

Informational Paper 57

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 2007-08, the Department was responsible for an average daily population of 94,748 individuals, including 23,338 incarcerated adults and 71,407 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 2007-08, Corrections contracted for an average of 714 beds per day with Wisconsin counties and at federal facilities in Wisconsin and Minnesota. 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 344-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.

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 2008-09 for adult correctional services is \$1,047,343,500 and 9,684.17 positions (all funds).

The Parole Commission, which is attached to the Department, is responsible for making prison parole release decisions for inmates who committed felony offenses on or before December 30, 1999. The Commission consists of eight members, includ-

ing a chairperson who is appointed by the Governor for a two-year term. The Commission is the final authority in granting discretionary paroles. Budgeted funding in 2008-09 for the Commission is \$1,167,900 and 14.5 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 three 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 2008-09 for juvenile correctional services is \$197,597,200 and 696.20 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 2008-09, including all sources of funds, is \$1.25 billion with 10,394.87 positions. Of this amount, 88.3% is financed from general purpose revenues (GPR); 11.5% 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 computer 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 (\$3,760,400 GPR) is included under the Division of Management Services' central office; and (b) debt service costs for adult (\$73,637,000 GPR) and juvenile (\$4,900,400 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, including 50.0 additional overtime positions provided in 2007 Act 20 (\$31,041,400 GPR) and inmate food and supplies (\$45,925,900 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 (which also includes a minimum-security portion), 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 13 male correctional centers.

For adult females, correctional facilities include Taycheedah, a maximum- and medium-security institution, and three minimum-security correctional centers, the Women's Community Correctional Center in Milwaukee, the John C. Burke Center in Waupun, 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 2007-08. 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 2007-08, daily per capita cost at all correctional facilities was approximately \$84 (\$30,700 annually). The highest daily per capita cost occurred at the Wisconsin Secure Program Facility (\$128), 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 (\$66). 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 and as temporary lockup (non-punitive lock-up pending an investigation or disciplinary action of an inmate in the Center System). Since 1983, Corrections has been authorized to contract with Wisconsin local governments for the housing of state prisoners. As of December, 2008, the Department had contracts with 21 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, 2008, 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 500 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 19, 2008, of 16,889 inmates in state facilities and 894 inmates at contracted facilities, for a total operating capacity of 17,783. Table 1 identifies Corrections operating capacity and prison population by facility. There were no construction projects authorized during the 2007-09 biennium that would expand operating capacity.

On December 19, 2008, the prison system housed 22,706 inmates and was at 128% of Corrections' defined capacity. Excluding contracted facilities, state facilities were at 129% of 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.

Contracts for Housing State Inmates

The Department of Corrections may contract for prison or jail bed space, in order to house state inmates. In 2007-08, Corrections expended \$14,058,900 GPR for housing state inmates in con-

Table 1: Corrections Operating Capacity and Prison Population, December 19, 2008

	Operating Capacity	Prison Population
Male		
Waupun	882	1,240
Green Bay	749	1,093
Dodge	1,165	1,568
Columbia	541	830
Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	<u>493</u>	<u>493</u>
Total Maximum	3,830	5,224
Racine	1,021	1,564
Fox Lake	691	1,050
Kettle Moraine	783	1,164
Oshkosh	1,494	2,031
Jackson	837	963
Racine Youthful Offender	400	447
Redgranite	990	1,018
Stanley	1,500	1,550
Prairie du Chien	326	507
New Lisbon	950	1,007
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility	302	388
Wisconsin Resource Center	<u>306</u>	<u>306</u>
Total Medium	9,600	11,995
Oakhill	344	684
Fox Lake Minimum	288	286
Chippewa Valley Treatment Facility	450	456
Sturtevant Transitional Facility	150	148
Center System	<u>1,100</u>	<u>1,698</u>
Total Minimum	2,332	3,272
Federal--Other Facilities	27	27
Wisconsin Counties	<u>867</u>	<u>867</u>
Total Contract	894	894
Total Male	16,656	21,385
Female		
Taycheedah	653	677
Centers	<u>474</u>	<u>644</u>
Total Facilities	1,123	1,321
Total Female	1,127	1,321
Grand Total	17,783	22,706

tracted facilities; in 2008-09, \$17,832,300 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 2007-08. 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, 2007-08

Contract	Expended	Average Number of Beds
Federal Bureau of Prisons		
Various Facilities	<u>\$107,600</u>	<u>29</u>
Total Out-of-State	\$107,600	29
Wisconsin Local Governments		
Bayfield County	44,100	2
Brown County	400,500	21
Columbia County	374,300	20
Door County	67,000	4
Douglas County	1,120,900	60
Florence County	287,300	15
Fond du Lac County	1,732,600	92
Forest County	294,600	16
Juneau County	107,600	6
Langlade County	603,100	32
Manitowoc County	553,800	29
Milwaukee County	1,524,600	81
Oneida County	1,220,400	65
Outagamie County	639,300	34
Ozaukee County	556,200	30
Racine County	567,300	30
Sauk County	557,800	30
Sheboygan County	370,600	20
Vilas County	660,100	35
Waushara County	1,537,900	82
Winnebago County	160,500	9
Temporary Lockups	134,700	9
Extended Supervision Sanctions	111,700	6
Division of Juvenile Corrections (DJC)		
Adult Convictions in DJC	<u>\$324,500</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	\$14,059,000	760

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. The Department currently contracts with 21 counties to house state inmates, identified in the above table at a per diem rate of \$51.46. The contract terms are similar for all counties, and include provisions on transportation, health services, in-

mate 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.

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 female 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 has approximately 27 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 Corrections 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.

Contract Supervision and Monitoring

In order to supervise and monitor the prison contracts, Corrections has a 13-person contract monitoring unit within the Division of Adult Institutions. These positions include 4.0 planning and operations specialists, 1.0 corrections services supervisor, 1.0 offender records specialist, 2.0 record office supervisors, 1.0 financial specialist, 2.0 social workers, and 2.0 limited-term-employees. Since there are currently no inmates placed in out-of-state facilities, the unit is primarily responsible for monitoring contracts with the county jails where inmates are placed, but also assists in other department areas, including: (a) processing detainees, warrants, and extraditions; (b) processing interstate and international transfer requests; (c) processing institution security audits; and (d) implementing the federal National Incident Management System. In 2007-08, expenditures associated with the contract monitoring unit were \$756,800 GPR; in 2008-09, \$924,600 GPR is budgeted.

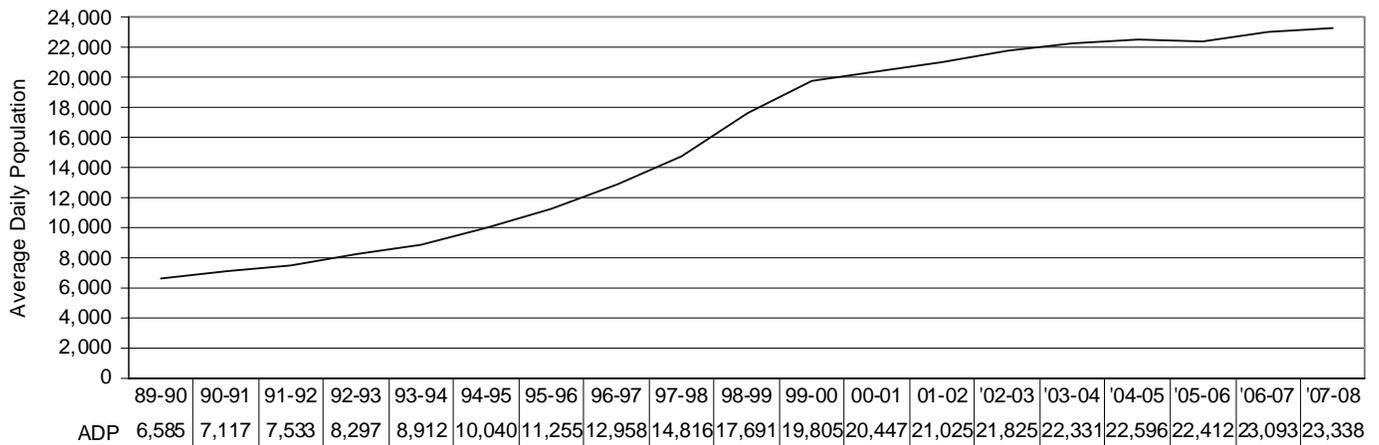
Adult Inmate Populations

Table 3 indicates the average daily prison population (ADP) by fiscal year since 1989-90. As the table shows, prison populations increased by 254% between 1989-90 and 2007-08. Prison populations include inmates in contracted facilities. Appendix V shows the average daily population for 2007-08 by institution.

