ADULT AND JUVENILE CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS

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Prepared by

Daryl Hinz

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ADULT AND JUVENILE CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

In Wisconsin, the care and treatment of adult and juvenile offenders placed under state supervision by the courts is provided by the Division of Corrections (DOC) in the Department of Health and Social Services (H&SS). In fiscal year 1987-88, the DOC was responsible for an average daily population of 32,575 individuals, including 5,937 incarcerated adults, 690 juveniles (523 institutional and 167 on state provided aftercare) and 25,948 adult probationers and parolees. The Division operates 26 correctional facilities, including nine adult prisons, 15 correctional centers (including an alcohol and drug abuse treatment center), and two secure juvenile correctional schools. In addition, the DOC contracts for approximately 160 beds at 14 halfway house facilities. Further, the Wisconsin Resource Center is operated by the Division of Care and Treatment Facilities as a 160-bed medium security facility for inmates in need of mental health treatment. Attachment I displays adult and juvenile correctional institution populations since 1980.

Corrections is one of the largest functions of state government. The $146.2 million in general purpose revenues appropriated for Corrections in 1988-89 ranks among the ten largest items funded from state general revenues and is exceeded only by appropriations to the University of Wisconsin System in the state operations portion of general revenue appropriations. State general purpose revenues (GPR) fund 3,324 of the 4,020 total FY 1989 authorized positions for Corrections, providing Corrections with more than one out of every ten positions in state government funded from general revenues. The 3,324 total authorized GPR positions for Corrections is exceeded only by the authorization for the University of Wisconsin System.

This paper provides information regarding the organization, budget and programs of the Division and is divided into the following sections: (1) Organization and Budget Overview; (2) Adult Institutions and the Corrections Building Program; (3) Community Corrections; (4) Juvenile Services and Youth Aids; and, (5) Administration. Following the text of the paper is a series of attachments which identify institutional locations, bed capacities, populations and staffing ratios; halfway house contracts; youth aids allocations; and the financial status of Corrections Industries and Farms.

ORGANIZATION AND BUDGET OVERVIEW

Currently, the Division is comprised of the Bureaus of Adult Institutions, Community Corrections, Juvenile Services, Clinical Services, and Program Services. The administrator of the Division also supervises: the Offices of Human Resources; Information Management and Operations; and, Policy Planning and Budget (see Attachment II). As Table I indicates, the total budget for state fiscal year 1988-89 for the DOC is $186.2 million, including all sources of funds. Of this amount, 78.5% is financed from general purpose revenues available in the state's general fund; 21.3% is program revenue from such sources as funds transferred from the Division of Community Services'

youth aids program or funds generated from the sale of Corrections Industries and Farms products; and, 0.2% is financed through federal revenue sources such as federal anti-drug abuse, educational or job assistance programs.

TABLE I

Division of Corrections
1988-89 Funding and Position Authorizations

Funding Source	Funds	Positions
General Purpose Revenue	$146,159,800	3,323.80
Program Revenue	39,581,700	690.50
Federal	460,800	6.00
TOTAL	$186,202,300	4,020.30

As indicated by Table II, for purposes of establishing various budget levels within the Division of Corrections, the total DOC budget is divided into four subprograms: adult institutions; juvenile services; community corrections; and administration. This paper discusses each of these four subprograms according to responsibility area and caseload (when applicable).

TABLE II

Division of Corrections
1988-89 Budgeted Funding Levels by Subprogram*

	GPR	PR	FED	All Funds and Positions
Adult Institutions	$88,837,800	$2,327,400	-0-	$91,165,200 2,456.95
Juvenile Services	-0-	21,288,500	$106,100	21,394,600 526.75
Community Corrections	26,118,300	1,456,000	354,700	27,929,000 756.50
Administration	31,203,700	14,509,800	-0-	45,713,500 280.10
TOTAL DIVISION	$146,159,800	$39,581,700	$460,800	$186,202,300 4,020.30

*Includes budget supplements authorized under s. 13.10 and s. 16.50 through October, 1988.

ADULT INSTITUTIONS

The adult institutions program represents 49% of all funds allocated to DOC and reflects budgeted amounts for all adult correctional institutions and the correctional centers and camps.

Under the current sentencing system, convicted felons are either fined, sentenced to an indeterminate term of imprisonment or placed on state supervised probation. (Only offenders sentenced to one year or more are imprisoned in state correctional facilities.) Judges may impose a sentence for each charge resulting in a conviction, and sentences may run concurrently or consecutively. (Judges may not order imprisonment followed by probation as the sentence for a single crime.) The length of sentence may be increased for persons considered to be repeat offenders. In Wisconsin, five classes of felonies have been established under s. 939.50 of the statutes. The penalties for each felony classification are as follows:

Class A	Life imprisonment
Class B	Imprisonment not to exceed 20 years
Class C	Fine not to exceed $10,000 and/or imprisonment not to exceed 10 years
Class D	Fine not to exceed $10,000 and/or imprisonment not to exceed 5 years
Class E	Fine not to exceed $10,000 and/or imprisonment not to exceed 2 years

The current sentencing procedure is referred to as "indeterminate" because felons may be paroled from prison prior to serving the maximum sentence imposed by the court. However, inmates must serve, at a minimum, the greater of six months or 25% of the court imposed sentence. Inmates serving life sentences generally become eligible for parole after serving 13 years and four months. However, under 1987 Wisconsin Act 412, a judge may set any parole eligibility date which is later than the statutorily defined date for crimes punishable by life imprisonment which are committed on or after July 1, 1988.

In order to make sentence length more certain and consistent, the Legislature enacted 1983 Act 371 which authorized the promulgation of sentencing guidelines for felonies. To date, the Sentencing Commission has promulgated guidelines for five felonies (armed and unarmed robbery, three classes of felony theft, forgery and burglary). Further, guidelines for first and second degree sexual assault and for most felony drug offenses are currently being used on a pilot basis in eight counties. The sentencing judge locates the guideline sentence range (listed in months) on a matrix by scoring the felon on the severity of the crime and the offender's criminal history. The judge is then required to either sentence within the guidelines range or to state on the record the reasons for deviating from the specified range. The commission intends to develop guidelines for all felonies in the next several years. This Commission consists of 17 members and includes the secretary of H&SS, circuit court judges, attorneys and felony victims.

The use of "good time credit" also affects sentence length. Under this concept, inmates receive credit against the time they are sentenced to serve based on the inmate's performance in the areas of prison duties, labor and

educational studies. For crimes committed after May 31, 1984, offenders sentenced to prison are subject to mandatory release upon serving two-thirds of the court-imposed sentence. However, this release date may be extended for infractions of regulations. Further, a person sentenced to life imprisonment is not subject to mandatory release provisions.

Convicted adult males sentenced to state prisons are received at Dodge Correctional Institution Reception Center. Adult females are received at Taycheedah Correctional Institution. After an assessment and evaluation period lasting between four and six weeks, inmates are classified by institution officials according to the degree of security risk they present. If classified as maximum risk, adult males are placed at Dodge, Waupun, Columbia or Green Bay Correctional Institutions. If classified as medium security risk, males may be transferred to Oshkosh, Kettle Moraine or Fox Lake Correctional Institutions, or to the Wisconsin Resource Center. Adult females classified as maximum or medium security risk remain at Taycheedah. Men classified as minimum risk are transferred to Oak Hill or one of the 13 male minimum security correctional centers or to the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Center which is located on the grounds of Winnebago Mental Health Institute. Minimum security females remain at Taycheedah, or are transferred to either the Women's Community Correctional Center in Milwaukee, or Ferris Center (a 15-bed contracted facility) in Madison. Additionally, the Legislature provided $730,000 GPR in 1988-89 to contract with Rock County for 40-beds at their new jail. On November 11, 1988, 40 male inmates were held in this contract facility.

Attachment III shows, for adults in prison on December 31, 1987, the offense for which the inmate was sentenced to prison. The most predominant offenses for males are burglary, robbery, sexual assault and murder. Women tended to commit the crimes of forgery, murder and theft. It should be noted that since Attachment III lists the offense for presently incarcerated inmates it tends to emphasize offenses with longer sentences. For example, murderers made up 12% of the male population on December 31, 1987, but accounted for only 3.5% of the admissions in calendar year 1987.

Southern Wisconsin counties committed the majority of inmates who were in prison on December 31, 1987. Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, Rock and Dane Counties committed 64% of the male and 71% of the female inmates.

As indicated by Attachment IV, the average daily per capita cost of adult incarceration during 1986-87 was approximately $50. The highest daily per capita cost of all DOC adult institutions (excepting Oshkosh and Columbia which were experiencing significant start up costs) occurred at the Dodge Correctional Institution ($64.48). Fox Lake had the lowest adult institution 1986-87 per capita cost ($39.15). The daily per capita costs for the 15 community correctional centers averaged $41.52.

