

## **BRIEF TIMELINE OF ACTIONS IN THE LEGISLATURE**

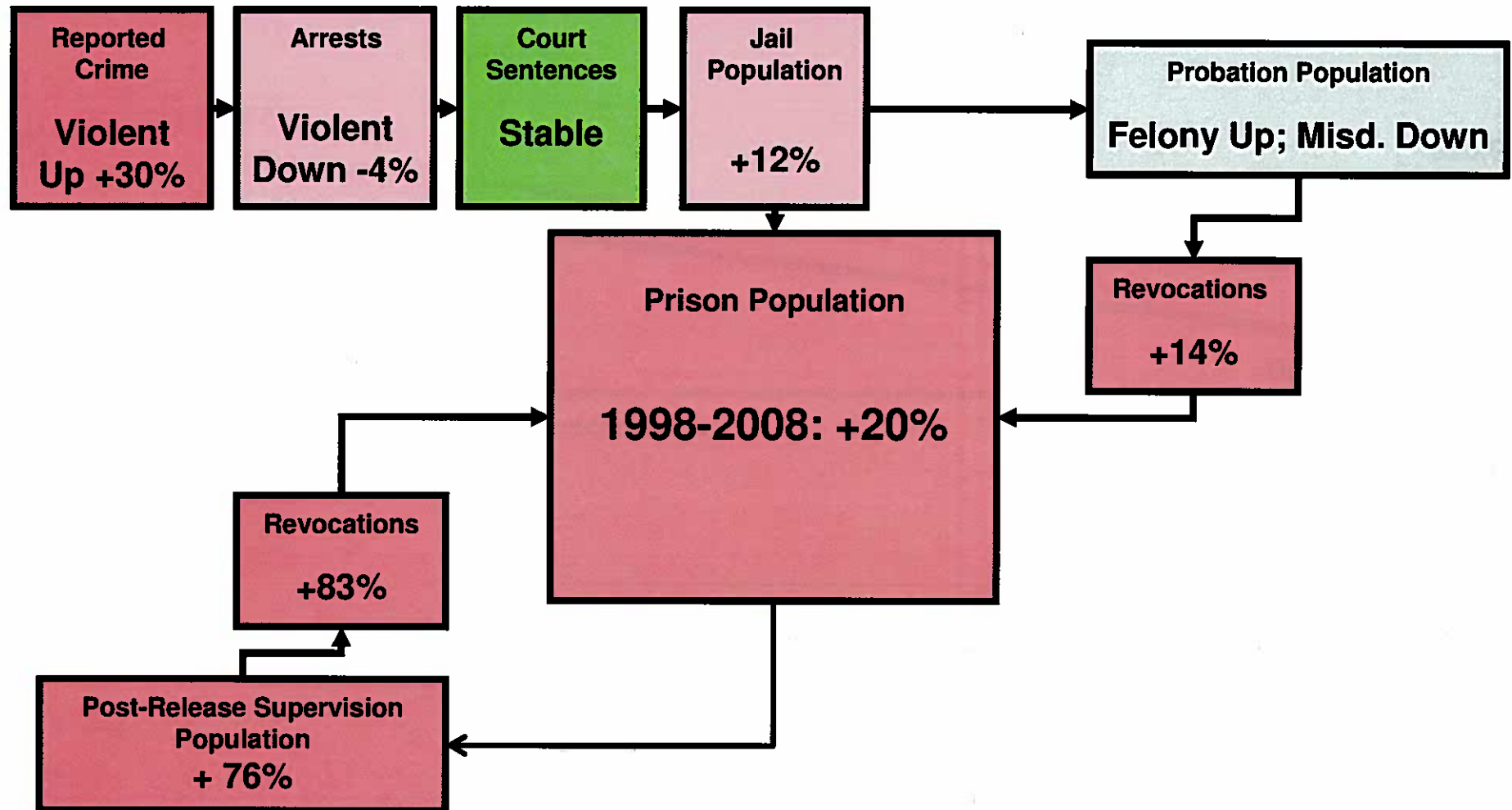
- **Late 2008 – Assembly Speaker Mike Huebsch(R), Senate President Fred Risser(D), Governor Doyle(D), and Chief Justice Abrahamson joined in bi-partisan fashion to invite the Justice Reinvestment Project to Wisconsin**
- **In January of 2009, the Justice Reinvestment Oversight Committee, chaired by Senator Taylor, began to meet to review the findings of the JRI project team**
- **In February of 2009, Governor Doyle introduced his budget that included early release provisions separate from the JRI project.**
- **Throughout the spring of 2009, the JRI team continues its analysis of Wisconsin's corrections system while the Finance Committee begins work on the state budget.**

## Timeline, cont.

- **On May 20, 2009 the Joint Legislative Council approves the recommendations of the JRI team to be forwarded to the legislature for consideration**
- **The following week, the Finance Committee inserts those recommendations into the budget bill alongside of Governor Doyle's**
- **The budget bill is passed without major revision to the corrections policies**
- **On June 29 of 2009, Governor Doyle vetoed major portions of the JRI recommendations, leaving his original release plan in law and the Becky Young Community Justice Fund.**

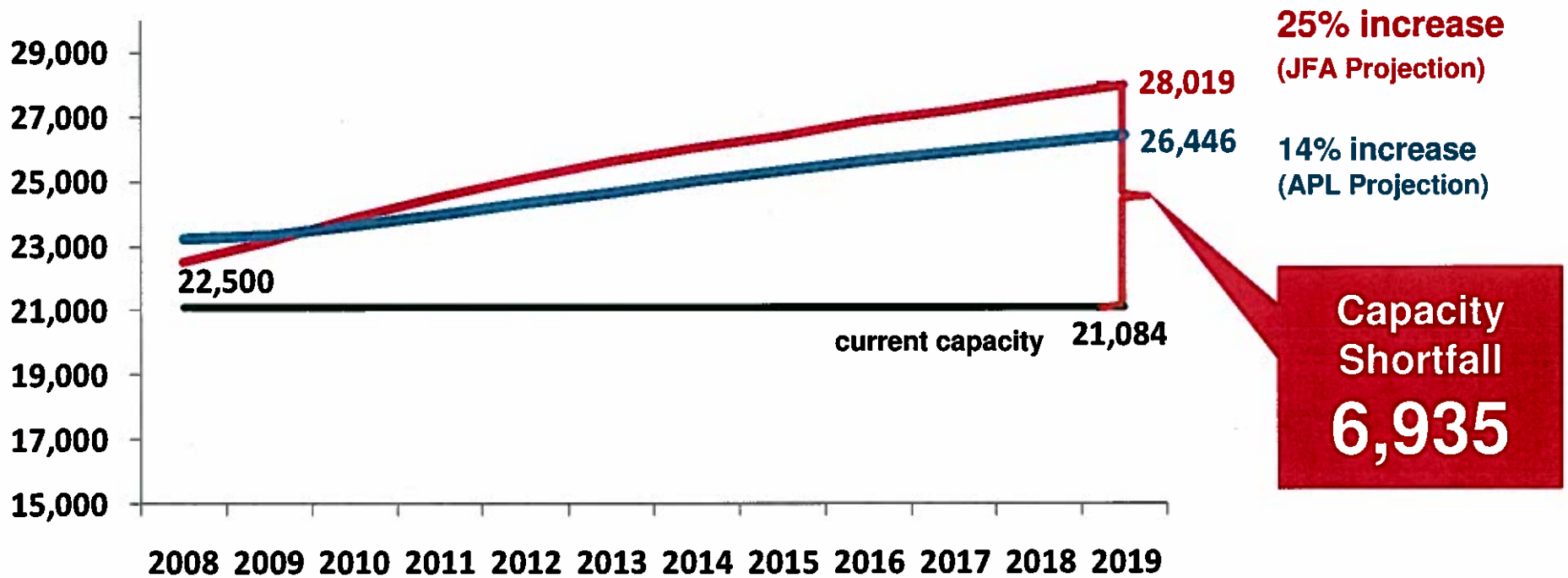
# System Overview

Percent Change in # of Incidents & Persons, 2000-2007



# New Prison Population Projection

## JFA Projection & Previous APL Projection



\*Current Capacity Includes DAI Male and Female Operating Capacity. Does not include WRC (300 beds) or contract beds.