Resident Population

Appendix VI shows the most serious offenses

Table 3: Average Daily Adult Prison Populations, 1987-88 to 2006-07



for which inmates incarcerated in the prison system on July 1, 2008, were convicted. These inmates are termed the "resident" population. The predominant offenses by males are sexual offenses, homicide/murder, robbery, burglary, and assaults. The most common by women are forgery, homicide, theft, assault and drug offenses for manufacturing and delivery. The average sentence length for inmates in the adult institutions on July 1, 2008, was 18.3 years for males and 10.8 years for females, excluding life sentences and inmates who were unsentenced or for which no data was available (primarily those inmates in the prison system pending the revocation of probation or parole, or as an alternative to the revocation of probation or parole). Exhibit A-1 (page 12) identifies the resident inmate population by sentence length and gender and shows a cumulative percentage. Approximately 5.2% of the male inmate population for which sentencing data was available and 3.6% 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, 2008, resident population by gender. Exhibit C-1 identifies the resident population by age. The average age of male inmates on July 1, 2006, was 35 years; for female inmates the average age was 37 years. As Exhibit C-1 shows, the

majority of the male resident population is under 35 years old, while the majority of the female resident population is under 40 years old.

Prison Admissions

Table 4 identifies average monthly admissions to the prison system to the assessment and evaluation center between 1995 and 2007. Over these periods, monthly admissions to state prisons have increased by 38.5% for males and 64.1% for females.

Table 4: Average Monthly Admissions

Calendar Year	Males	Females
1995	470	39
1996	511	46
1997	498	44
1998	552	61
1999	562	54
2000	568	56
2001	582	51
2002	610	58
2003	607	57
2004	630	59
2005	616	61
2006	677	64
2007	651	64

Appendix VII shows the most serious offenses for which inmates admitted to the prison system in 2007-08 were convicted. The predominant offenses committed by males were sexual offenses, assaults, robbery, operating while intoxicated, drug offenses—manufacturing and delivery, drug offenses—possession with intent to deliver, and theft; those by women were forgery, theft, drug offenses—manufacturing and delivery and operating while intoxicated. Appendix VII identifies a large number of admissions as "unsentenced" (5,970 males and 488 females). "Unsentenced" generally includes admissions to the prison system of individuals who are alleged to have violated their probation, parole, or extended supervision, and offenders serving time in prison as an alternative to the revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision.

The difference between Appendix VI and Appendix VII should be noted. Since Appendix VI lists the offenses of all inmates incarcerated on July 1, 2008, it tends to emphasize offenses with longer sentences. For example, individuals convicted of homicide/murder made up 10.7% of the male inmate population on July 1, 2008, but accounted for only 1.4% of the admissions in 2007-08.

The average sentence length for males admitted to the prison system in 2007-08 was 8.3 years and for females was 6.8 years. Exhibit A-2 identifies inmate admissions in 2007-08 by sentence length. Of offenders admitted in 2007-08 for whom sentencing data is available, 0.2% of males and 0.1% of females were admitted with life sentences. As with Appendix VII, Exhibit A-2 identifies a large number of admissions as "unsentenced/no data." This category includes admissions to the prison system of individuals who are alleged to have violated their probation, parole, or extended supervision and offenders serving time in prison as an alternative to the revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision.

Exhibit B-2 identifies the race and ethnicity for admissions to the prison system in 2007-08 by gender. Exhibit C-2 identifies the age for

admissions to the prison system in 2007-08 by gender. The average age at admission of a male inmate in 2007-08, was 32 years; for female inmates the age was 36 years. As Exhibit C-2 shows, the majority of male offenders admitted in 2007-08 were under 35 years old, while the majority of female offenders were under 40 years old.

Southern Wisconsin counties committed the majority of inmates to prison during 2007-08. Milwaukee, Dane, Racine, Kenosha, Waukesha, Rock, and Walworth counties committed 59% of male and 61% of female inmates. According to 2008 Department of Administration data, these seven counties represent 42.9% of the state's total population.

Prison Releases

Appendix VIII identifies the offenses committed by all offenders released from prison in 2007-08. The predominant offenses committed by male offenders released in 2007-08 were sexual offenses, drug offenses—manufacturing and delivery, burglary, drug offenses—possession with intent to deliver, assault, and theft; for female offenders, forgery, operating while intoxicated, and theft. As with resident population and admissions data, there are a significant number of releases (identified in Appendix VIII as "unsentenced") that are attributable to offenders held in the prison system for probation, parole, or extended supervision violations or as an alternative to the revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision.

For all offenders released in 2007-08 for which sentencing information is available, the average sentence length was 12.8 years for males and 9.0 years for females. Of offenders released in 2007-08, male offenders served an average of 66.2% of their indeterminate sentence, while females served an average of 50.8%. 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

Table 5: Releases from Prison by Type of Release, 2007-08

Release Type	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Extended Supervision	5,889	44.6%	559	48.0%	6,448	44.8%
Probation & Parole Hold	3,535	26.7	295	25.3	3,830	26.6
Mandatory Release	1,497	11.3	120	10.3	1,617	11.2
Alternative to Revocation	1,215	9.2	126	10.8	1,341	9.3
Discretionary Parole	482	3.6	33	2.8	515	3.6
Direct Discharge	519	3.9	29	2.5	548	3.8
Revocation Hearing	4	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
Other	<u>77</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Total	13,218	100.0%	1,164	100.0%	14,382	100.0%

the calculation of percent of sentence served excludes offenders sentenced to a bifurcated sentence, unsentenced, offenders, and those serving life sentences.

Under the bifurcated sentencing structure for offenses occurring on or after December 31, 1999, offenders are required to serve 100% of the court-determined confinement time (prison) and 100% of the extended supervision time (community release). As of February 1, 2003, however, offenders may petition the court for modification of a bifurcated sentence after serving at least 85% of the term of confinement for Class C, D, or E felonies, and 75% of the term of confinement for Class F, G, H, or I felonies. [See the Legislative Fiscal Bureau informational paper entitled, "Felony Sentencing and Probation."]

Table 5 identifies all offenders released in 2007-08 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) probation, parole, or extended supervision hold, release from a state prison after a temporary hold for an alleged probation, parole, or extended supervision violation; (c) mandatory release, release at 67% of an indeterminate sentence; (d) alternative to revocation, the release of probation, parole, or extended supervision offenders serving time in

prison as an alternative to revocation; (e) discretionary parole, which is release prior to an offender's mandatory release date (67% of the court-imposed sentence); (f) direct discharge, release from prison, after serving the entire sentence, without community supervision; (g) revocation hearing, release after a probation, parole, or extended supervision revocation hearing; and (h) other release types, including death

and court order.

In 2007-08, 3.6% of the releases of male prisoners and 2.8% 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.

Exhibit B-3 identifies the race and ethnicity for releases from the prison system in 2007-08 by gender. Exhibit C-3 identifies the age for releases from the prison system in 2007-08 by gender. The average age at release of a male inmate, was 33 years; for female inmates the age was 36 years. As Exhibit C-3 shows, the majority of male offenders released in 2007-08 were under 35 years old, while the majority of female offenders were under 40 years old.

In order to address crowding in the prison system, a special action release (SAR) program was implemented in 1981 for qualified inmates who are parole eligible and who are within 90 days of their mandatory release date. (The mandatory release date generally represents the inmate's court-imposed sentence, less one-third.) In May, 1983, this program was extended to 135 days and in January, 1986, to 12 months. No individuals have been released under SAR since 1991. This provision applies only to inmates sentenced for offenses occurring before December 31, 1999.

EXHIBIT A Sentence Length	Exhibit A-1 July 1, 2008, Prison Population				Exhibit A-2 2007-08 Sentences for Inmates Admitted			
	Cum.		Cum.		Cum.		Cum.	
	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%
1 year or less	212	1.1%	7	0.6%	211	2.9%	8	1.2%
1 to 2 years	144	1.8	24	2.4	214	5.8	28	5.5
2 to 3 years	391	3.9	45	6.0	516	12.9	60	14.7
3 to 4 years	1,018	9.1	113	14.9	962	26.1	101	30.3
4 to 5 years	1,240	15.5	122	24.6	952	39.2	97	45.2
5 to 6 years	1,250	22.0	123	34.3	745	49.4	72	56.2
6 to 7 years	1,005	27.2	99	42.1	585	57.5	48	63.6
7 to 8 years	1,146	33.1	119	51.5	566	65.3	56	72.2
8 to 9 years	834	37.4	60	56.2	359	70.2	32	77.1
9 to 10 years	1,285	44.1	112	65.1	408	75.8	43	83.7
10 to 15 years	3,422	61.8	224	82.8	1,001	89.5	77	95.5
15 to 20 years	2,349	73.9	88	89.7	393	94.9	19	98.5
20 to 25 years	1,312	80.7	49	93.6	154	97.0	8	99.7
25 to 30 years	1026	86.0	36	96.4	85	98.2	2	100.0
30 to 35 years	553	88.9	15	97.6	39	98.8	0	100.0
35 to 40 years	605	92.0	10	98.4	35	99.2	0	100.0
40 to 50 years	577	95.0	11	99.3	29	99.6	0	100.0
50 to 60 years	346	96.8	5	99.7	10	99.8	0	100.0
60 to 70 years	185	97.7	2	99.8	8	99.9	0	100.0
70 to 80 years	117	98.3	1	99.9	2	99.9	0	100.0
80 to 90 years	77	98.7	1	100.0	1	99.9	0	100.0
90 to 100 years	248	100.0	0	100.0	6	100.0	0	100.0
Life	1,061		47		28		2	
Unsentenced/No data*	1,790		134		5,776		480	
Total	22,193		1,447		13,085		1,133	

*Persons for which no data or no sentencing data is available are not included in the cumulative total.