Attachment I displays adult and juvenile correctional institution populations over the last decade. Attachment V shows current prison populations by institution. Also shown in Attachment V is the current rated bed capacity for the adult prison system. On November 11, 1988, there were 6,060 adults incarcerated compared to 3,787 in January, 1981. This was an increase of 2,273 inmates, or 60% in less than eight years. The dramatic rise in populations can be largely attributed to the unprecedented increase in

admissions to state prisons from 1980-82, followed by further dramatic increases in 1985-87. As Table III indicates, average monthly admissions (adult males) to state correctional reception centers (Waupun, Dodge and Green Bay) increased by almost 90% between 1979 and 1987, and have dropped somewhat in 1988 from the peak levels the prior year. Further, in eight years the average sentence length for first admissions increased by one year; from 4.8 years in 1980 to 5.8 years in 1987. The average age of inmates increased by two and one-half years, from 25.3 to 27.8 years in the same time period. However, as shown in Table III, the average length of stay over the last ten years has not changed dramatically and has decreased from the 1981 peak level, largely due to the early release of certain qualified inmates.

TABLE III

Adult Male Admissions and Length of Stay

Calendar Year	Average Monthly Admissions	Average Stay to First Release (In Months)
1979	120	25.4
1980	156	25.4
1981	185	26.6
1982	195	23.1
1983	195	24.1
1984	196	23.1
1985	204	24.7
1986	222	23.1
1987	226	24.0
1988	211*	25.3*

*Based on ten months of data.

In order to address overcrowding, in 1981 the Department implemented a special action release (SAR) program for qualified inmates who have become 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. Inmates have been released under SAR before their mandatory release date by an average of 7.5 months in 1986 and 3.7 months in 1987. Persons released under either of these programs receive intensive parole supervision for the first three months. ("Intensive supervision" requires at least one face-to-face contact with the agent every seven days.) Releases under SAR are not granted to prisoners who: (a) have been convicted of an assaultive offense; (b) have a known history of assaultive conduct, except in limited circumstances; (c) have previously received a special action release, or; (d) do not have an adequate pre-parole plan.

Table IV displays the percentage of releases under the various release mechanisms. It is interesting to note that even with the special action

release program over one-half of all male inmates (and recently almost two-thirds) serve to their mandatory release date.

TABLE IV

Adult Prison Releases

	Males			Females		
	1986	1987	1988*	1986	1987	1988*
SAR	22.1%	9.8%	6.0%	52.1%	35.2%	40.4%
Parole Board	18.3	18.6	18.0	20.8	29.6	27.5
Mandatory Release	50.6	61.8	64.6	23.6	28.3	29.2
Other**	9.0	9.8	11.4	3.5	6.9	2.9

*Based on 10 months of data.

**"Other" would include such things as death, discharge at end of sentence or by court order, and commutations.

Institution Staffing Ratios. Attachment VI estimates the staffing ratio (number of staff per inmate) for 1988-89. All institution staff (except medical services staff) are considered, including security, teachers, mental health, maintenance and other service workers. Maximum security institutions require more security personnel than do medium security institutions, thus, all other factors being equal, maximum security institutions will have a higher staffing ratio. Economies of scale are also reflected in the staffing ratio: the larger the bed capacity the lower the staffing ratio, all other factors being equal. The ratio at DOC's adult institutions ranged between 0.329 and 0.644 staff per inmate on November 11, 1988.

CORRECTIONS BUILDING PROGRAM

Construction of three new prisons and two community correctional centers has been authorized by the Legislature since 1980. Of these authorized projects, two prisons were completed in 1986, raising the system's rated bed capacity by 750. Projects which would add another 703 beds to the system's capacity are currently underway. The status of each institution is summarized below, followed by Table V which shows H&SS estimates for project completions.

1. Columbia Correctional Institution (Portage). This 450 rated bed capacity maximum security prison began accepting inmates in May, 1986. Construction costs for CCI totalled $38.4 million. Annual direct operating costs at the institution for 1988-89 are approximately $10.5 million GPR. The physical layout of the facility is organized into small, self-contained units in order to provide both supervision and treatment for inmates. The institution has two 50-bed, long-term segregation units for men who have histories of behavioral problems such as drug use, escape, or assaultive behavior. Inmates with severe emotional or mental health needs are placed in a "special management unit" (100 beds). Educational programs from vocational to GED and basic educational skills are offered. Columbia offers VTAE

accredited diploma programs in printing, air conditioner and burner services, building services, and weatherization. A certificate program in custodial services is also offered. Further, a printing and a graphics industry are operated.

2. Oshkosh Correctional Institution. This facility, designed to house 300 medium security inmates, began accepting prisoners in September, 1986. The total cost of construction for Oshkosh Correctional Institution was $28 million. Additionally, a 100-bed expansion of the Oshkosh facility was authorized in 1987 and an additional $4.6 million of bonding authority provided. Construction on this expansion began in October, 1988 and is expected to be completed in July, 1990. Primarily three categories of inmates are currently housed at Oshkosh. One group consists of developmentally disabled inmates and inmates with special mental health needs (often transferred from the Wisconsin Resource Center). A second group is general medium security inmates who can perform institutional and industries work. A janitorial products and a laundry industry are operated at the prison. The third group consists of inmates who are qualified for VTAE accredited vocational programs, such as computer training, weatherization, retail sales, food service training, and horticulture.

3. Racine Correctional Institution. A third new prison is statutorily authorized to be located in the Racine County Village of Sturtevant. A total of $40.9 million of general fund supported borrowing was authorized for construction. This prison is authorized as a 450 bed facility, with 150 maximum and 300 medium security beds. State corrections officials indicate that educational and vocational programs would be offered, as well as a Corrections Industries laundry, institutional maintenance work, and clinical and social services. This prison would primarily house inmates who had resided in southeastern Wisconsin prior to their incarceration. A decision on the final environmental impact statement was issued by the Department in October, 1988 authorizing construction to proceed. Some existing buildings on the site will be used for program and office space. Demolition of the remaining structures began in December, 1988. Construction is planned to be completed in January, 1991.

4. Kenosha Center. Planning of a $3.3 million, 60-bed minimum security community correctional center in Kenosha is progressing with DOC currently obtaining a number of land parcels that make up the planned site. Completion of this facility is currently expected for January, 1990.

5. Waupun Center. In 1987 the Legislature also authorized construction of a 125-bed minimum security Waupun Correctional Center to replace the 82-bed Waupun bankhouse (a former warehouse) for a net increase of 43 beds to the system. Bonding authority of $5.3 million was authorized for this facility and construction is to begin in March 1989. Completion is projected for March, 1990.

6. Southeastern Center. Additionally, DOC is planning to renovate and convert a dormitory building at Southern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled to create a 50-bed Southeastern Minimum Security Facility for Women. Remodeling of the building is scheduled to begin in March, 1989, and it is expected to begin accepting inmates in July, 1989. The Legislature had provided funding to staff and operate a new facility for women

in the second year of the 1987-89 biennium. However, the funding was item vetoed by the Governor.

A summary of H&SS projections for completion of currently authorized projects is shown in Table V below. It should be noted that these are generally "best case" projections with no allowance for construction delays that may occur, particularly given the size of some of the projects and the debate that has historically surrounded prison siting and construction issues.

TABLE V

Capacity Expansion and H&SS Projected Facility Completion Dates

	New Beds	
Southeastern Center	50	July, 1989
Kenosha Center	60	January, 1990
Waupun Center	43	March, 1990
Oshkosh Expansion	100	July, 1990
Racine Correctional Institution	450	January, 1991
	703	

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

For 1988-89, $27.9 million (all funds) was allocated to the DOC community corrections subprogram. This amount represents 15% of all 1988-89 funds allocated to the Division of Corrections. The community corrections subprogram funding level reflects amounts allocated for parole and probation supervision services and Bureau of Community Corrections (BCC) central and regional office personnel.

It should be noted that probation may only be granted by a court, either by withholding a sentence or by imposing a sentence and staying its execution. The person is then placed on probation under the supervision of the Department of Health and Social Services. However, unlike the probation decision which is made by the court at the time of sentencing, the decision to grant discretionary parole is made by the Parole Board and only after the individual has been incarcerated in the Wisconsin prison system. The parolee is then placed under the supervision of the Department for a period not to exceed the court-imposed sentence, less time already served. Persons who reach their mandatory release date, and people released under the special action release program, are also placed under parole supervision for a period not to exceed the court-imposed sentence, less time already served. The parole of offenders who have reached their mandatory release date does not require action by the Parole Board.

For 1988-89, $26.1 million GPR and 742.5 GPR positions were allocated for central and regional office functions and for probation and parole supervision services. For 1988-89 each probation and parole agent has a budgeted caseload of approximately 56 offenders. Table VI shows adult and juvenile parole and

probation populations since the 1980-81 fiscal year. The figures include juveniles on aftercare supervision, and juveniles and 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).

