Adult Corrections Program

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Adult Corrections Program

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Adult Corrections Program

In Wisconsin, the care and treatment of adult offenders placed under state supervision by the courts is provided by the Department of Corrections. In fiscal year 2013-14, the Department was responsible for an average daily population of 89,954 individuals, including 22,405 incarcerated adults and 67,549 in the community. The Department operates 36 adult correctional facilities, including 20 prisons and 16 correctional centers. Appendix I provides a map of the locations of state correctional facilities and a subsequent listing of each facility. During 2013-14, Corrections contracted for an average of 35 beds per day with Wisconsin counties and at various federal facilities. Finally, the Wisconsin Resource Center in the Village of Winnebago is operated by the Department of Health Services (DHS), Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, as a 345-bed medium-security facility for inmates in need of mental health treatment.

This paper is divided into the following sections: (a) departmental overview; (b) adult correctional facilities, including facilities for prison contract beds; (c) prison system operating capacity; (d) contracts for housing state prisoners in other facilities; (e) adult inmate populations; (f) Badger State Industries; (g) private business/prison employment work program; (h) correctional farms; (i) community corrections; (j) sex offender registration; and (k) GPS monitoring for certain child sex offenders, and violators of certain orders or injunctions.

Overview

The Department of Corrections operates three primary programs: (a) adult correctional services; (b) the Parole Commission; and (c) juvenile correctional services.

The adult correctional services program manages the state's adult correctional facilities, correctional field services, and administrative duties. The Division of Adult Corrections (DAI) operates the state's 20 correctional institutions, 16 minimum-security correctional centers, and oversees prison bed contracts. Institutional operations include assigning inmate security levels, designating institutional placement and programming needs, and providing health services, employment training, and educational programming. The Division of Community Corrections (DCC) administers correctional field services, including supervising offenders on probation, parole, and extended supervision, providing monitoring and reporting services to offenders, and administering the intensive sanctions program. In addition to DAI and DCC, adult correctional services include departmentwide administrative services provided by: (a) the Secretary's Office, responsible for the overall administration of the Department, evaluation of local detention facilities (jails), and victim services and programs; and (b) the Division of Management Services, responsible for budgeting, fiscal and accounting issues, information technology, the correctional training center, personnel services, procurement, and facilities management. Budgeted funding in 2014-15 for adult correctional services is $1,132,454,900 and 9,807.82 positions (all funds).

The Parole Commission, which is attached to the Department, is responsible for making prison release decisions for inmates. The Commission consists of eight members, including a chairperson who is appointed by the Governor for a two-year term. The Commission is the final authority

in granting discretionary paroles. [For information on sentencing, see the Legislative Fiscal Bureau information paper entitled "Felony Sentencing and Probation."] Budgeted funding in 2014-15 for the Commission is $1,113,900 and 13.0 positions.

The juvenile correctional services program manages the state's juvenile facilities, field services, and administrative functions. The Division of Juvenile Corrections operates the state's two juvenile facilities and community corrections programs. Operations include administering treatment programs, determining eligibility for release of juvenile offenders, and overseeing aftercare services. Budgeted funding in 2014-15 for juvenile correctional services is $162,832,400 and 390.20 positions (all funds).

An organizational chart of the Department can be found in Appendix II. Appendix III shows that the Department's total base budget and number of positions for 2014-15, including all sources of funds, is $1.3 billion with 10,211.02 positions. Of this amount, 91.1% is financed from general purpose revenues (GPR); 8.7% is program revenue (PR) from such sources as funds generated from the daily rates charged to counties for juvenile corrections and the sale of Badger State Industries and farms products; and 0.2% is financed through federal revenue (FED) such as federal drug abuse, educational or job assistance programs and segregated revenue (SEG) from the recycling fund for a departmental recycling program.

In Appendix III, individual budgetary units (for example, individual correctional institutions) are separately identified. It should be noted that: (a) rent for the Department's Madison facility ($4,577,700 GPR) is included under the Division of Management Services' central office; and (b) debt service costs for adult ($89,357,400 GPR) and juvenile ($6,496,900 GPR) correctional facilities are included under the central office costs for each division. In addition, funding budgeted for DAI under the central office also includes monies that will eventually be allocated to individual institutions: overtime salary and fringe benefits ($33,514,900 GPR), and inmate food and supplies ($28,629,900 GPR).

This paper provides information regarding the organization, budget and programs of the Department of Corrections related to the adult correctional system. The juvenile justice system and youth aids are addressed in the Legislative Fiscal Bureau's informational paper entitled, "Juvenile Justice and Youth Aids Program." Likewise, the state's felony sentencing and probation process is addressed in the Legislative Fiscal Bureau's informational paper entitled, "Felony Sentencing and Probation."

Adult Correctional Facilities

State Facilities

Convicted male adults sentenced to state prisons are received at the Dodge Correctional Institution Reception Center in Waupun, and convicted female adults are received at the Taycheedah Correctional Institution in Fond du Lac. After an assessment and evaluation period lasting between four and six weeks, inmates are classified according to the degree of security risk they present. Depending on their classification, adult inmates are sent to a maximum-, medium-, or minimum-security facility. In addition to the correctional institutions and centers, an inmate may also be sent to the minimum-security Drug Abuse Correctional Center, which is located on the grounds of the Winnebago Mental Health Institute, and to the medium-security Wisconsin Resource Center operated by the Department of Health Services (DHS).

The maximum-security institutions for adult

males include Dodge, Columbia, Green Bay, Waupun, and the Wisconsin Secure Program Facility. The medium-security institutions for adult males include Oshkosh, Kettle Moraine, Fox Lake, Jackson, Prairie du Chien, Racine, Redgranite, Stanley, New Lisbon, and the Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility. Certain offenders may be sent to the medium-security Racine Youthful Offender Facility, where inmates may not be younger than 15 years old nor more than 24 years old. The minimum-security facilities for adult males include Oakhill Correctional Institution, the Chippewa Valley Correctional Treatment Center, Sturtevant Transitional Facility, and the 14 male correctional centers.

For adult females, correctional facilities include Taycheedah, a maximum- and medium-security institution, and two minimum-security correctional centers, the Women's Community Correctional Center in Milwaukee and the Robert E. Ellsworth Correctional Center in Union Grove. In addition, the Department operates a 12-bed challenge incarceration program for female offenders at the St. Croix Correctional Center. These facilities are known collectively as the "Women's Correctional System."

Correctional Facility Operational Costs

Appendix IV identifies the operational costs of adult correctional institutions and minimum-security centers during 2013-14. It should be noted that the costs identified are those attributable directly to the facilities and do not include other departmental costs such as that for administration. In addition, these costs do not include debt service or construction costs associated with facilities.

In 2013-14, daily per capita cost at all correctional facilities was approximately $90 ($32,900 annually). The highest daily per capita cost occurred at the Wisconsin Secure Program Facility ($124), which houses inmates who demonstrate serious behavioral problems in other correctional settings. The medium-security Stanley Correctional Institution had the lowest daily per capita prison cost ($69). Appendix IV does not include operational costs associated with the Wisconsin Resource Center operated by DHS with Corrections providing security services.

Contracted Prison and Jail Beds

In addition to state correctional institutions, the Department of Corrections also utilizes contracted prison and jail space to house state inmates, as temporary lockup (non-punitive lockup pending an investigation or disciplinary action of an inmate in the Center System), and for extended supervision sanctions. Since 1983, Corrections has been authorized to contract with Wisconsin local governments for the housing of state prisoners. In 2013-14, the Department contracted with nine Wisconsin counties to house state inmates. Further, since 1995, Corrections has been authorized to contract with political subdivisions in other states for prison space. Statutes require that the Legislature or the Joint Committee on Finance approve any contract to transfer more than 10 prisoners in any fiscal year to any one state or any one political subdivision of another state. Currently, the Department does not have any contracts with any other state. In addition to Wisconsin local governments and other states' political subdivisions, the Department is authorized to contract with the federal government to house inmates.

In 1997 Act 27, Corrections was given the authority to enter into one or more contracts with a private corporation for prison beds in other states. Statutes require that contracts with private corporations contain certain provisions, such as a termination date, cost and payment information, and specifications regarding inmate transportation, reporting procedures, and probation and parole procedures. It was further specified that while in a private contract facility in another state, Wisconsin prisoners would be subject to all provisions of law and regulation concerning the confinement of persons in that institution under

the laws of the state where the private institution is located. Further, any parole hearings for a prisoner confined under a contract must be conducted by the Wisconsin Parole Commission. Contracts with private companies for prison beds are required to follow current state procurement requirements and current Corrections standards for the purchase of services for offenders. The most recent contract the state had with a private corporation was with the Corrections Corporation of America, which expired in December, 2007.

Further discussion of contracting prison and jail space to house Wisconsin inmates is provided in a later section of this paper.

Prison System Operating Capacity

In 1993 Act 16, Corrections was required to promulgate administrative rules providing limits on the number of prisoners at all state prisons. The Act required Corrections to include systemwide limits and limits for each prison, except that a single limit could be established for the minimum-security correctional centers. Further, procedures to exceed any systemwide, institution or center system limit in an emergency situation could be created. As of December, 2014, this rule had not been promulgated.

To address the question of prison capacity, Corrections has, by policy, defined the operating capacity of the prison system as the lesser of: (a) the number of inmates that a correctional institution can house; or (b) an institution's capacity to provide non-housing functions such as food service, medical care, recreation, visiting, inmate programs, segregation housing and facility administration. Medical services and segregation beds (single cells for inmates removed from the general population for behavioral or security reasons) are not counted in housing capacity. Housing capacity is defined as: (a) one inmate per cell at maximum-security facilities, with a 2% cell vacancy rate; and (b) up to 20% double occupancy of cells in medium-security facilities existing as of July 1, 1991, or 50% double occupancy of cells in medium-security facilities constructed after July 1, 1991. No specific standard has been established for minimum-security institutions, but capacities have been determined on an institution-by-institution basis. Corrections' operating capacity figures also include the current number of actually occupied contracted prison beds. Further, since the Wisconsin Secure Program Facility (WSPF) at Boscobel is utilized for offenders on an as-needed basis with a maximum capacity of 501 beds, the capacity at WSPF is equal to the number of inmates at the facility. In addition, in December, 1998, Corrections further modified the capacity figures to include nine barracks units built at eight institutions and increased doubling at six institutions for which additional staff were provided.

Using the above definition, Corrections has an operating capacity as of December, 2014, of 17,113 inmates in state facilities and 35 inmates at contracted facilities, for a total operating capacity of 17,148. Table 1 identifies Corrections operating capacity and prison population by facility. There were no construction projects authorized during the 2013-15 biennium that would expand operating capacity.

In December, 2014, the prison system housed 22,234 inmates and was at 129.7% of Corrections' defined capacity. Additional inmates were housed by: (a) exceeding the defined number of double occupancy cells; (b) housing more than two inmates in some cells; and (c) utilizing some non-housing space for housing purposes. To the extent that Corrections continues to exceed its defined capacity or modifies the component parts of its definition, the amount that the system is "over capacity" may vary.

Table 1: Corrections Operating Capacity and Prison Population, December, 2014

	Operating Capacity	Prison Population
Male		
Waupun	882	1,239
Green Bay	749	1,083
Dodge	1,165	1,617
Columbia	541	829
Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	501	453
Total Maximum	3,838	5,221
Racine	1,021	1,559
Fox Lake	979	1,328
Kettle Moraine	783	1,174
Oshkosh	1,494	2,044
Jackson	837	964
Racine Youthful Offender	400	447
Redgranite	990	1,017
Stanley	1,500	1,453
Prairie du Chien	326	515
New Lisbon	950	1,016
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility	460	587
Wisconsin Resource Center	328	328
Total Medium	10,068	12,432
Oakhill	344	676
Chippewa Valley Treatment Facility	450	490
Sturtevant Transitional Facility	150	167
Center System	1,286	1,870
Total Minimum	2,230	3,203
Federal--Other Facilities	25	25
Wisconsin Counties	10	10
Total Contract	35	35
Total Male	**16,171**	**20,891**
Female		
Taycheedah	653	816
Centers	284	487
WRC-Females	40	40
Total Facilities	977	1,343
Total Female	**977**	**1,343**
Grand Total	**17,148**	**22,234**

Contracts for Housing State Inmates

The Department of Corrections may contract for prison or jail bed space, in order to house state inmates. In 2013-14, Corrections expended $9,992,200 GPR for housing state offenders in contracted facilities; in 2014-15, $12,947,000 GPR is budgeted for contracts. Table 2 identifies expenditures and the average number of beds purchased through out-of-state and in-state contracts in 2013-14. A description of contracts with counties, other states and the federal Bureau of Prisons, and with private corporations is provided below.

Table 2: Prison Bed Contract Bed Expenditures, 2013-14

Contract	Expended	Average Number of Beds
Wisconsin Local Governments		
Bayfield County	$4,200	0.2
Douglas County	159,500	8.5
Fond du Lac County	51,400	2.7
Forest County	4,200	0.2
Juneau County	6,000	0.3
Langlade County	4,900	0.3
Oneida County	66,400	3.5
Outagamie County	20,600	1.1
Winnebago County	7,000	0.4
Temporary Lockups*	72,700	3.3
Extended Supervision Sanctions*	8,803,000	468.7
Division of Juvenile Corrections (DJC)		
Adult Convictions in DJC*	792,300	7.4
Total	$9,992,200	496.7

*Beds utilized to either house community corrections offenders on a temporary basis or for youthful offenders housed in a juvenile corrections facility.

Contracts with Wisconsin Counties

The Department has been authorized since 1983 to contract with Wisconsin local governments for the housing of state prisoners. Corrections' contracts with Wisconsin local governments are statutorily limited to a maximum of $60 a day per inmate bed. Further, under 2013 Act 196, the Department may also contract with local governments for housing probationers or parolees who have been sanctioned for violating a condition of their supervision.

The Department currently contracts with counties to house state inmates, at a per diem rate of $51.46. The contract terms are similar for all counties, and include provisions on transportation, health services, inmate programs and services, discipline, grievances, hearings, inter-institutional transfer/outside government, escape, death of an inmate, photography and publicity, inmate payroll and funds, food service, hygiene items, clothing, responsibility for legal proceedings, reporting to contract administrator, and inmate legal status/sentence. The Department also utilizes county jail beds for temporary lockups and extended supervision sanctions. Temporary lockups and extended supervision sanctions include offenders supervised in the community, who are reincarcerated for a short period as a result of a probation, parole, or extended supervision violation.

Contracts with Other States and Federal Bureau of Prisons

While legislative approval is not required for Corrections to contract with Wisconsin counties, the statutes do require the approval of the Joint Committee on Finance or passage of legislation in order to transfer 10 or more inmates to any one state or any one political subdivision of another state. In September, 1996, a contract with certain Texas counties was approved by the Joint Committee on Finance. The contract ended in September, 2000.

The Department of Corrections has had an intergovernmental agreement with the federal Bureau of Prisons since 1990. This agreement was initially used primarily to place a small number of inmates in the federal prison system for security reasons. In March, 1997, Corrections began using the agreement to place 300 male inmates in a federal facility in Duluth, Minnesota and 30 inmates at a facility in Oxford, Wisconsin. In July, 1998, this same agreement was used to place 200 females inmates at a federal facility in Alderson, West Virginia. In December, 1998, authorization was given to place an additional 100 inmates in Duluth and 20 in Oxford. In December, 2000, Corrections ceased utilizing the Alderson, West Virginia, facility. Since August, 2002, Corrections has not placed inmates in Duluth or Oxford. Corrections currently has approximately 25 inmates placed in various other federal facilities, primarily for security reasons. The contract with the Bureau of Prisons contains the following provisions:

Performance. Subject to the availability of suitable space, the federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) agrees to accept sentenced prisoners from Wisconsin and to provide for their custody, housing, safekeeping and subsistence at a federal detention facility.

Period of Performance. The agreement becomes effective on the date of acceptance by the BOP and remains in effect until amended, superseded, or terminated.

Payment. Wisconsin is required to make payment to the BOP for each inmate accepted and housed by BOP. Payment is required to equal the cost per inmate per day of the federal institution at which the inmate is housed.

Application for Transfer of Inmates. Wisconsin is required to submit a request seeking permission to transfer an inmate to the care and custody of BOP. A separate application is required for each inmate proposed for transfer.

Each application must include the following:

a. Copies of all relevant documents which relate to the inmate's case history, physical and clinical record;

b. Certified copies of all judicial and administrative rulings and orders relating to the inmate and the sentence(s) pursuant to which confinement is to be had or continue; and

c. Reason(s) for the requested transfer.

Delivery of Inmate. Wisconsin, at its expense, is required to transport inmates to the federal facilities.

Responsibility for Custody. The federal Bureau of Prisons is responsible for the custody, housing, safekeeping, and subsistence of sentenced inmates accepted from Wisconsin.

