting, the Special Committee voted to place five of the bill drafts, with modifications onto a mail ballot for final vote. The committee also voted to include an additional bill draft amending a portion of the waiver criteria separately. The vote included: (1) changing waiver criteria; (2) requiring juvenile assessments prior to waiver hearings; (3) modifying reverse waiver criteria; (4) pairing youth aids funding levels with the increases in juvenile correctional institution daily rates; and (5) adding a rebuttable presumption addressing when a juvenile court shall retain jurisdiction following a waiver petition to waive a juvenile into adult court.

The committee withdrew from consideration bill drafts: (1) replacing waiver with a procedure to impose an adult sentence; (2) increasing the minimum age of delinquency; and (3) removing from the daily rate the energy costs of juvenile corrections.

PART III

RECOMMENDATION INTRODUCED BY THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

This part of the report provides background information on, and a description of, the drafts as recommended by the Special Committee on High-Risk Juvenile Offenders.

LRB-1753/1

Background

Under current law, when a petition is filed to waive a juvenile alleged to be delinquent into adult criminal court, the juvenile court may designate DOC, the county's department of human or social services, or a licensed child welfare agency to submit a report analyzing the criteria the court must consider in determining whether to waive its jurisdiction over the juvenile.

Committee members raised concerns that a juvenile court judge does not have adequate information relating to a juvenile when the judge must decide whether to waive a juvenile into adult court.

Description

The draft adds a provision to current waiver procedures. It requires the court to designate a psychiatrist or psychologist, or another expert appointed by the court, to examine the juvenile and submit a report assessing the juvenile's physical, psychological, mental, or developmental condition; alcohol or other drug abuse problems; and maturity if the district attorney or the juvenile allege that the juvenile may have a mental illness, a psychological or developmental condition, or an alcohol or drug abuse problem. This is not required if a similar examination was conducted in the prior six months. The psychiatrist, psychologist, or other expert must file the report with the court and the court must ensure that copies of the report are given to the juvenile, any parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the juvenile and counsel at least three days before the waiver hearing. The court may rely on facts stated in the report in making its findings with respect to the criteria the court must consider in determining whether to waive its jurisdiction over the juvenile.

LRB-1754/1

Background

Under current law, the adult court has original jurisdiction over the following juveniles:

1. A juvenile who has been previously adjudicated delinquent and who is alleged to have committed battery or assault while placed in a juvenile correctional facility, detention facility, or secured residential care center for children and youth or to have committed battery to a probation and parole agent or to an aftercare agent.
2. A juvenile who is alleged to have attempted or committed first-degree intentional homicide or to have committed first-degree reckless homicide or second-degree intentional homicide on or after the juvenile's 10th birthday.

3. A juvenile who is alleged to have violated any state criminal law under one of the following circumstances:
 - a. The juvenile has been convicted of a previous violation in adult court following a waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction.
 - b. The juvenile court has waived its jurisdiction over a juvenile for a previous violation and the criminal proceedings for that violation are still pending.
 - c. The juvenile has been convicted of a previous violation over which the adult court had original jurisdiction.
 - d. Proceedings for a violation over which the adult court has original jurisdiction are still pending.

The adult court also has original jurisdiction over any violation of the Wisconsin Criminal Code that may be charged in the same complaint, or “joined,” with a violation over which the adult court already has original jurisdiction, as described above.

If certain conditions are met, a juvenile over whom the adult court has original jurisdiction may be “reverse waived” to the juvenile court.

If the court finds probable cause that the juvenile committed the offense under the required circumstances, the court must determine whether to retain jurisdiction or to transfer jurisdiction to the juvenile court. The court must retain jurisdiction unless the juvenile proves by a preponderance of the evidence all of the following:

1. That, if convicted, the juvenile could not receive adequate treatment in the criminal justice system.
2. That transferring jurisdiction to the juvenile court would not depreciate the seriousness of the offense.
3. That retaining jurisdiction is not necessary to deter the juvenile or other juveniles from committing the violation of which the child is accused under the circumstances required for the adult court to have original jurisdiction.

If the adult court transfers jurisdiction to the juvenile court, the juvenile is then subject to the procedures and dispositions in the Juvenile Justice Code.

Committee members responded that they believed some judges feel they could never find that transferring a case to the juvenile court would not depreciate the seriousness of the offense. In addition, committee members questioned whether the juvenile should be required to prove that keeping the case in adult court is not necessary to deter other juveniles and cited research and court opinions that indicate that juveniles are not generally deferrable.