TABLE VI

Individuals Under Parole and Probation Supervision

Fiscal Year	Average Daily Population	% Increase
1980-81	19,840	---
1981-82	20,929	5.5
1982-83	21,412	2.3
1983-84	22,608	5.6
1984-85	23,658	4.6
1985-86	24,096	1.9
1986-87	25,192	4.5
1987-88	26,115	3.7

After being placed on probation or released on parole, the person is placed under the supervision of one of the approximately 480 probation and parole agents assigned to six regional offices in Wisconsin. Within the first 30 days, the agent undertakes a "case classification" of the probationer or parolee 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 three levels of supervision based on the results. The three levels of supervision are described below:

Maximum level of supervision: requires at least one face-to-face contact with the client every 14 days and a home visit at least once every 30 days.

Medium level of supervision: requires at least one face-to-face contact with the client every 30 days and a home visit at least once every 60 days.

Minimum level of supervision: requires at least one face-to-face contact with the client every 90 days and home visits are made at the discretion of the agent.

Additionally, agents provide intensive supervision to early prison releases, an administrative level of supervision to some offenders (generally to help insure the payment of restitution), and complete presentence investigations and other reports for the courts.

The number of persons, by category, supervised by community corrections is shown in Table VII.

TABLE VII

1987-88 Average Daily Community Corrections Population

	Number	Percent
Adult Parole	3,385	13%
Adult Probation	21,743	83
Juvenile Aftercare	167	1
Interstate Compact	820	3
TOTAL	26,115	100%

In 1988-89, a total of $1,873,500 GPR is allocated for special living arrangements (halfway houses). The state uses this funding to contract for 11 halfway houses. Additionally, authorization to contract for three new 12 bed halfway houses (two for women and one for American Indians) was also provided using federal funds as detailed below. Halfway houses are nonsecure facilities which serve offenders who have either been paroled or placed on probation. Attachment VII shows the location, bed capacity and state cost of placing individuals who are under state supervision in each halfway house. On average, the per capita daily cost of placing an individual in a state-contracted halfway house is somewhat over $40. (Note: The special living arrangements appropriation is budgeted under the DOC administration subprogram.)

Federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act Funding. The 1987-89 biennial budget provided $1,131,400 in 1987-88 and $1,501,400 in 1988-89 and 16.0 PR and 4.0 FED project positions in each year from federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act funding for a number of programs to address prison overcrowding, increase community resources for the adult correctional population and provide programming for adjudicated delinquents. The adult programs are designated solely for community supervision and substance abuse treatment of early release parolees or as an alternative to revocation of probation or parole privileges. Specifically, the following items were authorized (funding levels are shown in Table VIII which appears below the summaries).

a. Halfway Houses. The Department of Health and Social Services was directed to contract for two halfway houses to provide residential drug abuse treatment services to offenders on early prison release or as an alternative to the revocation of probation or parole supervision. Two 12-bed halfway houses for women (one in Eau Claire and one in Milwaukee) have been established with the funding.

b. Parole Agents. Funding was authorized for 12.0 PR parole agents to provide intensive community supervision to early release parolees.

c. Day Treatment. Funding was provided for day treatment and other residential and nonresidential alcohol and other drug abuse (AODA) treatment programs. Day treatment programs have been started in Beloit and Milwaukee serving a total of approximately 85 offenders per year.

d. Juvenile Correctional Schools. Funds were provided for 4.0 PR positions to continue the Marathon intensive AODA program at Lincoln Hills School and 4.0 FED positions to increase AODA staff at Ethan Allen School.

e. Juvenile Reintegration Program. Funding, in the amount of $307,600 FED in each year, was provided for grants to counties for juvenile intensive reintegration programs. Ten grants have been awarded for intensive community-based reintegration programming for juveniles in severe need of AODA treatment who are committed to the state juvenile correctional schools.

Further, 1987 Act 339 provided $2,269,500 FED and 3.0 FED positions in 1988-89 from federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act treatment and rehabilitation funding for a number of corrections-related programs summarized below. The act also provided $60,000 GPR in 1988-89 for drug testing.

f. Juvenile Justice Pilots. Funding of $816,700 FED was authorized for grants to be awarded to selected counties that agree to participate in a juvenile justice AODA pilot program. Participating counties would be required to screen certain persons as they enter the juvenile court system, and to provide for assessments and participation in an educational program or outpatient treatment (if indicated by the assessment).

g. Halfway House. Funding of $175,000 FED in 1988-89 was provided for a halfway house in northern Wisconsin to serve parolees who are American Indians.

h. Treatment Services. Funding of $486,100 FED in 1988-89 was budgeted to purchase AODA treatment services for probationers and parolees.

i. Treatment Alternatives Program. Funding of $750,000 FED and 2.0 FED positions in 1988-89 were provided for a treatment alternatives program to be distributed as grants to provide early identification and AODA services to persons in the criminal justice system, as a treatment alternative in lieu of imprisonment.

j. Taycheedah Program. Funding of $41,700 FED and 1.0 FED position in 1988-89 was allocated to expand the women and chemicals program at Taycheedah Correctional Institution.

Table VIII presents a summary of the federal funding allocated by the biennial budget act and 1987 Act 339 for each corrections-related program summarized above. Federal funding represents federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act treatment and rehabilitation funding available directly to H&SS and PR funding reflects federal drug law enforcement funding amounts transferred from other state agencies, including the required 25% nonfederal match to these funds.

TABLE VIII

Corrections-Related
Federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act Funding

		1987-88	1988-89
a.	Halfway Houses	$160,000 PR	$329,600 PR
b.	Parole Agents	244,500 PR	314,300 PR
c.	Day Treatment	211,300 FED	337,700 FED
d.	Lincoln Hills	104,000 PR	106,100 PR
	Ethan Allen	104,000 FED	106,100 FED
e.	Juvenile Reintegration	307,600 FED	307,600 FED
f.	Juvenile Justice Pilots	-0-	816,700 FED
g.	Halfway House	-0-	175,000 FED
h.	Treatment Services	-0-	486,100 FED
i.	Treatment Alternative Program	-0-	750,000 FED
j.	Taycheedah Program	-0-	41,700 FED
	Total Allocation	$1,131,400	$3,770,900
	Total FED	$622,900	$3,020,900
	Total PR	$508,500	$750,000

JUVENILE SERVICES AND YOUTH AIDS

The DOC juvenile services subprogram reflects amounts budgeted for Lincoln Hills and Ethan Allen Schools, aftercare supervision services, and Bureau of Juvenile Services central office personnel. Funds allocated for these purposes ($21.4 million) represent 11.5% of all funds allocated to the Division of Corrections in 1988-89.

During 1986-87, Lincoln Hills and Ethan Allen had daily per capita costs of $96.77 and $91.72, respectively. Generally, the geographic location of the county of commitment determines to which of the facilities boys are assigned. All girls are sent to Lincoln Hills School. Table IX below gives the rated bed capacity and actual population of these facilities on November 11, 1988. On that date the facilities were at about 87% of their combined rated bed capacity.

TABLE IX

State Juvenile Institutions

November 11, 1988

Facility	Location	Rated Bed Capacity	Actual Population
Ethan Allen School	Wales	313	312
Lincoln Hills School	Irma	265	192*
TOTALS		578	504

*164 boys and 28 girls.

For boys residing at the juvenile institutions on December 31, 1987, five categories of offenses accounted for 80% of the commitments. They included theft (including autos), burglary and robbery (armed and unarmed), battery, and sexual assault. Theft, battery and resisting arrest accounted for over two-thirds of the offenses for which girls were committed to Lincoln Hills. The average length of stay in a juvenile institution was 8.1 months in calendar year 1987. Attachment VIII shows additional historical data on juvenile correctional school populations, stays, admissions and percentage of assaultive offenses.

While the Director of the Bureau of Juvenile Services is ultimately responsible for program placement decisions regarding juveniles in the state's custody, a Joint Planning Review Committee is responsible for making recommendations regarding program placement of the juveniles. The Committee is made up of representatives from the juvenile correctional institution, the county, DOC's field offices (if DOC provides aftercare services) and the juvenile offender review program. The Committee meets at the end of the juvenile's reception evaluation, and every six months thereafter while the juvenile remains in the institution, or by special request.

The juvenile offender review program (JORP) has been established in the Office of the H&SS Secretary pursuant to an administrative directive. Although the Bureau of Juvenile Services is responsible for program decisions regarding juveniles in the state's custody, the JORP staff is responsible for decisions regarding the release (parole) of juveniles from the state's custody. Appeals of decisions made by JORP staff may be made to the Director of the program.

As Table X indicates, state juvenile institutional populations declined dramatically between 1978 and 1982. Since 1981, juvenile institution populations have remained relatively stable (See Attachments I and VIII). The decline in population after 1978 has been primarily attributed to the implementation of the revised Children's Code in November, 1978. The Code (Chapter 48 of the statutes) restricts the number of juveniles eligible for correctional institutionalization by requiring that: (a) the child must be found to be delinquent for commission of an act which if committed by an adult

would be punishable by a jail sentence of six months or more; and, (b) the child is found to be a danger to the public and to be in need of restrictive custodial treatment.