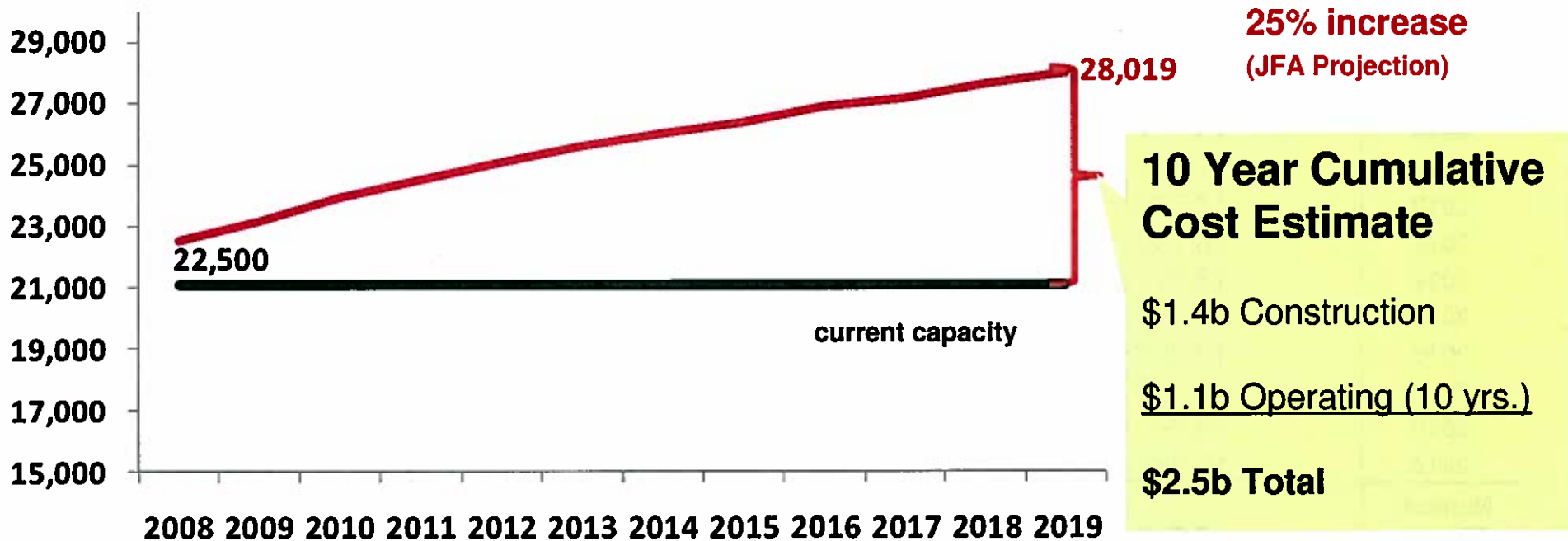
# Projection by Admission Type & Gender

Year	Males				Females			
	New Crime & Probation Violators	Post-Release Revocations with no new sentence	Temp P&P	ATR	New Crime & Probation Violators	Post-Release Revocations with no new sentence	Temp P&P	ATR
2009	16,251	4,742	433	345	1,081	220	15	38
2010	16,851	4,836	438	319	1,180	229	19	32
2011	17,263	5,022	432	331	1,143	240	23	45
2012	17,706	5,085	451	339	1,217	222	23	39
2013	18,190	5,203	433	307	1,180	245	24	40
2014	18,571	5,229	458	321	1,142	254	17	50
2015	18,732	5,348	463	364	1,185	255	17	40
2016	19,052	5,488	487	354	1,226	263	17	39
2017	19,327	5,512	485	351	1,194	264	25	42
2018	19,647	5,605	496	338	1,242	250	24	43
2019	19,964	5,643	480	355	1,242	265	29	41
<b>Numeric Change 2009-2019</b>	3,713	901	47	10	161	45	14	3
<b>% Change 2009-2019</b>	22.8%	19.0%	10.9%	2.9%	14.9%	20.5%	93.3%	7.9%

\* 45% of New Crime & Probation Violators Category are Probation Violators.

# Cost of Building to Accommodate Growth

## JFA Projection



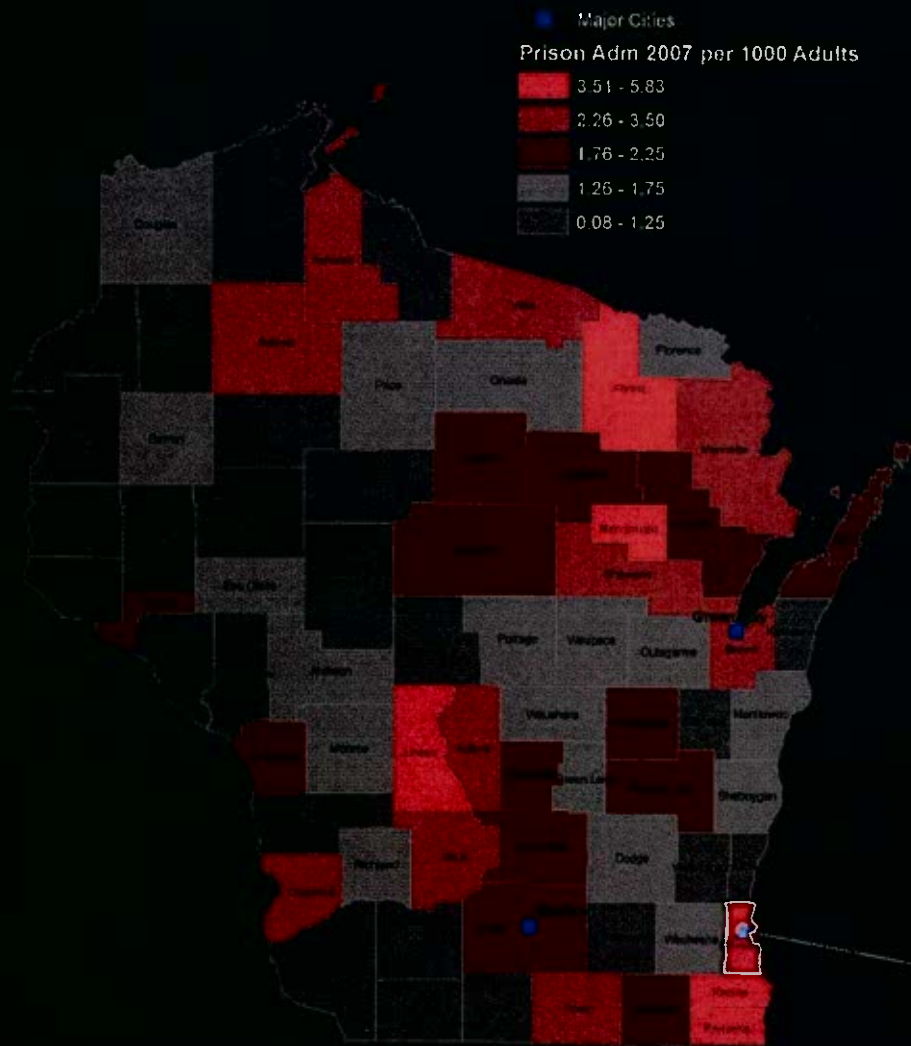
\*Current Capacity Includes DAI Male and Female Operating Capacity. Does not include WRC (300 beds) or contract beds.

\*Mead & Hunt 10 Year Plan, based on the APL Projection, estimated \$1.2 billion in necessary construction costs to provide sufficient capacity to operate facilities at 85%.

\*The costs presented year assume 95% operating capacity.