Medical Services. Wisconsin inmates will receive the same degree of medical care and attention regularly provided by BOP. The cost of any special or extraordinary medical services, including transportation, medication, equipment, and surgical or nursing care, will be paid by Wisconsin.

In the event of an emergency, BOP will proceed immediately with necessary medical treatment. In such an event, BOP will notify Corrections as soon as practicable regarding the nature of the transferred inmate's illness or injury, the type of treatment provided, and the estimated cost of treatment.

Discipline. The federal Bureau of Prisons will have physical control over, and power to exercise disciplinary authority upon, a transferred inmate. While in the custody of BOP, the inmate is subject to federal laws, rules, and regulations not inconsistent with the sentence imposed.

Escape. If a transferred inmate escapes, BOP will promptly notify Corrections and will have the primary responsibility and authority to direct the pursuit and retaking of the escaped inmate. BOP will use all reasonable means to recapture the escaped inmate. All reasonable costs in connection will be borne by BOP.

Death of Inmate. In the event of the death of a transferred inmate, BOP will immediately notify Corrections of the death, furnish information as requested, and follow appropriate instructions with regard to the disposition of the body.

The body will not be released except upon written order of the Department of Corrections. All expenses related to the necessary preparation and disposition of the body, as well as the duty to notify the nearest relative of the deceased inmate, is the responsibility of Corrections.

Inter-institutional Transfers. The federal Bureau of Prisons may relocate an inmate from one detention facility under its control to another whenever it seems such action is appropriate. Notice of any such transfer will immediately be sent to the Department. All costs associated with any inter-institutional transfers of a Wisconsin inmate because of medical or discipline reasons will be paid by Wisconsin.

Retaking of Inmates Upon Release. Upon the termination of an inmate's commitment, Wisconsin will accept delivery of the inmate at its own expense. However, by agreement between the parties and the inmate, an inmate may be discharged, conditionally or otherwise, at a mutually agreed-upon location.

Termination. The agreement may be terminated by either party upon 60 days written notice to the other party. Within a reasonable time of the giving or receipt of such notice, the Department will retake custody of all inmates transferred to BOP. Wisconsin has the right to cancel the contract in whole or in part without penalty due to nonappropriation of funds.

Modification. The agreement may be modified or amended by mutual agreement of the parties.

Records and Reports. At any time as requested by Corrections, the BOP will furnish a report giving a summary of the inmate's adjustment since the last requested report, including a recommendation for retention or return.

Contracts with Private Corporations

In 1997 Act 27, the Department of Correc-

tions was given authority to contract with a private corporation for prison beds in other states. Specifically, Corrections was allowed to enter into one or more contracts. Contracts are required to contain all of the following provisions:

a. a termination date;

b. the costs of prisoner maintenance, extraordinary medical and dental expenses and any participation in rehabilitative or correctional services, facilities, programs or treatment;

c. specifications regarding any participation in programs of prisoner employment, the disposition or crediting of any payments received by prisoners, and the crediting of proceeds from any products resulting from employment;

d. specifications regarding the delivery and retaking of prisoners;

e. regular reporting procedures concerning prisoners by the private corporation;

f. procedures for probation, parole and discharge;

g. the use of the same standards of reasonable and humane care as the prisoners would receive in a Wisconsin institution; and

h. any other matters determined to be necessary and appropriate regarding the obligations, responsibilities and rights of Wisconsin and the private company.

Further, 1997 Act 27 specified that while in a private contract facility in another state, Wisconsin prisoners would be subject to all provisions of law and regulation concerning the confinement of persons in that institution under the laws of the state where the private institution is located. Also, any parole hearings for a prisoner confined under a contract must be conducted by the Wisconsin Parole Commission. Contracts with private companies for prison beds are required to follow current state procurement requirements and current Corrections standards for the purchase of services for offenders.

In 1998, the Joint Committee on Finance approved a contract with the private-for-profit Corrections Corporation of America (CCA) for space at facilities in Whiteville, Tennessee, and Sayre, Oklahoma. The contract was expanded in December, 1999 and 2002, to allow inmates to be placed at CCA facilities in Mason, Tennessee, Appleton, Minnesota, Tutwiler, Mississippi, Watonga, Oklahoma, and Lumpkin, Georgia.

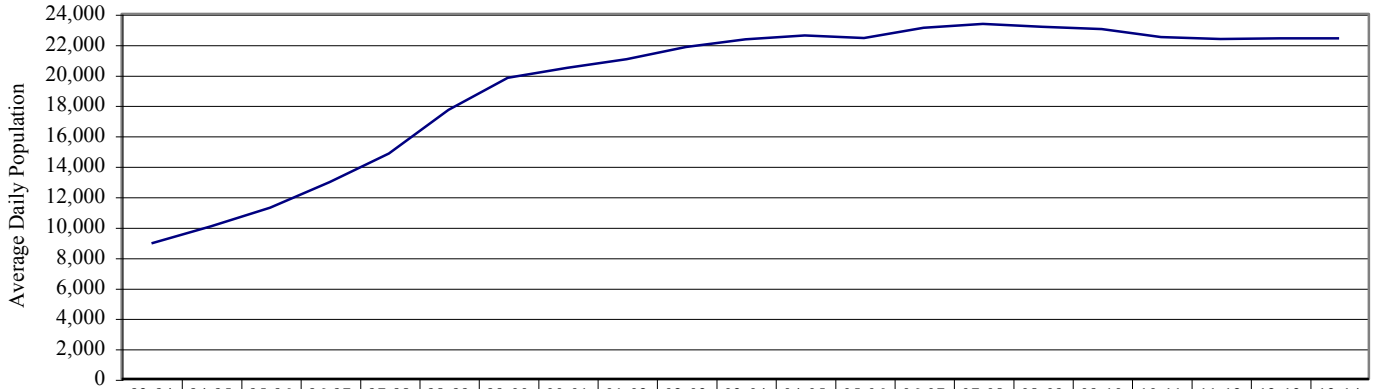
The last contract between Corrections and CCA was for the period of December 22, 2002, through December 21, 2005, and provided for two one-year extensions, expiring on December 22, 2007. Currently, the Department is not contracting with CCA or other private corporations for contract beds.

In order to supervise and monitor the prison contracts, Corrections previously had contract monitoring unit within the Division of Adult Institutions. When the Department stopped utilizing out-of-state contract beds, the unit became primarily responsible for monitoring contracts with the county jails. Due to the decline of contract beds in county jails, the Department no longer utilizes a monitoring unit. Currently, employees in the business and records office at Dodge Correctional Institution monitor the location of inmates in contract beds, monitoring any placement concerns, and track inmate release dates.

Adult Inmate Populations

Table 3 indicates the average daily prison population (ADP) by fiscal year since 1993-94. As the table shows, prison populations increased by 151% between 1993-94 and 2013-14. Prison

Table 3: Average Daily Adult Prison Populations, 1993-94 to 2013-14



	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14
ADP	8,912	10,040	11,255	12,958	14,816	17,691	19,805	20,447	21,025	21,825	22,331	22,596	22,412	23,093	23,338	23,162	23,015	22,491	22,351	22,396	22,405

populations include inmates in contracted facilities. Appendix V shows the average daily population for 2013-14 by institution.

In reviewing the offender data provided in the following exhibits and relevant appendices, it should be noted that the figures provided in previously-published informational papers (prior to 2015) included a large number of offenders without sentences, known as "unsentenced" inmates. This included offenders who were in the prison system pending a possible revocation of probation or parole, who were revoked but returned to prison without a new sentence, or as an alternative to revocation of probation or parole.

Beginning in 2006-07, the Department began converting its data information systems and transferring data from the prior systems to the Wisconsin Integrated Corrections System. After reviewing and validating the transferred data to reconcile inconsistencies, the "unsentenced" offenders and those placed in prison as a result of revocation were excluded from the sentence length exhibits (Exhibits A-1 and A-2) and offense appendices (Appendices VI thru VII) for the resident population and admissions because: (a) the majority of these offenders are a transitional population placed in prison for a short period of time, and not technically prisoners, but rather probationers, parolees, or those on extended supervision being held pending a possible revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision, or as an alternative to revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision; and (b) due to the short length of stays, their demographic information is typically separated from the adult inmate population reports.

Resident Population

Appendix VI shows the most serious offenses for which inmates incarcerated in the prison system on July 1, 2014, were convicted. These inmates are termed the "resident" population. The predominant offenses by males are sexual offenses, murder/homicide, robbery, assaults, and burglary. The most common by women are murder/homicide, theft, assault, operating while intoxicated, and robbery. The average prison sentence length, excluding extended supervision for inmates in the adult institutions on July 1, 2014, was 12.2 years for males and 6.3 years for females, excluding life sentences. The average total sentence, including prison and community supervision, for inmates in adult institutions on July 1, 2014 was 20.7 years for males and 12.2 years for females. Exhibit A-1 (page 13) identifies the resident inmate population by prison sentence length and gender and shows a cumulative percentage.

Approximately 8.8% of the male inmate population for which sentencing data was available and 5.4% of the female population for which sentencing data was available were serving life sentences.

Exhibit B-1 identifies the race and ethnicity for the July 1, 2014, resident population by gender. Exhibit C-1 identifies the resident population by age. The average age of male inmates on July 1, 2014, was 38 years; for female inmates the average age was 37 years. As Exhibit C-1 shows, the majority of both the male and female resident population is under 40 years old.

As indicated previously, the data in the exhibits and Appendix VI now exclude "unsentenced" inmates who were in prison pending revocation of probation or parole, were revoked but returned to prison without a new sentence, or as an alternative to revocation of probation or parole. The Department indicates there were approximately 7,900 "unsentenced" inmates incarcerated on July 1, 2014. Due to data limitations, it should be noted that the number of revocations with no new sentence is overrepresented as further investigations of revocations frequently result in new sentences at a later date.

Prison Admissions

Table 4 identifies average monthly admissions to the prison system to the assessment and evaluation center between 2001 and 2013. Over these periods, monthly admissions to state prisons have increased by 3.3% for males and 5.8% for females.

Appendix VII shows the most serious offenses for which inmates admitted to the prison system in 2013-14 were convicted. The predominant offenses committed by males were sexual offenses, operating while intoxicated, assaults, robbery, and drug offenses--manufacturing and delivery; those by women were operating while intoxicated, theft, drug offenses--manufacturing and delivery, sexual offenses, and drug offenses--possession with intent to deliver.

Table 4: Average Monthly Admissions

Calendar Year	Males	Females
2001	545	51
2002	553	58
2003	520	50
2004	513	51
2005	482	55
2006	536	55
2007	539	59
2008	622	57
2009	631	61
2010	607	55
2011	560	51
2012	555	58
2013	563	54

The difference between Appendix VI and Appendix VII should be noted. Since Appendix VI lists the offenses of all inmates incarcerated on July 1, 2014, it tends to emphasize offenses with longer sentences. For example, individuals convicted of homicide/murder made up 19.0% of the male inmate population on July 1, 2014, but accounted for only 5.0% of the admissions in 2013-14.

The average prison sentence length, excluding extended supervision, for males admitted to the prison system in 2013-14 was 4.0 years and for females was 2.8 years. The average total sentence, including prison and community supervision, for males admitted to the prison system in 2013-14 was 8.4 years and 6.7 years for females. Exhibit A-2 identifies inmate admissions in 2013-14 by prison sentence length. Of offenders admitted in 2013-14 for whom sentencing data is available, nine male and no females were admitted with life sentences.

Exhibit B-2 identifies the race and ethnicity for admissions to the prison system in 2013-14 by gender. Exhibit C-2 identifies the age for admissions to the prison system in 2013-14 by gender. The average age at admission of a male in-

mate in 2013-14, was 34 years; for female inmates the age was 34 years. As Exhibit C-2 shows, the majority of both male and female offenders admitted in 2013-14 were under 35 years old.

It should be noted that the data in the exhibits and Appendix VII generally excludes "unsentenced" inmates who were admitted to prison pending revocation of probation or parole, were revoked but returned to prison or as an alternative to revocation of probation or parole. Departmental data indicates there were approximately 5,000 "unsentenced" or revoked inmates admitted in 2013-14.

Southern Wisconsin counties committed the majority of inmates to prison during 2013-14. Milwaukee, Racine, Dane, Waukesha, Kenosha, Rock and Walworth counties committed 58% of male and 44% of female inmates. These seven counties represent 43.2% of the state's total population.

Prison Releases

Appendix VIII identifies the offenses committed by all offenders released from prison in 2013-14. The predominant offenses committed by male offenders released in 2013-14 were sexual offenses, burglary, assaults, robbery, and operating while intoxicated; for female offenders, theft, operating while intoxicated, drug offenses--manufacturing and delivery, forgery, and assaults.

The average prison sentence length, excluding extended supervision, for inmates released in 2013-14 was 7.6 years for males and 4.1 years for females. The average total sentence, including prison and community supervision, for inmates released in 2013-14 was 13.8 years for males and 9.4 years for females. Of offenders released in 2013-14 with indeterminate sentences, male offenders served an average of 84.6% of the prison portion of their indeterminate sentence, while females served an average of 93.7% of the prison portion of their indeterminate sentence. It should be noted that, while time served in a county jail prior to sentencing may count toward total time served, the information currently available does not take this time into account. As a result, the total amount of time served may be understated. It should also be noted that the calculation of percent of sentence served excludes offenders sentenced to a bifurcated sentence, unsentenced, offenders, and those serving life sentences.

Under the original bifurcated sentencing structure for offenders occurring on or after December 31, 1999, offenders were required to serve 100% of the court-determined confinement time (prison) and 100% of the extended supervision time (community release). Legislation in recent years, however, has provided various options for offenders to modify portions of their sentence lengths. [See the Legislative Fiscal Bureau informational paper entitled, "Felony Sentencing and Probation."]

Table 5 identifies offenders released in 2013-14 by the type of release. The types of release identified in the table are: (a) extended supervision (release after serving 100% of the court-imposed confinement time under a bifurcated sentence); (b) mandatory release, release at 67% of an indeterminate sentence; (c) direct discharge, release from prison, after serving the entire sentence, without community supervision; and (d) discretionary parole, which is release pri-

Table 5: Releases from Prison by Type of Release, 2013-14

Release Type	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Extended Supervision	5,651	80.4%	526	84.4%	6,177	80.7%
Mandatory Release	839	11.9	65	10.4	904	11.8
Direct Discharge	380	5.4	16	2.6	396	5.2
Discretionary Parole	157	2.2	16	2.6	173	2.3
Total	7,027	100.0%	623	100.0%	7,650	100.0%

or to an offender's mandatory release date (67% of the court-imposed sentence). In 2013-14, 2.2% of the releases of male prisoners and 2.6% of female prisoners were to discretionary parole. This can be compared with 1997-98, when 75% of the male releases and 81% of the female releases were to discretionary parole.

As indicated previously, the data in the exhibits and Appendix VIII now exclude "unsentenced" inmates who were released from prison pending revocation of probation or parole or as an alternative to revocation of probation or parole. The Department indicates there were approximately 5,100 "unsentenced" inmates released in 2013-14. Types of releases for these offenders would include: (a) probation, parole, or extended supervision hold, release from a state prison after a temporary hold for an alleged probation, parole, or extended supervision violation; (b) alternative to revocation, the release of probation, parole, or extended supervision offenders serving time in prison as an alternative to revocation; and (c) other release types, including death and court order. The number of inmate deaths in 2013-14 were 58 males and one female.

Exhibit B-3 identifies the race and ethnicity for releases from the prison system in 2013-14 by gender. Exhibit C-3 identifies the age for releases from the prison system in 2013-14 by gender. The average age at release of a male inmate, was 35 years; for female inmates the age was 36 years. As Exhibit C-3 shows, the majority of both male and female offenders released in 2013-14 were under 35 years old.

Bureau of Correctional Enterprises

The Bureau of Correctional Enterprises administers the Department's inmate employment and training programs, including: (a) Badger State Industries; (b) the correctional farms; (c) the computer recycling program; and (d) the private business/prison employment program. A description of each of the programs is provided below.

Badger State Industries

The Department operates a Badger State Industries (BSI) program at many of the maximum- and medium-security correctional institutions and two of the minimum-security centers. The program is funded by program revenue generated from the sale of goods or services produced by the inmates employed by BSI. Sales revenue must, by law, cover the costs of raw materials, inmate wages, equipment, staff salaries and administrative overhead. For 2014-15, the BSI program has an authorized budget of $17,714,000 and 96.1 positions.

The sale of BSI goods and services is limited by statute. A BSI program may only engage in manufacturing articles for the state and its counties, cities, villages, towns, tax-supported institutions, nonprofit agencies, other states and their political subdivisions and the federal government. State statutes further require that inmates employed by BSI be provided with training and work experience that allows them to develop skills necessary to retain employment in outside business and industry. In 1989 Act 283, the Department was authorized to enter into contracts with private businesses (manufacturers or distributors) to have BSI provide products, components, or services, if at the time that the contracts were originally entered into, the products, components or services had been supplied to the manufacturer or distributor for the previous 12 months by a facility outside the United States. This legislation also limited BSI to selling wood and metal office furniture and laundry services only to state agencies.