TABLE X

State Juvenile Correctional Institution Populations
Selected Years, 1977-78 to Present

Fiscal Year	Average Daily Population
1977-78	732
1979-80	575
1981-82	453
1983-84	445
1985-86	533
1987-88	523

In addition, the January 1, 1981, statewide implementation of the youths aids program is generally viewed as partially responsible for the decline in state juvenile institutional populations. The community youth and family aids program--generally referred to more simply as "youth aids"--provides funding to counties for the costs of juvenile delinquency-related programs. A total of $66,091,300 in calendar year 1988 was appropriated to counties under the youth aids program. In addition, counties may expend additional community aids funds and/or additional county property tax funds on juvenile delinquency programs. The purpose of the youth aids program is to provide each county with an amount of funding from which it can pay the state for state-provided correctional care, and through this mechanism: (1) create a county incentive to minimize correctional placements; and (2) provide an additional funding source for community-based alternatives to secure detention of juveniles.

The Division of Community Services administered youth aids program was enacted as part of Chapter 34, Laws of 1979 (the 1979-81 biennial budget). Prior to enactment of the youth aids program, each county social services agency was responsible for all of the costs of local community-based juvenile delinquency programs (to be paid from the county's community aids allocation) but was not responsible for any costs of those youth who are transferred to state custody and placed in the state's correctional schools. As a result, an apparent fiscal incentive existed for county social service agencies to recommend to judges the transfer of youths to state custody.

Under the youth aids program, funds which were formerly appropriated directly to the Department for juvenile corrections services--primarily for the correctional schools, but also for alternate care, such as group homes and child caring institutions, and parole services--are now appropriated instead to counties. Each county is billed by the state for the cost of county youth in state custody, with the remainder of the county's allocation made available for community-based juvenile services. Counties were charged a daily rate of $93.85 in 1988. This charge increased to $94.09 on January 1, 1989. However,

the Department returns to counties any funds received which exceed 2% over the actual cost of operating the institutions.

Attachment IX shows calendar year 1987 youth aids allocations and state institutional expenses by county. Based on expenditures in CY 1987, approximately 28% of youth aids funds ($18.4 million) allocated to counties were used to pay the Department for the costs of incarcerating juveniles in the two state correctional schools. However, if Milwaukee County is not considered, the remaining counties paid back $8.8 million or 21% of the $41.1 million allocated to these counties.

In 1987, the remaining 72% (or $46.7 million) of the youth aids funds allocated to counties was available for community programs. These community programs may be of several different types, including: probation and aftercare (parole) supervision services (a county may either provide its own aftercare or purchase this service from the state); alternate care, which includes such placements outside the family home as foster homes, group homes and child caring institutions; services to juveniles living in their home; and other diversion programs.

Youth aids allocations were originally determined by a three-factor formula with an additional override factor. The basic formula calculated each county's percentage of: (a) the total state juvenile population in 1979; (b) statewide apprehensions for serious crimes (Part I crimes as defined by the federal Uniform Crime Reporting System) for the period 1975-78; and (c) statewide juvenile corrections placements with the Division of Corrections (DOC) for the period 1975-78. The override factor provided that no county could receive an allocation which was less than 93% nor more than 115% of an amount that would have been provided if DOC placements were the sole factor used to determine county youth aids allocations. Thirteen counties fell within the formula criteria, while 31 were restrained by the 115% cap and 28 counties were governed by the 93% minimum.

During the first year of the youth aids program (1980), "capacity building" money was provided to counties and 10 pilot counties received youth aids formula funding. Capacity building funds were allocated to counties to develop community programs and facilities as alternatives to DOC institutionalization. Additional capacity building money and the first statewide formula allocations were made in 1981. Youth aids emergency funds were also made available beginning in 1982. In 1988, $250,000 was available in emergency funds. Only counties with a population of 45,000 or less and which do not receive supplemental funds (described below) may receive emergency funds.

Additionally, the Legislature provided $3,991,000 GPR in both calendar years 1987 and 1988 as supplemental youth aids funds for counties with relatively higher rates of serious juvenile crime. Counties receive a portion of supplemental funding if their most recent two year total of assaultive and total Part I juvenile arrests exceed 3.5% of the counties 0-17 year old population. Part I crimes are burglary, theft, arson and the assaultive crimes of murder, negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. A total of 21 counties received supplemental funding in 1987 as shown in Attachment IX.

TABLE XI

Youth Aids Appropriations January 1988 - June 1989

	Calendar Year 1988	First 6 Months of 1989
Base Appropriation	$61,850,300	$30,912,700
Emergency Funds	250,000	125,000
Supplemental Funds	3,991,000	---
Total	$66,091,300*	31,037,700*

*Does not include carryover or surplus revenues from prior years.

Juvenile Code Revisions. A number of juvenile code revisions were included in 1987 Wisconsin Act 27 (the 1987-89 biennial budget act). A brief summary of the major provisions follows.

a. Extended Jurisdiction. Juvenile court jurisdiction is automatically extended for 12 through 17 year olds who commit first degree murder to age 25 and to age 21 for second degree murder, manslaughter, mayhem, child abuse and certain first degree sexual assault violations. Counties remain fiscally responsible for juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent up to age 19 (the maximum age at which juvenile court jurisdiction would typically terminate). However, if the person is subject to extended juvenile court jurisdiction the state is fiscally liable after the 19th birthday. Persons subject to extended jurisdiction may be transferred to a state prison after they have reached age 18. The person has a right to a hearing on discharge and revision of an order once each year. These provisions apply to crimes committed on or after July 1, 1988.

b. Juvenile Waivers to Adult Court. Act 27 lowered the allowable waiver age from 16 to 14 where the court has found probable cause to believe the juvenile has committed first or second degree murder. Juveniles who are waived to adult court and convicted are the financial responsibility of the state. Persons who are under age 16 at the time of sentencing must be held at a juvenile correctional school unless the Department of Health and Social Services (H&SS) finds placement at a state prison is appropriate. After age 16 the Department may transfer these persons to a state prison.

c. Contempt Sanctions. A juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent and violates a condition imposed by the court in a dispositional order may be subject to any one of the following sanctions:

a. Placement in a secure detention facility or approved juvenile portion of a county jail for up to 10 days;

b. Suspension of driving, hunting or fishing licenses for up to 90 days;

c. In-home detention for up to 90 days; or

d. Up to 25 hours of community service work.

These sanctions may only be imposed if the judge had explained to the juvenile, at the dispositional hearing, the conditions of the dispositional order and informed him or her of the possible sanctions for violations. Juveniles faced with these sanctions have the right to counsel.

d. Dispositional Orders. Under Act 27 provisions, the court is authorized to impose a dispositional order to remain in effect for up to two years for any juvenile placed at the juvenile correctional schools. Previously, one year was the maximum length of an order. However, orders may be renewed by the court at a hearing up to the juvenile's 19th birthday, when jurisdiction typically ends (except for persons subject to extended juvenile court jurisdiction).

e. Least Restrictive Means. Previously, a disposition was required to reflect the least restrictive means necessary to maintain and protect the child's well-being. A requirement was added by Act 27 that juvenile dispositions be consistent with the "protection of the public."

ADMINISTRATION

During 1988-89, $45.7 million (all funds) has been allocated to the DOC administration subprogram. This amount represents approximately 24.5% of all funds available to the Division. The administration subprogram reflects amounts allocated for purchase of services for offenders, Corrections Industries (which has been renamed Badger State Industries), the Correctional Farm System, halfway houses, contracted facilities, psychological treatment services and central office support functions.

The purchase of services appropriation for 1988-89 has been authorized at $957,000 GPR. Purchase of services funds are allocated to the Bureaus of Adult Institutions and Community Corrections to contract for such services as vocational training and counseling, educational programs and job assistance and employment programs. For 1988-89, approximately 52%, or $497,000 GPR, of the purchase of services appropriation is allocated to the BCC. Table XII indicates the allocation of BCC purchase of services funds by region.

TABLE XII

1988-89 Regional Allocation of
Purchase of Service Funds

BCC Region	Purchase of Services
Southern	$77,400
Southeastern	72,700
Milwaukee	193,400
Eastern	79,900
Western	40,100
Northern	33,500
TOTAL	$497,000 GPR

Corrections Industries (Badger State Industries). The Division of Corrections operates a Corrections Industries program at each of the maximum and medium security correctional institutions, except at Dodge Correctional Institution. The program is funded by program revenue generated from the sale of goods or services produced by the inmates employed by Corrections Industries. Sales revenue must, therefore, cover the costs of raw materials, inmate wages, equipment, officer salaries and administrative overhead. The sale of Corrections Industries goods and services is limited by s. 56.01(1), of the statutes, to units of government, tax-supported institutions and nonprofit agencies. For 1988-89, the Corrections Industries program has an authorized budget of $10,529,800 PR and 73.0 PR positions.