# Admissions to Prison per 1000 Adults (2007) Wisconsin Counties



## COUNTIES WITH AT LEAST 2% OF THE STATE'S PRISON ADMISSIONS

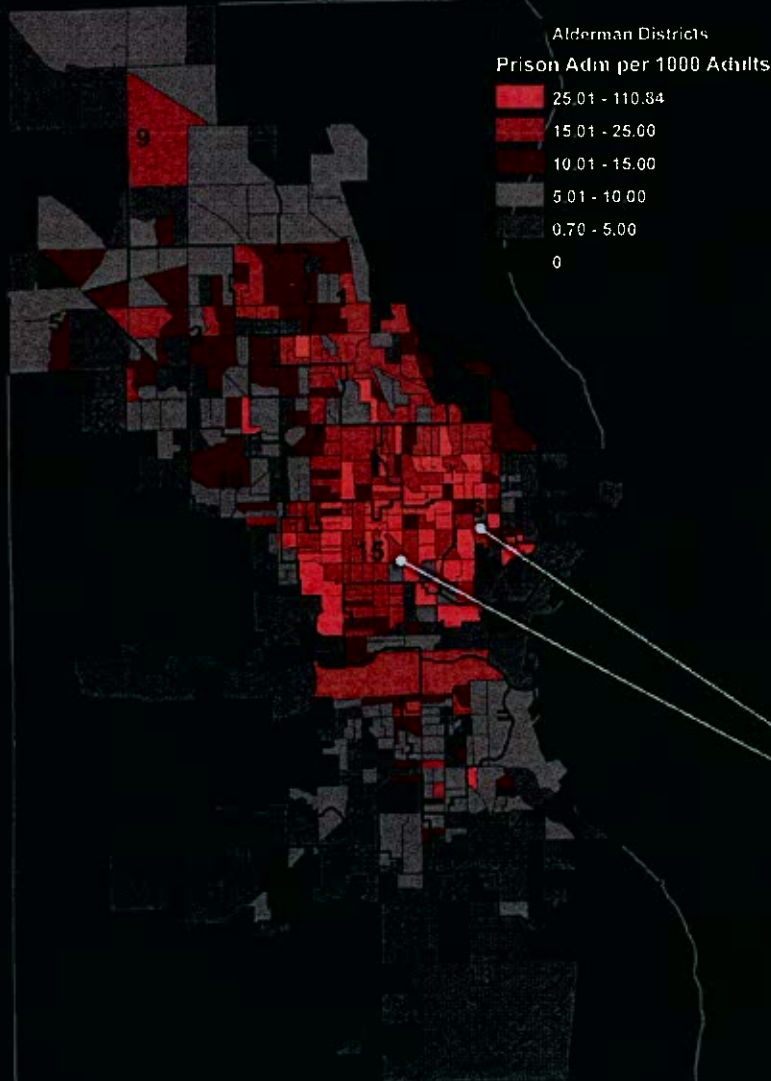
	Count	% Black	Rate per 1000 Adults	Est. Prison Expenditure (millions)
Milwaukee	2802	76.4	5.8	\$200.0
Dane	563	50.3	2.0	\$36.9
Racine	518	59.5	5.2	\$30.1
Kenosha	320	38.1	3.8	\$19.7
Brown	297	26.9	2.3	\$20.2
Waukesha	272	15.4	1.4	\$16.1
Rock	235	38.3	2.9	\$15.4
Winnebago	171	22.8	2.0	\$14.1

Milwaukee County is home to 16% of the State's residents but accounts for **37%** of the State's' prison admissions; 76% of whom are Black.

Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Corrections

Maps: Justice Mapping Systems

# Admissions to Prison per 1000 Adults (2007) Milwaukee Block-Groups with Alderman Districts



DISTRICTS WITH PRISON ADMISSION RATES OF AT LEAST 10 PER 1000

District	Count	Rate per 1000 Adults	% Black Neighborhood	Est. Prison Expenditure (millions)
15	420	29.5	85.7%	\$29.8
6	372	21.8	86.2%	\$26.2
1	230	12.8	78.5%	\$14.1
7	259	12.4	83.5%	\$19.7
4	276	11.0	42.4%	\$22.8
Citywide	2557	8.5	37.4%	\$184.1

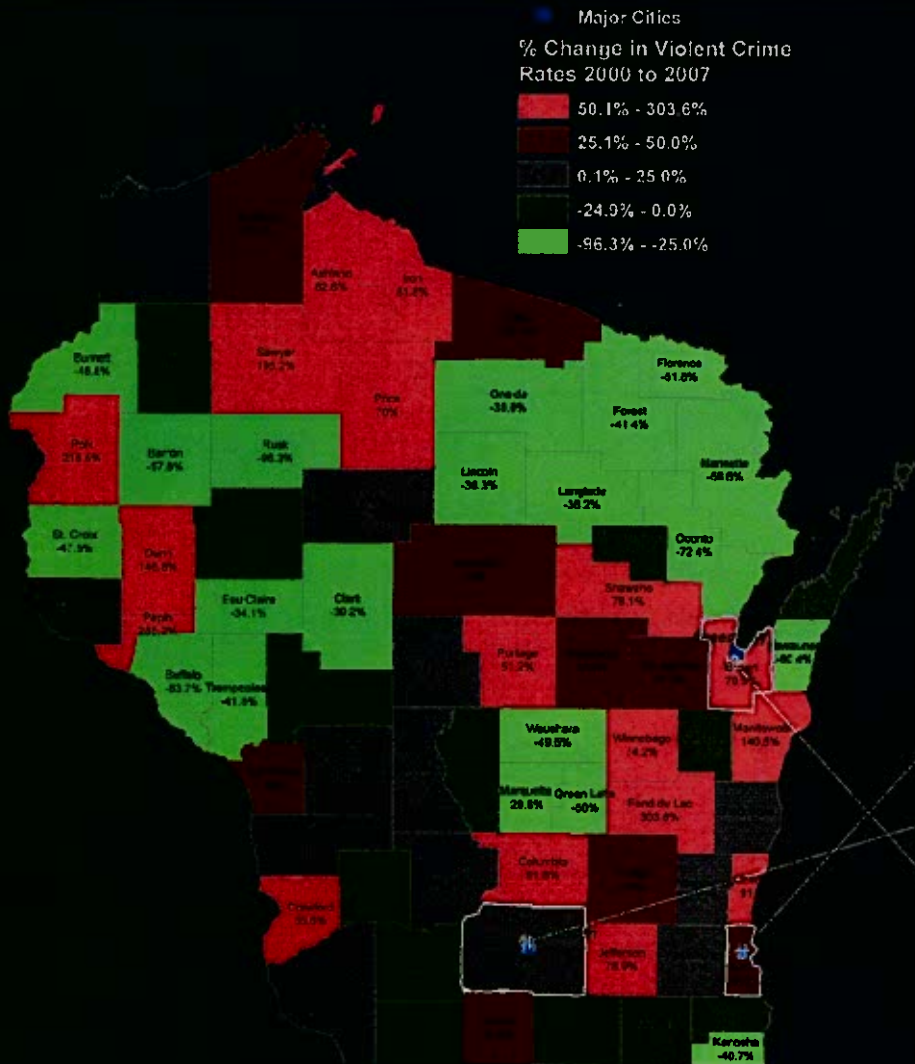
Each District has nearly the same population; but while together, the 15<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> districts represent about 12% of the City's population, they account for about **31%** of the City's prison admissions.

Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Corrections

Maps: Justice Mapping Systems



# Percent Change in Violent Crime Rates (2000 – 2007) Wisconsin



## STATEWIDE VIOLENT CRIME

	2000	2007
Violent Crimes	12,574	16,294
Population	5,310,406	5,648,124
Crime Rate per 1000	2.37	2.88
Difference in Crime Rate	+ 0.51	
Percent Change in Crime Rate	Up 21.5%	

Milwaukee County's violent crime rate grew by 42% between 2000 and 2007. Its residents—only 16% of the State's population—bear over half (54%) of the State's violent crime.

Dane County with the second highest share of the State's violent crime (7%), is home to 8% of the State's population, and experienced a moderate 8% increase.

Home to 4% of the State's residents, Brown County experienced a 70% increase in violent crime and has the State's third highest share, a still proportionate (4%).