Badger State Industries operates the following industries: (a) textiles, including laundry and

EXHIBIT A	Exhibit A-1 July 1, 2014, Prison Population				Exhibit A-2 2013-14 Prison Sentences for Inmates Admitted			
Sentence Length	Male	Cum. %	Female	Cum. %	Male	Cum. %	Female	Cum. %
1 year or less	401	3.4%	52	7.2%	601	31.5%	77	22.4%
1 to 2 years	1,362	14.8	151	28.1	937	63.1	118	56.9
2 to 3 years	1,391	26.5	119	44.5	651	78.6	57	73.5
3 to 4 years	1,006	34.9	76	55.0	336	85.6	34	83.4
4 to 5 years	907	42.6	68	64.5	210	89.8	23	90.1
5 to 6 years	594	47.5	37	69.6	107	92.0	9	92.7
6 to 7 years	492	51.7	29	73.6	96	93.7	5	94.2
7 to 8 years	486	55.8	23	76.8	61	94.8	6	95.9
8 to 9 years	332	58.6	15	78.8	26	95.2	4	97.1
9 to 10 years	791	65.2	25	82.3	79	96.4	1	97.4
10 to 15 years	1,254	75.7	65	91.3	107	98.1	2	98.0
15 to 20 years	796	82.4	30	95.4	36	98.8	6	99.7
20 to 25 years	608	87.5	15	97.5	36	99.3	1	100.0
25 to 30 years	539	92.0	5	98.2	21	99.6	0	100.0
30 to 35 years	252	94.2	5	98.9	5	99.7	0	100.0
35 to 40 years	237	96.2	3	99.3	10	99.9	0	100.0
40 to 50 years	181	97.7	2	99.6	3	100.0	0	100.0
50 to 60 years	94	98.5	2	99.9	2	100.0	0	100.0
60 to 70 years	54	98.9	0	99.9	2	100.0	0	100.0
70 to 80 years	32	99.2	1	100.0	0	100.0	0	100.0
80 to 90 years	21	99.4	0	100.0	0	100.0	0	100.0
90 to 100 years	76	100.0	0	100.0	2	100.0	0	100.0
Life*	1,145		41		9	100.0	0	100.0
Revocations*	7,205		472		3,369		320	
Unsentenced/No data*	352		4		365		1	
Total	20,608		1,240		7,071		664	

*Persons serving life sentences, revocation or for whom no data or no sentencing data is available are not included in the cumulative total.

EXHIBIT B	Exhibit B-1 July 1, 2014, Prison Population				Exhibit B-2 2013-14 Prison Admissions				Exhibit B-3 2013-14 Prison Releases			
Race and Ethnicity	Male	% of Total	Female	% of Total	Male	% of Total	Female	% of Total	Male	% of Total	Female	% of Total
White	9,337	45.3%	815	65.7%	3,408	48.2%	468	70.5%	3,372	48.0%	423	67.9%
Black	8,530	41.4	291	23.5	2,752	38.9	124	18.7	2,774	39.5	142	22.8
Hispanic	1,902	9.2	43	3.5	612	8.7	15	2.3	589	8.4	22	3.5
Native American	599	2.9	82	6.6	221	3.1	51	7.7	225	3.2	34	5.5
Asian	224	1.1	9	0.7	75	1.1	6	0.9	64	0.9	2	0.3
Unknown	16	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
Total	20,608	100.0%	1,240	100.0%	7,071	100.0%	664	100.0%	7,027	100.0%	623	100.0%

EXHIBIT C	Exhibit C-1 July 1, 2014, Prison Population						Exhibit C-2 2013-14 Prison Admissions						Exhibit C-3 2013-14 Prison Releases					
Age	Male	% of Total	Cum. %	Female	% of Total	Cum. %	Male	% of Total	Cum. %	Female	% of Total	Cum. %	Male	% of Total	Cum. %	Female	% of Total	Cum. %
≤17	16	0.1%	0.1%	2	0.02%	0.2%	41	0.6%	0.6%	4	0.6%	0.6%	3	<0.1%	<0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%
18	85	0.4	0.5	5	0.4	0.6	115	1.6	2.2	3	0.5	1.1	18	0.3	0.3	1	0.2	0.2
19	212	1.0	1.5	1	0.1	0.6	164	2.3	4.5	2	0.3	1.4	71	1.0	1.3	1	0.2	0.3
20 to 24	2,614	12.7	14.2	148	11.9	12.6	1,332	18.8	23.4	112	16.9	18.2	1,129	16.1	17.4	87	14.0	14.3
25 to 29	3,433	16.7	30.9	225	18.1	30.7	1,421	20.1	43.5	138	20.8	39.0	1,395	19.9	37.2	121	19.4	33.7
30 to 34	3,416	16.6	47.4	233	18.8	49.5	1,198	16.9	60.4	136	20.5	59.5	1,280	18.2	55.4	103	16.5	50.2
35 to 39	2,648	12.8	60.3	149	12.0	61.5	808	11.4	71.8	70	10.5	70.0	869	12.4	67.8	81	13.0	63.2
40 to 44	2,393	11.6	71.9	158	12.7	74.3	683	9.7	81.5	84	12.7	82.7	735	10.5	78.3	76	12.2	75.4
45 to 49	2,048	9.9	81.8	122	9.8	84.1	548	7.7	89.2	55	8.3	91.0	615	8.8	87.0	83	13.3	88.8
50 to 54	1,688	8.2	90.0	107	8.6	92.7	428	6.1	95.3	38	5.7	96.7	479	6.8	93.8	36	5.8	94.5
55 to 59	1,110	5.4	95.4	49	4.0	96.7	204	2.9	98.2	19	2.9	99.5	249	3.5	97.4	27	4.3	98.9
60 to 64	476	2.3	97.7	22	1.8	98.5	75	1.1	99.2	1	0.2	99.7	107	1.5	98.9	5	0.8	99.7
65 to 69	286	1.4	99.1	14	1.1	99.6	35	0.5	99.7	2	0.3	100.0	46	0.7	99.6	1	0.2	99.8
70 to 74	110	0.5	99.6	2	0.2	99.8	11	0.2	99.9	0	0.0	100.0	19	0.3	99.8	1	0.2	100.0
75 to 79	55	0.3	99.9	2	0.2	99.9	6	0.1	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	9	0.1	100.0	0	0.0	100.0
80 to 84	15	0.1	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	2	<0.1	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	3	<0.1	100.0	0	0.0	100.0
85 to 95+	3	<0.1	100.0	1	0.1	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0
Total	20,608	100.0%		1,240	100.0%		7,071	100.0%		664	100.0%		7,027	100.0%		623	100.0%	

upholstery; (b) imaging, including sign shops and printing; (c) fabricating, including metal stamping (license plates), wood and metal furniture, and upholstered products; and (d) a distribution center. During 2013-14, BSI had an average of 344 inmate positions in the various programs. The average wage per hour for inmates is 94¢, ranging from 79¢ to $1.41 per hour. Appendix IX provides a summary of industry locations, number of inmate employees and average wages.

It should be noted that in addition to the BSI program, the Department compensates inmates for institutional jobs, educational, or program assignments. Compensation for these activities ranges from 12¢ to 42¢ per hour depending on experience. Inmates interested in an assignment may be placed on a waiting list when there are no available assignments. These inmates, known as "involuntarily unassigned," are compensated 5¢ per hour, until an assignment becomes available. No compensation is provided to inmates classified as "voluntarily unassigned" (those who refuse any work, education or program assignments). As with other inmate wages, funds are used to meet an inmate's fiscal obligations.

Under the statutes, BSI is allowed to maintain a continuing negative cash balance (the cash balance equals revenues minus expenditures plus the accumulated balance from all previous years) on June 30 of any fiscal year if this negative balance can be offset by program assets. The BSI negative cash balance has been offset by assets, as required by statute, in seven of the past 19 years.

Table 6 provides a summary of the financial position of BSI since 1995-96. It should be noted that beginning in 1995-96, and prior to January 1, 1998, expenses and revenues for the private business/prison employment program (addressed in a following section) were included as part of BSI. Table 6 excludes the private business/prison employment program. Appendix X provides a cash balance summary by individual industry for the last three fiscal years for which information by industry is available.

Table 6: Badger State Industries Financial Status Since 1995-96

Fiscal Year	Opening Cash Balance	Profit Or Loss	Closing Cash Balance
1995-96	-$1,678,771	$239,032	-$1,439,739
1996-97	-1,439,739	1,203,111	-236,628
1997-98	-236,628	700,686	464,058
1998-99	464,058	104,236	568,294
1999-00	568,294	1,025,995	1,594,289
2000-01	1,594,289	2,514,707	4,108,996
2001-02	4,108,996	862,648	4,971,644
2002-03	4,971,644	185,574	5,157,218
2003-04	5,157,218	-2,012,077	3,145,141
2004-05	3,145,141	856,552	4,001,693
2005-06*	4,001,693	-3,662,099	339,594
2006-07*	339,594	10,620	350,214
2007-08	350,214	359,996	710,210
2008-09	710,210	2,180	712.390
2009-10*	712,390	-3,947,913	-3,235,523
2010-11	-3,235,523	-4,703,466	-7,938,989
2011-12	-7,938,989	3,608,020	-4,330,969
2012-13	-4,330,969	70,784	-4,260,185
2013-14	-4,260,185	774,356	-3,485,829

*Profit/loss in 2005-06 includes -$1,315,750 transferred from the private business/prison employment program under provisions of 2005 Act 25. Profit/loss in 2006-07 includes: (a) -$675,200 transferred to the Department of Administration for the Accountability, Consolidation, and Efficiency (A.C.E.) initiative; and (b) -$88,500 for lapse requirements under provisions of 2007 Act 5. Profit/loss in 2009-10 includes $411,200 lapsed to the general fund in 2010-11.

Correctional Farms

The Department currently operates correctional farming operations using minimum-security inmate employees at Oregon, Waupun/Fox Lake, Oneida, and the Burke Center. The stated goal of the farm system is to teach skills which allow inmates to obtain and retain employment upon release. In 2013-14, an average of 95 inmate positions were available in the farm system, with an average hourly wage of $1.25 (between 98¢ and $1.40 per hour). The farming operations include a creamery, crops, beef and swine production. Farm products are

used within the prison system and sold as surplus on the open market. In 2014-15, a total of $1,174,700 GPR with 16.0 GPR security-related positions and $6,112,200 PR with 9.9 positions were authorized for the correctional farm system.

As with the BSI program, the correctional farms are intended to be self-supporting operations whereby expenditures (farm supplies and equipment, inmate wages and staff salaries) do not exceed revenues generated from the sale of farm products. Negative cash balances must, by statute, be offset by the value of farm assets. Table 7 shows the correctional farm system's continuing cash balance since 1995-96. Appendix XI provides a more detailed summary of each of the correctional farms since 2011-12.

Table 7: Correctional Farms Financial Status Since 1995-96

Fiscal Year	Opening Cash Balance	Profit or Loss	Closing Cash Balance
1995-96	-$5,398,388	$15,330	-$5,383,058
1996-97	-5,383,058	123,714	-5,259,344
1997-98	-5,259,344	49,386	-5,209,958
1998-99	-5,209,958	229,757	-4,980,201
1999-00	-4,980,201	107,622	-4,872,579
2000-01	-4,872,579	222,620	-4,649,959
2001-02	-4,649,959	48,664	-4,601,295
2002-03	-4,601,295	173,533	-4,427,762
2003-04	-4,427,762	496,355	-3,931,407
2004-05	-3,931,407	911,369	-3,020,038
2005-06	-3,020,038	804,500	-2,215,538
2006-07*	-2,215,538	160,937	-2,054,601
2007-08	-2,054,601	1,120,336	-934,265
2008-09	-934,265	1,029,470	95,205
2009-10*	95,205	278,814	374,019
2010-11	374,019	1,107,769	1,481,788
2011-12	1,481,788	1,402,775	2,884,563
2012-13*	2,884,563	1,195,985	4,080,548
2013-14*	4,080,548	1,398,873	5,479,421

*Profit/loss amounts include: (a) in 2006-07, a $177,900 transfer to the Department of Administration for the Accountability, Consolidation, and Efficiency (A.C.E.) initiative and $23,300 lapse requirement; (b) in 2009-10, a $63,900 lapse requirement; (c) in 2012-13, a $37,900 lapse; and (d) in 2013-14, a $337,900 lapse.

Inmate Work Release

Under s. 303.065 of the statutes, Corrections may grant work release privileges to inmates in prison. The goals of work release are to: (a) provide inmates opportunities to assume responsibility in employment or educational settings to prepare them for release from prison; (b) complement institution education, training, and work programs with community resources not available in an institution; (c) provide inmates with a program activity in which they may demonstrate, through responsible behavior, their readiness for release; (d) provide an opportunity for inmates to accumulate funds to meet financial obligations that might otherwise inhibit adjustment following release; and (e) fulfill correctional goals of public protection and reintegration of the inmate into society. The Department determines which inmates may participate in work release and may approve placement in universities, colleges, technical vocational or trade schools or in sheltered workshops or training programs designed to improve the skills and ability of the inmate. As of October, 2014, there were approximately 1,200 inmates in work release assignments.

Work release programs are generally operated from the state's minimum security correctional centers. According to Corrections, the Department utilizes 21 different temporary employment staffing agencies to help secure work release employment opportunities for inmates at seven of its correctional centers: Felmers O. Chaney Correctional Center (Milwaukee), Kenosha Correctional Center, Marshall E. Sherrer Correctional Center (Milwaukee), Oregon Correctional Center, Sanger B. Powers Correctional Center (Oneida), Thompson Correctional Center (Deerfield), Winnebago Correctional Center (Oshkosh).

Under s. 303.065(5) of the statutes, Corrections disburses the salaries or wages of employed inmates in the following order: (a) the prisoner's board, including food and clothing and any fee

charged for electronic monitoring; (b) travel expenses to and from work and other incidental expenses; (c) crime victim and witness assistance surcharge payments; (d) deoxyribonucleic acid analysis surcharge payments; (e) child support, if any; (f) child pornography surcharge payments; (g) drug offender diversion surcharge payments; (h) a room charge as determined by the Department; (i) legal representation payments; (j) payment, either in full or ratably, of the prisoner's obligations acknowledged by the prisoner in writing or which have been reduced to judgment; and (k) the balance, if any, to the prisoner upon the prisoner's discharge.

By administrative policy, however, the Department maintains an Inmate Monies Deduction Schedule, which incorporates the statutorily-required disbursements under s. 303.065(5) and other federal state regulations related to inmate wages. In accordance with the Department's policy, funds are deducted in the following sequential order and with the identified percentage being subtracted from an inmate's wages if an obligation is owed:

Withholding Type	Percentage
1. Account Overdrafts	100%
2. Federal Filing Fees	20
3. Federal Taxes	100
4. State Filing Fees	100
5. State Taxes	100
6. Board ($110 monthly maximum)	8
7. Transportation ($265 monthly maximum)	21
8. Court-Ordered Restitution	25 *
9. Victim Witness Surcharge - felony	25
10. Victim Witness Surcharge - misdemeanor (pending full payment of felony victim witness surcharge)	25
11. DNA Surcharge (pending full payment of victim witness surcharge)	25
12. Child Support	varies
13. Child Pornography Surcharge	25
14. Room ($365 monthly maximum)	37
15. Release Account	10
16. Medical Co-Pay	100
17. Institution Legal Loans	50
18. Institution General Loans	50
19. Institution Canteen Loans	50
20. Work Release Loans	50
21. Institution Restitution	50
22. Court Costs, Fines, Other Court-Ordered Obligations (pending full payment of the victim witness and DNA surcharges)	varies
23. State Identification Card	50
24. Division of Community Corrections Supervision Fees	50

* Unless the court specifies a different percentage.

As a simplified example of the above deductions, assume that an offender receives a $100 paycheck (administered by the institution) for a work release job, and has no outstanding obligations other than required board, transportation and room payments. From a $100 paycheck, 8% ($8) would be subtracted for board, leaving a balance of $92. Next, 21% would be assessed against the remaining balance ($92) for transportation ($19.32), leaving a balance of $72.68. Finally, 37% would be assessed the revised remaining balance ($72.68) for room charges ($26.89), leaving a final total of $45.79 for the offender. It should be noted that board, transportation and room each have maximum monthly amounts that can be withheld.

Computer Recycling Program

The Department of Corrections previously administered a computer recycling program under which inmates salvage, repair and upgrade donated computers. Computers and computer-related accessories were collected from drop-off sites around the state or from non-profit organizations, cities and municipalities. Repairable components were remanufactured at Taycheedah Correctional Institution, while components determined to be non-repairable were demanufactured at the Racine Youthful Offenders Correctional Facility or Redgranite Correctional Institution.