Corrections Industries operates the following industries: laundry, wood and metal furniture, upholstery, textile and linens, printing/graphics, metal stamping (license plates and signs) and janitorial products.

During 1987-88, an average of 360 inmates were employed by Corrections Industries. Wages paid by Industries range from $0.20 to $1.00 per hour based on job performance, seniority, and attendance. Based on the Industries' October, 1988 payroll report, the average wage per hour for inmates is $0.71. Inmates on work release assigned to the Industries' Business Office may receive a wage of up to $1.60 per hour (the average is $0.98). Attachment X provides a summary of industry locations, number of inmate employes and average wages.

Pursuant to s. 20.903(2), of the statutes, the Corrections Industries program 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.

Table XIII provides a summary of the financial position of Industries since 1978-79. Attachment XI provides a complete cash balance summary by individual industry.

TABLE XIII

Summary of Corrections Industries
Financial Status Since 1978-79

Fiscal Year	Opening Cash Balance	Profit Or Loss	Closing Cash Balance	Unsupported Cash Overdraft
1978-79	-527,820	-1,353,479	-1,881,299	-0-
1979-80	-1,881,299	10,623	-1,870,676	546,100
1980-81	-1,870,676	-337,836	-2,208,512	435,700**
1981-82	-2,208,512	-1,572,952	-3,781,465	445,372***
1982-83	-3,781,465	-720,539	-4,502,004	1,024,153
1983-84	-4,502,004	-112,530	-4,614,534	1,446,807
1984-85	-4,614,534	-149,808	-4,764,342	1,107,242
1985-86	-4,764,342	-316,922	-5,081,264	855,775
1986-87	-5,081,264	-1,088,512	-6,169,776	-0-
1987-88*	-6,169,776	-271,652	-6,441,428	-0-

*Estimated.
**Excludes $797,500 GPR subsidy.
***Unsupported cash overdraft resulted despite a statutory change which broadens the value of assets by over $1.0 million.

In December, 1981, Health and Social Services officials requested Joint Committee on Finance approval of a GPR transfer to eliminate negative cash balances. The request was refused based on a statutory mandate that the program be self-supporting. However, assistance was provided to Corrections Industries in 1982 when the Legislature expanded the definition of assets to include building and equipment values, in addition to inventory and uncollected accounts receivable. This resulted in a significantly higher asset value against which negative cash balances could be offset. Despite the change, Corrections Industries continued to operate with unsupported cash overdrafts through fiscal year 1985-86. Unsupported overdrafts have been averted in the last two fiscal years primarily due to significantly increased asset values associated with industries at the new institutions and capital equipment modernization at other facilities.

In 1983 the Legislature enacted several additional measures to address the financial condition of Corrections Industries. The 1983-85 biennial budget act (1983 Wisconsin Act 27) provides: (a) that the primary goal of Corrections Industries is to operate profitably; (b) for the establishment of a Corrections Industries Board; (c) for the development of an internal accounting system in order to improve budget control; and, (d) for a separate program revenue appropriation for Corrections Industries. Act 27 also requires H&SS to report quarterly on Corrections Industries' financial condition. In addition, the Legislature modified state agency purchasing procedures in 1983 Wisconsin Act 333. The law now requires that Corrections Industries be offered the opportunity to supply any item to the state (items are listed and distributed to authorized purchasing agents), provided the work conforms to specifications and provided the price is competitive.

Adult Correctional Farm System. The 1988-89 DOC administration subprogram includes program revenue funding estimates for the Wisconsin Correctional Farm System. The Division currently operates three correctional farm units using minimum security inmate employes who are paid between $0.17 and $0.47 per hour (the average is $0.41). Approximately 174 inmates are employed under the Correctional Farm System. A total of $2,282,800 PR and 22.0 PR positions has been authorized for the Farm System in 1988-89. Additionally, $216,200 GPR was provided in each year of the 1987-89 biennium to offset security related costs at the farms.

As with the Corrections Industries 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. The Correctional Farm System has had a negative cash balance since 1977-78. Until 1984-85, the value of farm assets was sufficient to prevent an unsupported cash overdraft as prohibited by s. 20.903(2), of the state statutes. Recently, however, corrections officials have applied the value of assets associated with the Waupun power plant--an operation unrelated to the Correctional Farm System but funded under the same program revenue appropriation--in order to avert an unsupported cash overdraft for the Farms. Table XIV shows the Correctional Farm System's continuing cash balance since 1978-79. Attachment XII provides a more detailed summary of each of the correctional farms.

TABLE XIV

Summary of Correctional Farms
Financial Status Since 1978-79

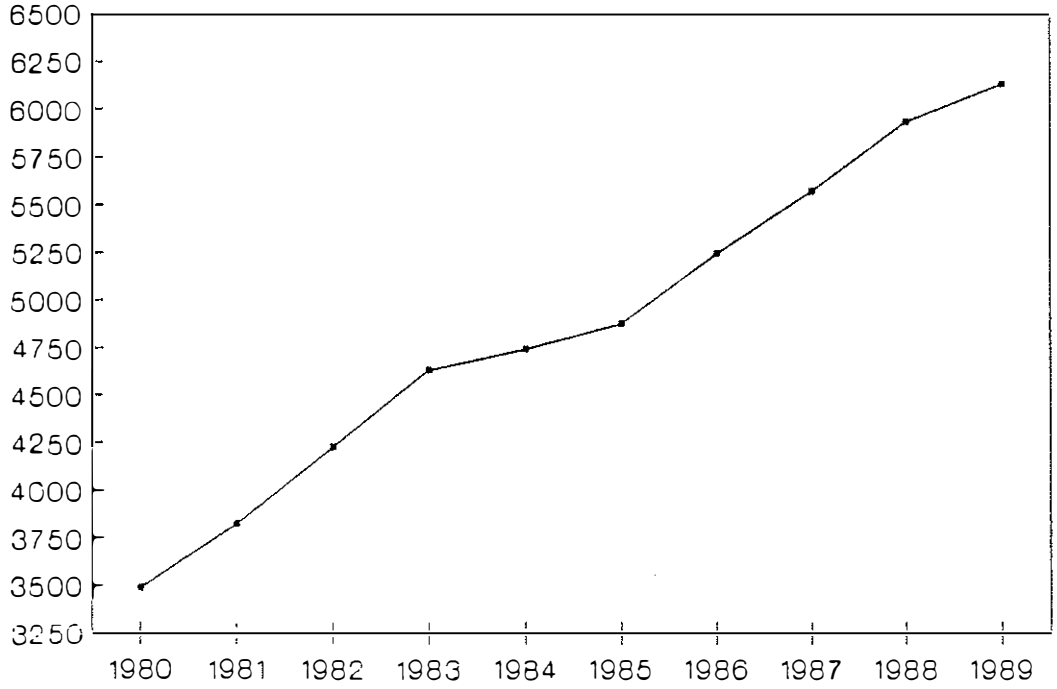
Fiscal Year	Opening Cash Balance	Profit or Loss	Closing Cash Balance
1978-79	-6,075	-$194,521	-200,596
1979-80	-200,596	-436,043	-636,639
1980-81	-636,639	-447,252	-1,083,890
1981-82	-1,083,891	-404,234	-1,488,125
1982-83	-1,488,125	-615,495	-2,103,620
1983-84	-2,103,620	-959,113	-3,062,733
1984-85	-3,062,733	-684,825	-3,747,558
1985-86	-3,747,558	-400,629	-4,148,186
1986-87	-4,148,186	-749,996	-4,898,183
1987-88*	-4,898,183	-255,087	-5,153,269

*Estimated.

The following is a series of attachments which identify institutional locations, bed capacities, populations and staffing ratios; halfway house contracts; youth aids allocations; and the financial status of Corrections Industries and Farms.