Description

The draft modifies the second criterion for reverse waiver so that the juvenile must prove that retaining jurisdiction is not necessary to protect the community because appropriate sanctions, including an appropriate length of incarceration, are available under the Juvenile Justice Code. This replaces the current requirement to prove that transferring jurisdiction would not depreciate the seriousness of the offense.

The draft also modifies the third criterion for reverse waiver so that the juvenile is only required to prove that the adult court retaining jurisdiction is not necessary to deter the juvenile from

committing the violation of which the juvenile is accused under the circumstances required for original adult court jurisdiction.

Finally, the draft creates a fourth criterion under which a juvenile who is alleged to have committed battery or assault while placed in a juvenile correctional facility, detention facility, or secured residential care center for children and youth or to have committed battery to a probation and parole agent or to an aftercare agent must prove that the adult court retaining jurisdiction is not necessary to deter other juveniles from committing the violation of which the juvenile is accused.

LRB-1756/1

Background

Under current law, counties are financially responsible for the costs of juvenile delinquency-related services except for certain juveniles, such as those placed in the Serious Juvenile Offender Program and juveniles who are convicted as adults in the adult system. The Community Youth and Family Aids program (“youth aids”) provides each county with an annual allocation of state and federal funds from which the county may pay for juvenile delinquency-related services, including out-of-home placements and nonresidential, community-based services for juveniles. For correctional services, DOC bills counties based upon a statutory daily rate for the service provided.

Committee members stated that counties receive insufficient youth aids funding and noted the costs of court-ordered placements in juvenile correctional institutions.

Description

This bill draft provides that DOC must allocate additional funds to counties if there is an increase in the daily rate charged to counties for correctional services to cover the increases. In distributing this funding, the draft requires DOC to consider each county’s proportionate use of its applicable services during the previous calendar years.

LRB-1758/1

Background

Under current law, the juvenile court may waive its jurisdiction over a juvenile alleged to have violated one of several serious offenses on or after the juvenile’s 14th birthday. The juvenile court may also waive its jurisdiction over a juvenile alleged to have violated any criminal law on or after the juvenile’s 15th birthday.

The juvenile court, after taking relevant testimony presented by the district attorney and considering other relevant evidence, must base its decision whether to waive jurisdiction on specified criteria, including the juvenile’s personality and prior record.

Committee members raised concerns about the fairness of waiving a juvenile who has no prior offense history into adult court.

Description

Under the draft, there is a rebuttable presumption that the juvenile court must retain jurisdiction if the juvenile has not previously been adjudicated delinquent.

WLC: 0378/1

Background

Current law specifies that under certain circumstances, the juvenile court may waive its jurisdiction over a juvenile alleged to be delinquent and transfer the case to adult criminal court. The waiver proceeding is initiated by a petition for waiver. The petition may be filed by the district attorney or the juvenile or may be initiated by the court.

Under current law, the juvenile court may waive its jurisdiction over a juvenile who is alleged to have violated one of several serious offenses on or after the juvenile's 14th birthday and may waive its jurisdiction over a juvenile who is alleged to have violated any criminal law on or after the juvenile's 15th birthday.

The juvenile court, after taking relevant testimony presented by the district attorney and considering other relevant evidence, must base its decision whether to waive jurisdiction on the following criteria:

1. The personality, including all of the following:
 - a. Whether the juvenile is mentally or developmentally disabled.
 - b. The juvenile's physical and mental maturity.
 - c. The juvenile's pattern of living, prior offenses, prior treatment history, and apparent potential for responding to future treatment.
2. The prior record of the juvenile, including all of the following:
 - a. Whether the court has previously waived its jurisdiction over the juvenile.
 - b. Whether the juvenile has been previously convicted following a waiver of the court's jurisdiction or has been previously found delinquent.
 - c. Whether any prior conviction or delinquency involved the infliction of serious bodily injury.
 - d. The juvenile's motives and attitudes.
 - e. The juvenile's prior offenses.
3. The type and seriousness of the offense, including both of the following:
 - a. Whether it was against persons or property.
 - b. The extent to which it was committed in a violent, aggressive, premeditated, or willful manner.
4. The adequacy and suitability of facilities, services, and procedures available for treatment of the juvenile and protection of the public within the juvenile justice system and, where applicable, the mental health system, and the suitability of the juvenile for placement in the Serious Juvenile Offender Program or the Adult Intensive Sanctions Program.

