



# MEMORANDUM

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## LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

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**To:** Ald. Michael J. Murphy  
**From:** Tea Norfolk, Legislative Fiscal Analyst – Lead  
**Date:** August 19, 2019  
**Subject:** Carjacking and Reckless Driving – List of Recommendations

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This memo provides a list of recommendations for addressing carjacking and reckless driving, as compiled from Legislative Reference Bureau memos and City-County Carjacking and Reckless Driving committee and subcommittee meetings. The ideas presented below are not listed in any particular order.

### ACCOUNTABILITY AND ENFORCEMENT

1. Increase penalties.
2. Encourage prosecutors to look at what charges can be brought and what facts would help to increase the penalty.
3. Charge reckless driving offenses as criminal rather than civil, and look at charges for unrelated offenses.
4. Police offers could aim enforcement measures at more drivers than just those who are fleeing, to include drivers who are swerving and using excessive speed.
5. In the court system, judges could mandate driving safety classes for all traffic convictions.
6. The City could lobby for state legislation to allow for red light cameras, which have some proven success in other jurisdictions.
7. Those convicted of carjacking and reckless driving offenses could be required to complete victim impact panels.
8. The Police Department could pilot a program where they make it part of standard operating procedure to bring all passengers into the station when they are caught in a stolen car or a car with a reckless driver.
9. Decrease the amount of time between intake and charging from 20 days to 24 hours.
10. Immediately enroll first offenders into a diversion program.
11. Change legislation regarding police bringing minors home.
12. Seek legislative change to add any felony to serious juvenile offender classification in order to increase options for the most dangerous kids.

13. Look closely at the data regarding what works best and what is most effective after sentencing. Inspect whether there is a tipping point where the system is doing more harm than good, and what is actually best in the long run. At times, being locked up can do more harm than good, so determine which interventions are the most effective.
14. Determine who needs the most restrictive treatment.
15. Use more intelligence-based prosecution.
16. Invest more early and often, looking at outcomes of community-based programs. Look at the data for intelligence-informed interventions.
17. Change sentencing to allow for a juvenile's sentence to extend into his or her 20's.
18. Improve information sharing.
19. Fund diversion programs. Budgets could change to fully fund diversion programs, which are proven successful when they have sufficient funding.
20. DDACTS (Data-Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety): law enforcement model developed by the Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
21. Bait cars.
22. Centipede enforcement.
23. Crossing guards.
24. Enforcement crackdowns.
25. High-visibility enforcement.
26. Keep Kids Alive, Drive 25.
27. Officers in unmarked cars.
28. Vision Zero.
29. A governing body or interagency council that includes representatives from all juvenile justice-related human services organizations and agencies and has the authority to convene these agencies to develop a comprehensive strategy for dealing with child delinquents.
30. A front-end mechanism within the juvenile justice system that can make comprehensive assessments of referred child delinquents, such as Community Assessment Centers, that provide a single point of entry.
31. A mechanism to ensure interagency coordination and collaboration in the delivery of services in the post-adjudication phase, such as wraparound services that can be applied to children and families in a flexible and individualized manner.
32. Consistent tracking of the number of referrals child welfare offices receive from police for children age 12 or younger who have committed delinquent acts.

33. Data sharing between agencies, which can avoid duplication of assessments or inconsistent approaches for children who receive services from multiple agencies. Better integration of services to increase effectiveness.

### **ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS**

1. Traffic signal coordination.
2. License plate readers.
3. Stop Stick tire deflation devices.
4. Drones.
5. Gateway treatment.
6. Pavement narrowing.
7. Pedestrian traffic signals.
8. Radar speed signs.
9. Roundabouts.
10. Rumble strips.
11. School zone signage and street markings.
12. Separation of vulnerable users.
13. Speed humps and raised platforms at pedestrian crossings and intersections.
14. Trapezoidal humps.
15. Vision Zero.
16. Red light cameras.

### **EDUCATION AND PREVENTION**

1. Educate the public regarding the law enforcement consequences of reckless driving.
2. The Task Force could reach out to Milwaukee Area Technical College to discuss its driver safety course.
3. Public relations campaign from police department stating it will crack down on reckless driving behavior.
4. Reach out to children at a much younger age regarding driving safety and consequences.
5. Graduated driver licensing:
  - a. Minimum age of 16 for learner's permit.
  - b. Restriction requiring a young driver to have a learner's permit for at least 6 months.
  - c. Requirement for 50 to 100 hours of supervised driving.
  - d. Minimum age of 17 for intermediate stage license.

- e. Restrictions on driving at night.
  - f. Limit on the number of teenage passengers allowed in the car.
  - g. Minimum age of 18 for full-privilege license.
6. Checkpoints program (written agreement between parents and children providing limits on driving privileges).
  7. Distracted driving education campaign.
  8. Public service announcements and information campaigns, community campaigns, Where's Jockers?
  9. Deterrence programs :
    - a. Classroom and behavior management programs.
    - b. Multi-component classroom-based programs.
    - c. Social competence promotion curriculums.
    - d. Conflict resolution and violence prevention curriculums.
    - e. Bullying prevention programs.
    - f. After school recreation programs.
    - g. Mentoring programs.
    - h. School organization programs.
    - i. Comprehensive community interventions.
  10. Early intervention programs – starting with prenatal care, neonatal nursing visits.
  11. Coordination among the juvenile justice system, schools, child welfare agencies, and mental health agencies.
  12. Funding preventive programs that serve high-risk children from becoming incarcerated offenders:
    - a. Adolescent diversion program (Michigan State University) .
    - b. Big Brothers Big Sisters community-based mentoring program.
    - c. Functional family therapy.
    - d. Gang reduction program.
    - e. Great Life Mentoring.
    - f. Home visitation by nurses.
    - g. Mentoring.
    - h. Minneapolis hot spots experiment.
    - i. Multi-systemic therapy.
    - j. One Summer Plus Summer Jobs program.
    - k. Operation Peacekeeper.
    - l. Police foot patrol.
    - m. Recreation program.
    - n. Social decision making/ problem solving program.
  13. Boston Ceasefire.
  14. Roca.

15. Driver's license recovery programs.
16. Prevention and advocacy in schools.
17. Credible Messenger Justice Center – Arches Impact.
18. Drive CarePhilly.
19. Safe Streets.

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