EXHIBIT B Race and Ethnicity	Exhibit B-1 July 1, 2008, Prison Population				Exhibit B-2 2007-08 Prison Admissions				Exhibit B-3 2007-08 Prison Releases			
	% of		% of		% of		% of		% of		% of	
	Male	Total	Female	Total	Male	Total	Female	Total	Male	Total	Female	Total
Black	9,960	44.9%	487	33.7%	6,652	50.8%	455	40.2%	6,872	52.0%	512	44.0%
White	9,460	42.6	826	57.1	4,983	38.1	587	51.8	4,959	37.5	561	48.2
Hispanic	1,841	8.3	62	4.3	892	6.8	38	3.4	898	6.8	41	3.5
Native American	663	3.0	56	3.9	436	3.3	41	3.6	376	2.8	42	3.6
Asian	191	0.9	6	0.4	72	0.6	4	0.4	78	0.6	4	0.3
Other	48	0.2	9	0.6	35	0.3	6	0.5	21	0.2	2	0.2
No Data	30	0.1	1	0.1	15	0.1	2	0.2	14	0.1	2	0.2
Total	22,193	100.0%	1,447	100.0%	13,085	100.0%	1,133	100.0%	13,218	100.0%	1,164	100.0%

EXHIBIT C Age	Exhibit C-1 July 1, 2008, Prison Population						Exhibit C-2 2007-08 Prison Admissions						Exhibit C-3 2007-08 Prison Releases					
	% of		% of		% of		% of		% of		% of		% of		% of			
	Male	Total	Female	Total	Male	Total	Female	Total	Male	Total	Female	Total	Male	Total	Female	Total		
≤17	40	0.2%	7	0.5%	53	0.4%	6	0.5%	12	0.1%	1	0.1%						
18	154	0.7	7	0.5	191	1.5	6	0.5	74	0.6	2	0.2						
19	318	1.4	7	0.5	376	2.9	8	0.7	207	1.6	5	0.4						
20 to 24	3,504	15.8	178	12.3	2,275	17.4	127	11.2	2,551	19.3	125	10.7						
25 to 29	4,308	19.4	233	16.1	3,252	24.9	227	20.0	2,934	22.2	188	16.2						
30 to 34	3,250	14.6	203	14.0	1,769	13.5	185	16.3	1,855	14.0	201	17.3						
35 to 39	2,497	11.3	240	16.6	1,645	12.6	197	17.4	1,748	13.2	226	19.4						
40 to 44	2,738	12.3	233	16.1	1,425	10.9	183	16.2	1,535	11.6	181	15.5						
45 to 49	2,338	10.5	174	12.0	1,147	8.8	97	8.6	1,223	9.3	137	11.8						
50 to 54	1,768	8.0	94	6.5	582	4.4	77	6.8	640	4.8	67	5.8						
55 to 59	688	3.1	47	3.2	232	1.8	15	1.3	245	1.9	20	1.7						
60 to 64	325	1.5	15	1.0	73	0.6	3	0.3	104	0.8	6	0.5						
65 to 69	151	0.7	7	0.5	44	0.3	2	0.2	54	0.4	5	0.4						
70 to 74	73	0.3	0	0.0	14	0.1	0	0.0	22	0.2	0	0.0						
75 to 79	21	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.1	0	0.0						
80 to 84	10	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.3	0	0.0						
85 to 95	10	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0						
Total	22,193	100.0	1,447	100.0%	13,085	100.0%	1,133	100.0%	13,218	100.0%	1,164	100.0%						

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 2008-09, the BSI program has an authorized budget of \$18,693,400 and 102.5 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

Table 6: Badger State Industries Financial Status Since 1989-90

Fiscal Year	Opening Cash Balance	Profit Or Loss	Closing Cash Balance
1989-90	-\$6,290,905	\$698,524	-\$5,592,381
1990-91	-5,592,381	1,716,328	-3,876,053
1991-92	-3,876,053	305,989	-3,570,064
1992-93	-3,570,064	-517,395	-4,087,459
1993-94	-4,087,459	1,159,795	-2,927,664
1994-95	-2,927,664	1,248,893	-1,678,771
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	359,995	710,209

* 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.

state agencies.

Badger State Industries operates the following industries: (a) textiles, including laundry and upholstery; (b) imaging, including a sign shop, printing, and screening; (c) fabricating, including metal stamping (license plates), wood and metal furniture, and upholstered products; and (d) a distribution center. During 2007-08, BSI had an average of 413 inmate positions in the various programs. The average wage per hour for inmates is 88¢, ranging from 67¢ to \$1.38 per hour. In 2008-09, \$600,000 is budgeted for inmate wages. 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 eight of the past 19 years. In 1997-98, BSI had a positive closing cash balance for the first time since 1976-77.

Table 6 provides a summary of the financial position of BSI since 1989-90. 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.

Correctional Farms

The Department currently operates correctional farming operations using minimum-security inmate employees at Oregon, Waupun/Fox Lake,

and Oneida. The stated goal of the farm system is to teach skills which allow inmates to obtain and retain employment upon release. In December, 2008, an average of 99 inmate positions were available in the farm system, with an average hourly wage of \$1.12 (between 70¢ and \$1.22 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 2008-09, a total of \$1,305,800 GPR with 16.0 GPR security-related positions and \$4,292,300 PR with 8.95 PR 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 1989-90. Appendix XI provides a more detailed summary of each of the correctional farms since 2005-06.

Computer Recycling Program

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

Repaired computers are either sold to customers or donated to schools, state and local agencies, and private non-profit organizations. The computer recycling program participates in the Microsoft Authorized Refurbishment program, which

Table 7: Correctional Farms Financial Status Since 1989-90

Fiscal Year	Opening Cash Balance	Profit or Loss	Closing Cash Balance
1989-90	-\$5,595,250	\$72,012	-\$5,523,238
1990-91	-5,523,238	-173,225	-5,696,463
1991-92	-5,696,463	142,071	-5,554,392
1992-93	-5,554,392	-31,119	-5,585,511
1993-94	-5,585,511	58,546	-5,526,965
1994-95	-5,526,965	128,576	-5,398,388
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

*Profit/loss in 2006-07 includes: (a) -\$177,900 transferred to the Department of Administration for the Accountability, Consolidation, and Efficiency (A.C.E.) initiative; and (b) -\$23,300 for lapse requirements under provisions of 2007 Act 5.

allows the Department to purchase a Windows 2000 software license from Microsoft for \$5 per computer. The Department can then charge customers \$50 for refurbished desktop computers and \$95 for laptop computers to cover the costs of software installation, rebuilding and testing, education and transportation fees. The Department also works with MDS/SWAP (Materials Distribution Services/Surplus with a Purpose) to provide refurbished serviceable equipment for auction. Demanufactured components are either sold or disposed.

In 2007-08, the program had an average total of 73 available positions, as follows: 28 positions at the Racine Youthful Offender Correctional Facility; five positions for female inmates from the Robert E. Ellsworth Correctional Center; 21 positions at the Redgranite Correctional Institution; nine positions

at the Taycheedah Correctional Institution; and 10 positions at the Badger State Industries Distribution Center.

During 2007-08, approximately 62,000 pieces plus 41,000 pounds of electronic components were donated to the program. In 2007-08, more than 400 computers were donated to qualified program participants, including non-profit organizations and government agencies. The sale of recyclable commodities such as copper, aluminum, steel, plastic, and other items generated approximately \$924,500 in program revenue (PR) in 2007-08.

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 2008-09, there are 1,248.43 community corrections agent positions authorized for the regional offices for probation and parole, intensive sanctions, the enhanced probation and parole program, 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 1996-97. 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 2007-08, the average daily population consisted of 53,681 probationers and 17,726 parolees and persons on extended supervision.