Data Source: Office of Justice Assistance

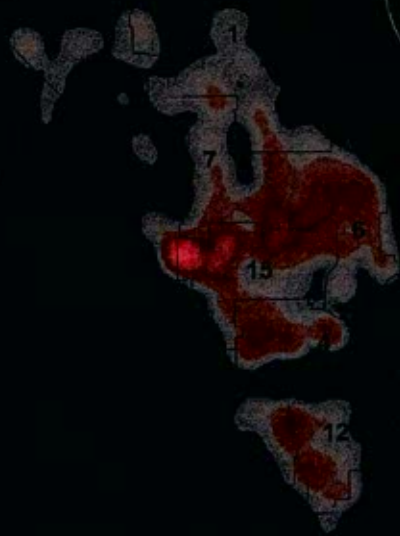
Maps: Justice Mapping Systems

# Crime v. Prison Admissions (2007) Milwaukee Incident Density

## PRISON ADMISSIONS

Alderman Districts  
Prison Admissions 2007 Density

- High
- Medium
- Low



District 15	Crimes: 2,509	Per 1000: 80.5
District 11	Crimes: 277	Per 1000: 8.1

The highest violent crime rate Alderman District is 10 times higher than the lowest violent crime rate District.

District 15	Crimes: 3,334	Per 1000: 109.0
District 11	Crimes: 1,075	Per 1000: 31.3

The highest property crime rate Alderman District is only 3.5 times higher than the lowest property crime rate District.

District 15	Prison Adm.: 420	Per 1000: 29.5
District 11	Prison Adm.: 46	Per 1000: 1.5

Prison admissions are more concentrated than either violent or property crime. The highest prison admission rate Alderman District is 19 times higher than the lowest prison admission rate District.

Data Source: Milwaukee Police Department and Wisconsin Department of Corrections

Maps: Justice Mapping Systems

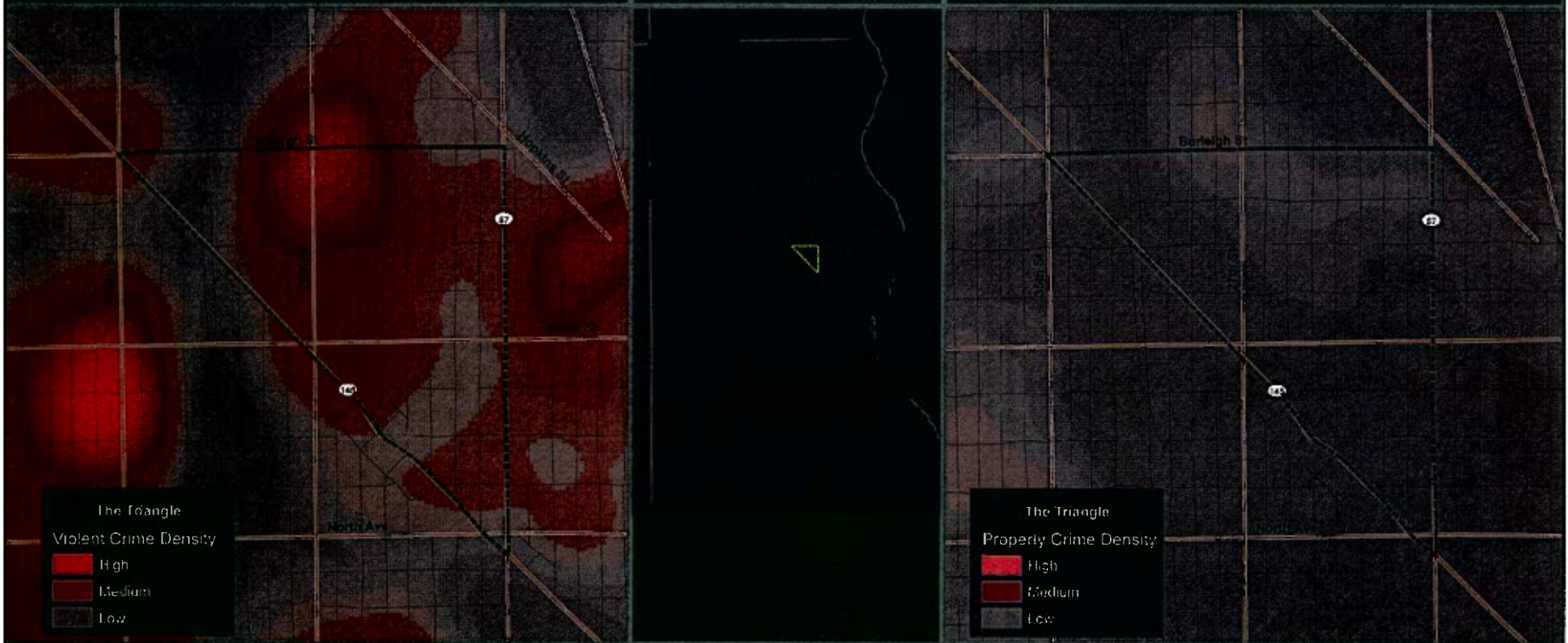


# Violent and Property Crime in the Triangle (2007) Density of Incidents

VIOLENT CRIMES

THE "TRIANGLE"

PROPERTY CRIMES



Violent Crimes: 492 Total

<b>Aggravated Assault : 114</b>	<b>Robbery: 91</b>
<b>Assault: 243</b>	<b>Sex Offence Forced: 6</b>
<b>Homicide: 9</b>	<b>Shooting: 29</b>

Property Crimes: 561 Total

<b>Burglary: 97</b>	<b>Motor Veh. Theft: 125</b>
<b>Larceny / Theft: 317</b>	<b>Stolen Property: 22</b>

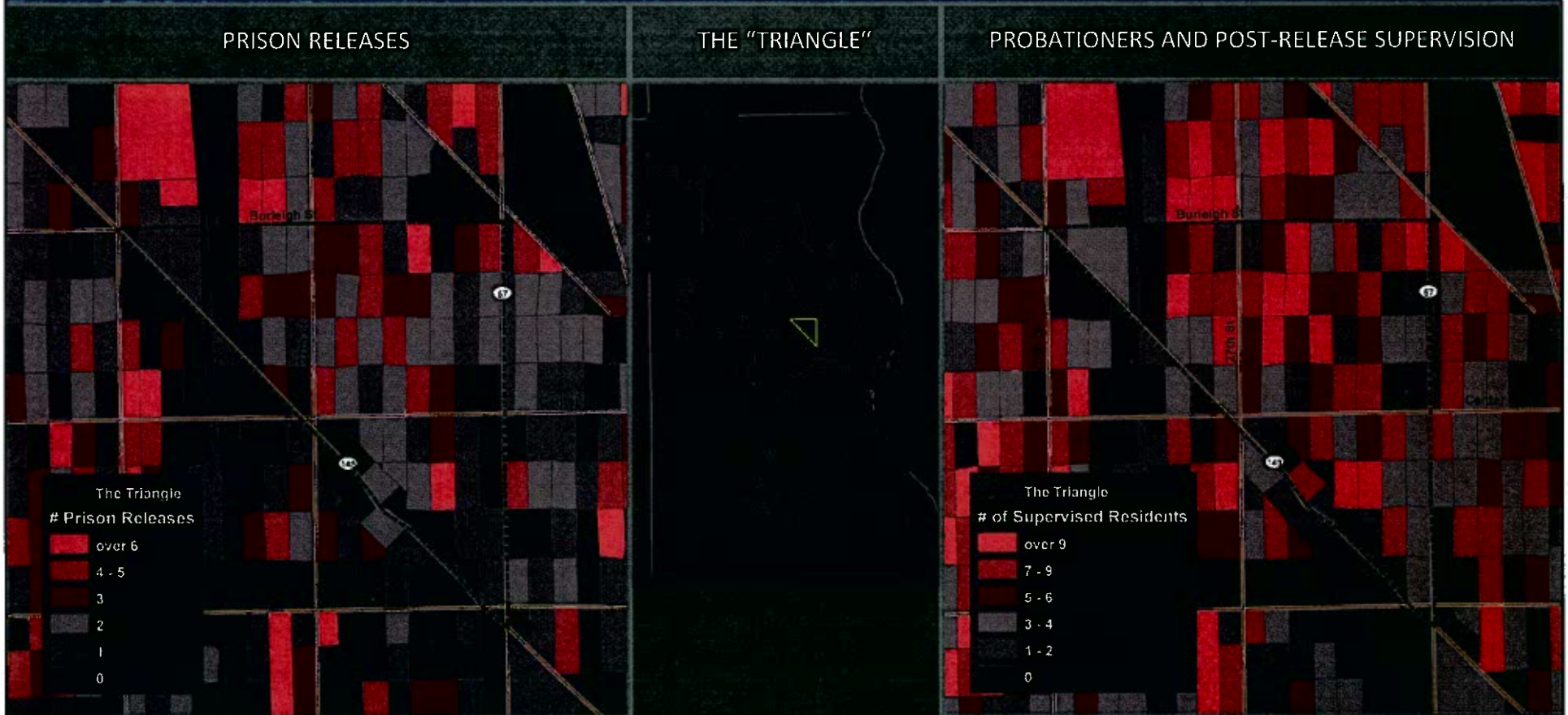
Data Source: Milwaukee Police Department