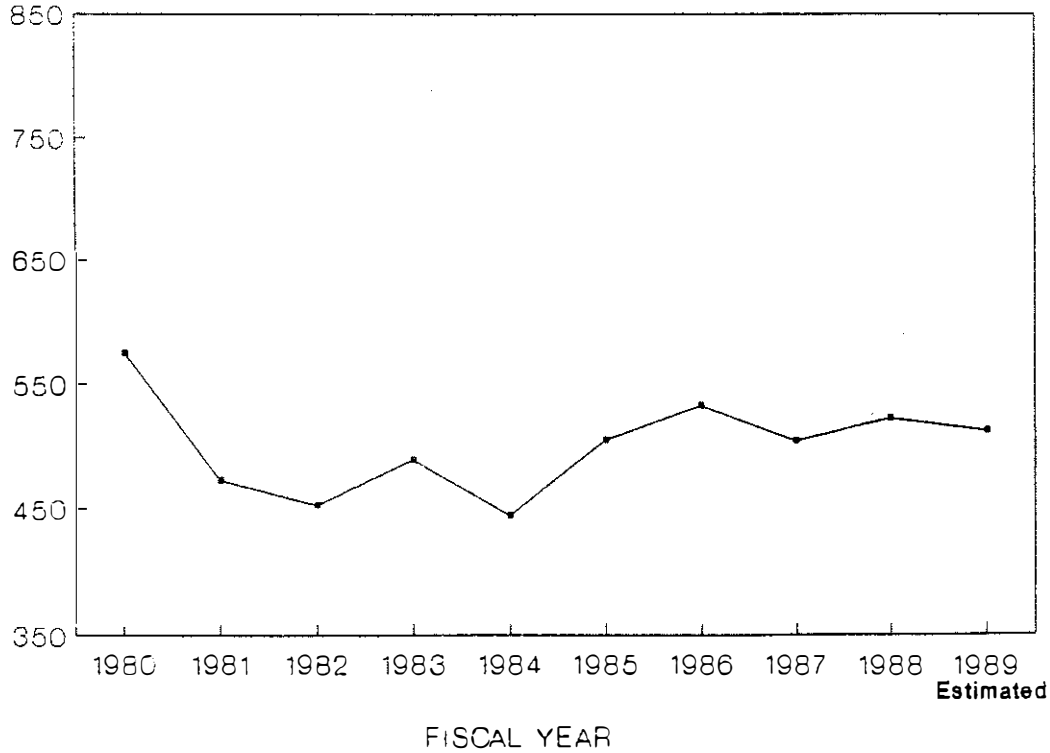
ATTACHMENT I

ADULT PRISON POPULATIONS 1980 - 1989
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS



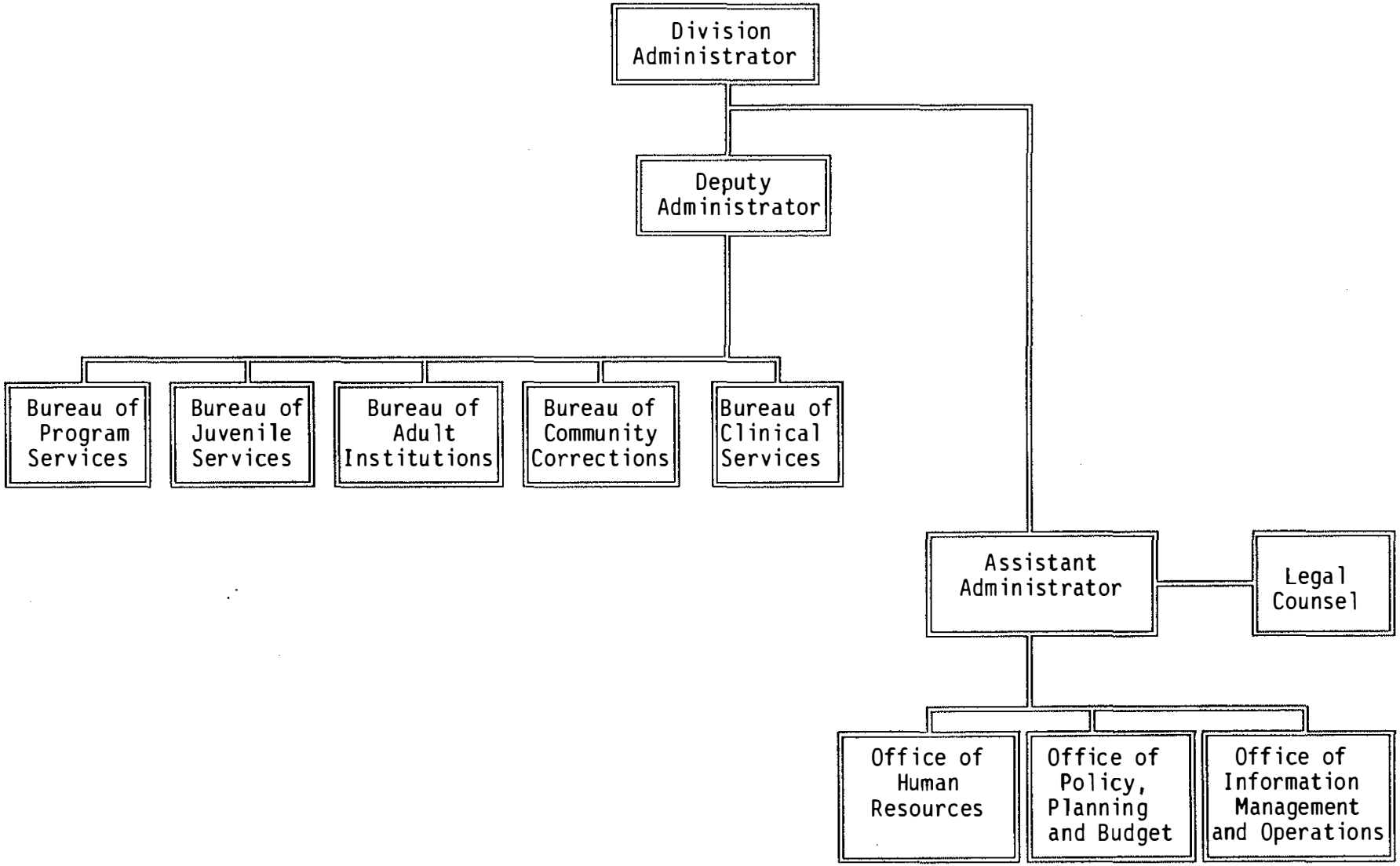
1989 shows the budgeted population.

JUVENILE POPULATIONS 1980 - 1989
STATE INSTITUTIONS



ATTACHMENT II

Division of Corrections Organizational Structure



ATTACHMENT III

Type of Offense for Inmates Resident on December 31, 1987

Males

	Offense	Number	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Burglary*	1,285	23.5%	23.5%
2	Robbery*	900	16.5	40.0
3	Sexual Assault*	836	15.3	55.3
4	Murder*	664	12.2	67.5
5	Theft*	480	8.8	76.2
6	Assaults++	357	6.5	82.8
7	Drug Offenses*	314	5.7	88.5
8	Forgery	214	3.9	92.4
9	Homicides*	60	1.1	93.5
10	Arson	58	1.1	94.6
11	Weapons	49	0.9	95.5
	Other	246	4.5	100.0
	TOTAL	5,463	100.0%	

Females

	Offense	Number	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Forgery	57	19.6%	19.6%
2	Murder*	53	18.2	37.8
3	Theft	41	14.1	51.9
4	Drug Offenses*	33	11.3	63.2
5	Robbery*	25	8.6	71.8
6	Assaults++	17	5.8	77.7
7	Fraud	16	5.5	83.2
8	Sexual Assault*	10	3.4	86.6
9	Burglary*	9	3.1	89.7
10	Family Violation	6	2.1	91.8
11	Homicides*	4	1.4	93.1
	Other	20	6.9	100.0
	TOTAL	291	100.0%	

*All types or degrees of the offense.

++Includes aggravated assaults, batteries, injuries, and endangering safety.

ATTACHMENT IV

Correctional Institution Per Capita Costs

H&SS Annual Fiscal Report, 1986-87 Fiscal Year

Institution	Total Cost	Population	Daily Cost	Annual Cost
Waupun	$16,284,558	1,046 *	$42.65	$15,568
Dodge	11,602,893	493	64.48	23,535
Green Bay	12,392,962	829	40.96	14,949
Columbia	11,437,784	323	97.02	35,411
Taycheedah	5,148,702	221	63.83	23,297
Fox Lake	10,346,870	724	39.15	14,291
Kettle Moraine	9,109,213	484	51.56	18,821
Oshkosh	6,703,911	150	122.45	44,693
Resource Center	8,196,163	161	139.47	50,908
Oak Hill	7,798,345	344	62.11	22,670
Centers	12,016,768	793	41.52	15,154
Subtotal	$111,038,169	5,568	$49.95**	$18,233**
Ethan Allen	9,406,948	281	91.72	33,477
Lincoln Hills	7,912,288	224	96.77	35,323
TOTALS	$128,357,405	6,073	$57.91	$21,136

*Includes 87 inmates at the Waupun Bunkhouse.