Repaired computers were either sold or donated to schools, state or local agencies, and private non-profits. However, due to declining reve-

nues, the Department administratively suspended the program in 2010 in order to prevent a deficit, but continues to evaluate the recycling market in case the program can be resumed in the future. Since then, the Department has utilized the program for computer recycling needs within the Department. The recycling appropriation expended $128,300 SEG in 2013-14, and is appropriated $257,500 SEG in 2014-15 with 1.0 SEG position annually.

Private Business/Prison Employment Program

Under 1995 Act 27, Corrections was authorized to lease space within state prisons and juvenile correctional institutions to not more than three private businesses that would employ prison inmates to manufacture products or components or to provide services for sale on the open market. In 1997 Act 27, the limit was increased to six businesses. Under 2001 Act 16, this limit was decreased to not more than two private businesses.

In selecting businesses to participate in the program, the Department is required to comply with state procurement laws by soliciting proposals. The Department must also consult with trade organizations and labor unions prior to issuing requests for proposals and prior to selecting proposals. In addition, before a private business/prison employment project begins, the Joint Committee on Finance must hold a public hearing and approve the contract, and the Prison Industries Board must approve the business.

In accordance with federal law, inmates must be paid at the prevailing local wage for work of a similar nature and may have as much as 80% of total earnings withheld for taxes, room and board, court obligations and victim compensation. Federal law requires that inmates retain at least 20% of earnings.

In 1999 Act 9, the private business/prison employment program was modified to require that any contract or amendment to a contract specify each state prison or juvenile correctional institution at which the private business/prison employment program will operate. Further, Act 9 specified that a private employer may not employ inmates or institution residents under a prison contract if any of the following applies: (a) the inmates or institution residents are to be employed in a skill, craft or trade in which there is a surplus of available labor in the locality of the private employer; (b) the employment of the inmates or institution residents will impair the performance of other contracts to which the private employer is a party; or (c) the inmates or institution residents will replace employees who are on strike against the private employer or locked out of work.

A private employer participating in the program is required to post in all of its workplaces a notice provided by Corrections containing a description of the nature of the prison contract and an explanation of what it means for an employee of a private employer to be displaced and identifying a person at Corrections whom an employee of a private employer may contact if the employee believes that he or she may have been displaced by a prison contract. The statutes define "displace an employee" as "to lay off an employee in this state as a direct result of work being performed in a state prison or juvenile correctional institution under a prison contract or to permanently transfer an employee in this state to another job that reduces the employee's base pay, excluding overtime, differentials and bonuses, by more than 25% as a direct result of work being performed in a state prison or juvenile correctional institution under a prison contract."

On April 15, 1996, a public hearing was held by the Joint Committee on Finance and two private business/prison employment projects were approved. One of the projects was with Jorgensen Conveyors of Mequon, at the Waupun Correctional Institution, providing welding services for the company. The Jorgensen project ended in

1999 due to lack of work for inmates. The second project was with Fabry Glove and Mitten Company of Green Bay. In 2001-02, Fabry employed an average of 32 inmates at an average wage of $7.16. The project ended in November, 2002, due to lack of work for inmates. No private business/prison employment programs have operated since the project ended.

Under 1997 Act 27, a separate appropriation for the program was created, which became effective on January 1, 1998. Prior to that time, revenues and expenditures for the program were a portion of the Badger State Industries program. Table 8 provides a summary of the financial position of the private business/prison employment program since it began in 1995-96. It should be noted that unlike BSI and the prison farm system, the private business/prison employment program is not statutorily authorized to maintain a negative cash balance. In order to eliminate the accumulated deficit in the program, 2005 Act 25 transferred the encumbered negative cash balance to the prison industries appropriation.

Table 8: Private Business/Prison Employment Program Financial Status Since 1995-96

Fiscal Year	Operating Cash Balance	Profit or Loss	Closing Cash Balance
1995-96	$0	-$5,280	-$5,280
1996-97	-5,280	-984,030	-989,310
1997-98	-989,310	-290,747	-1,280,057
1998-99	-1,280,057	-413,407	-1,693,464
1999-00	-1,693,464	83,701	-1,609,763
2000-01	-1,609,763	-58,169	-1,667,932
2001-02	-1,667,932	-29,128	-1,697,060
2002-03	-1,697,060	215,188	-1,481,872
2003-04	-1,481,872	104,199	-1,377,673
2004-05	-1,377,673	61,923	-1,315,750
2005-06	-1,315,750	1,315,750	0

Community Corrections

The Division of Community Corrections (DCC) provides community supervision for offenders on probation, parole and extended supervision, and those placed in the intensive sanctions program. Appendix XII identifies the eight community corrections regions in the state. In 2013-14, there are 1,194.18 community corrections agent positions at the regional offices for probation and parole, intensive sanctions, and the absconder unit. The probation, parole, and extended supervision and intensive sanctions programs are addressed in the following sections.

Probation, Parole and Extended Supervision

The probation, parole, and extended supervision program supervises offenders in the community who are completing a sentence of imprisonment by being placed on parole, who have been placed on probation by the court or those serving the extended supervision portion of a bifurcated sentence. After being placed on probation, released on parole or while serving on extended supervision, the person is placed under the supervision of a community corrections agent. Table 9 shows adult probation and parole populations since 2002-03. The figures do not include juveniles supervised by DCC, but do include adults supervised under the Interstate Compact (a mutual agreement among most of the 50 states whereby a state agrees to provide supervision to a probationer or parolee accepted from another state). In 2013-14, the average daily population consisted of 47,300 probationers and 20,249 parolees and persons on extended supervision.

As indicated previously, DCC has 1,194.18 community corrections agents. Of these, 1,184.18 agents are for probation, parole and extended supervision. Based on an estimated endpoint population for 2013-14 (67,549 probationers and pa-

Table 9: Individuals under Parole, Probation, and Extended Supervision

Fiscal Year	Average Daily Population	Percent Change
2002-03	67,226	--
2003-04	68,145	1.8%
2004-05	70,102	2.9
2005-06	71,965	2.7
2006-07	73,210	1.7
2007-08	71,407	-2.5
2008-09	69,829	-2.2
2009-10	68,123	-2.4
2010-11	67,691	-0.6
2011-12	67,771	0.1
2012-13	67,968	0.3
2013-14	67,549	-0.6

rolees), each agent has a caseload of approximately 57 offenders. In addition, DCC operates a probation and parole absconder unit for Milwaukee County staffed with 10 agent positions, to track, locate and apprehend community corrections offenders who have failed to report under conditions of their community release.

Within the first 30-60 days of being placed on probation, parole, or extended supervision an agent undertakes a "case classification" to determine the level of supervision required by that offender. The offender is scored on a risk scale (which assesses the propensity for further criminal activity) and a need scale (which assesses the services needed by the offender) and is placed into one of six levels of supervision based on the results. The minimum face-to-face contacts established by DCC are identified in Table 10. In addition to the minimum supervision levels, high-risk sex offender supervision requires two collateral contacts every 30 days with individuals such as treatment professionals, spouse/ significant others, law enforcement and neighbors. It should be noted that offenders in minimum or administrative supervision may be supervised by a contracted provider.

In addition to client contact standards, the Department has specific expectations for other contacts, such as employment verification, in several of the supervisory levels. Under a provision created in 1995 Act 27, offenders under minimum, medium, maximum, and high-risk supervision are required to pay a probation and parole reimbursement fee based on financial ability. The monthly fee ranges from $20 to $60 depending on an offender's ability to pay and supervision level. While the statutes require that Corrections have a goal to receive at least a $1 per day from offenders, a non-statutory provision in 2001 Act 109, required the Department set a goal to recover at least $2 per day, if appropriate, from each person who is on probation, parole, or extended supervision.

Under 1997 Act 283 (the "truth-in-sentencing" legislation), parole was eliminated for all offenders convicted of felonies that occur on or after December 31, 1999. Instead, for these offenders being sentenced to confinement in prison, a judge may sentence them to: (a) prison for a specific number of years; and (b) extended

Table 10: Community Corrections Supervision Requirements

Supervision Level	Minimum Requirements
High Risk-Sex Offender	One client face-to-face contact per week; one home visit per month.
High Risk	One client face-to-face contact per week; one home visit per month.
Maximum	Two client face-to-face contacts per month; one home visit per month.
Medium	One client face-to-face contact per month; one home visit every two months.
Minimum	One client face-to-face contact every 90 days.
Administrative	One phone contact per month with contracted provider.

supervision for a specific number of years. Extended supervision is post-incarceration community supervision by Corrections similar to the supervision provided to parolees. Under the truth-in-sentencing legislation, an offender generally could not be released from prison prior to the time specified by a judge at the time of sentencing or discharge an offender from supervision prior to the expiration of the extended supervision sentence. Sentencing provisions are discussed in the Legislative Fiscal Bureau's informational paper entitled, "Felony Sentencing and Probation."

System of Short-Term Sanctions

Under 2013 Act 196, the Department is required to develop a system of short-term sanctions for violations of conditions of probation, parole, extended supervision, and deferred prosecution agreements. The system must set forth a list of sanctions for the most common violations and ensure that the system does all of the following:

a. Takes into account the objective to accomplish by imposing the sanction, and considers the level of intensity necessary to achieve the objective and the extent to which the sanction is likely to accomplish the objective;

b. Takes into account the goals of protecting the public, correcting the offender's behavior, and holding the offender accountable;

c. Determines when revocation is the required response to the violation;

d. Provides flexibility in imposing sanctions but also provides offenders with clear and immediate consequences for violations;

e. Provides examples of high, medium, and low level sanctions and what factors to consider when determining which level of sanction to apply;

f. Determines how to reward offenders for compliance with conditions of parole, of probation, of extended supervision, or of the agreement;

g. Ensures that efforts to minimize the impact on an offender's employment are made when applying sanctions; and

h. Ensures that efforts to minimize the impact on an offender's family are made when applying the sanctions.

In November, 2014, the Department issued a policy directive, specifying the following criteria related to the short-term sanctions program:

a. All offenders are statutorily eligible to be placed on a short-term sanction, with priority given, as follows: (1) extended supervision or parole offenders; (2) felony probationers; (3) misdemeanants with penalty enhancers; and (4) misdemeanants.

b. Offenders must sign a statement admitting a violation.

c. Short-term sanctions may not exceed 90 days, per sanction, and may be used more than once during the offender's term of supervision. However, a short-term sanction may not exceed the offender's term of supervision.

d. An imposed short-term sanction serves as the disposition for the violation.

e. For short-term sanctions, it is not necessary to serve the offender with notices related to violation, hearing rights, or alternatives to revocation.

f. The Department will pay counties per existing agreement for offenders serving time a short-term sanction (if the offender is on work release, the Department will subtract any work release charges to the offender from the county

jail reimbursement rate).

g. Offenders with pending criminal charges may be considered for a short-term sanction on a case-by-case basis.

Intensive Sanctions

In addition to community supervision for offenders on probation, parole, and extended supervision, DCC administers the intensive sanctions program. The program is designed to provide: (a) punishment that is less costly than ordinary imprisonment and more restrictive that ordinary probation or parole supervision or extended supervision; (b) component phases that are intensive and highly structured; and (c) a series of component phases for each participant that is based on public safety considerations and a participant's needs for punishment and treatment. The component phases are required to include one or more of the following sanctions: (a) confinement; (b) intensive or other field supervision; (c) electronic monitoring; (d) community service; (e) restitution; and (f) other programs as prescribed by the Department.

A person may be sentenced by the court to the intensive sanctions program for a felony offense occurring between August 15, 1991, and December 30, 1999. A person not sentenced under a bifurcated sentence may, however, also enter the intensive sanctions program if: (a) the person is a prisoner serving a felony sentence not punishable by life imprisonment and the Department of Corrections directs the person to participate in the program; or (b) the Parole Commission grants the person parole and requires the person to participate in the program as a condition of parole. Further, a person may be placed in the program if the Department and the person agree to his or her participation in the program as an alternative to revocation of probation, extended supervision or parole. Finally, a person sentenced for a felony occurring on or after December 31, 1999: (a) may not be sentenced to the program; (b) is not eligible for the program while serving the confinement portion of a bifurcated sentence; and (c) may be placed in the program as a condition of extended supervision.

In September, 1997, the Department of Corrections administratively discontinued the use of the intensive sanctions program. As a result, the Department no longer administratively transfers offenders to intensive sanctions or uses the program as an alternative to the revocation of probation or parole. In addition, offenders are no longer paroled to the program.

Judges may, however, continue to sentence persons to the intensive sanctions program for felony offenses committees prior to December 31, 1999. Between September, 1997, and December 31, 1999, 192 offenders were sentenced to intensive sanctions. There are no longer any offenders in the program.

Halfway Houses

In 2013-14, the Department expended $14,374,500 for 484 halfway house beds throughout the state (373 for males and 111 for females). Halfway houses are community-based residential facilities where probationers, parolees, offenders on extended supervision, or intensive sanctions inmates may be required to reside as a condition of their supervision. These halfway houses are licensed and regulated by DHS. Halfway houses are nonsecure facilities that house a relatively small number of persons who require some type of supervised living arrangement. On average, the per capita daily cost of placing an individual in a state-contracted halfway house is approximately $81.

Appendix XIII shows the location, bed capacity, and cost of placing offenders in each halfway house for 2013-14. In addition, Appendix XIII identifies contracts providing specialized treatment services such as alcohol and other drug abuse (AODA) or dual diagnosis AODA and mental health services.

Probation and Parole Hold Reimbursements

The Department reimburses counties up to $40 per day for felons being held in county jails pending the revocation of their probation, parole, or extended supervision for non-criminal rules violations. Payments are prorated if the number of reimbursable days exceeds the appropriated amount. In 2013-14, $4,885,700 GPR was expended to reimburse counties in holds in 2012-13. Counties were reimbursed at a rate of $33 per day. Appendix XIV indicates these probation and parole hold reimbursements.

Sex Offender Registration

Under current law, Corrections is required to maintain a sex offender registry. The registry contains information relating to persons who have been found to have committed a sex offense and persons who have been found to have committed another offense with a sexual motivation. The information in the registry is generally confidential. Information may be disclosed, however, under specified circumstances to law enforcement agencies, victims, certain entities in a community in which a sex offender is living, attending school or working and the general public.

For 2014-15, the budget for the sex offender registry program is $2,483,000 GPR and 30.0 GPR positions (20.0 sex offender registration specialists, 1.0 correctional services manager, 2.0 supervisors, 5.0 office operations associates, 1.0 program support supervisor, and 1.0 operations program associate) and $340,800 PR. As of November, 2014, the sex offender registry contained 23,447 records. Of this number, 5,690 offenders were in correctional institutions, 5,352 offenders were in the community under supervision, 11,052 individuals were required to register but released from supervision, and 1,353 were juvenile registrants under the age of 18.

Registration Requirements

A "sex offense" as a violation, or the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit a violation, of any of the following: (a) sexual contact with a patient or client by a therapist; (b) first-, second- or third-degree sexual assault; (c) incest; (d) first- or second- degree sexual assault of a child; (e) repeated acts of sexual assault of a child; (f) sexual exploitation of a child; (g) trafficking of a child; (h) causing a child to view or listen to sexual activity; (i) incest with a child; (j) child enticement; (k) using a computer to facilitate a child sex crime; (l) soliciting a child for prostitution; (m) sexual assault of a child placed in substitute care; (n) sexual assault of a student by a school staff person or person who works or volunteers with children; (o) selling, renting, exhibiting, transferring or loaning to a child any harmful material or verbally communicating, by any means, a harmful description or narrative account to a child; (p) possession of child pornography; (q) working or volunteering with children as a child sex offender; (r) abduction of another's child; (s) human trafficking for the purposes of a commercial sex act; and (t) false imprisonment or kidnapping, if the victim was a minor and the person is not the minor's parent.

A person must register as a sex offender if the person is any of the following:

a. Convicted of, or adjudicated delinquent on or after, December 25, 1993 (the date on which the provision became effective), for a sex offense;

b. In prison, a juvenile correctional facility, a residential care center for children and youth, or is on probation, extended supervision, parole, supervision or aftercare supervision on or after December 25, 1993, for a sex offense or for a violation, or for the solicitation, conspiracy or at-

tempt to commit a violation, of a law of this state that is comparable to a sex offense;

c. Found not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect on or after December 25, 1993, and committed under an involuntary mental health commitment or as a consequence of being found not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect for a sex offense;

d. In institutional care or on conditional transfer from a mental health facility or conditional release from a commitment resulting from a finding of not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect on or after December 25, 1993, for a sex offense or for a violation that is comparable to a sex offense;

e. On parole, extended supervision or probation in Wisconsin from another state on or after December 25, 1993, for a violation, or for the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit a violation of a law of this state that is comparable to a sex offense;

f. A juvenile in this state on or after May 9, 2000, and is on supervision from another state pursuant to the interstate compact on the placement of juveniles for a violation of a sex offense;

g. Placed on lifetime supervision on or after June 26, 1998;

h. In institutional care under, or on parole from, a commitment for specialized treatment as a sex offender on or after December 25, 1993;

i. In institutional care or on supervised release as a sexually violent person on or after June 2, 1994;

j. Required to register based on a finding that he or she was in need of protection or services for having committed a sex offense and is ordered to continue complying with registration requirements;

k. Registered as a sex offender in another state or with the FBI and is a resident of Wisconsin, a student in Wisconsin or employed or carrying on a vocation in Wisconsin on or after December 1, 2000; or

l. Convicted of a sex offense in another jurisdiction and, on or after December 1, 2000, is a resident of Wisconsin, a student in the state or employed or carrying on a vocation in the state. This provision does not, however, apply if 10 years have passed since the date on which the person was released from prison or placed on parole, probation, extended supervision or other supervised release for the sex offense.