5. The desirability of trial and disposition of the entire offense in one court if the juvenile was allegedly associated in the offense with persons who will be charged with a crime in the adult court.

Committee members discussed whether juvenile offenders are mature enough to appreciate the consequences of an adult criminal conviction and questioned whether they should be permitted to file a petition for waiver into adult court.

Committee members also raised concerns that the criteria for waiver into adult court do not instruct the judge how to weigh the criteria or whether particular criteria are intended to favor waiver or to favor retention of juvenile court jurisdiction.

Description

This draft repeals the language permitting a juvenile to file a petition for waiver to adult court. The draft also requires the court to consider certain factors as weighing in favor of retaining juvenile court jurisdiction and certain factors as weighing in favor of waiving juvenile court jurisdiction.

Under the draft, the juvenile court must consider the following factors as factors that favor retaining juvenile court jurisdiction over the juvenile:

- The juvenile has a mental illness or developmental disability that could be treated more effectively in the juvenile system than in the adult system.
- The juvenile's physical or mental maturity make it more likely that the juvenile will be harmed by placement in an adult facility or placement on probation.
- The juvenile's pattern of living indicates that the juvenile will take responsibility for his or her actions and maintain positive relationships.
- The juvenile's prior treatment history indicates that the juvenile will respond to future treatment.
- The facilities, services, and procedures available for treatment of the juvenile and protection of the public within the juvenile justice system, and, where applicable, the mental health system are adequate and suitable for the juvenile or placement in the Serious Juvenile Offender Program is suitable for the juvenile.

The draft provides that the juvenile court must consider the following factors as factors that favor waiving juvenile court jurisdiction over the juvenile:

- The juvenile court has previously waived its jurisdiction over the juvenile or the juvenile has been previously convicted following a waiver of the juvenile court's jurisdiction or has been previously found delinquent.
- A prior conviction or delinquency involved the infliction of serious bodily injury.
- The juvenile's prior treatment history indicates that the juvenile will not respond to future treatment.
- The juvenile's motives and attitudes demonstrate a lack of responsibility and remorse for the juvenile's actions.
- The juvenile's prior offenses are serious offenses or have become progressively more serious.

- **The offense was against a person and was committed in a violent, aggressive, premeditated, or willful manner.**

Appendix 1

Committee and Joint Legislative Council Votes

The following drafts were recommended by the Special Committee on High-Risk Juvenile Offenders to the Joint Legislative Council for introduction in the 2009-10 Session of the Legislature.

Special Committee Vote

The Special Committee voted to recommend WLC: 0044/3, WLC: 0045/4, WLC: 0183/1, WLC: 378/1, and WLC: 379/1 to the Joint Legislative Council for introduction in the 2009-10 Session of the Legislature. The vote on the drafts were as follows:

- *WLC: 0044/3, relating to assessment of waiver criteria, passed by a vote of Ayes, 8 (Sen. Carpenter; Rep. Grigsby; and Public Members Dickey, Franks, Henderson, Lee, Malmstadt, and Moore); and Noes, 5 (Reps. Zipperer and Roth; and Public Members Hasting, Mertens, and Schimel). Subsequently, the draft became LRB-1753/1.*
- *WLC: 0045/4, relating to reverse waiver, passed by a vote of Ayes, 9 (Sen. Carpenter; Rep. Grigsby; and Public Members Dickey, Franks, Henderson, Lee, Malmstadt, Mertens, and Moore); and Noes, 4 (Reps. Zipperer and Roth; and Public Members Hasting and Schimel). Subsequently, the draft became LRB-1754/1.*
- *WLC: 0183/1, relating to funding to counties to cover increase in juvenile corrections costs, passed by a vote of Ayes, 8 (Sen. Carpenter; Rep. Grigsby; and Public Members Dickey, Franks, Henderson, Lee, Malmstadt, and Mertens); Noes, 5 (Reps. Zipperer and Roth; and Public Members Hasting, Moore, and Schimel). Subsequently, the draft became LRB-1756/1.*
- *WLC: 0378/1, relating to waiver to adult court, passed by a vote of Ayes, 11 (Sen. Carpenter; Reps. Zipperer, Grigsby, and Roth; and Public Members Dickey, Franks, Hasting, Henderson, Mertens, Moore, and Schimel); Noes, 2 (Public Members Henderson and Lee).*
- *WLC: 0379/1, relating to creating rebuttable presumption in waiver proceedings, passed by a vote of Ayes, 9 (Sen. Carpenter; Rep. Grigsby; and Public Members Dickey, Franks, Henderson, Lee, Malmstadt, Mertens, and Moore); and Noes, 4 (Reps. Zipperer and Roth; and Public Members Hasting and Schimel). Subsequently, the draft became LRB-1758/1.*