**Average daily and annual costs are for all prisons except for Columbia and Oshkosh.

ATTACHMENT V

Adult Correctional System:
Institution Rated Bed Capacities and Inmate Populations

Institution	H&SS Rated Bed Capacity	FY 1988 Average Daily Population	Actual Nov. 11, 1988 Population
Male			
Waupun	840	961	961
Green Bay	584	811	810
Dodge	309	489	487
Columbia	450	439	441
TOTAL MAXIMUM	2,183	2,700	2,699
Fox Lake	576	729	739
Kettle Moraine	375	491	509
Oshkosh	300	348	394
Wisconsin Resource Center	160	162	160
TOTAL MEDIUM	1,411	1,730	1,802
Oak Hill	321	336	341
Centers	760	865	909
TOTAL MINIMUM	1,081	1,201	1,250
Contracts	48	9	48
TOTAL	4,723	5,640	5,799
Female			
Taycheedah	126*	241	206
Centers	42	43	40
Dane County	15	13	15
TOTAL	183	297	261
GRAND TOTAL	4,906	5,937	6,060

ATTACHMENT VI

Adult and Juvenile Staffing Ratios

Institution	All Staff	Nov. 11, 1988 Population	Staff to Inmate Ratio
Adult			
Waupun	330	961	0.343
Green Bay	302	810	0.373
Dodge	282	487	0.579
Columbia	284	441	0.644
Taycheedah*	132	206	0.638
TOTAL MAXIMUM	1,330	2,905	0.458
Fox Lake	243	739	0.329
Kettle Moraine	227	509	0.446
Oshkosh	164	394	0.416
Wisconsin Resource Center	234	160	1.465
TOTAL MEDIUM	868	1,802	0.482
Oak Hill	193	341	0.567
Center System	284	949	0.299
TOTAL MINIMUM	477	1,290	0.370
ADULT TOTAL	2,675	5,997	0.446
Juvenile			
Ethan Allen	266	312	0.853
Lincoln Hills	219	192	1.139
JUVENILE TOTAL	485	504	0.962

*Taycheedah contains all security levels.

ATTACHMENT VII

Halfway House Contracts for 1988-89

Name	Location	Total Number of Beds	Contract Amount	Daily Cost Per Bed
Ananda Marga Resource Center*	Madison	10	$186,750	$51.16
Attic	Madison	11	183,564	46.78
Bridge	Milwaukee	25	362,462	39.72
Cephas House	Waukesha	12	190,533	43.50
Horizon House*	Milwaukee	8	135,836	46.52
Portage County	Stevens Point	10	144,533	39.60
Rock Valley	Beloit	14	166,475	32.58
Ryan Community	Appleton	8	144,157	49.37
Shalom Center	Green Bay	8	98,400	33.70
Triniteam	Eau Claire	10	109,800	30.08
Wazee House	La Crosse	8	114,459	39.20
Affinity*	Eau Claire	12	164,798	37.63
NuStart*	Milwaukee	12	170,200	38.86
American Indian	North Wisc.	12	175,000**	39.95
		124	$1,836,969 GPR	$40.67
		36	509,998 FED	38.81
TOTAL		160	$2,346,967	$40.25

*Serves women.

**Budgeted annual cost, a location and contract for this facility is currently being sought in northern Wisconsin.

ATTACHMENT VIII

Juvenile Correctional Schools
Selected Population and Admissions Data

Calendar Year	Average Population	Length of Stay (Months)	New Admissions	Total Admissions	Percent Minority Admissions	Percent Assaultive Offenses
1972	757	8.2	602	984	29	--
1976	721	8.8	792	1,023	31	14.3
1978	703	8.2	778	1,006	26	12.3
1980	527	8.5	588	771	35	16.6
1981	473	8.5	609	705	30	18.6
1982	456	8.5	585	679	42	20.8
1983	466	8.6	527	633	46	40.2
1984	479	8.4	592	707	48	34.7
1985	531	8.4	630	773	55	39.8
1986	511	8.5	590	707	52	28.7
1987	515	8.1	578	757	57	31.9
1988*	513	8.1	506	669	--	--

*1988 estimates where available.

Notes: "Assaultive" crimes are robbery, all degrees of murder, attempted murder, battery, and first and second degree sexual assault (rape in 1978, not included in 1976). Additionally, offense data through 1982 includes new admissions only, while 1983 and thereafter includes returns from aftercare as well as new admissions.

Length of stay for 1972 and 1976 reflects male first releases only, subsequent years reflect first and re-releases for both sexes.

Total admissions include new admissions and revocations from aftercare.

ATTACHMENT IX

Youth Aids 1987 Summary

	County	Base Allocation	Supplement	Total State Allocation	D.O.C. Institution Charges	Charges as a Percent of Total State Allocation
1	Adams	$171,477	$14,291	$185,768	$0	0%
2	Ashland	156,910		156,910	70,969	45
3	Barron	349,442		349,442	110,907	32
4	Bayfield	122,081		122,081	0	0
5	Brown	1,570,703	117,549	1,688,252	326,754	19
6	Buffalo	46,299		46,299	0	0
7	Burnett	157,551		157,551	0	0
8	Calumet	225,735		225,735	37,423	17
9	Chippewa	444,747		444,747	34,499	8
10	Clark	376,859		376,859	106,759	28
11	Columbia	284,575		284,575	12,235	4
12	Crawford	119,353		119,353	34,125	29
13	Dane	4,078,564	247,073	4,325,637	844,335	20
14	Dodge	524,945		524,945	24,484	5
15	Door	155,143		155,143	36,174	23
16	Douglas	859,382		859,382	127,151	15
17	Dunn	179,843	29,378	209,221	7,951	4
18	Eau Claire	787,958	60,714	848,672	95,011	11
19	Florence	43,542		43,542	0	0
20	Fond du Lac	697,552		697,552	175,397	25
21	Forest	51,755	12,176	63,931	12,615	20
22	Grant	210,573		210,573	34,125	16
23	Green	179,905		179,905	21,049	12
24	Green Lake	98,336		98,336	1,401	1
25	Iowa	127,563		127,563	101,695	80
26	Iron	34,943		34,943	42,235	121
27	Jackson	139,706		139,706	1,027	1
28	Jefferson	497,738	32,786	530,524	37,487	7
29	Juneau	170,969		170,969	69,755	41
30	Kenosha	2,331,823	180,721	2,512,544	551,910	22
31	Kewaunee	81,970		81,970	13,730	17
32	LaCrosse	993,419	72,036	1,065,455	291,304	27
33	Lafayette	61,000		61,000	0	0
34	Langlade	296,034	11,775	307,809	68,727	22
35	Lincoln	282,384	20,804	303,188	94,515	31
36	Manitowoc	465,018	43,919	508,937	247,341	49
37	Marathon	1,135,070	108,245	1,243,315	472,374	38
38	Marinette	387,379	34,833	422,212	81,055	19
39	Marquette	79,233		79,233	0	0
40	Menominee	381,905	16,137	398,042	56,749	14
41	Milwaukee	21,721,795	2,192,326	23,914,121	9,609,026	40
42	Monroe	554,974		554,974	73,116	13
43	Oconto	262,845		262,845	98,604	38
44	Oneida	396,311		396,311	112,874	28

	County	Base Allocation	Supplement	Total State Allocation	D.O.C. Institution Charges	Charges as a Percent of Total State Allocation
45	Outagamie	1,238,513	116,664	1,355,177	545,772	40
46	Ozaukee	522,422		522,422	86,840	17
47	Pepin	47,877		47,877	0	0
48	Pierce	236,770		236,770	22,052	9
49	Polk	318,216		318,216	45,907	14
50	Portage	394,126		394,126	80,759	20
51	Price	112,954		112,954	0	0
52	Racine	2,996,044	282,999	3,279,043	1,130,108	34
53	Richland	71,747		71,747	27,024	38
54	Rock	2,346,808	236,789	2,583,597	670,447	26
55	Rusk	181,783		181,783	1,872	1
56	St. Croix	468,999		468,999	46,262	10
57	Sauk	345,625		345,625	120,394	35
58	Sawyer	151,506		151,506	55,927	37
59	Shawano	402,820		402,820	141,581	35
60	Sheboygan	903,849	80,694	984,543	317,264	32
61	Taylor	163,044		163,044	280	0
62	Trempealeau	89,529		89,529	15,037	17
63	Vernon	156,116		156,116	25,248	16
64	Vilas	215,012		215,012	0	0
65	Walworth	668,818		668,818	137,255	21
66	Washburn	130,078		130,078	28,705	22
67	Washington	977,241		977,241	110,780	11
68	Waukesha	2,914,907		2,914,907	126,150	4
69	Waupaca	371,070		371,070	69,282	19
70	Waushara	200,604		200,604	77,194	38
71	Winnebago	1,121,992	79,092	1,201,084	293,318	24
72	Wood	1,019,488		1,019,488	80,204	8
	TOTALS	$61,063,267	$3,991,001	$65,054,268	$18,392,554	28%

ATTACHMENT X

Current and Projected Corrections Industries Inmate Employes and Average Inmate Wages

Industry	October 1988 Inmate Employes	October 1988 Hourly Wage
Waupun		
Metal Stamping	42	$.81
Signs	17	.82
Metal Furniture	54	.72
Green Bay		
Laundry	33	.53
Textiles	13	.52
Fox Lake		
Wood Products	35	.72
Drafting	3	1.00
Upholstering and Laminating	23	.77
Kettle Moraine		
Graphics	22	.72
Oakhill/Oregon		
Business Office/Sales	18	.98
Distribution (Waupun)	7	.96
Taycheedah		
Silkscreening	9	.64
Oshkosh		
Janitorial Products	0	---
Laundry	72	.70
Columbia		
Printing	25	.63
TOTAL (Average)*	373	$.71

*Excludes business office and distribution employes.