As indicated previously, DCC has 1,248.43 community corrections agent positions. Of these, 1,183.43 agents are for probation, parole and extended supervision. Based on an estimated end-point population for 2007-08 (70,533 probationers and parolees), each agent has a caseload of approximately 60 offenders. In addition, DCC operates an enhanced probation and parole program in Racine and Dane Counties (with a population of 800 offenders). The program currently has 64 positions (47 agent positions) associated with the pro-

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

Fiscal Year	Average Daily Population	Percent Change
1996-97	63,403	
1997-98	65,769	3.7%
1998-99	64,287	-2.3
1999-00	63,997	-0.5
2000-01	64,906	1.4
2001-02	66,077	1.8
2002-03	67,226	1.7
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

gram. Further, DCC operates a probation and parole absconder unit for Milwaukee County staffed with 22.0 positions (18 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 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 cre-

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.

ated 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 supervision for a specific number of years. Extended supervision is post-incarceration community supervision by Corrections similar to the supervision provided to parolees. Unlike the parole process, however, an offender may not be released from prison prior to the time specified by a judge at the time of sentencing. Further, Corrections may not discharge an offender from supervision prior to the expiration of the extended supervision sentence. Parole continues to be utilized for offenders convicted of offenses occurring on or before December 30, 1999. The "truth-in-sentencing" legislation is discussed in the Legislative Fiscal Bureau's informational paper entitled, "Felony Sentencing and Probation."

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 than 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 committed prior to December 31, 1999. Between September, 1997, and December 31, 1999, 192 offenders were sentenced to intensive sanctions. The number of offenders in the program has decreased from a high of 1,628 offenders in the community on September 5, 1997, to three offenders in December, 2008.

Halfway Houses

In 2007-08, the Department expended \$13,364,000 budgeted for 536 halfway house beds throughout the state (419 for males and 117 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 \$68.

Appendix XIII shows the location, bed capacity,

and cost of placing offenders in each halfway house for 2007-08.

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 2007-08, \$4,934,300 GPR was expended to reimburse counties in holds in 2006-07. Counties were reimbursed at a rate of \$29 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 2008-09, the base budget for the sex offender registry program is \$1,926,500 GPR and 23.5 GPR positions (16.0 sex offender registration specialists, 1.0 correctional services manager, 1.5 supervisors, 1.0 information systems business automation administrator, 2.0 office operations associates, 1.0 operations program associate, and 1.0 program support supervisor) and \$128,900 PR. As of December, 2008, the sex offender registry contained 20,640 records. Of this number, 5,599 offenders were in correctional institutions, 4,835 of-

fenders were in the community under supervision, 8,305 individuals were required to register but released from supervision, and 1,901 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

attempt 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 this state 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 require-

ments;

k. Registered as a sex offender in another state or with the FBI and is a resident of this state, a student in this state or employed or carrying on a vocation in this state 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 this state, a student in this state or employed or carrying on a vocation in this 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 sexual 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, 2003 Act 50 provided that a person is not required to comply with registration requirements in certain circumstances involving sexually motivated invasion of privacy offenses. If a person aged 17 or younger is adjudicated delinquent for a sexually motivated invasion of privacy offense, the juvenile court must expunge the court's record of the adjudication if it was a first time offense and the juvenile satisfactorily complied with the conditions. If a person aged 17 or younger is convicted in adult court for a sexually motivated invasion of privacy offense, the court must expunge the record upon successful completion of the sentence. Once the person's record is expunged, the person is no longer required to comply with the registration requirements, and 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 of the following (if applicable): (a) the date the person was placed on probation, supervision, conditional release, conditional transfer or supervised release; (b) 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; (c) the date the person entered the state; and (d) the date the person was ordered to comply with registration requirements.

e. The address at which the person is or will be residing.

f. 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.

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

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

i. 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.

j. 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 solicitation, 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 2007-08, the fee generated \$283,800 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 address of a person registered, the name and address 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.

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. 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.

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 convicted 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 home address;
- 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 conditions of the person's supervised release, except for any condition that may reveal the identity of the victim of the crime;
- g. The date, time, and place of any scheduled hearings for supervised release or discharge under Chapter 980 of the statutes;
- h. The name and court of the judge who authorized the supervised release or discharge; and

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

GPS Monitoring for Certain Child Sex Offenders

As of January 1, 2008, the Department of Corrections is required to use global positioning system (GPS) tracking for certain child sex offenders. The provisions related to this program are summarized below.

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.

As of July 1, 2008, the Department was maintaining lifetime GPS tracking for 71 individuals on lifetime GPS tracking, and was utilizing GPS

tracking (non-lifetime) for 47 individuals, for a total of 118. The Department estimates an average daily population of 290 individuals to be monitored by GPS tracking in 2008-09.

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.

Department 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 \$7.99 per day for GPS active moni-

toring and \$4.50 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 con-

junction 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. As of December, 2008, the Department had not implemented its administrative rule allowing for collection of these revenues.

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; 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.

Tampering with GPS Tracking Device. Statutory provisions provide that whoever, without the au-

thorization 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).

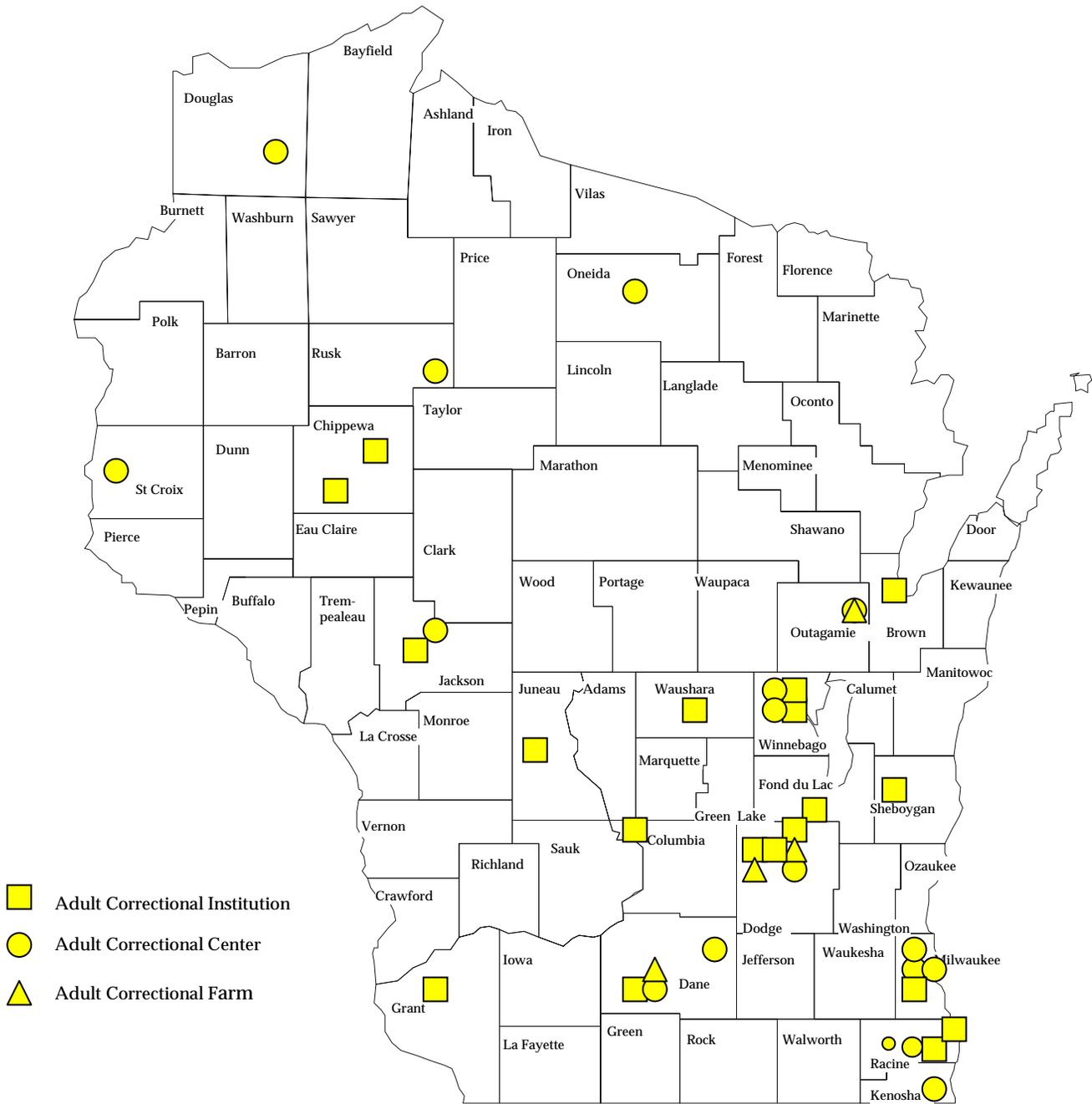
Appendices

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 2008-09 Budget
Appendix IV	Correctional Facility Operational Costs, 2007-08 Fiscal Year
Appendix V	2007-08 Average Daily Inmate Population Including Contracted Facilities
Appendix VI	Type of Offenses for Inmates Resident on July 1, 2008
Appendix VII	Type of Offenses for Inmates Admitted to Prison, 2007-08
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Appendix IX	Badger State Industries Inmate Employees and Average Inmate Hourly Wages
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Appendix XI	Correctional Farms Continuing Cash Balance Since 2005-06
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Appendix XIII	Halfway House Contract Expenditures, 2007-08
Appendix XIV	2007-08 Probation and Parole Holds Reimbursed in 2008-09