A court may also order persons who are convicted of certain offenses, other than the sex offenses listed above, to register as sex offenders if the court determines that the underlying conduct was sexually motivated (one of the purposes for the act was for the person's sexual arousal or gratification) and that requiring the person to register would be in the interest of public protection. This provision applies to convictions for the following offenses: (a) crimes against life and bodily security; (b) crimes against sexual morality; (c) crimes against children; (d) crimes involving invasion of privacy; and (e) criminal damage to property or criminal trespass. Similarly, a court may order a person who has been adjudged delinquent, committed or found not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect for an offense to register as a sex offender.

Under specific circumstances a court may exempt a person from sex offender registration requirements. Specifically, the court may exempt a person who meets all of the following conditions: (a) the person meets the criteria for registration based on a violation, or on the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit a violation, of sexual assault of a child, repeated acts of sexual assault of a child or sexual assault of a child placed in substitute care, or of a comparable law of another state; (b) the violation did not involve sexu-

al intercourse either by the use or threat of force or violence or with a victim under the age of 12 years; (c) at the time of the violation, the person had not attained age 19 and was not more than four years older nor more than four years younger than the victim; and (d) it is not necessary, in the interest of public protection, to require the person to register as a sex offender. The court must hold a hearing on a motion for an exemption. At the hearing, the person requesting the exemption must prove by clear and convincing evidence that he or she has satisfied the required criteria for exemption. In addition, the court must allow the victim of the crime to make a statement at the hearing or to submit a written statement to the court. The statutes also specify procedures at the hearing and criteria that the court may consider in making its decision.

In addition, statutory provisions provide that a person is not required to comply with registration requirements for certain privacy-related offenses, including: (a) sexually-motivated invasion of privacy, if the delinquency adjudication or conviction is expunged; and (b) sexually-motivated representations depicting nudity, if the court order specifies that the person is not required to comply with registration requirements upon successful completion of the conditions or sentence required in the court order. Once the Department is notified of expungement or successful completion of the conditions or sentence of the court order, Corrections must purge all information of that person from the registry.

Registry Information

The sex offender registry maintained by Corrections must contain the following information for each person:

a. The person's name, including any aliases used by the person.

b. Information to identify the person, including date of birth, gender, race, height, weight and hair and eye color.

c. The statute the person violated that requires the person to register as a sex offender, the date of conviction, adjudication or commitment, and the county or, if the state is not Wisconsin, the state in which the person was convicted, adjudicated or committed.

d. Any sex offense that was dismissed as part of a plea agreement if the court ordered that the offender or juvenile be subject to the registration requirements.

e. Any of the following (if applicable): (1) the date the person was placed on probation, supervision, conditional release, conditional transfer or supervised release; (2) the date the person was or will be released from confinement, whether on parole, extended supervision or otherwise, or discharged or terminated from a sentence or commitment; (3) the date the person entered the state; and (4) the date the person was ordered to comply with registration requirements.

f. All addresses at which the person is or will be residing.

g. The name of the agency supervising the person, if applicable, and the office or unit and telephone number of the office or unit that is responsible for the supervision of the person.

h. The name or number of every electronic mail account the person uses, the Internet address of every website the person creates or maintains, every Internet user name the person uses, and the name and Internet address of every public or private Internet profile the person creates, uses or maintains.

i. The name and address of the place at which the person is or will be employed.

j. The name and location of any school in which the person is or will be enrolled.

k. If the person is required to register because he or she is in institutional care or on supervised release from a sexually violent person commitment, a notation concerning the treatment that the person has received for his or her mental disorder.

l. The most recent date on which the above information was updated.

Registry information must be provided by Corrections or the Department of Health Services (DHS), depending upon which agency has supervision over the individual subject to registration requirements. A person who is not subject to the supervision of either agency must directly provide the information to Corrections. The statutes establish specific timelines within which information must be provided to Corrections. An agency supervising a person who must register as a sex offender must notify the person of the need to register. Initially, the person must sign a form stating that he or she has been informed of the requirements of registering as a sex offender.

In addition to the information required above, Corrections may also require a person who is required to register as a sex offender to provide his or her fingerprints, a recent photograph and any other information required for the registry that the person has not previously provided. Also, Corrections may require the person to report to a place designated by Corrections for the purpose of obtaining fingerprints, a photograph or other information. Further, the Department may send a person who is required to register as a sex offender a notice requesting the person to verify the accuracy of any information in the registry. Finally, Corrections must inform a person required to register that they are prohibited from photographing children under the age of 17 (violation of this provision is a Class I felony).

Persons who are required to register as sex offenders must provide updated information to Corrections once each calendar year. However, persons subject to lifetime registration must provide updated information once each 90 days. The statutes also require that a person required to register as a sex offender must notify Corrections of any change in registry information within 10 days after the change occurs. However, if a person is on parole or extended supervision and knows that his or her address will be changing, the person must notify Corrections before the change occurs. If such a person changes his or her address but did not know of the change before it occurred, the person must notify Corrections within 24 hours after the change occurs. Further, a person required to register as a sex offender and who is either changing his or her residence from Wisconsin to another state, is becoming a student in another state or is to be employed or carrying on a vocation in another state, must, no later than 10 days before moving out of Wisconsin or when starting school or employment or a vocation in another state, notify Corrections of the new address. The person must also inform Corrections of the state in which he or she will be in school or the state in which he or she will be employed or carrying on a vocation. Finally, current law provides that a person required to register as a sex offender and on parole or extended supervision may not establish a residence or change residence unless the person has complied with the requirements to provide Corrections with information for the registry.

Required Registration Period

Individuals on the registry generally must comply with registration requirements for 15 years following release from supervision. A person who meets any one of the following conditions, however, is subject to lifetime registration requirements: (a) convicted or found not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect for sex offense, or for the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit a sex offense on two or more occasions; (b) convicted or found not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect for a violation, or for the solici-

tation, conspiracy or attempt to commit a violation of first- or second-degree sexual assault, first- or second-degree sexual assault of a child, or repeated sexual assault of a child, or sexual assault of a child placed in substitute care; (c) found to be a sexually violent person, regardless of whether the person is discharged from the sexually violent person commitment, except that the person no longer must comply with the lifetime registration requirements if the finding that the person is a sexually violent person is reversed, set aside or vacated; or (d) is ordered by the court to register as a sex offender and also ordered to comply with registration requirements the rest of their life.

A person required to register as a sex offender based upon a finding that they have committed a sex offense in another jurisdiction must comply with registration requirements while a resident, a student or employed or carrying on a vocation in Wisconsin or for 10 years from the date of release from prison or date placed on parole, probation, extended supervision or other supervised release for the offense, whichever is less. A person meeting one of the criteria for lifetime supervision must comply with registration requirements while a resident, a student, employed or carrying on a vocation in Wisconsin.

Annual Registration Fee

Under 2005 Act 25, Corrections was authorized to establish by rule an annual sex offender registration fee not to exceed $50 for individuals in its custody or under its supervision. Collected revenues from the fee could be used to partially offset the costs of monitoring. Under 2007 Act 20, the provision was amended to provide that the registration fee not exceed $100, and that revenue be utilized to support enhanced sex offender management costs for polygraph testing and community treatment. In 2013-14, the fee generated $526,200 in revenue.

Disclosure of Registry Information

Corrections must generally keep the information in the sex offender registry confidential; however, under specified circumstances the Department may disclose registry information. Current law permits disclosure of registry information in the following circumstances: (a) upon request of the Department of Revenue (DOR), Corrections must disclose information to DOR for the purposes of locating a person, or the assets of a person, who has failed to file a tax return, has underreported taxable income or is a delinquent taxpayer, identifying fraudulent tax returns or providing information for tax-related prosecutions; (b) upon request of the Department of Children and Families or a county child support agency for the purposes of the child and spousal support and establishment of paternity and medical support liability programs, the Department must provide the name and addresses of a person registered, the name and addresses of the person's employer and financial information related to the person; and (c) as needed for law enforcement purposes.

When a sex offender first registers, Corrections must immediately make the registry information available to the police chief of any community and the sheriff of any county in which the person is residing, employed or attending school. The Department must also make updated information immediately available to such law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement agencies may also specifically request information concerning any person registered as a sex offender. The Department must make the information available through a direct electronic transfer system.

Corrections and DHS are required to notify law enforcement agencies when a person who is required to register as a sex offender and who has been found to be a sexually violent person or who has committed two or more sex offenses is placed in a community, including out-of-state

offenders who become a resident, student, employed, or begin a vocation in Wisconsin. Notification must be in the form of a written bulletin that contains all of the following: (a) the information to which law enforcement has access, as described above (in addition, identifying where the person will be regularly through and to); (b) notice that information concerning registered sex offenders will be available on an internet site established by Corrections; and (c) any other information that the agency determines is necessary to assist law enforcement officers or to protect the public. This information may include a photograph of the person, other identifying information and a description of the person's patterns of violation.

Also, if a person has been convicted or found not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect for any sex offense, or for the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit such a violation on one occasion only, Corrections or DHS may notify law enforcement agencies of the area in which the person will be residing, employed or attending school if Corrections or DHS determines that such notification is necessary to protect the public. This notification may be in addition to providing access to information, as described above, or to any other authorized notification.

If the person changes his or her residential address, Corrections and DHS are required notify the law enforcement agencies in which the person will be residing, employed, or attending school. A change-of-address notification may be in an electronic form or in the form of a written bulletin. However, the change-of-address notification is not necessary if Corrections or DHS determines that notification is not necessary in the interest of public protection and that the person did not commit a sex offense with the use of threat of force or violence.

Corrections is required to make a reasonable attempt to notify the victim or a member of the victim's family (the victim's spouse, child, parent, sibling or legal guardian) if the victim or family member has requested such notification when a person initially registers as a sex offender or when the person informs Corrections of a change in registry information. A victim receiving such notice may also request any of the information given to law enforcement agencies.

Any of the following may request information from Corrections regarding registered sex offenders: (a) a public or private elementary or secondary school; (b) a day care provider that is licensed, certified or providing before- or after-school care in a public school; (c) a licensed child welfare agency; (d) a licensed group home; (e) a licensed shelter care facility; (f) a licensed foster home or treatment foster home; (g) a county department of social or human services, of community programs or of developmental disabilities services; (h) an agency providing child welfare services; (i) the Department of Justice; (j) the Department of Public Instruction; (k) DHS; (l) the Department of Children and Families; (m) a neighborhood watch program; (n) an organized unit of the Boy Scouts of America, the Boys' Club of America, the Girl Scouts of America or Camp Fire Girls; (o) the personnel office of a sheltered workshop; or (p) any other community-based public or private nonprofit organization that Corrections determines should have access to information in the interest of protecting the public. These entities may request information concerning a specific person registered as a sex offender or the names of and information concerning all registered persons residing, employed or attending school in the community, district, jurisdiction or other applicable geographical area.

In response to a request for information by one of the above entities, Corrections must provide the following: (a) the name of the registered person, including any aliases the person has used; (b) the date of the person's conviction or commitment, and the county or, if the state is not Wisconsin, the state where the person was con-

victed or committed; and (c) the most recent date the information was updated. However, Corrections may not disclose any information concerning a child who is required to register as a sex offender or any information concerning an adult that relates to a juvenile proceeding.

Corrections or a law enforcement agency may provide information concerning a specific person registered as a sex offender to a person not provided access or notice if, in the opinion of Corrections or law enforcement agency, providing the information is necessary to protect the public and the person requesting the information does the following: (a) submits a request for information in a form and manner prescribed by Correction or the law enforcement agency; (b) specifies by name the person about whom he or she is requesting the information; and (c) provides any other information the law enforcement agency considers necessary to determine accurately whether the person whose name is given is registered as a sex offender. If the Department or law enforcement agency provides information, Corrections or the law enforcement agency must provide all of the following concerning the person specified in the request: (a) the date of the person's conviction or commitment and the county or, if the state is not Wisconsin, the state where the person was convicted or committed; (b) the most recent date the information was updated; and (c) any other information concerning the person that Corrections or law enforcement agency determines is appropriate. However, neither Corrections nor a law enforcement agency may provide any information concerning a child who is registered as a sex offender or concerning a juvenile proceeding in which an adult who is registered as a sex offender was involved.

Immunity from civil liability is provided for any good faith act or omission regarding the release of information authorized under the above provisions. The immunity does not extend, however, to a person whose act or omission constitutes gross negligence or involves reckless, wanton or intentional misconduct.

Internet Access

Corrections must provide internet access to information concerning persons registered as sex offenders. The information provided on the internet site must be organized in a manner that allows a person using the site to obtain the information that the Department is specifically required to provide. Corrections must keep this information secure against unauthorized alteration.

Under 2005 Act 431, the Department must include the following information on the sex offender registry website:

a. If the person is a sexually violent person, a notice of that status, written in red letters;

b. A current color photograph of the person, if available, and a physical description including sex, race, height, weight, eye color, and hair color;

c. The person's name and any aliases the person uses, indicating for each name and each alias all addresses at which the person is residing;

d. Whether the person has responded to the last contact letter from the Department;

e. The crime committed for which the person must register;

f. Any sex offense that was dismissed as part of a plea agreement if the court ordered that the offender or juvenile be subject to the registration requirements.

g. Any conditions of the person's supervised release, except for any condition that may reveal the identity of the victim of the crime;

h. The date, time, and place of any scheduled hearings for supervised release or discharge under Chapter 980 of the statutes;

i. The name and court of the judge who authorized the supervised release or discharge; and

j. The most recent date on which the information was updated.

GPS Monitoring for Certain Child Sex Offenders and Violators of Certain Orders or Injunctions

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As of January 1, 2008, the Department of Corrections is required to use global positioning system (GPS) tracking for certain child sex offenders. In addition, under 2011 Act 266, violators of certain temporary restraining orders related to domestic abuse or harassment may require GPS monitoring. The provisions related to these programs are summarized below.

As of October, 2014, the Department was maintaining lifetime GPS tracking for 698 individuals on lifetime GPS tracking, and was utilizing GPS tracking (non-lifetime) for 153 individuals, for a total of 851. Of these individuals, there were no individuals tracked related to violating certain temporary restraining orders or injunctions. The Department estimates an average daily population of 937 individuals to be monitored by GPS tracking in 2014-15, including 21 individuals tracked related to violating certain temporary restraining orders or injunctions.

GPS Monitoring for Certain Child Sex Offenders

Definitions. The statutory definitions for global positioning system tracking include:

a. "Exclusion Zone" means a zone in which a person who is tracked using a global positioning system device is prohibited from entering except for purposes of traveling through it to get to another destination;

b. "Global Positioning System Tracking" means tracking using a system that actively monitors and identifies a person's location and timely reports or records the person's presence near, or at a crime scene, or in an exclusion zone or the person's departure from an inclusion zone. "Global positioning system tracking" includes comparable technology;

c. "Inclusion Zone" means a zone in which a person who is tracked using a GPS tracking device is prohibited from leaving;

d. "Level 1 Child Sex Offense" means sexual assault of a child or engaging in repeated acts of sexual assault of the same child in which any of the following occurs:

(1) The actor has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with an individual who is not a relative of the actor and who has not attained the age of 13 years and causes great bodily harm to the individual; or

(2) The actor has sexual intercourse with an individual who is not a relative of the actor and who has not attained the age of 12 years.

e. "Level 2 Child Sex Offense" means sexual assault of a child or engaging in repeated acts of sexual assault of the same child in which any of the following occurs:

(1) The actor has sexual intercourse, by use or threat of force or violence, with an individual who is not a relative of the actor and who has not attained the age of 16 years; or

(2) The actor has sexual contact, by use or threat of force or violence, with an individual who has not attained the age of 16 years and who is not a relative of the actor, and the actor is at least 18 years of age when the sexual contact occurs.

e. "Lifetime Tracking" means GPS tracking that is required for a person for the remainder of

the person's life or until terminated;

f. "Passive Positioning System Tracking" means tracking using a system that monitors, identifies, and records a person's location;

g. "Serious Child Sex Offense" means a Level 1 Child Sex Offense or a Level 2 Child Sex Offense;

h. "Sex Offense is either: (1) a violation, solicitation, conspiracy, or attempt to commit a violation of one of the following, sexual exploitation by a therapist, first-degree sexual assault, second-degree sexual assault, third-degree sexual assault, incest, first- or second-degree sexual assault of a child, engaging in repeated acts of sexual assault with the same child, sexual exploitation of a child, trafficking of a child, causing a child to view or listen to sexual activity, incest with a child, child enticement, use of a computer to facilitate a child sex crime, soliciting a child for prostitution, sexual assault of a child placed in substitute care, sexual assault of a child by a school staff person or a person who works or volunteers with children, exposing a child to harmful material or harmful descriptions or abduction of another's child, possession of child pornography, a child sex offender working with children, false imprisonment or kidnapping if the victim was a minor and the person who committed the violation was not the victim's parent, or human trafficking; or (2) a crime under federal law or the law of any state that is comparable to one of the above crimes.

i. "Sexual Contact" means, if for the purpose of either sexually degrading or sexually humiliating the complainant or sexually arousing or gratifying the defendant, any of the following: (1) intentional touching by the use of any body part or object by the defendant, or by another person upon the defendant's instruction, of the complainant's intimate parts, whether direct or through clothing; (2) intentional touching by the complainant, by use of any body part or object, of the defendant's intimate parts, or if done upon the defendant's instructions, the intimate parts of another person, whether direct or through clothing; (3) intentional penile ejaculation or intentional emission of urine or feces by the defendant, or by another person upon the defendant's instruction, upon any part of the complainant's body, whether clothed or unclothed; or (4) intentionally causing the complainant to ejaculate or emit urine or feces on any part of the defendant's body, whether clothed or unclothed.

j. "Sexual Intercourse" means vulvar penetration as well as cunnilingus, fellatio, or anal intercourse between persons or any intrusion of any inanimate object into the genital or anal opening either by the defendant or upon the defendant's instruction. The emission of semen is not required.

