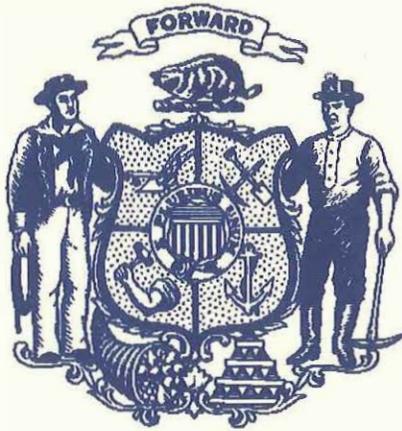


ADULT CORRECTIONS PROGRAM

Informational Paper #53



State of Wisconsin

Legislative Fiscal Bureau

January, 1993

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Adult Institutions	2
Sentencing	2
Adult Institutions	4
Institutional Staffing Ratios	6
Corrections Building Program	7
Intensive Sanctions	11
Probation and Parole	17
Halfway Houses	20
Transitional Employment Program	21
Program Services	21
Badger State Industries	22
Adult Correctional Farm System	24
Clinical Services	25
Health Services	25
Office of Drug Programs	26
Office of Education	26
Purchase of Services	26
Management Services	26
Attachment I Wisconsin Adult Correctional Facilities	27
Attachment II Department of Corrections Organization Chart	29
Attachment III Adult Prison Populations 1983-1992	30
Attachment IV Type of Offenses for Inmates Resident on September 30, 1992 ..	31
Attachment V Correctional Institution Estimated Per Capita Costs, 1991-92 Fiscal Year	32
Attachment VI Rated Bed Capacities and Inmate Populations Including Contracted Facilities	33
Attachment VII Adult Correctional Institutional Staffing Ratios	34

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Attachment VIII	Division of Probation and Parole Regions	35
Attachment IX	Halfway House Contracts for 1992-93	36
Attachment X	Current Corrections Industries Inmate Employes and Average Inmate Hourly Wages	37
Attachment XI	Correction Industries Year-End Continuing Cash Balance Since 1989-90	38
Attachment XII	Correctional Farms Year-End Continuing Cash Balance Since 1989-90	39

ADULT CORRECTIONS PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

In Wisconsin, the care and treatment of adult offenders placed under state supervision by the courts is provided by the Department of Corrections (DOC). In fiscal year 1991-92, the Department was responsible for an average daily population of 47,125 individuals, including 7,676 incarcerated adults and 39,449 adult probationers and parolees. The Department operates 27 correctional facilities, including 10 adult prisons and 17 correctional centers. Attachment I provides a state map of the locations of state correctional facilities and a subsequent listing of each facility. In addition, DOC contracts for approximately 200 beds at the Madison Amanda Marga Resource Center (ARC) House, the Madison Ferris Center, Dodge County, Eau Claire County, Green Lake County, Jackson County, Outagamie County, Rock County, Rusk County, Walworth County, Washborn County, Wood County and at federal facilities. Further, the Wisconsin Resource Center is operated by the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Care and Treatment Facilities as a 160-bed medium security facility for inmates in need of mental health treatment.

On January 1, 1990, funding, positions and responsibility for adult correctional services were transferred from the Department of Health and Social Services (H&SS) to a separate Department of Corrections. The H&SS Division of Corrections was eliminated and a H&SS Division of Youth Services was created to administer juvenile correctional services and the youth aids program.

The Department is comprised of the Divisions of Adult Institutions, Intensive Sanctions, Probation and Parole, Program Services and Management Services. In addition, the Parole Commission is attached to the Department. An organizational chart is attached to this paper (Attachment II). As Table I indicates, the total budget for state fiscal year 1992-93 for DOC is \$280.7 million, including all sources of funds. Of this amount, almost 89% is financed from general purpose revenues available in the state's general fund; 11% is program revenue from such sources as funds generated from the sale of Badger State Industries and Farms products; and, less than 1% is financed through federal revenue sources such as federal anti-drug abuse, educational or job assistance programs.