APPENDIX I

Wisconsin Adult Correctional Facilities

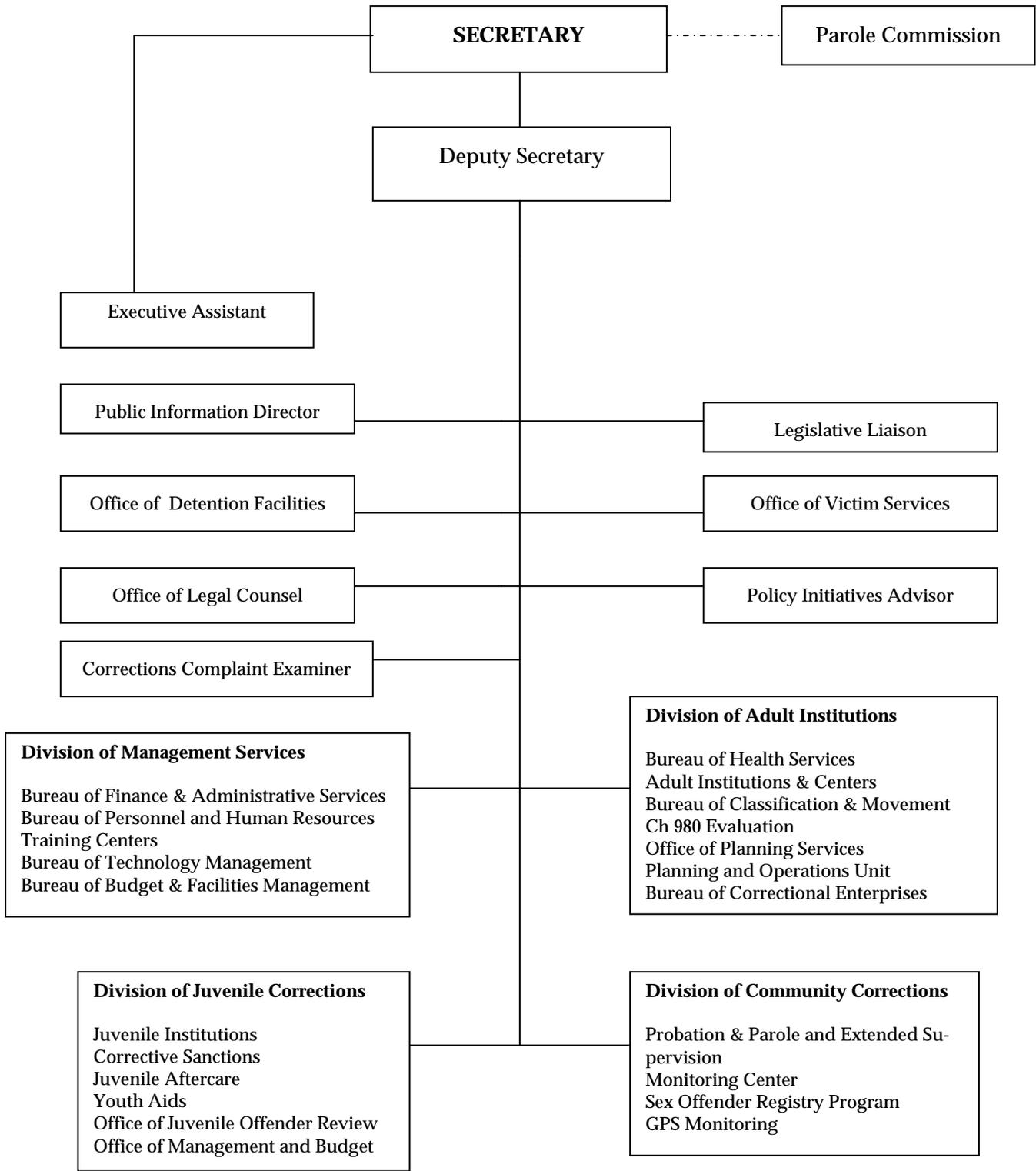


APPENDIX I (continued)

County	Facility	Post Office	Facility Security Level
Brown	Green Bay Correctional Institution	Green Bay	Maximum
Chippewa	Chippewa Valley Correctional Treatment Facility Stanley Correctional Institution	Chippewa Falls Stanley	Minimum Medium
Columbia	Columbia Correctional Institution	Portage	Maximum
Dane	Oakhill Correctional Institution Oregon Correctional Center Thompson Correctional Center Oregon Farm	Oregon Oregon Deerfield Oregon	Minimum Minimum Minimum Minimum
Dodge	Dodge Correctional Institution Waupun Correctional Institution Fox Lake Correctional Institution John C. Burke Center (facility for women) Waupun Farm Fox Lake Farm	Waupun Waupun Fox Lake Waupun Waupun Fox Lake	Maximum Maximum Med/Minimum Minimum Minimum 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 Correctional Center	Black River Falls Black River Falls	Medium Minimum
Juneau	New Lisbon Correctional Institution	New Lisbon	Medium
Kenosha	Kenosha Correctional Center	Kenosha	Minimum
Milwaukee	Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility Marshall E. Sherrer Correctional Center Felmers O. Chaney Correctional Center Women's Correctional Center	Milwaukee Milwaukee Milwaukee Milwaukee	Medium Minimum Minimum Minimum
Oneida	McNaughton Correctional Center	Lake Tomahawk	Minimum
Outagamie	Sanger B. Powers Correctional Center Oneida Farm	Oneida Oneida	Minimum Minimum
Racine	Robert E. Ellsworth Women's Center Racine Correctional Institution Racine Youthful Offender Correctional Facility Sturtevant Transitional Treatment Facility	Union Grove Sturtevant Racine Racine	Minimum Medium Medium 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 Drug Abuse Correctional Center Winnebago Correctional Center Wisconsin Resource Center	Oshkosh Winnebago Winnebago Winnebago	Medium Minimum Minimum Medium