Appendix 2

Joint Legislative Council

[Joint Legislative Council Members Who Selected and Appointed Committee and Its Membership]

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This 22-member committee consists of the majority and minority party leadership of both houses of the Legislature, the co-chairs and ranking minority members of the Joint Committee on Finance, and 5 Senators and 5 Representatives appointed as are members of standing committees.

Joint Legislative Council

[Current Joint Legislative Council Members Receiving Committee Report]

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This 22-member committee consists of the majority and minority party leadership of both houses of the Legislature, the co-chairs and ranking minority members of the Joint Committee on Finance, and 5 Senators and 5 Representatives appointed as are members of standing committees.

HIGH-RISK JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Senator Tim Carpenter, Chair
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Representative Rich Zipperer, Vice Chair
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STUDY ASSIGNMENT: The committee is directed to study high-risk juvenile offenders and best practices for decreasing the risk of recidivism among high-risk offenders. Specifically, the committee shall study current law relating to the Serious Juvenile Offender Program, waiver of juveniles to adult court, original adult court jurisdiction over juvenile offenders, and placement of juveniles in juvenile correctional institutions and adult prisons. The committee shall also review successful practices relating to juvenile justice in Wisconsin and other states, including the State of Missouri.

13 MEMBERS: 1 Senator, 3 Representatives, and 9 Public Members.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL STAFF: Anne Sappenfield, Senior Staff Attorney, and Melissa Schmidt, Staff Attorney; and Kelly Mautz, Support Staff.

Committee Materials List
(Copies of documents are available at www.legis.state.wi.us/lc)

January 7, 2009 Mail Ballot				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WLC: 0044/3, relating to assessment of waiver criteria. WLC: 0045/4, relating to reverse waiver. WLC: 0183/1, relating to funding to counties to cover increase in juvenile corrections costs. WLC: 0378/1, relating to waiver in adult court. WLC: 0379/1, relating to creating rebuttable presumption in waiver proceedings. 				
December 17, 2008 Meeting	Notice	Agenda	Audio _____ a.m. Audio p.m.	Minutes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WLC: 0044/2, relating to assessment of waiver criteria. WLC: 0045/3, relating to reverse waiver. WLC: 0085/2, relating to imposition of adult sentence for certain juveniles. WLC: 0263/1, relating to community-based juvenile correctional pilot program. Memorandum from Silvia Jackson, Assistant Administrator, Division of Juvenile Corrections, Department of Corrections (December 16, 2008). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attachment, <i>Adopting the Missouri Model in Wisconsin: Changes and Considerations Financing of Daily Rate.</i> 				
October 21, 2008 Meeting (previously scheduled for October 8, 2008)	Notice	Agenda	Audio	Minutes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WLC: 0043/1, relating filing waiver petition. WLC: 0044/1, relating to assessment of waiver criteria. WLC: 0045/1, relating to reverse waiver. WLC: 0084/1, relating to primary consideration in determination to waive juvenile court jurisdiction. WLC: 0085/1, relating to imposition of adult sentence for certain juveniles. WLC: 0104/1, relating to the minimum age of delinquency. WLC: 0143/1, relating to excluding energy costs from daily rate. WLC: 0144/1, relating to cost of juvenile court jurisdiction as waiver factor. WLC: 0145/1, relating to waiver criteria. WLC: 0183/1, relating to funding to counties to cover increase in juvenile corrections costs. Memo No. 8, <i>Comparison of the Missouri Model With Wisconsin's Juvenile Corrections System</i> (October 9, 2008). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memorandum, <i>Comparison of Missouri and Wisconsin Juvenile Corrections Systems</i> (September 10, 2008). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report, <i>A closer look at ... The Missouri Model, An Analysis fo the Missouri Model in Comparison to the Ohio Department of Youth Services</i>, Final Report, November 30, 2006, by Amy Korenstein, Ohio Department of Youth Services. Report, <i>Division of Youth Services Annual Report, Fiscal Year 2007</i>, Missouri Department of Social Services. Article, <i>Harvard honors Missouri Division of Youth Services</i>, KanasCity.com, submitted at the request of Representative Tamara Grigsby (September 10, 2008). Memorandum, <i>Wisconsin Juvenile Court System</i>, from Susan and Neil Besougloff (September 30, 2008). Presentation by Vincent Schiraldi, Director, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services, District of Columbia. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handout, <i>States adopt Missouri youth justice model</i>, Stateline.org, submitted by Vincent 				

Schiraldi, Director, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services, District of Columbia.