ATTACHMENT XI

Corrections Industries Year-End Continuing Cash Balance Since 1983-84

Industry	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88**
Waupun					
Metal*	$157,089.45	$213,049.35	$249,766.50	-$199,604.99	$242,664.55
Green Bay					
Laundry/Textiles	-77,488.53	154,896.50	2,977.96	-291,690.60	-100,096.82
Taycheedah					
Silkscreen	-0-	-0-	-15,918.42	-32,161.76	-34,754.43
Fox Lake					
Wood Furniture	-3,049,105.12	-3,399,418.31	-3,356,730.14	-3,557,889.24	-4,015,057.20
Kettle Moraine					
Graphics	-1,223,161.13	-1,311,000.06	-1,509,448.39	-1,460,638.71	-1,462,644.79
Oistribution Center (Waupun)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-463,964.89
Oshkosh					
Laundry	-0-	-0-	-0-	-60,777.35	34,513.20
Janitorial	-0-	-0-	-4,884.37	-11,603.79	-120,902.77
Other					
Closed Industries/Minor Contracts/New Industries	-421,869.57	-421,869.57	-421,788.95	-421,788.95	-421,788.95
Columbia					
Printing	-0-	-0-	-25,237.99	-133,620.55	-99,395.86
Continuing Cash Balance	-$4,614,534.90	-$4,764,342.09	-$5,081,263.80	-$6,169,775.94	-$6,441,427.96

*Includes metal furniture, license plates stamping and signs industries.
**Estimated.

NOTE: Three changes have been made in Industries operations. (a) Printing at Waupun moved to Kettle Moraine; (b) Oakhill graphics moved to Kettle Moraine; and, (c) Kettle Moraine upholstery moved to Fox Lake.

ATTACHMENT XII

Correctional Farms
Year-End Continuing Cash Balance Since 1983-84

Farm*	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88***
Waupun/Fox Lake	-$1,757,017.61	-$2,003,642.14	-$2,129,005.89	-$2,384,731.28	-$2,368,119.83
Oneida	-729,897.74	-882,585.30	-942,603.30	-1,052,618.30	-1,247,322.53
Winnebago	-620,968.04	-792,553.75	-908,529.16	-1,070,561.86	-1,107,604.56
Oregon/Union Grove**	239,736.91	109,803.20	-5,398.89	-241,429.75	-286,175.95
Northern Center**	-194,586.20	-178,579.62	-162,649.00	-148,841.50	-144,046.50
Continuing Cash Balance	-$3,062,732.68	-$3,747,557.61	-$4,148,186.24	-$4,898,182.69	-$5,153,269.36

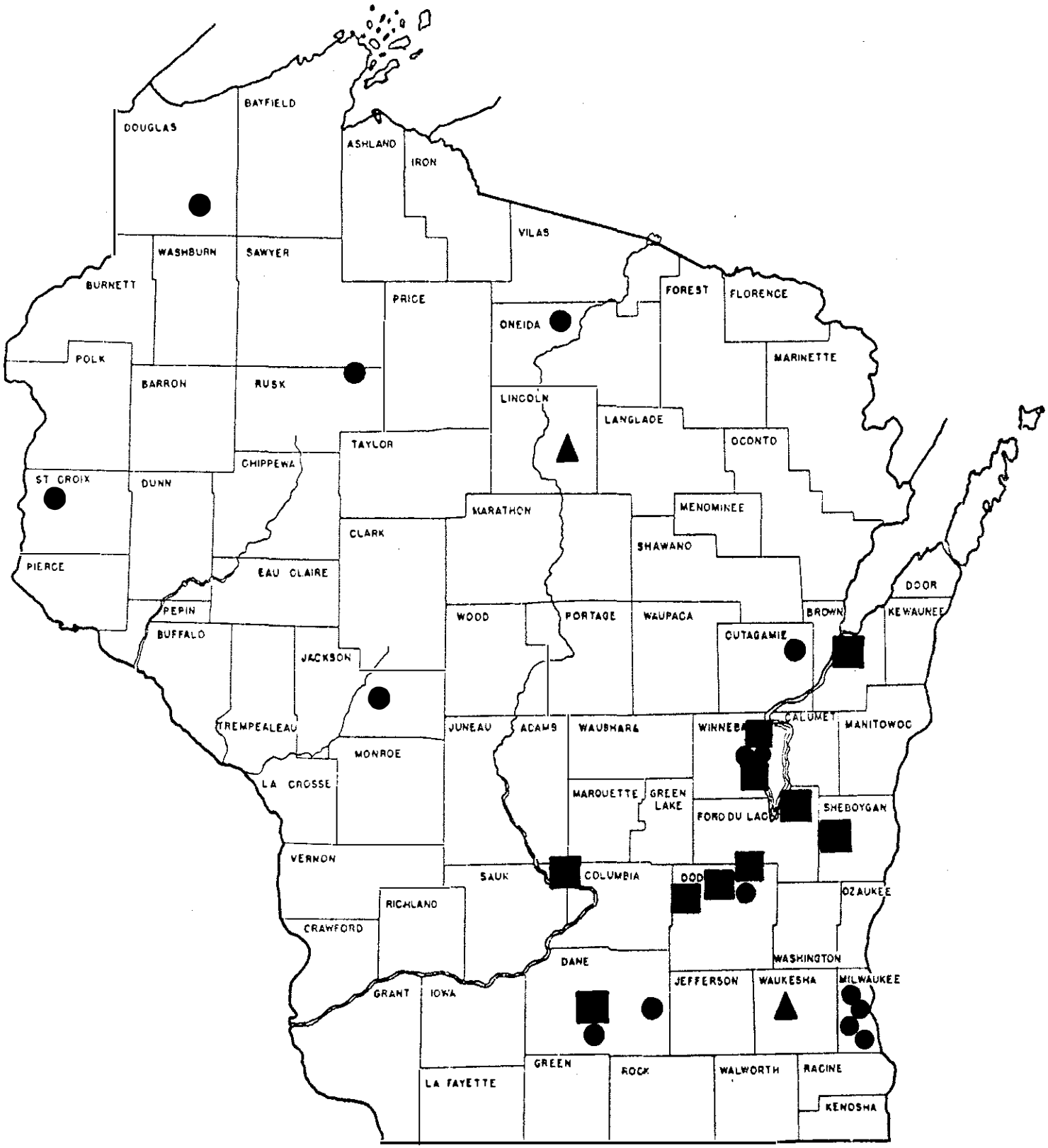
*In the 1983-85 biennium, the Waupun and Fox Lake farms were administratively combined, as were the Winnebago and Oneida farms. This resulted in DOC operation of three farm units.

**The DOC operations at Union Grove and Northern Center have been closed. These farms are now leased to private farmers. The cash balance for the Oregon Farm includes a June 30, 1984 positive balance of $413,505.02 and all future revenues generated from the Union Grove lease.

***Estimated.

ATTACHMENT XIII

Wisconsin Correctional Facilities



■ Adult Correctional Institution
● Adult Correctional Center
▲ Juvenile Institution

Attachment XIII (continued)

County	Facility	Post Office	Facility Security Level
Brown	Green Bay Correctional Institution	Green Bay	Maximum
Columbia	Columbia Correctional Institution	Portage	Maximum
Dane	Oakhill Correctional Institution	Oregon	Minimum
	Oregon Correctional Center	Oregon	Minimum
	Thompson Correctional Center	Deerfield	Minimum
Dodge	Dodge Correctional Institution (Reception Center-Males)	Waupun	Maximum
	Waupun Correctional Institution	Waupun	Maximum
	Fox Lake Correctional Institution	Fox Lake	Medium
	Minimum Security Bunkhouse	Waupun	Minimum
Douglas	Gordon Correctional Center	Gordon	Minimum
Fond du Lac	Taycheedah Correctional Institution (facility for women)	Taycheedah	Max/Minimum
Jackson	Black River Correctional Center	Black River Falls	Minimum
Lincoln	Lincoln Hills School (co-educational juvenile facility)	Irma	
Milwaukee	Marshall E. Sherrer Correctional Center	Milwaukee	Minimum
	Abode Correctional Center	Milwaukee	Minimum
	St. John's Correctional Center	Milwaukee	Minimum
	Women's Correctional Center	Milwaukee	Minimum
Oneida	McNaughton Correctional Center	Lake Tomahawk	Minimum
Outagamie	Sanger B. Powers Correctional Center	Oneida	Minimum
Rusk	Flambeau Correctional Center	Hawkins	Minimum
St. Croix	St. Croix Correctional Center	New Richmond	Minimum
Sheboygan	Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution	Plymouth	Medium
Waukesha	Ethan Allen School (juvenile facility, boys)	Wales	
Winnebago	Oshkosh Correctional Institution	Winnebago	Medium
	Drug Abuse Correctional Center	Winnebago	Minimum
	Winnebago Correctional Center	Winnebago	Minimum
	Wisconsin Resource Center	Winnebago	Medium