APPENDIX II

Department of Corrections Organizational Chart



APPENDIX III

Department of Corrections -- 2008-09 Base Budget

	GPR		FED		PR		SEG		TOTAL	
	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions
Division of Management Services										
Central Office	\$4,637,300	5.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$4,637,300	5.00
Finance and Administrative Services	4,313,700	23.10	0	0.00	13,713,000	11.00	0	0.00	18,026,700	34.10
Personnel and Human Resources	3,441,500	44.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,441,500	44.00
Training Centers	2,939,600	13.00	0	0.00	2,748,800	5.00	0	0.00	5,688,400	18.00
Technology Management	12,576,200	77.20	0	0.00	471,800	4.00	0	0.00	13,048,000	81.20
Budget and Facilities Management	666,900	7.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	666,900	7.00
Division Total	\$28,575,200	169.30	\$0	0.00	\$16,933,600	20.00	\$0	0.00	\$45,508,800	189.30
Division of Adult Institutions										
Central Office	\$167,679,100	76.50	\$2,473,100	0.00	\$4,961,000	2.00	\$0	0.00	\$175,113,200	78.50
Bureau of Health Services	82,966,400	167.46	0	0.00	430,700	1.00	0	0.00	83,397,100	168.46
Classification and Movement	5,389,900	73.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5,389,900	73.50
Chapter 980 Offender Program	674,300	6.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	674,300	6.00
Correctional Enterprises	0	0.00	0	0.00	217,400	3.00	296,800	2.00	514,200	5.00
Badger State Industries	0	0.00	0	0.00	18,693,400	102.05	0	0.00	18,693,400	102.05
Correctional Farms	1,305,800	16.00	0	0.00	4,292,300	8.95	0	0.00	5,598,100	24.95
Waupun Correctional Institution	29,209,200	420.75	0	0.00	4,565,700	21.00	0	0.00	33,774,900	441.75
Green Bay Correctional Institution	25,502,600	359.25	0	0.00	199,300	2.90	0	0.00	25,701,900	362.15
Taycheedah/Women's Correctional System	29,108,400	433.58	0	0.00	299,500	4.80	0	0.00	29,407,900	438.38
Fox Lake Correctional Institution	26,406,500	363.10	0	0.00	33,500	0.90	0	0.00	26,440,000	364.00
Columbia Correctional Institution	22,945,300	322.00	0	0.00	23,300	0.50	0	0.00	22,968,600	322.50
Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution	17,567,200	335.70	0	0.00	96,800	1.60	0	0.00	17,664,000	337.30
Oakhill Correctional Institution	17,126,200	246.60	0	0.00	13,800	0.40	0	0.00	17,140,000	247.00
Dodge Correctional Institution	41,148,200	572.10	86,800	0.00	60,500	1.40	0	0.00	41,295,500	573.50
Racine Correctional Institution	33,793,800	515.60	0	0.00	104,400	0.90	0	0.00	33,898,200	516.50
Wisconsin Resource Center Officers	6,377,300	95.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6,377,300	95.00
Oshkosh Correctional Institution	35,513,800	497.70	0	0.00	537,500	7.10	0	0.00	36,051,300	504.80
Jackson Correctional Institution	20,798,300	300.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	20,798,300	300.30
Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	17,126,200	263.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	17,126,200	263.00
Racine Youthful Offender Correctional Facility	14,977,800	207.50	0	0.00	96,200	1.50	0	0.00	15,074,000	209.00
Red Granite Correctional Institution	20,644,300	298.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	20,644,300	298.25
New Lisbon Correctional Institution	21,035,400	318.60	0	0.00	16,700	0.40	0	0.00	21,052,100	319.00
Correctional Center System	35,041,900	414.00	0	0.00	3,685,800	7.00	0	0.00	38,727,700	421.00
Chippewa Valley Correctional Treatment Facility	11,247,900	161.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11,247,900	161.20
Prairie du Chien Correctional Institution	11,338,000	171.00	0	0.00	70,100	1.00	0	0.00	11,408,100	172.00
Stanley Correctional Institution	25,029,200	383.95	0	0.00	29,100	0.80	0	0.00	25,058,300	384.75
Milwaukee Secured Detention Facility	27,435,000	390.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	27,435,000	390.50
Contract Beds	17,832,300	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	17,832,300	0.00
Division Total	\$772,219,100	7,409.14	\$2,559,900	0.00	\$38,427,000	169.20	\$296,800	2.00	\$813,502,800	7,580.34

APPENDIX III (continued)

Department of Corrections -- 2008-09 Budget

	GPR		FED		PR		SEG		TOTAL	
	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions
Division of Community Corrections										
Central Office	\$11,430,500	42.25	\$0	0.00	\$6,931,300	7.50	\$0	0.00	\$18,361,800	49.75
Probation, Parole and Extended Supervision	152,341,100	1,755.98	0	0.00	8,094,500	2.00	0	0.00	160,435,600	1,757.98
Monitoring Center	3,170,300	42.90	0	0.00	650,100	6.20	0	0.00	3,820,400	49.10
Sex Offender Registry	1,926,500	23.50	0	0.00	128,900	0.00	0	0.00	2,055,400	23.50
Division Total	\$168,868,400	1,864.63	\$0	0.00	\$15,804,800	15.70	\$0	0.00	\$184,673,200	1,880.33
Secretary's Office										
Central Office	\$2,547,100	21.50	\$0	0.00	\$12,100	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$2,559,200	21.50
Office of Detention Facilities	614,200	7.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	614,200	7.70
Victim Services and Programs	89,500	0.00	0	0.00	395,800	5.00	0	0.00	485,300	5.00
Division Total	\$3,250,800	29.20	\$0	0.00	\$407,900	5.00	\$0	0.00	\$3,658,700	34.20
Parole Commission										
Parole Commission	\$1,167,900	14.50	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$1,167,900	14.50
Division of Juvenile Corrections										
Finance and Administrative Services-Juveniles	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$141,700	2.00	\$0	0.00	\$141,700	2.00
Personnel and Human Resources-Juveniles	0	0.00	0	0.00	66,400	1.00	0	0.00	66,400	1.00
Training Centers-Juveniles	0	0.00	0	0.00	54,300	0.50	0	0.00	54,300	0.50
Bureau of Health Services-Juveniles	0	0.00	0	0.00	571,400	3.00	0	0.00	571,400	3.00
Secretary's Office-Juveniles	0	0.00	0	0.00	19,400	0.30	0	0.00	19,400	0.30
Central Office	7,212,000	7.45	30,000	3.00	16,617,400	83.60	0	0.00	23,859,400	94.05
Community Intervention Program	3,750,000	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,750,000	0.00
Serious Juvenile Offenders	16,829,800	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	16,829,800	0.00
Community Youth and Family Aids	98,341,000	0.00	0	0.00	2,449,200	0.00	0	0.00	100,790,200	0.00
Ethan Allen School	0	0.00	0	0.00	22,988,200	271.25	0	0.00	22,988,200	271.25
Lincoln Hills School	0	0.00	0	0.00	19,398,200	216.60	0	0.00	19,398,200	216.60
Southern Oaks Girls School	0	0.00	0	0.00	9,128,200	107.50	0	0.00	9,128,200	107.50
Division Total	\$126,132,800	7.45	\$30,000	3.00	\$71,434,400	685.75	\$0	0.00	\$197,597,200	696.20
Total	\$1,100,214,200	9,494.22	\$2,589,900	3.00	\$143,007,700	895.65	\$296,800	2.00	\$1,246,108,600	10,394.87

APPENDIX IV

Correctional Facility Operational Costs, 2007-08

Facility*	Operational Costs	Average Daily Population	Annual Per Capita	Daily Per Capita
Waupun	\$40,567,745	1,233	\$32,902	\$90.14
Green Bay	35,293,185	1,086	32,498	89.04
Columbia	30,506,261	818	37,294	102.17
Taycheedah/Women's Correctional System	28,835,677	761	37,892	103.81
Dodge	58,371,364	1,607	36,323	99.52
WI Secure Program Facility	21,001,282	449	46,773	128.15
Stanley	36,579,762	1,520	24,066	65.93
Oshkosh	51,340,280	2,027	25,328	69.39
Racine and Sturtevant Transitional Facility	47,490,410	1,828	25,979	71.18
Jackson	28,076,744	981	28,621	78.41
Fox Lake	38,042,820	1,328	28,647	78.48
Redgranite	28,215,015	1,010	27,936	76.54
Kettle Moraine	33,847,980	1,178	28,733	78.72
Prairie du Chien	16,882,353	491	34,384	94.20
Oakhill	24,478,396	694	35,271	96.63
Racine Youthful Offender	17,861,316	445	40,138	109.97
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility	34,475,931	1,052	32,772	89.79
New Lisbon	27,575,102	1,001	27,548	75.47
Chippewa Valley Treatment Facility Centers	<u>71,576,259</u>	<u>2,336</u>	<u>30,641</u>	<u>83.95</u>
	\$685,364,981	22,297	\$30,738	\$84.21

*Does not include operational costs or populations associated with the Wisconsin Resource Center operated by DHS (327 ADP) with Corrections providing security services or contract bed costs (714 ADP).

APPENDIX V

2007-08 Average Daily Inmate Population Including Contracted Facilities

Males

Facility	2007-08 Average Daily Population
Waupun	1,233
Green Bay	1,086
Dodge	1,607
Columbia	818
Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	<u>449</u>
Total Maximum	5,193
Racine	1,549
Fox Lake	1,049
Kettle Moraine	1,178
Oshkosh	2,027
Jackson	981
Wisconsin Resource Center	327
Racine Youthful Offender	445
Prairie du Chien	491
Redgranite	1,010
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility	1,052
Stanley	1,520
New Lisbon	<u>1,001</u>
Total Medium	12,630
Oakhill	694
Chippewa Valley Treatment Facility	452
Sturtevant Transitional Facility	279
Fox Lake	279
Centers	<u>1,674</u>
Total Minimum	3,378
Federal--Facilities	29
Wisconsin Counties	<u>685</u>
Total Contract	714
Total Male	21,915
	Females
Taycheedah	761
Centers	<u>662</u>
Total Female	1,423
GRAND TOTAL	23,338