- [Memorandum](#), *WLC: Bill Drafts for Consideration on October 21, 2008*, from Sarah Diedrick-Kasdorf, Senior Legislative Associate, Wisconsin Counties Association (October 20, 2008).

September 16, 2008 Meeting

[Notice](#)

[Agenda](#)

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- [Memo No. 6](#), *Options for Legislation* (September 9, 2008).
- [Memo No. 7](#), *Missouri Juvenile Justice System* (September 9, 2008).
 - [Enclosure](#) to Memo No. 7, *Programs and Services Pamphlet*, Missouri's Division of Youth Services.
- [Memo](#), *Legislative Council Special Committee on High-Risk Juvenile Offenders - Materials*, from Silvia Jackson, Assistant Administrator, Division of Juvenile Corrections, Department of Corrections.
 - [Report](#), *Data on Juveniles Committed to State Juveniles Corrections Institutions in Calendar year 2007*.
- [Report](#), *Risking their futures: Why trying nonviolent 17-year-olds as adults is bad policy for Wisconsin*, Wisconsin Council on children and Families, submitted by Public Member Wendy Henderson.
- [Press Release](#), *WCCF Study: Trying Nonviolent 17-Year-Olds as Adults is Not Working*, submitted by Public Member Wendy Henderson.
- [Article](#), *Juvenile Transfer Laws: An Effective Deterrent to Delinquency?*, Juvenile Justice Bulletin, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice (August 2008).
- [Presentation](#) by Sarah Hammond, Program Principal, Criminal Justice, National Conference of State Legislatures (September 16, 2008).

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- [Memo No. 3](#), *Minimum and Maximum Ages for Juvenile Court Delinquency Jurisdiction in Other States* (July 29, 2008).
- [Memo No. 4](#), *Information on Adolescent Brain Development* (July 29, 2008).
- [Memo No. 5](#), *Comparison of Wisconsin's Current Serious Juvenile Offender Program With the Former Extended court Jurisdiction and Youthful Offender Programs* (August 5, 2008).
- [Letter](#) from Patrick Kenney, Deputy District Attorney, Milwaukee County Children's Court (July 15, 2008).
- Driving [directions](#) to Ethan Allen School for Boys.
- Driving [directions](#) from Ethan Allen School for Boys to the Waukesha County Administration Center.
- [Presentation](#) by Peter Slesar, Manager, Adolscent and Family Services Division, Waukesha County Department of Health and Human Services.
 - [Handout](#) by Peter Slesar, Manager, Adolscent and Family Services Division, Waukesha County Department of Health and Human Services.
- [Testimony](#) from Eric Meaux, Milwaukee County Director of Delinquency and Court Services (August 6, 2008).
- [Testimony](#) from Ron Hauser, Vice President of Program Services and Heather Yaeger, Director, Homme Youth and Family Programs, Lutheran Social Services (August 6, 2008).
- [Handout](#), *Cultural/Ethnic Profile of DJC Youth - 2007*, Division of Juvenile Corrections, Department of Corrections (July 2008).

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- [Staff Brief 08-01](#), *High-Risk Juvenile Offenders* (July 2, 2008).
- [Memo No. 1](#), *Corrections to Staff Brief 2008-01, High-Risk Juvenile Offenders* (July 9, 2008).
 - [Enclosure](#) to Memo No. 1.
- [Memo No. 2](#), *Juvenile Waivers to Adult Court, by County* (July 9, 2008).
- [Report](#), *Cost-Effectiveness of Juvenile Correctional Institutions: Analysis and Options*, Department of Corrections.
- [Presentation](#) by Silvia Jackson, Assistant Administrator, and Shelley Hagan, Director of Office of Juvenile Offender Review, Division of Juvenile Corrections, Department of Corrections.