Who is Covered. The Department of Corrections is required to maintain lifetime GPS tracking of a person if any of the following occurs on or after January 1, 2008: (a) a court places the person on probation for a Level 1 Child Sex Offense; (b) Corrections releases the person from prison either to extended supervision, parole, or upon completion of the sentence, after serving for a Level 1 Child Sex Offense; (c) the person is convicted of a Level 2 Child Sex Offense, and is either placed on probation, or released from prison to extended supervision, parole, or upon completion of the sentence; (d) the court places the person on conditional release, or directly discharges the person, who was found not guilty of a serious child sex offense by reasons of mental disease or mental defect (tracking is not required of direct discharges who are discharged from conditional release); (e) the court places the person on lifetime supervision under s. 939.615 of the statutes for committing a serious child sex offense and the person is released from prison; (f) a police chief or sheriff receives a special bulletin notification on the person (issued when an offender is released to the community, who was convicted, or found not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect, on two or more separate occasions of a sex offense); (g) a court places the person on

supervised release after a sexually violent person commitment (Chapter 980) or directly discharges the person from commitment (tracking is not required of direct discharges who are discharged from supervised release); or (h) the Department of Health Services places the person placed on parole or discharges the person under Chapter 975 of the statutes for a serious child sex offense (Sex Crimes Law).

If a person described in either (a), (b), or (c) above completes his or her sentence, the Department may use passive positioning system tracking (as opposed to active GPS monitoring). Further, if a person who committed a serious child sex offense, or a person under supervision under the interstate corrections compact for a serious child sex offense is not subject to the lifetime GPS tracking provisions, the Department must assess the person's risk using a standard risk assessment instrument to determine if GPS tracking is appropriate.

In addition to GPS tracking, statutory provisions further require that, as a condition of supervised release, for the first year of supervised release, the court must restrict the person to the person's home, except for outings that are under the direct supervision of a Corrections escort and that are for employment purposes, religious purposes, or for caring for the person's basic living needs. Corrections may contract for services to escort the person.

Departmental Duties. Corrections must implement a continuous GPS tracking system, except when authorized to provide for passive positioning system tracking. The system must do all the following:

a. Use field monitoring equipment that supports cellular communications with as large a coverage area as possible and automatically provide instantaneous or nearly instantaneous information regarding the whereabouts of a person who is being monitored, including information regarding the person's presence in an exclusion zone or absence from an inclusion zone;

b. Use land line communications equipment to transmit information regarding the location of persons when they are in areas in which no commercial cellular service is available; and

c. Immediately alert the Department and the local law enforcement agency if the person leaves any inclusion zone or stays in any exclusion zone for any longer period than the time needed to travel through the zone to get to another destination.

The Department must contract with a vendor to provide tracking services using a competitive process under s. 16.75 of the statutes. The term of the contract may not exceed three years. The Department is currently contracting with BI Technologies, Inc. for a cost of $4.50 per day for GPS active monitoring and $4.35 per day for passive positioning system monitoring.

For each person subject to GPS tracking, the Department of Corrections must create individualized exclusion and inclusion zones for the individual if necessary to protect public safety. For exclusion zones, Corrections must focus on areas where children congregate, with perimeters of 100 to 250 feet, and on areas where the individual was prohibited from going as a condition of probation, extended supervision, parole, conditional release, or supervised release. In addition to creating exclusion and/or inclusion zones, Corrections is required to ensure that the individual's GPS tracking device or comparable technology immediately alerts the Department and the local law enforcement agency if the person either leaves his or her assigned inclusion zone or stays in an exclusion zone longer than the time needed to travel through the zone to get to another destination.

For individuals on supervised release or conditional release who are on GPS tracking, Corrections must notify DHS, upon request, of any tracking information for the person if: (a) Corrections

has been alerted that the individual has improperly stayed in an exclusion zone or improperly left an inclusion zone; or (b) the individual fails to make required payments to Corrections for his or her GPS tracking costs.

For each person subject to tracking, Corrections must determine the costs of GPS tracking for the individual and how much of the costs that the individual is able to pay. The Department may require the person to pay those costs. For individuals on conditional release or supervised release, DHS must pay the GPS tracking costs to the extent that costs are not covered by any required payments by individuals. In determining how much of the costs a person is able to pay, Corrections is to consider: (a) the person's financial resources; (b) present and future earning ability of the person; (c) the needs and earning ability of the person's dependents; (d) any other costs that the person is required to pay in conjunction with his or her supervision; and (e) any other factors that Corrections considers appropriate. Any monies collected are utilized for expenditures related to GPS tracking.

Termination of Lifetime GPS Tracking. A person subject to lifetime GPS tracking may petition for the termination of lifetime tracking with the circuit court in the county in which he or she was convicted or found not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect. However, the person may not file a termination petition earlier than 20 years after the date on which lifetime tracking began. Further, the following individuals are prohibited from filing for termination of lifetime tracking: (a) a person who was convicted of any crime during the period of lifetime tracking; (b) a person who had been placed on supervised release under Chapter 980 of the statutes; or (c) a person placed on parole or discharged under Chapter 975.

Upon receiving a petition to terminate lifetime tracking, the court will send a copy of the petition to the district attorney, who conducts a criminal history records search. No later than 30 days after the date of receiving the petition, the district attorney must report the results of the criminal history search and may provide a written response to the petition. If the individual has not been convicted of a criminal offense during the period of lifetime tracking, the court will: (a) order that the person be examined by a physician or psychologist approved by the court; (b) notify the Department that it may submit a report concerning the individual's conduct while on lifetime tracking and an opinion as to whether lifetime tracking is still necessary to protect the public; and (c) schedule a hearing on the petition. The physician or psychologist who conducts an examination must prepare a report of his or her examination, including an opinion of whether the individual is a danger to the public, and file the report with the court within 60 days after completing the examination. The report will remain confidential until the physician or psychologist testifies at the hearing. The cost for the examination must be paid for by the individual petitioning for termination of lifetime tracking.

A hearing on a termination petition can not be conducted until the report of the examination has been filed with the court. At the hearing, the court must consider evidence it considers relevant to the petition, and the petitioner and the district attorney may offer evidence relevant to the issue of the person's dangerousness and continued need for lifetime tracking. The court may grant the petition if it determines after the hearing that lifetime tracking is no longer necessary to protect the public. If the petition is denied, the individual may not file a subsequent petition requesting termination of lifetime tracking until at least five years have elapsed since the most recent petition.

In addition, the Department may file a petition for termination of lifetime tracking if the person is permanently physically incapacitated. The petition must include affidavits from two physicians that explain the nature of the person's permanent physical incapacitation. The Department must file the petition in the county in which the person was

convicted, found not guilty or responsible by reason of mental disease or defect, or found to be a sexually violent person, and forward a copy of the petition to the district attorney or, for individuals committed under Chapter 980, to the agency that filed the Chapter 980 petition.

Upon its own motion or motion of the district attorney or appropriate agency, the court may order that the individual be examined by a physician who is approved by the court. If an examination is ordered, the physician must prepare a report that includes his or her opinion of whether the person is permanently physically incapacitated, and file the report within 60 days after completing the examination. The report must remain confidential until the physician testifies at the hearing. Costs of the examination are to be paid by Corrections. The court will conduct a hearing and take evidence it considers relevant to determining whether the person is permanently physically incapacitated so that he or she is not a danger to the public. The court may grant a petition after the hearing if it determined that the permanent physical incapacitation was such that the person was no longer a danger to the public.

GPS Tracking for Violations of Certain Orders or Injunctions

Under 2011 Act 266, if a person knowingly violates a temporary restraining order or injunction related to domestic abuse or harassment, the court may report the violation to the Department of Corrections immediately upon the person's conviction and may order the person to submit to GPS tracking. The Department's duties related to tracking individuals are the same as those described above. The provisions came into effect on January 1, 2014.

Before issuing an order, the court must find that the person is more likely than not to cause serious bodily harm to the person who petitioned for the restraining order or injunction, weighing the following factors: (a) whether the person allegedly caused physical injury, intentional abused pets or damaged property, or committed sexual assault, an act of strangulation or forcible entry to gain access to the petitioner; (b) whether the person threatened any individual, including the petitioner, with harm; (c) whether the person has a history of improperly using or threatening to use a firearm or other dangerous weapon; (d) whether the person has expressed suicidal thoughts; (e) whether the person has exhibited obsessive or controlling behavior toward the petitioner or any member of the petitioner's family, including stalking, surveillance, or isolation of the petitioner or any member of the petitioner's family; (f) the person's mental health history; and (g) whether the person has a history of abusing alcohol or a controlled substance.

The court may request Corrections to provide a validated risk assessment of the person to make any of these findings. Further, the court may request a domestic violence prevention or treatment center in the court's county to complete a danger assessment of the person to make any of the findings.

If the court orders GPS tracking for a violation of a temporary restraining order or injunction, the court must provide the petitioner with a referral to a domestic violence or sexual assault victim service provider.

After weighing the factors above, if the court determines that a person is more likely than not to cause serious bodily harm to the petitioner, and the court determines that another alternative, including imprisonment, is more likely to protect the petitioner, the court may not enter an order for GPS tracking.

If the court convicts on individual of violating a domestic abuse or harassment order, the court must impose a GPS tracking surcharge of $200 for each offense. Revenue from the surcharge is used to cover the costs of the GPS tracking program. If revenue is inadequate to fund the program, the

Department may by rule increase the surcharge by not more than five percent each year to cover the costs.

Tampering with GPS Tracking Device. Statutory provisions provide that whoever, without the authorization of Corrections, intentionally tampers with a GPS tracking device or comparable technology is guilty of a Class I felony (penalty of up to 18 months in prison and two years in extended supervision).

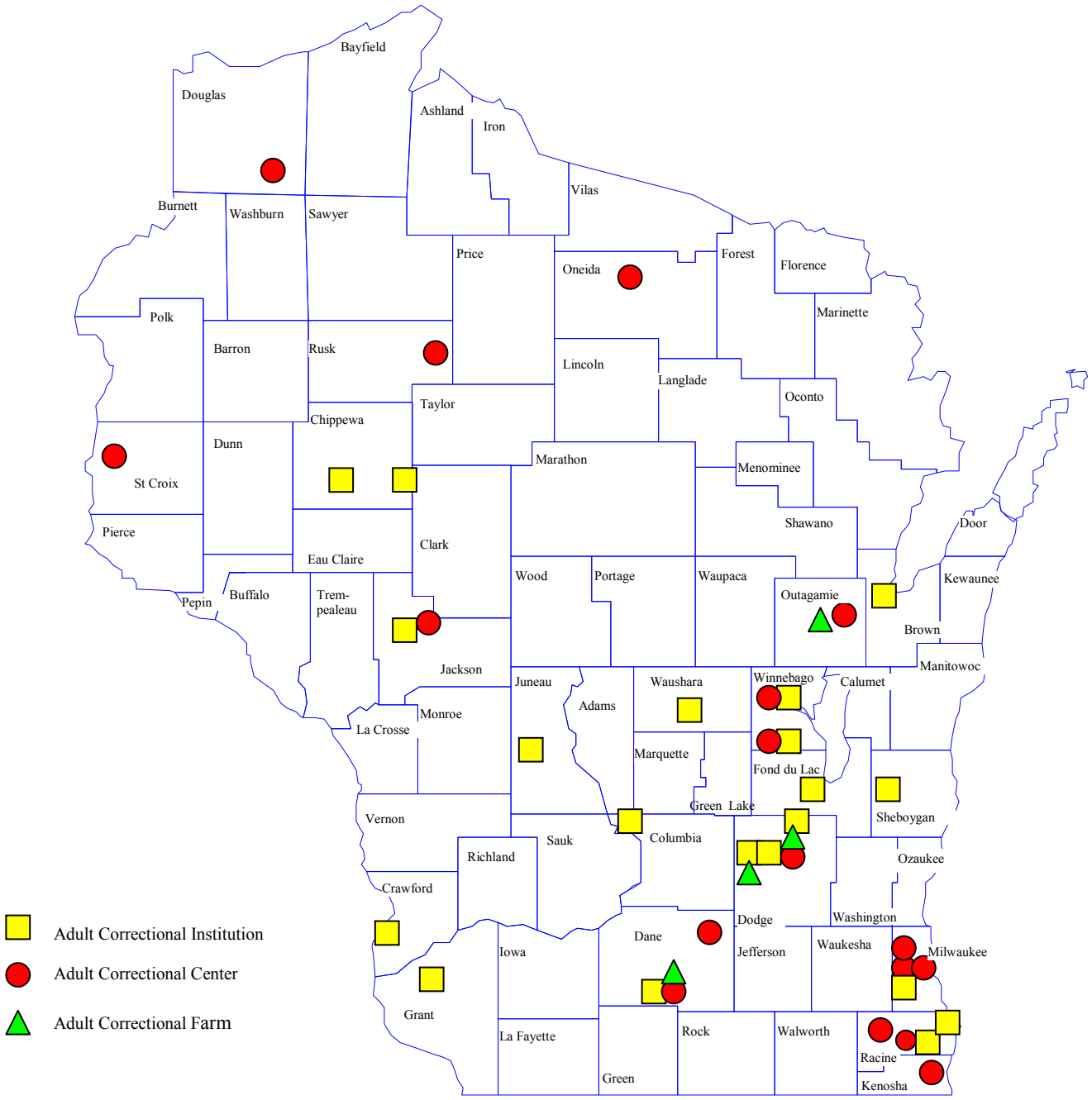
Appendices

The following pages contain appendices which provide additional information related to adult corrections:

Appendix I	Wisconsin Adult Correctional Facilities
Appendix II	Department of Corrections Organizational Chart
Appendix III	Department of Corrections 2014-15 Budget
Appendix IV	Correctional Facility Operational Costs, 2013-14 Fiscal Year
Appendix V	2013-14 Average Daily Inmate Population Including Contracted Facilities
Appendix VI	Type of Offenses for Inmates Resident on July 1, 2014
Appendix VII	Type of Offenses for Inmates Admitted to Prison, 2013-14
Appendix VIII	Type of Offenses for Inmates Released from Prison, 2013-14
Appendix IX	Badger State Industries Inmate Employees and Average Inmate Hourly Wages, 2013-14
Appendix X	Badger State Industries and Private Business Prison Employment Program Year-End Continuing Cash Balance Since 2011-12
Appendix XI	Correctional Farms Continuing Cash Balance Since 2011-12
Appendix XII	Division of Community Corrections Regions
Appendix XIII	Halfway House Contract Expenditures, 2013-14
Appendix XIV	2012-13 Probation and Parole Holds Reimbursed in 2013-14