APPENDIX VI

Type of Offenses for Inmates Resident on July 1, 2008

Males

Offense	Number	Percent
Sexual Offenses*	4,128	18.6%
Murder/Homicide*	2,382	10.7
Robbery*	2,247	10.1
Burglary*	1,841	8.3
Assaults++	1,675	7.5
Drug Offenses--Possession with Intent to Deliver	1,274	5.7
Drug Offenses--Manufacturing and Delivery	1,250	5.6
Theft*	1,065	4.8
Operating While Intoxicated	947	4.3
Battery	779	3.5
Bail Jumping/Escape	685	3.1
Forgery	445	2.0
Drug Offenses--Possession	243	1.1
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	219	1.0
Arson	111	0.5
Drug Offenses--Other	85	0.4
Fraud/Extortion*	71	0.3
Other	762	3.4
Unsentenced	<u>1,984</u>	<u>8.9</u>
Total	22,193	100.0%

Females

Forgery	181	12.5%
Murder/Homicide*	174	12.0
Theft*	160	11.1
Assault++	117	8.1
Drug Offenses--Manufacturing and Delivery	117	8.1
Operating While Intoxicated	86	5.9
Robbery*	76	5.3
Burglary*	67	4.6
Bail Jumping/Escape	61	4.2
Sexual Offenses*	57	3.9
Battery	53	3.7
Drug Offenses--Possession with Intent to Deliver	48	3.3
Drug Offenses--Other	33	2.3
Fraud/Extortion*	15	1.0
Arson	14	1.0
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	2	0.1
Drug Offenses--Possession	0	0.0
Other	45	3.1
Unsentenced	<u>141</u>	<u>9.7</u>
Total	1,447	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 VII

Type of Offenses for Inmates Admitted to Prison, 2007-08

Males

Offense	Number	Percent
Sexual Offenses*	845	6.5%
Assaults++	694	5.3
Robbery*	663	5.1
Operating While Intoxicated	641	4.9
Drug Offenses--Manufacturing and Delivery	593	4.5
Drug Offenses--Possession with Intent to Deliver	568	4.3
Theft*	543	4.1
Burglary*	472	3.6
Bail Jumping/Escape	431	3.3
Battery	410	3.1
Forgery	254	1.9
Murder/Homicide*	179	1.4
Drug Offenses--Possession	177	1.4
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	56	0.4
Drug Offenses--Other	46	0.4
Fraud/Extortion*	36	0.3
Arson	24	0.2
Other	483	3.7
Unsentenced	<u>5,970</u>	<u>45.6</u>
Total	13,085	100.0%

Females

Forgery	104	9.2%
Theft*	75	6.6
Drug Offenses--Manufacturing and Delivery	72	6.4
Operating While Intoxicated	62	5.5
Assaults++	52	4.6
Bail Jumping/Escape	42	3.7
Battery	41	3.6
Burglary*	37	3.3
Robbery	27	2.4
Murder/Homicide*	24	2.1
Drug Offenses--Possession with Intent to Deliver	21	1.9
Sexual Offenses*	16	1.4
Drug Offenses--Possession	15	1.3
Fraud/Extortion*	15	1.3
Drug Offenses--Other	13	1.1
Arson	5	0.4
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	1	0.1
Other	23	2.0
Unsentenced	<u>488</u>	<u>43.1</u>
Total	1,133	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 VIII

Type of Offenses for Inmates Released from Prison, 2007-08

Males

Offense	Number	Percent
Sexual Offenses*	936	7.1%
Drug Offenses--Manufacturing and Delivery	868	6.6
Burglary*	808	6.1
Drug Offenses--Possession with Intent to Deliver	793	6.0
Assaults++	746	5.6
Theft*	736	5.6
Operating While Intoxicated	657	5.0
Robbery*	559	4.2
Bail Jumping/Escape	499	3.8
Battery	497	3.8
Forgery	317	2.4
Drug Offenses--Possession	194	1.5
Murder/Homicide*	131	1.0
Drug Offenses--Other	66	0.5
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	64	0.5
Arson	47	0.4
Fraud/Extortion*	44	0.3
Other	499	3.8
Unsentenced	<u>4,757</u>	<u>36.0</u>
Total	13,218	100.0%

Females

Forgery	132	11.3%
Operating While Intoxicated	106	9.1
Theft*	91	7.8
Operating While Intoxicated	52	4.5
Assaults++	45	3.9
Bail Jumping/Escape	45	3.9
Robbery*	38	3.3
Battery	38	3.3
Burglary*	38	3.3
Drug Offenses--Possession with Intent to Deliver	33	2.8
Drug Offenses--Other	22	1.9
Sexual Offenses*	21	1.8
Drug Offenses--Possession	21	1.8
Murder/Homicide*	17	1.5
Fraud/Extortion*	16	1.4
Arson	9	0.8
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	1	0.1
Other	15	1.3
Unsentenced	<u>424</u>	<u>36.4</u>
Total	1,164	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
2007-08**

Institution	Industry	Inmate Employees	Average Hourly Wage
Waupun	Metal Stamping	35	\$0.83
	Metal Furniture	59	0.89
Green Bay	Textiles	21	0.86
Fox Lake	Wood Products	58	0.87
Oakhill	Upholstering	17	1.38
Kettle Moraine	Textiles	4	0.80
Taycheedah	Silkscreening	7	0.67
Oshkosh	Laundry	101	0.76
Columbia	Printing	36	0.86
John C. Burke	Distribution Center	10	1.34
Stanley	Signs	29	0.88
Redgranite	Wheelchair Recycling	9	0.97
New Lisbon	Signs Recycling	8	0.92
Jackson	Signs	4	0.71
Chippewa Valley Treatment Facility	Laundry	<u>25</u>	<u>1.00</u>
Total		413	\$0.88

APPENDIX X

**Badger State Industries and
Year-End Continuing Cash Balance
Since 2005-06**

Institution	Industry/Business	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Waupun	Metal Stamping	\$14,670,673	\$15,961,907	\$16,840,667
	Metal/System Furniture	7,718,215	7,579,024	7,856,019
Green Bay	Laundry	297,852	259,037	-
	Textiles	-2,361,588	-4,196,960	-4,115,541
Jackson	Textiles	-1,957,042	-	-
Stanley	Signs	1,421,427	1,306,923	1,791,266
Fox Lake	Wood Products & Laminating	-11,055,569	-11,553,058	-12,443,437
Racine	Copy Center	-1,179,752	-1,227,816	-
Taycheedah	Silk Screening	-3,154,797	-3,362,620	-3,627,737
Oshkosh	Laundry	-770,875	-546,485	-128,595
	Copy Center	-407,357	-	-
Columbia	Printing	-1,158,425	-1,803,414	-3,115,434
Oakhill	Upholstering	-292,843	-491,178	-496,001
Kettle Moraine	Textiles	-220,660	-120,980	-162,217
John C. Burke	Distribution Center	-1,279	-	-
Chippewa Falls	Laundry	-746,621	-866,771	-893,948
New Lisbon	Signs Recycling	<u>-461,766</u>	<u>-587,394</u>	<u>603,184</u>
BSI Total		\$339,593	\$350,214	\$710,209