Maps: Justice Mapping Systems



# Reentry and Supervision in the Triangle

## Prison Releases (2007), Supervision (May, 13, 2007)



People Released from Prison: 136

Probationers: 161  
Post-Release Supervision: 190

Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Corrections

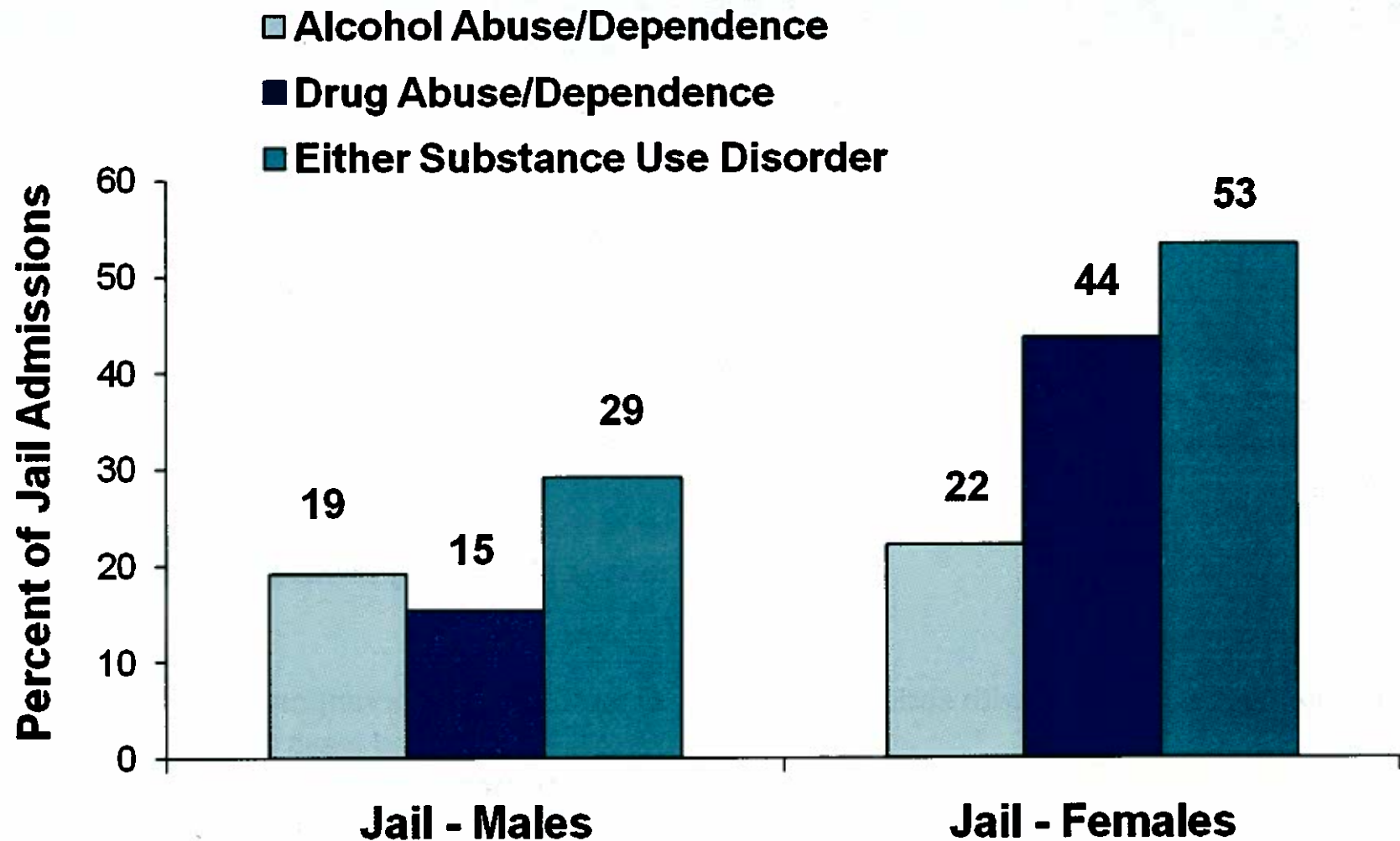
Maps: Justice Mapping Systems

# Law Enforcement Focus Groups

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Opportunity</i>
<b>Communication and collaboration between police departments and state corrections.</b>	<b>Police departments reported success with probation and parole officers who spend a portion of their time in local stations or, in the case of Milwaukee, in Community Prosecution Units.</b>
<b>Rising jail and prison populations impose pressure on county and local jurisdictions facing serious budget challenges.</b>	<b>Explore diversion, alternatives to incarceration, and other cost-saving measures without compromising public safety. Electronic monitoring, although not supported by all law enforcement executives, was discussed as a means of reducing demands for jail space.</b>
<b>Police contact with people with serious mental illness.</b>	<b>Expand Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) in Wisconsin, and find ways to expand investment in county mental health services for persons involved in the criminal justice system.</b>



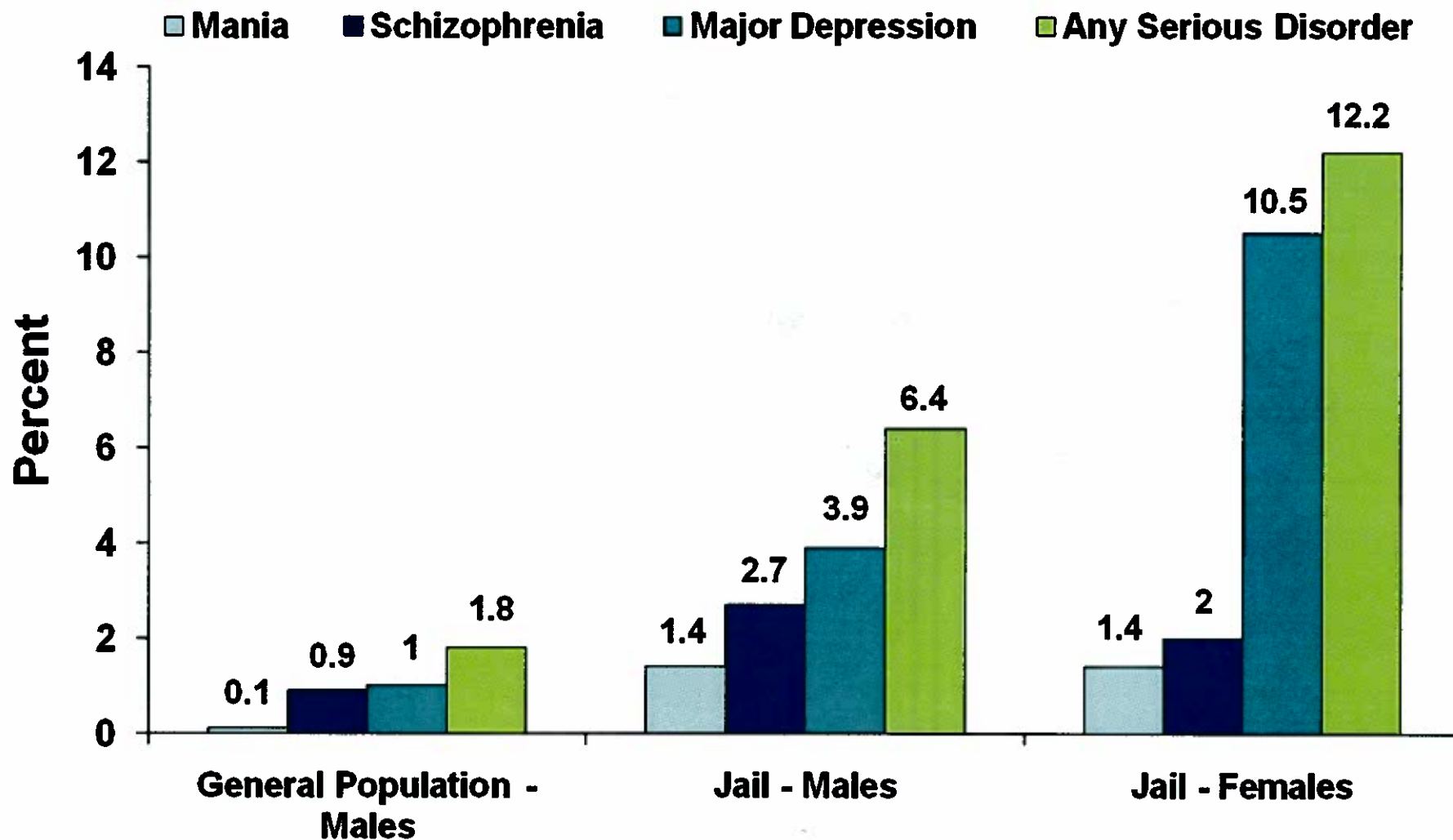
# Substance Use Disorders Among Jail Admissions (National Data)