APPENDIX I

Wisconsin Adult Correctional Facilities

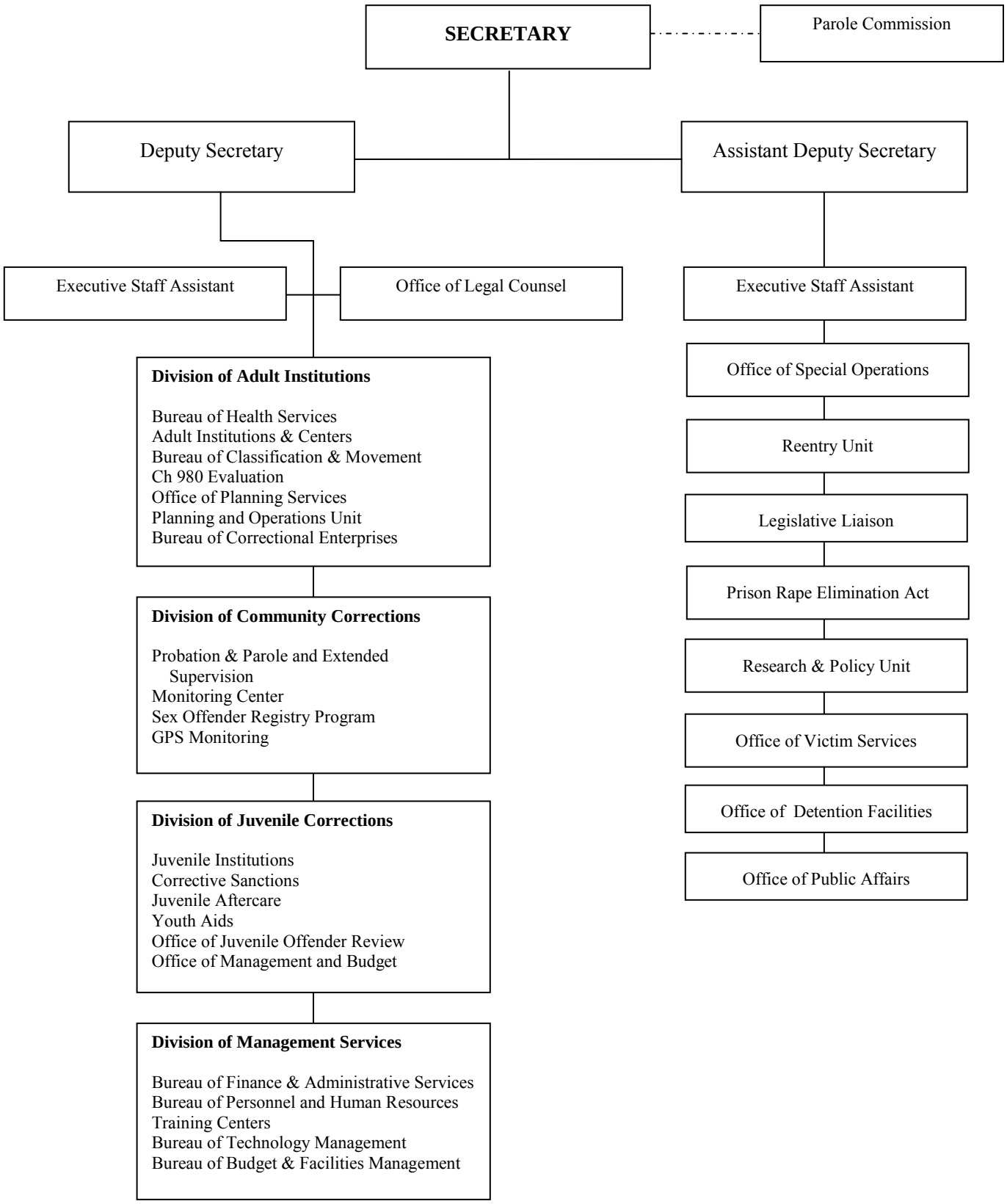


APPENDIX I (continued)

County	Facility	Post Office	Facility Security Level
Brown	Green Bay Correctional Institution	Green Bay	Maximum
Chippewa	Chippewa Valley Correctional Treatment Facility	Chippewa Falls	Minimum
	Stanley Correctional Institution	Stanley	Medium
Crawford	Prairie du Chien Correctional Institution	Prairie du Chien	Medium
Columbia	Columbia Correctional Institution	Portage	Maximum
Dane	Oakhill Correctional Institution	Oregon	Minimum
	Oregon Correctional Center	Oregon	Minimum
	Thompson Correctional Center	Deerfield	Minimum
	Oregon Farm	Oregon	Minimum
Dodge	Dodge Correctional Institution	Waupun	Maximum
	Waupun Correctional Institution	Waupun	Maximum
	Fox Lake Correctional Institution	Fox Lake	Medium
	John C. Burke Center	Waupun	Minimum
	Waupun Farm	Waupun	Minimum
	Fox Lake Farm	Fox Lake	Minimum
Douglas	Gordon Correctional Center	Gordon	Minimum
Fond du Lac	Taycheedah Correctional Institution (facility for women)	Taycheedah	Max/Medium
Grant	Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	Boscobel	Maximum
Jackson	Jackson Correctional Institution	Black River Falls	Medium
	Black River Correctional Center	Black River Falls	Minimum
Juneau	New Lisbon Correctional Institution	New Lisbon	Medium
Kenosha	Kenosha Correctional Center	Kenosha	Minimum
Milwaukee	Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility	Milwaukee	Medium
	Marshall E. Sherrer Correctional Center	Milwaukee	Minimum
	Felmers O. Chaney Correctional Center	Milwaukee	Minimum
	Women's Correctional Center	Milwaukee	Minimum
Oneida	McNaughton Correctional Center	Lake Tomahawk	Minimum
Outagamie	Sanger B. Powers Correctional Center	Oneida	Minimum
	Oneida Farm	Oneida	Minimum
Racine	Robert E. Ellsworth Women's Center	Union Grove	Minimum
	Racine Correctional Institution	Sturtevant	Medium
	Racine Youthful Offender Correctional Facility	Racine	Medium
	Sturtevant Transitional Treatment Facility	Racine	Medium
Rusk	Flambeau Correctional Center	Hawkins	Minimum
St. Croix	St. Croix Correctional Center	New Richmond	Minimum
Sheboygan	Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution	Plymouth	Medium
Waushara	Redgranite Correctional Institution	Redgranite	Medium
Winnebago	Oshkosh Correctional Institution	Oshkosh	Medium
	Drug Abuse Correctional Center	Winnebago	Minimum
	Winnebago Correctional Center	Winnebago	Minimum
	Wisconsin Resource Center	Winnebago	Medium

APPENDIX II

Department of Corrections Organizational Chart



APPENDIX III

Department of Corrections -- 2014-15 Budget

	GPR		FED		PR		SEG		TOTAL	
	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions
Division of Management Services										
Central Office	$5,552,700	7.00	$0	0.00	$484,600	0.00	$0	0.00	$6,037,300	7.00
Finance and Administrative Services	4,533,800	24.00	0	0.00	378,600	4.00	0	0.00	4,912,400	28.00
Personnel and Human Resources	3,355,800	38.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,355,800	38.50
Training Centers	3,338,700	14.00	0	0.00	2,357,500	4.00	0	0.00	5,696,200	18.00
Technology Management	15,665,700	98.40	0	0.00	340,600	4.00	0	0.00	16,006,300	102.40
Budget and Facilities Management	967,800	9.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	967,800	9.00
Total	$33,414,500	190.90	$0	0.00	$3,561,300	12.00	$0	0.00	$36,975,800	202.90
Division of Adult Institutions										
Central Office	$187,684,400	24.00	$2,473,100	0.00	$4,379,400	2.00	$0	0.00	$194,536,900	26.00
Bureau of Health Services	95,472,400	261.51	0	0.00	212,200	1.00	0	0.00	95,684,600	262.51
Classification and Movement	5,627,200	76.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5,627,200	76.00
Chapter 980 Offender Program	1,049,600	6.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,049,600	6.00
Correctional Enterprises	0	0.00	0	0.00	7,979,600	9.00	256,200	1.00	8,235,800	10.00
Badger State Industries	0	0.00	0	0.00	17,714,000	96.10	0	0.00	17,714,000	96.10
Correctional Farms	1,216,800	16.00	0	0.00	6,121,900	9.90	0	0.00	7,338,700	25.90
Waupun Correctional Institution	29,829,700	426.50	0	0.00	4,916,600	21.00	0	0.00	34,746,300	447.50
Green Bay Correctional Institution	25,838,700	368.35	0	0.00	176,200	2.90	0	0.00	26,014,900	371.25
Women's Correctional System	31,266,300	434.08	0	0.00	352,300	4.80	0	0.00	31,618,600	438.88
Fox Lake Correctional Institution	27,266,100	382.60	0	0.00	38,400	0.90	0	0.00	27,304,500	383.50
Columbia Correctional Institution	23,623,600	337.80	0	0.00	25,800	0.50	0	0.00	23,649,400	338.30
Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution	24,399,500	341.20	0	0.00	103,900	1.60	0	0.00	24,503,400	342.80
Oakhill Correctional Institution	18,843,600	261.60	0	0.00	16,200	0.40	0	0.00	18,859,800	262.00
Dodge Correctional Institution	39,290,000	544.60	86,800	0.00	65,200	1.40	0	0.00	39,442,000	546.00
Racine Correctional Institution	35,878,100	507.60	0	0.00	106,000	0.90	0	0.00	35,984,100	508.50
Wisconsin Resource Center Officers	7,422,400	110.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7,422,400	110.10
Oshkosh Correctional Institution	35,927,900	489.65	0	0.00	618,200	8.10	0	0.00	36,546,100	497.75
Jackson Correctional Institution	21,362,300	292.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	21,362,300	292.00
Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	17,461,500	249.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	17,461,500	249.00
Racine Youthful Offender Correctional Facility	15,721,400	204.00	0	0.00	115,300	1.50	0	0.00	15,836,700	205.50
Redgranite Correctional Institution	21,423,000	296.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	21,423,000	296.00
New Lisbon Correctional Institution	21,208,200	296.85	0	0.00	16,000	0.40	0	0.00	21,224,200	297.25
Correctional Center System	39,161,000	457.00	0	0.00	3,585,900	6.50	0	0.00	42,746,900	463.50
Chippewa Valley Correctional Treatment Facility	12,543,100	164.20	0	0.00	79,000	1.00	0	0.00	12,622,100	165.20
Prairie du Chien Correctional Institution	13,500,200	189.50	0	0.00	67,000	1.00	0	0.00	13,567,200	190.50
Stanley Correctional Institution	25,743,600	374.70	0	0.00	34,800	0.80	0	0.00	25,778,400	375.50
Milwaukee Secured Detention Facility	26,876,300	362.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	26,876,300	362.00
Contract Beds	12,947,000	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	12,947,000	0.00
Total	$818,583,900	7,472.84	$2,559,900	0.00	$46,723,900	171.70	$256,200	1.00	$868,123,900	7,645.54

APPENDIX III (continued)

Department of Corrections -- 2014-15 Budget

	GPR		FED		PR		SEG		TOTAL	
	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions
Division of Community Corrections										
Central Office	$20,727,900	54.38	$0	0.00	$6,758,100	7.50	$0	0.00	$27,486,000	61.88
Probation, Parole, and Extended Supervision	167,310,000	1,718.35	0	0.00	7,940,500	2.00	0	0.00	175,250,500	1,720.35
Monitoring Center	8,793,900	89.75	0	0.00	625,500	6.20	0	0.00	9,419,400	95.95
Sex Offender Registry	2,483,000	30.00	0	0.00	340,800	0.00	0	0.00	2,823,800	30.00
Total	$199,314,800	1,892.48	$0	0.00	$15,664,900	15.70	$0	0.00	$214,979,700	1,908.18
Secretary's Office										
Central Office	$10,568,600	39.70	$0	0.00	$12,900	0.00	$0	0.00	$10,581,500	39.70
Office of Detention Facilities	613,300	6.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	613,300	6.50
Victim Services and Program	89,000	0.00	0	0.00	1,091,700	5.00	0	0.00	1,180,700	5.00
Total	$11,270,900	46.20	$0	0.00	$1,104,600	5.00	$0	0.00	$12,375,500	51.20
Parole Commission										
Parole Commission	$1,113,900	13.00	$0	0.00	$0	0.00	$0	0.00	$1,113,900	13.00
Division of Juvenile Corrections										
Finance and Administrative Services-Juveniles	$0	0.00	$0	0.00	$187,300	2.00	$0	0.00	$187,300	2.00
Personnel and Human Resources-Juveniles	0	0.00	0	0.00	94,600	1.00	0	0.00	94,600	1.00
Training Centers-Juveniles	0	0.00	0	0.00	34,200	0.50	0	0.00	34,200	0.50
Bureau of Health Services-Juveniles	0	0.00	0	0.00	516,400	1.00	0	0.00	516,400	1.00
Secretary's Office-Juveniles	0	0.00	0	0.00	23,100	0.30	0	0.00	23,100	0.30
Central Office	10,193,600	21.45	57,400	0.00	18,398,200	67.85	0	0.00	28,649,200	89.30
Community Intervention Program	3,712,500	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,712,500	0.00
Serious Juvenile Offenders	14,526,800	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	14,526,800	0.00
Community Youth and Family Aids	88,590,300	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	88,590,300	0.00
Lincoln Hills School	0	0.00	0	0.00	22,065,300	240.35	0	0.00	22,065,300	240.35
Copper Lake School	0	0.00	0	0.00	4,432,700	55.75	0	0.00	4,432,700	55.75
Total	$117,023,200	21.45	$57,400	0.00	$45,751,800	368.75	$0	0.00	$162,832,400	390.20
TOTAL	$1,180,721,200	9,636.87	$2,617,300	0.00	$112,806,500	573.15	$256,200	1.00	$1,296,401,200	10,211.02

APPENDIX IV

Correctional Facility Operational Costs, 2013-14

Facility*	Operational Costs	Average Daily Population	Annual Per Capita	Daily Per Capita
Waupun	$46,892,706	1,239	$37,847	$103.69
Green Bay	37,143,219	1,086	34,202	93.70
Columbia	31,764,123	822	38,642	105.87
Taycheedah/Women's Correctional System	49,523,994	1,178	42,041	115.18
Dodge	60,543,523	1,573	38,489	105.45
WI Secure Program Facility	21,379,480	472	45,296	124.10
Stanley	38,252,754	1,518	25,199	69.04
Oshkosh	55,180,114	2,039	27,062	74.14
Racine and Sturtevant Transitional Facility	52,110,577	1,813	28,743	78.75
Jackson	29,599,452	971	30,483	83.52
Fox Lake	38,635,056	1,317	29,336	80.37
Redgranite	29,915,311	1,017	29,415	80.59
Kettle Moraine	34,516,232	1,156	29,858	81.80
Prairie du Chien	18,838,087	508	37,083	101.60
Oakhill	25,242,384	682	37,012	101.40
Racine Youthful Offender	19,138,989	446	42,913	117.57
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility	36,092,444	912	39,575	108.42
New Lisbon	29,192,755	1,017	28,705	78.64
Chippewa Valley Treatment Facility	17506,002	472	37,089	101.61
Centers	53,659,170	1,787	30,028	82.27
	$725,126,372	22,025	$32,923	$90.20

*Does not include operational costs or populations associated with the Wisconsin Resource Center operated by DHS (345 ADP) with Corrections providing security services or contract bed costs (35 ADP).

APPENDIX V

2013-14 Average Daily Inmate Population Including Contracted Facilities

Males

Facility	Average Daily Population
Waupun	1,239
Green Bay	1,086
Dodge	1,573
Columbia	822
Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	472
Total Maximum	5,192
Racine	1,559
Fox Lake	1,317
Kettle Moraine	1,156
Oshkosh	2,039
Jackson	971
Wisconsin Resource Center	310
Racine Youthful Offender	446
Prairie du Chien	508
Redgranite	1,017
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility	912
Stanley	1,518
New Lisbon	1,017
Total Medium	12,770
Oakhill	682
Chippewa Valley Treatment Facility	472
Sturtevant Transitional Facility	254
Centers	1,787
Total Minimum	3,195
Federal--Facilities	25
Wisconsin Counties	10
Total Contract	35
Total Male	21,192

Females

Taycheedah	738
Centers	440
Wisconsin Resource Center -female	35
Total Female	1,213
GRAND TOTAL	**22,405**

APPENDIX VI

Type of Most Serious Offenses for Inmates Resident on July 1, 2014

Males

Offense	Number	Percent
Sexual Offenses*	3,564	27.6%
Murder/Homicide*	2,471	19.1
Robbery*	1,661	12.9
Assaults++	1,190	9.2
Burglary*	725	5.6
Operating While Intoxicated*	675	5.2
Battery	655	5.1
Drug Offenses--Possession with Intent to Deliver	470	3.6
Drug Offenses--Manufacturing and Delivery	420	3.3
Theft*	405	3.1
Other	194	1.5
Drug Offenses--Possession	138	1.1
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	94	0.7
Drug Offenses--Other	80	0.6
Bail Jumping/Escape	49	0.4
Arson	48	0.4
Forgery	41	0.3
Fraud/Extortion*	31	0.2
Revocation No New Sentence**	7,336	
Unsentenced/No Data**	361	
	20,608	100.0%

Females

Murder/Homicide*	179	23.5%
Theft*	103	13.5
Assaults++	95	12.5
Operating While Intoxicated*	73	9.6
Robbery*	56	7.4
Drug Offenses--Manufacturing and Delivery	55	7.2
Burglary*	31	4.1
Sexual Offenses*	31	4.1
Battery	29	3.8
Drug Offenses--Possession with Intent to Deliver	29	3.8
Drug Offenses--Possession	17	2.2
Forgery	16	2.1
Drug Offenses--Other	14	1.8
Other	13	1.7
Fraud/Extortion*	9	1.2
Bail Jumping/Escape	4	0.5
Arson	4	0.5
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	3	0.4
Revocation No New Sentence**	475	
Unsentenced/No Data**	4	
	1,240	100.0%

* All types or degrees of the offense.
++Includes aggregated assaults, injuries, hit and run, endangering safety, carjacking, and physical abuse of a child.
**Of the total resident prison population on July 1, 2014, these were the number of inmates for which Corrections did not have offense data, or offenders in prison as a result of revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision, but with no new sentence. Due to data limitations, the number of revocations with no new sentence may be overrepresented, as further investigations of revocations frequently result in new sentences at a later date.