APPENDIX XI

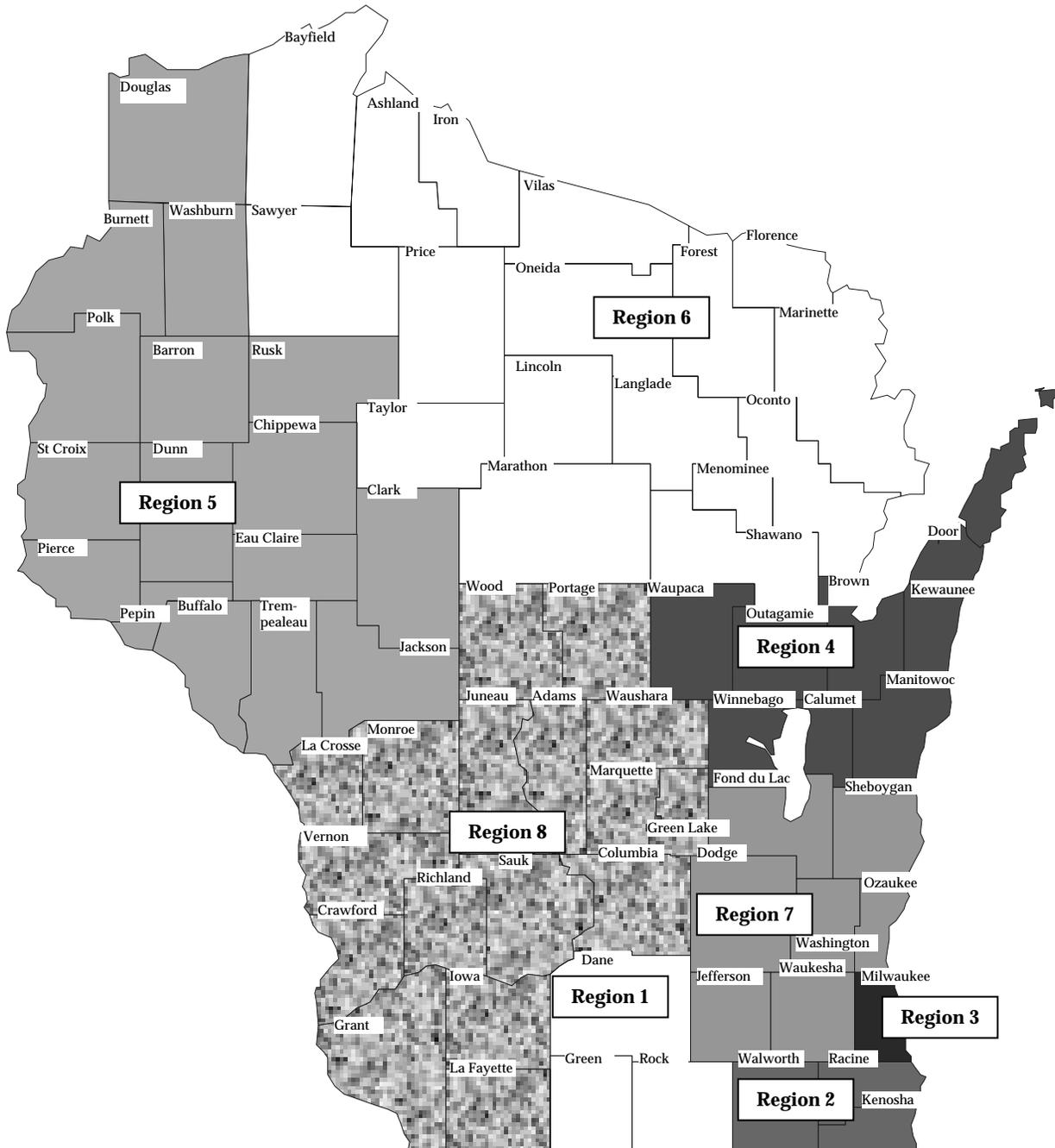
Correctional Farms Year-End Continuing Cash Balance Since 2005-06

Farm	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Central Administration*	-\$3,193,116	-\$3,565,805	-\$3,775,107
Waupun/Fox Lake	5,323,729	6,225,991	7,885,174
Oregon	-3,346,484	-3,812,785	-4,351,723
Oneida	<u>-999,667</u>	<u>-902,002</u>	<u>-692,609</u>
Continuing Cash Balance	-\$2,215,538	-\$2,054,601	-\$934,265

*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, 2007-08

Name	Location	Beds		Total Number of Beds	GPR	PR	Total Contracted	
		Male	Female				Contract Amount	Daily Cost Per Bed
ARC Community Services-Dayton St.	Madison		8	8	\$222,382		\$222,382	\$75.95
ARC Community Services-Mom & Infant	Madison	8 Female + 4 children	12	12	363,526		363,526	82.77
ARC Community Services-Paterson St.	Madison		15	15	449,741		449,741	81.92
Attic Correctional Services-Dwight Dr.	Madison	19		19	474,471		474,471	68.23
Attic Correctional Services-Foster	Madison	18		18	468,012		468,012	71.04
Attic Correctional Services-Schwert	Madison	15		15	460,995		460,995	83.97
Rock Valley Correctional Program	Beloit	32	1	33	845,702		845,702	70.02
Genesis Behavioral Services-Options	Kenosha	20		20	228,765	\$223,465	452,230	61.78
Kenosha Human Development	Kenosha	14		14	341,566		341,566	66.66
Genesis Behavioral Services - Chatham House & Crossroads	Racine	12	12	24	634,732		634,732	72.26
Genesis - Spring House (Dual Diagnosis)	Racine	9		9	292,935		292,935	88.93
Genesis Behavioral Services- Independent Living Ctr	Milwaukee	23		23	493,800		493,800	58.66
Genesis Behavioral Services- Interventions	Milwaukee	27		27	610,510		610,510	61.78
Horizon, Inc.- Horizon House	Milwaukee		16	16	425,497	297,590	412,090	86.61
Wis. Correctional Service- Bridge	Milwaukee	29		29	747,226		747,226	70.40
Wis. Correctional Service- Joshua Glover	Milwaukee	24		24	627,617		627,617	71.45
Wis. Correctional Service- Thurgood Marshall	Milwaukee	26		26	664,883		664,883	69.87
Wis. Correctional Service- Wings	Milwaukee	13		13	114,500		114,500	86.61
Dr. Harold L. Fuller Education Foundation	Milwaukee	4		4	75,396		75,396	51.50
Dr. Harold L. Fuller Education Foundation	Milwaukee	3		3	47,499		47,499	43.26
Lutheran Social Services- Nexus	Oshkosh	14		14	354,376		354,376	69.16
Ryan Community	Appleton	16		16	398,618		398,618	68.07
Attic Correctional Services	Green Bay	8		8	181,133		181,133	84.80
Lutheran Social Services- Wazee	Jackson Co.	12		12	307,352		307,352	69.98
Lutheran Social Services-Affinity	Eau Claire		16	16	107,291	204,541	311,832	53.25
Lutheran Social Services-Fahrman	Eau Claire	8	5	13	226,766		226,766	47.66
HRC Mental Health Center - Residential AODA	Superior	3		3	118,920		118,920	88.43
Triniteam Inc.	Eau Claire	14		14	355,349		355,349	69.35
Lutheran Social Services	Hudson	12		12	183,821		183,821	81.05
Mishomis House - Residential AODA	Red Cliff	7	1	8	121,834		121,834	41.61
Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Govt.	Hayward	20		20	250,856	176,778	427,634	58.42
ARC Community Services	Fond du Lac		14	14	356,425		356,425	69.56
Blandine House	Fond du Lac	4		4	87,034	8,126	95,160	65.00
Lutheran Social Services - Cephas House	Waukesha Co.	12		12	303,268		303,268	69.05
Attic Correctional Services- Brunk House	La Crosse	8		8	230,726		\$230,726	78.80
Portage County Halfway House	Stevens Point	10		10	279,953		279,953	76.49
Total	Total	419	117	536	\$12,453,478	\$910,500	\$13,363,978	\$88.12

APPENDIX XIV

2007-08 Probation and Parole Holds Reimbursed in 2008-09

County	Reimbursable Days	Reimbursable Amount	County	Reimbursable Days	Reimbursable Amount
Adams	630	\$18,380	Milwaukee	3,792	\$110,650
Ashland	614	17,920	Monroe	1,430	41,730
Barron	1,876	54,740	Oconto	1,780	51,940
Bayfield	337	9,830	Oneida	1,395	40,710
Brown	15,995	466,730	Outagamie	11,726	342,160
Buffalo	524	15,290	Ozaukee	1,331	38,840
Burnett	1,424	41,550	Pepin	338	9,860
Calumet	503	14,680	Pierce	899	26,230
Chippewa	1,433	41,810	Polk	2,031	59,260
Clark	1,111	32,420	Portage	1,274	37,180
Columbia	2,935	85,640	Price	260	7,590
Crawford	1,259	36,740	Racine	7,536	219,900
Dane	6,470	188,790	Richland	188	5,490
Dodge	2,002	58,420	Rock	5,343	155,910
Door	1,535	44,790	Rusk	253	7,380
Douglas	1,205	35,160	Sauk	2,269	66,210
Dunn	741	21,620	Sawyer	1,559	45,490
Eau Claire	6,560	191,420	Shawano	3,050	89,000
Florence	129	3,760	Sheboygan	3,403	99,300
Fond du Lac	8,006	233,620	St Croix	2,140	62,450
Forest	1,102	32,160	Taylor	486	14,180
Grant	1,013	29,560	Trempealeau	909	26,520
Green	494	14,410	Vernon	1,060	30,930
Green Lake	910	26,550	Vilas	1,001	29,210
Iowa	378	11,030	Walworth	4,435	129,410
Iron	183	5,340	Washburn	529	15,440
Jackson	743	21,680	Washington	3,748	109,370
Jefferson	1,044	30,460	Waukesha	4,191	122,290
Juneau	2,172	63,380	Waupaca	2,807	81,910
Kenosha	7,937	231,600	Waushara	812	23,690
Kewaunee	276	8,050	Winnebago	7,996	233,320
La Crosse	2,260	65,950	Wood	<u>1,433</u>	<u>41,810</u>
Lafayette	119	3,470	Totals	169,100	\$4,934,340
Langlade	984	28,710			
Lincoln	1,302	37,990			
Manitowoc	2,488	72,600			
Marathon	6,069	177,090			
Marinette	2,401	70,060			
Marquette	532	15,520			
Menominee	0	0			