Source: The National GAINS Center, 2004

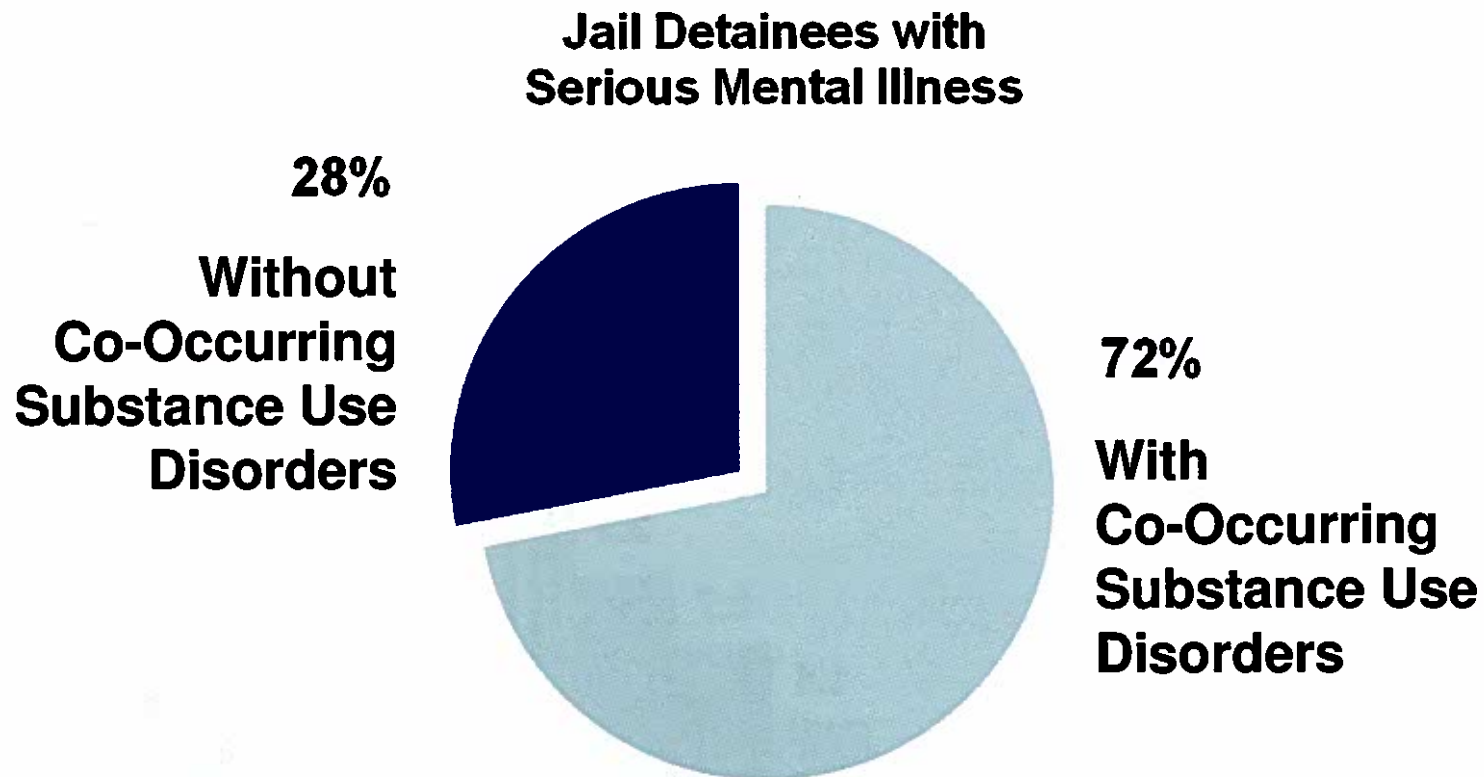
# Serious Mental Disorders

## General Population vs. Jail Admissions (National Data)



Source: The National GAINS Center, 2004

# Co-Occurring Disorders Among Jail Detainees with SMI (National Data)



Source: The National GAINS Center, 2004

# DOC Intake:

## Prison Admissions Data: Mental Health, Alcohol, Drug

### MENTAL HEALTH

Severity	Number/Percentage of Inmate Population*
MH 0 (No mental health need)	14,943 (66.6%)
MH 1 (Some mental health need)	4694 (20.9%)
MH 2 (Serious mental illness)	2263 (10.1%)

### ALCOHOL USAGE

Severity	Number/Percentage of Admissions†
No Interference/Occasional	7679 (68%)
Frequent	3546 (32%)

### DRUG USAGE

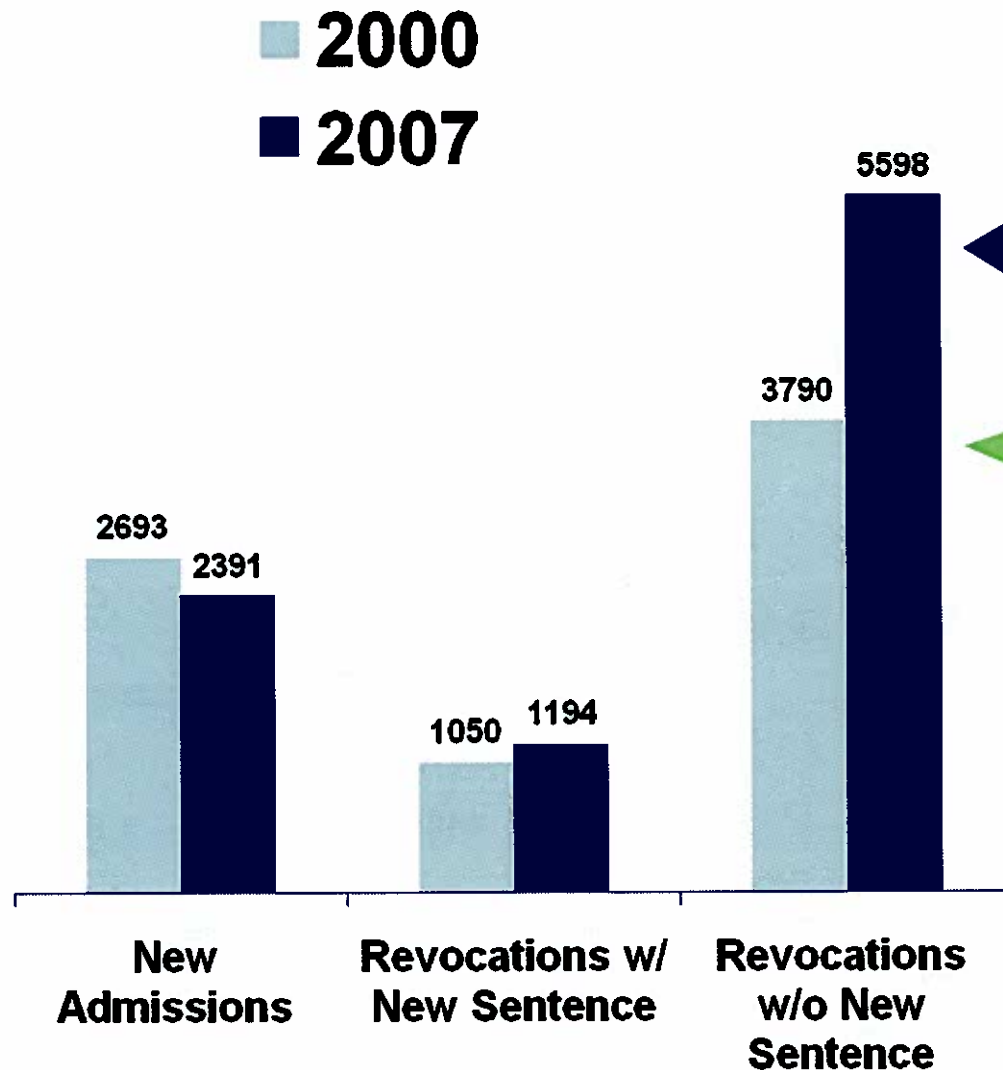
Severity	Number/Percentage of Admissions†
No Interference/Occasional	6775 (60%)
Frequent	4450 (40%)