APPENDIX VII

Type of Most Serious Offenses for Inmates Admitted to Prison, 2013-14

Males

Offense	Number	Percent
Sexual Offenses*	457	18.7%
Operating While Intoxicated*	333	13.6
Assaults++	271	11.1
Robbery*	216	8.8
Drug Offenses--Manufacturing and Delivery	187	7.7
Drug Offenses--Possession with Intent to Deliver	186	7.6
Burglary*	154	6.3
Theft*	129	5.3
Murder/Homicide*	121	5.0
Battery	117	4.8
Drug Offenses--Possession	117	4.8
Other	64	2.6
Bail Jumping/Escape	37	1.5
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	17	0.7
Forgery	10	0.4
Arson	10	0.4
Drug Offenses--Other	10	0.4
Fraud/Extortion*	8	0.3
Revocation No New Sentence**	3,652	
No Data/Unsentenced***	975	
	7,071	100.0%

Females

Operating While Intoxicated*	41	15.2%
Theft*	35	13.0
Drug Offenses--Manufacturing and Delivery	29	10.8
Sexual Offenses*	28	10.4
Drug Offenses--Possession with Intent to Deliver	22	8.2
Assaults++	21	7.8
Murder/Homicide*	20	7.4
Drug Offenses--Possession	13	4.8
Burglary*	12	4.5
Other	12	4.5
Robbery*	10	3.7
Battery	7	2.6
Drug Offenses--Other	5	1.9
Bail Jumping/Escape	4	1.5
Fraud/Extortion*	4	1.5
Arson	3	1.1
Forgery	3	1.1
Revocation No New Sentence**	320	
No Data/Unsentenced***	75	
	664	100.0%

*All types or degrees of the offense.

++ Includes aggregated assaults, batteries, injuries, hit and run, endangering safety, carjacking, and physical abuse of a child.

**Of the total admissions in 2013-14, these were the number of admissions for revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision, but with no new sentence. Due to data limitations, the number of revocations with no new sentence may be overrepresented, as further investigations of revocations frequently result in new sentences at a later date.

***Includes those admissions for which Corrections did not have offense data and offenders temporarily held pending revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision or as an alternative to revocation. Additionally, offenders admitted as a result of revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision who received a new sentence are included, because current data limitations cannot identify whether the type of offense is for the original sentence that led to revocation or the new offense that led to a new sentence.

APPENDIX VIII

Type of Most Serious Offenses for Inmates Released from Prison, 2013-14

Males

Offense	Number	Percent
Sexual Offenses*	963	13.7%
Burglary*	862	12.3
Assaults++	754	10.7
Robbery*	721	10.3
Operating While Intoxicated*	672	9.6
Battery	561	8.0
Theft*	505	7.2
Drug Offenses--Possession with Intent to Deliver	467	6.6
Drug Offenses--Manufacturing and Delivery	422	6.0
Other	309	4.4
Drug Offenses--Possession	244	3.5
Bail Jumping/Escape	132	1.9
Murder/Homicide*	131	1.9
Forgery	130	1.9
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	72	1.0
Drug Offenses--Other	33	0.5
Fraud/Extortion*	31	0.4
Arson	18	0.3
	7,027	100.0%

Females

Theft*	136	21.8%
Operating While Intoxicated*	66	10.6
Drug Offenses--Manufacturing and Delivery	55	8.8
Forgery	51	8.2
Assaults++	43	6.9
Drug Offenses--Possession	40	6.4
Battery	36	5.8
Burglary*	34	5.5
Robbery*	33	5.3
Drug Offenses--Possession with Intent to Deliver	30	4.8
Murder/Homicide*	26	4.2
Sexual Offenses*	19	3.0
Other	19	3.0
Drug Offenses--Other	17	2.7
Fraud/Extortion*	6	1.0
Bail Jumping/Escape	6	1.0
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	4	0.6
Arson	2	0.3
	623	100.0%

*All types or degrees of the offense.
++Includes aggregated assaults, batteries, injuries, hit and run, endangering safety, carjacking, and physical abuse of a child.

APPENDIX IX

Badger State Industries
Inmate Employees and Average Inmate Hourly Wages
2013-14

Institution	Industry	Inmate Employees	Average Hourly Wage
Green Bay	Textiles	21	$0.88
Oshkosh	Laundry	95	0.80
Stanley	Signs	32	0.95
Jackson	Signs	18	0.87
New Lisbon	Signs Recycling	11	0.86
Columbia	Printing	16	0.79
Waupun	Metal Stamping	36	0.95
	Metal Furniture	34	0.95
Fox Lake	Wood Products	44	0.94
Oakhill	Upholstering	20	1.41
John C. Burke	Distribution Center	8	0.98
Redgranite	Wheelchair Recycling	9	0.93
Total		344	$0.94

APPENDIX X

Badger State Industries (BSI) and Year-End Continuing Cash Balance Since 2011-12

Institution	Industry/Business	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Waupun	Metal Stamping	$18,889,300	$19,957,100	$21,215,800
Waupun/Fox Lake	System and Wood Furniture	-8,865,100	-9,818,500	-10,378,900
Green Bay	Textiles	-4,543,700	-4,621,500	-9,332,500
Jackson	Signs	-716,500	-728,700	-794,000
Stanley	Signs	2,383,300	2,435,800	2,289,700
Taycheedah	Silk Screening	-4,815,200	-4,872,700	0
Oshkosh	Laundry	637,800	878,400	-1,328,200
Columbia	Printing	-3,501,200	-3,518,700	-3,603,800
Oakhill	Upholstering	-502,900	-434,200	-273,900
Chippewa Falls	Laundry	-2,049,800	-2,242,700	0
New Lisbon	Signs Recycling	-1,249,800	-1,231,200	-1,241,900
Redgranite	Wheelchair Recycling	2,300	-6,800	3,000
All	Management and Support*	600	-56,500	-41,100
BSI Total		-$4,330,900	-$4,260,200	-$3,485,800

*Management and support represent the Distribution Center and overhead and no-projection operations, which typically is allocated to other prison industries.

APPENDIX XI

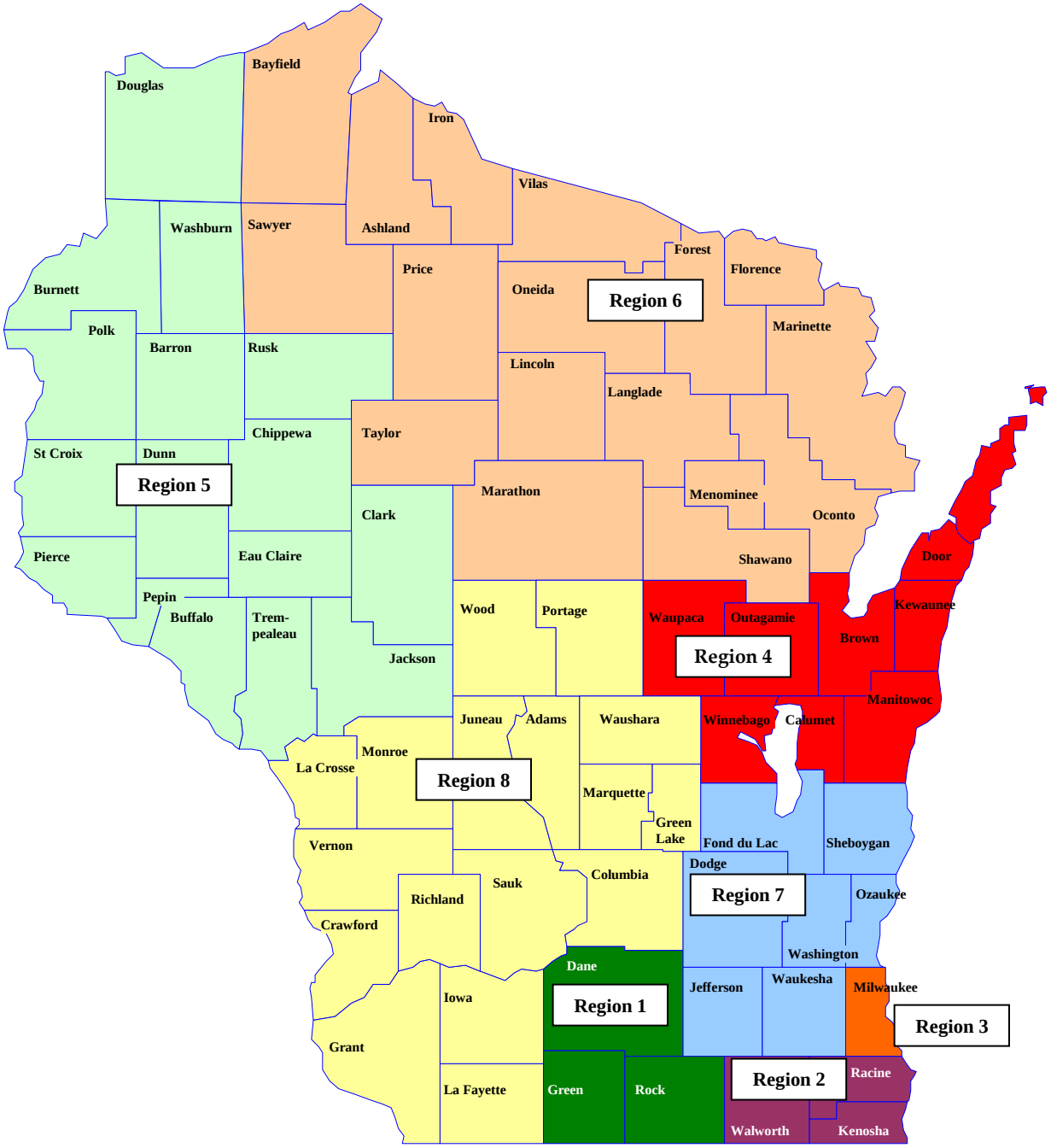
Correctional Farms
Year-End Continuing Cash Balance
Since 2011-12

Farm	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Central Administration*	-$4,798,583	-$4,914,267	-$5,393,790
Waupun/Fox Lake	14,699,706	16,793,641	18,494,894
Oregon	-6,883,216	-8,004,292	-8,637,966
Oneida	-133,345	205,466	1,016,282
Continuing Cash Balance	$2,884,562	$4,080,548	$5,479,421

*Department of Corrections does not allocate central administrative costs to individual farm programs.

APPENDIX XII

Division of Community Corrections Regions



APPENDIX XIII

Halfway House Contract Expenditures, 2013-14

Name	Location	Beds Male	Beds Female	Total Number of Beds	GPR	PR	Total Contracted Contract Amount	Total Contracted Daily Cost Per Bed
ARC Community Services - Dayton St.	Madison		8	8	$252,833		$252,833	$86.35
ARC Community Services - Mother & Infant	Madison	Incl. 4 children	12	12	413,331		413,331	94.11
ARC Community Services - Paterson w/AODA	Madison		15	15	511,394		511,394	93.15
ARC Community Services w/AODA	Fond du Lac		14	14	405,308		405,308	79.10
ARC Community Services w/Cert AODA	Milwaukee		13	13	460,254	$89,628	549,882	115.57
Attic Correctional Services - Brunk House	La Crosse	10		10	328,046		328,046	89.63
Attic Correctional Services - Dwight Dr.	Madison	19		19	531,633		531,633	76.45
Attic Correctional Services - Foster	Madison	18		18	524,207		524,207	79.57
Attic Correctional Services - Schwert w/AODA	Madison	15		15	517,213		517,213	94.21
Genesis Behavioral Serv - Chatham w/AODA	Racine		12	12	360,847		360,847	82.16
Genesis Behavioral Serv - Crossroads w/Dual Diag	Racine		9	9	270,635		270,635	82.16
Genesis Behavioral Serv - Interventions w/AODA	Milwaukee	50		50	1,256,112		1,256,112	68.64
Genesis Behavioral Serv - Options w/Cert AODA	Kenosha	20		20	290,830	223,400	514,230	70.25
Genesis Behavioral Services w/AODA	Oshkosh	14		14	427,137		427,137	83.36
Genesis Behavioral Services w/AODA	Milwaukee		16	16	503,499		503,499	85.98
Genesis Behavioral Services w/AODA	Milwaukee	26		26	813,428		813,428	85.48
Kenosha Human Development	Kenosha	14		14	388,502		388,502	75.82
Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Govt. w/Cert AODA	Hayward	20		20	333,941	152,400	486,341	66.44
Lutheran Social Services - Affinity w/Cert AODA	Eau Claire		12	12	83,930	229,000	312,930	71.25
Lutheran Social Services - Cephas House w/AODA	Waukesha Co.	12		12	344,904		344,904	78.53
Lutheran Social Services - Exodus (Meth)	Hudson	12		12	368,094		368,094	83.81
Lutheran Social Services - Fahrman	Eau Claire	12		12	260,709		260,709	59.36
Lutheran Social Services - Wazee	Jackson Co.	12		12	349,032		349,032	79.47
Rock Valley Correctional Program	Beloit	33		33	961,892		961,892	79.64
Portage County/Portage House w/AODA	Stevens Point	4		4	115,173		115,173	78.67
Red Cliff/Mishomis House w/AODA	Bayfield	8		8	169,678		169,678	57.95
Ryan Community	Appleton	16		16	453,430		453,430	77.43
Triniteam Inc.	Eau Claire	14		14	404,130		404,130	78.87
Wis. Community Service - J Glover w/Cert AODA	Milwaukee	20		20	729,292		729,292	99.63
Wis. Community Service - T Marshall w/Cert AODA	Milwaukee	24		24	850,643		850,643	96.84
	Total	373	111	484	$13,680,054	$694,428	$14,374,482	$81.15

APPENDIX XIV

2012-13 Probation and Parole Holds Reimbursed in 2013-14

County	Reimbursable Days	Reimbursable Amount	County	Reimbursable Days	Reimbursable Amount
Adams	1,268	$41,641	Milwaukee	2,487	$81,673
Ashland	316	10,377	Monroe	2,319	76,156
Barron	2,465	80,951	Oconto	690	22,660
Bayfield	110	3,612	Oneida	473	15,533
Brown	12,714	417,528	Outagamie	6,003	197,139
Buffalo	438	14,384	Ozaukee	1,577	51,789
Burnett	757	24,860	Pepin	367	12,052
Calumet	503	16,519	Pierce	1,533	50,344
Chippewa	1,695	55,664	Polk	2,698	88,602
Clark	762	25,024	Portage	2,013	66,107
Columbia	2,603	85,483	Price	210	6,896
Crawford	463	15,205	Racine	6,974	229,026
Dane	7,261	238,451	Richland	557	18,292
Dodge	3,201	105,121	Rock	4,786	157,172
Door	999	32,807	Rusk	516	16,945
Douglas	2,442	80,195	Sauk	2,231	73,266
Dunn	843	27,684	Sawyer	648	21,280
Eau Claire	5,491	180,324	Shawano	1,054	34,613
Florence	17	558	Sheboygan	4,356	143,051
Fond du Lac	5,466	179,503	St Croix	1,561	51,263
Forest	592	19,441	Taylor	198	6,502
Grant	944	31,001	Trempealeau	804	26,403
Green	924	30,344	Vernon	630	20,689
Green Lake	1,261	41,411	Vilas	798	26,206
Iowa	582	19,113	Walworth	3,211	105,449
Iron	12	394	Washburn	231	7,586
Jackson	1,151	37,799	Washington	4,024	132,148
Jefferson	2,616	85,909	Waukesha	3,835	125,941
Juneau	586	19,244	Waupaca	1,697	55,729
Kenosha	6,186	203,148	Waushara	1,668	54,777
Kewaunee	405	13,300	Winnebago	6,665	218,879
La Crosse	6,468	212,409	Wood	2,505	82,264
Lafayette	162	5,320			
Langlade	637	20,919	Totals	148,741	$4,884,647
Lincoln	262	8,604			
Manitowoc	1,862	61,148			
Marathon	3387	111,229			
Marinette	1,131	37,142			
Marquette	430	14,121			
Menominee	10	328			