\* Inmate population as of July 2008, from Legislative Audit Bureau Report, see pg. 24

† AODA information is compiled from available DOC 502 Risk and Needs Assessment, which takes place upon intake to supervision (not intake to prison), so percentages only apply to individuals who have been under community supervision prior to intake to prison. Also, for the AODA information, intake to prison includes any admission type (new sentence, no new sentence, ATR, and Temp P&P holds). This slide includes AODA information for individuals admitted to prison in 2007.



# Revocations Drive WI Prison Admissions



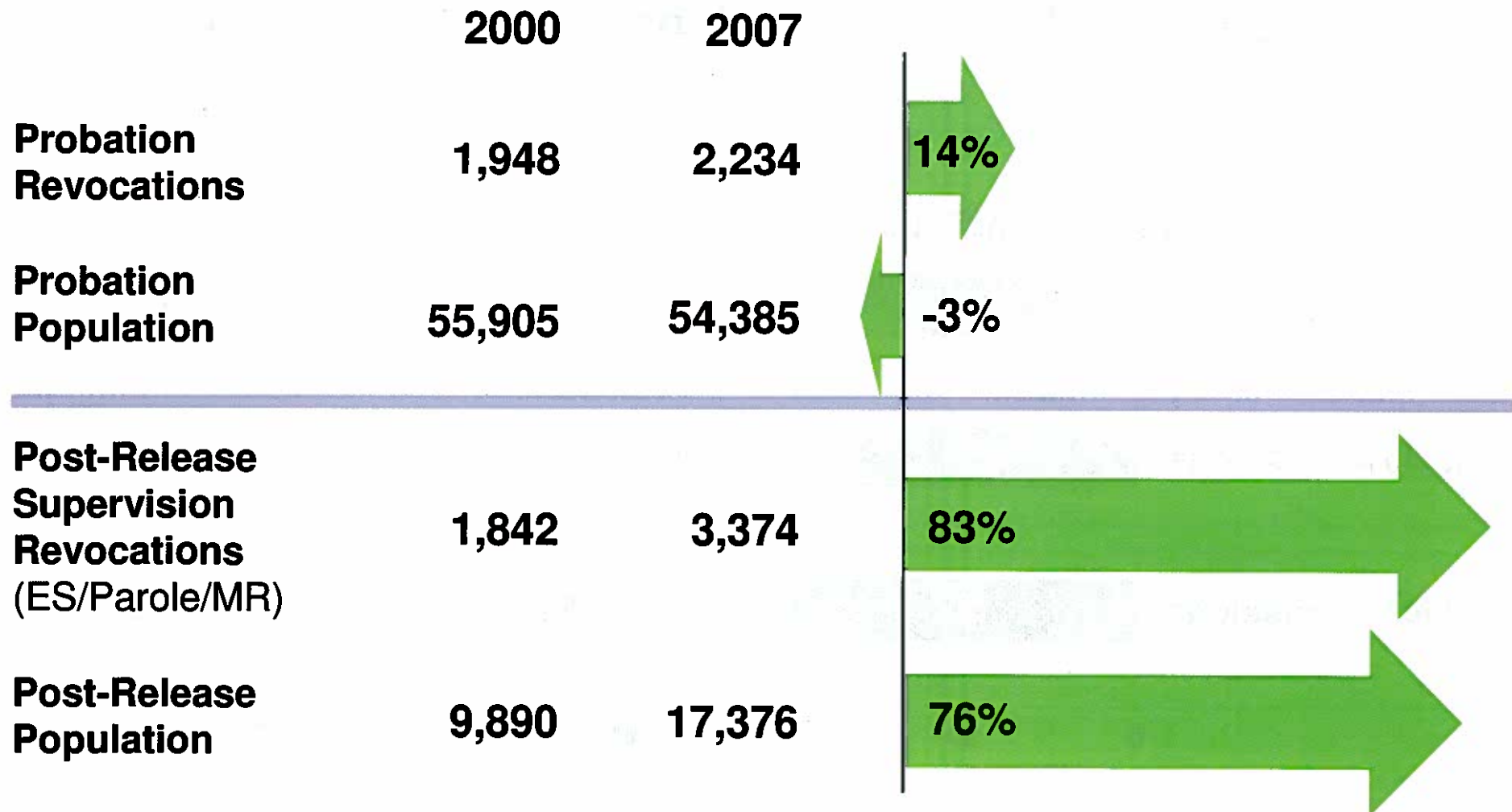
Revocations (w/ No New Sentence) increased from 50% to 61% of all prison admissions

Cost of Incarceration for Revocations (w/ No New Sentence) in 2007: \$286 m

% of prison population incarcerated for a revocation (w/ No New Sentence) increased from 16% to 39%

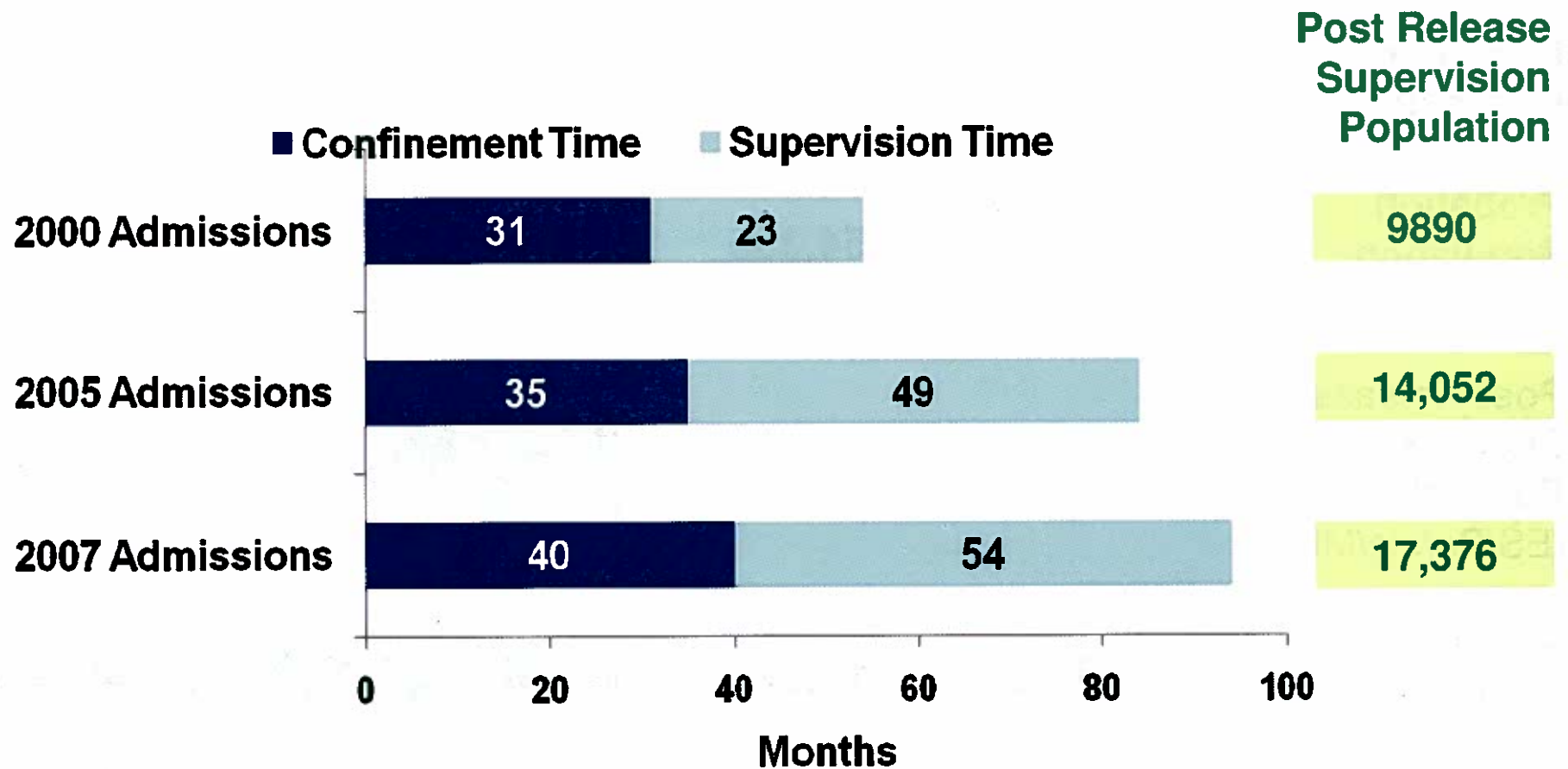


# Revocations (w/ No New Sentence) by Type of Supervision (2000-2007)



# Supervision Period Has Doubled

## Length of Prison Admissions w/ New Sentences



# Community Supervision per 1000 Adults (May 13, 2007) Milwaukee Block-Groups



DISTRICTS WITH SUPERVISION RATES OF AT LEAST 50 PER 1000

District	Probation	ES, Parole, MR	Total	Supervision Rate per 1000
15	742	1,110	1,852	130.0
6	769	1,088	1,857	108.8
7	671	875	1,546	74.0
1	576	729	1,305	72.4
2	504	601	1,105	57.3
12	599	441	1,040	52.0
Citywide	6,932	7,564	14,496	48.3

Thirteen percent (**13%**) of adults in the 15<sup>th</sup> District and **11%** of adults in the 6<sup>th</sup> District are under probation or post release (ES, Parole, MR) supervision.

Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Corrections

Maps: Justice Mapping Systems

# Employment

## Employment Status of Post-Release Supervision Population

**Employed 1 Year**

1%



### Developing a Strategy

Annie E. Casey Foundation is supporting WI DOC in developing strategies for people in prison and returning to the community

### WI DOC Community-Based Programs

#### Windows to Work

Partnership between WI DOC and Bay Area Workforce Investment Board serving 40 individuals/yr currently across three counties providing job prep in prison and job development in the community. Planning to expand to Milwaukee

#### Community Corrections Employment Program

71 transitional job slots currently occupied; 46 work subsidies/OJT currently being used

### Coordinating & Expanding Local Efforts

Numerous local non-profits and foundations developing or running employment programs either targeting people on community supervision or accessible to them.

Opportunity in Milwaukee to review target population and coordinate among programs



# Releases from Prison per 1000 Adults (2007) Milwaukee Block-Groups with Alderman Districts



## DISTRICTS WITH PRISON REENTRY RATES GREATER THAN 15 PER 1000

District	Count	Rate per 1000 Adults	% Neighb'd Un-employment	Est. Prison Cost (millions)
15	749	52.6	18.8%	\$28.9
6	699	41.0	17.6%	\$26.3
7	536	25.7	10.4%	\$24.8
1	446	24.7	10.2%	\$17.2
4	438	17.4	11.4%	\$16.9
2	324	16.8	7.4%	\$13.8
Citywide	4,700	15.7	7.8%	\$185.9

People returning from prison to the 15<sup>th</sup> District and the 6<sup>th</sup> Districts are returning to neighborhoods with unemployment rates of **19%** and **18%** respectively.

Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Corrections

Maps: Justice Mapping Systems



# Employment Strategies

## In-Prison Education & Training

**Fairly extensive vocational training offered by WI Technical Colleges and DOC-hired instructors**

Need to examine the alignment of training offered to current employment sectors and job market

**Work Release**

**Bureau of Correctional Enterprises**

## Pre-Release Preparation

**Pre-release curriculum offered to update resume, develop job search plan, fill out practice applications**

**Development of “portfolios” to help offenders present their strengths to employers**

**Windows to Work**

## Initial Employment Upon Release

**Community Corrections Employment Program**  
(transitional jobs, wage subsidies, placement)

**Numerous nonprofit programs**

**Various foundations are interested in employment strategies for people on community supervision**

## Stable Employment & Job Upgrades

**Workforce Investment Board Job Centers across the state**

# Big Picture

- **Population Projection**
  - ✓ 25% growth by 2019
  - ✓ \$2.5 billion (10 year cumulative cost)
- **Crime Analysis**
  - ✓ Despite rising prison population, violent crime has increased
  - ✓ Milwaukee accounts for half of all violent crime
  - ✓ Within Milwaukee, certain neighborhoods are disproportionately victimized
- **Substance Abuse & Mental Health**
  - ✓ Permeates key aspects of the CJ system's population
  - ✓ "Dropping the Baton"
  - ✓ Limited access to services

# Big Picture, cont.

- **Community Corrections & Employment**
  - ✓ Another issue that permeates the CJ system's population
  - ✓ 70% of people on community supervision are unemployed
  - ✓ People released from prison disproportionately return to neighborhoods with high unemployment

# WHAT DID JRI RECOMMEND?

*On pages 8-9 of your packet*

- **4 key policies**
  - ✓ Capping the Length of Extended Supervision – Caps ES sentence length at 75% of confinement time.
  - ✓ Time Certain Revocation Limits – Caps revocation length at 6 months, with extension to 9 for bad behavior, to assure swift and certain sentence on revocation
  - ✓ Risk Reduction Sentence – Allows a judge to order a sentence that can be completed at 75% of confinement if conditions are met
  - ✓ Create a Reinvestment in Community Corrections – Put 30 million dollars into the Becky Young Community Justice Fund for reinvesting in re-entry.

# What survived the veto?

***Implemented the Risk Reduction Sentence***

***Created the 10 million dollar Becky Young Community Justice Fund***

***Governor's Early Release Plan – earning positive adjustment time.***

(Please see the LFB memo dated 7-29-09 in your packets for a complete listing of all sentencing items included in the final budget bill)



# Going Forward – Why the plan will work and what it needs

- **Despite the vetoes, this plan needs to continue**
- **Wisconsin faces a 2.5 billion dollar prison building adventure in the next ten years without changes to our sentencing policy.**
- **This action in the budget is the good first step.**
- **Restoring the Justice Reinvestment recommendations will be a priority of mine**
- **However, especially with the allocation of the Becky Young Community Justice Fund monies, Wisconsin is poised to promote better and more successful re-entry and increase public safety.**
- **Becky Young is the key to making this happen.**

# Becky Young Community Justice Fund

- **The final memo in your packet, dated 3-16, from the Legislative Fiscal Bureau to the Joint Committee on Finance outlines the use of the Becky Young Community Justice Fund monies**
- **This fund was approved on March 16<sup>th</sup> and will be implemented on July 1<sup>st</sup>.**
- **On page 12 of the memo you can see the full outline of how these funds will go to support community corrections work and create programs to improve employability, address mental health needs, and reduce recidivism.**
- **This is the basis of the reinvestment work that will continue in the budgets of Wisconsin to come**

# Here to Serve!

**I am always available to answer your questions and provide information on criminal justice matters pending in the Legislature**

**Please feel free to call on me or my office**

**Senator Lena C Taylor  
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