TABLE I

**Department of Corrections
1992-93 Budgeted Funding Levels by Program**

<u>Program</u>	<u>GPR</u>	<u>PR</u>	<u>FED</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>
Adult Institutions	\$167,709,900	\$3,172,700	\$0	\$170,882,600	3,254.55
Intensive Sanctions	9,666,100	1,912,000	0	11,578,100	173.00
Probation and Parole	46,276,800	1,423,100	0	47,699,900	1,060.75
Program Services	18,208,200	14,490,700	233,100	32,932,000	298.75
Management Services	6,475,700	9,615,000	0	16,090,700	132.00
Office of Secretary	895,100	0	0	895,100	12.00
Parole Commission	<u>611,300</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>611,300</u>	<u>7.50</u>
TOTAL	\$249,843,100	\$30,613,500	\$233,100	\$280,689,700	4,938.55

This paper provides information regarding the organization, budget and programs of the Department. It is divided into the following sections: (1) adult institutions; (2) the corrections building program; (3) the intensive sanctions program; (4) probation and parole; (5) program services; and (6) management services.

ADULT INSTITUTIONS

Sentencing. Under the current sentencing system, convicted felons are generally either fined, sentenced to an indeterminate term of imprisonment, placed in intensive sanctions or placed on state supervised probation. Offenders sentenced to more than one year 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. 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 or imprisonment not to exceed 10 years, or both.
Class D	Fine not to exceed \$10,000 or imprisonment not to exceed 5 years, or both.
Class E	Fine not to exceed \$10,000 or imprisonment not to exceed 2 years, or both.

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. Inmates must, however, serve a minimum of the greater of six months or 25% of the court imposed sentence (commonly referred to as the "parole eligibility date"). Convictions for some offenses (particularly drug crimes) may require a longer minimum prison term. Inmates serving life sentences generally become eligible for parole after serving 13 years and four months. A judge may, however, 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 17-member Sentencing Commission (whose members include the secretary of DOC, Circuit Court judges, legislators, attorneys and felony victims) has promulgated guidelines for eighteen felonies offenses (burglary, seven different types of felony theft, robbery, armed robbery, forgery, first degree sexual assault, second degree sexual assault, third degree sexual assault, first degree sexual assault of a child, second degree sexual assault of a child, false imprisonment and worthless checks). The sentencing judge determines the guideline sentence range (listed in months) by using a matrix which scores the felon on the severity of the crime and the offender's criminal history. Sentences include probation, intensive sanctions or imprisonment. The judge is required to either sentence within the guidelines range or to state the reasons for deviating from the specified range. The Commission intends to develop guidelines for all felonies in the next several years.

The use of "good time credit" also affects the length of time a felon is imprisoned. 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.

As an alternative to imprisonment, a felon may be placed on probation or sentenced to the intensive sanctions program. Both of these alternative dispositions are discussed later in this paper.

Adult Institutions. Convicted adult males sentenced to state prisons are received at Dodge Correctional Institution Reception Center (Waupun). Adult females are received at Taycheedah Correctional Institution. After an assessment and evaluation period lasting between four and six weeks, inmates are classified according to the degree of security risk they present. If classified as maximum risk, adult males are placed at Dodge, Waupun, Columbia, Green Bay or the Racine Correctional Institutions. If classified as medium security risk, males may be transferred to Oshkosh, Kettle Moraine, Fox Lake or Racine 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 Oakhill or one of the 14 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, the Dane County Ferris Center (a 15-bed contracted facility) in Madison, or the Robert E. Ellsworth Correctional Center in Union Grove.

Attachment III indicates the total prison population since 1983. Attachment IV shows, for adults in prison on September 30, 1992, the offense which the inmate committed. The predominant offenses by males are sexual assault, robbery, burglary, drug offenses and murder. Those by women are drug crimes, murder, and forgery. It should be noted that since Attachment IV lists the offense for presently incarcerated inmates it tends to emphasize offenses with longer sentences. For example, murderers made up 11.6% of the male population on September 30, 1992, but accounted for only 2.7% of the admissions for the first nine months of calendar year 1992.

Southern Wisconsin counties committed the majority of inmates who were in prison on September 30, 1992. Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, Rock and Dane Counties committed 66% of male and 65% of female inmates. According to 1990 U.S. Census Bureau data, these five counties represented 36% of the state's total population.

As indicated by Attachment V, the estimated average daily per capita direct operating cost of adult prisons during 1991-92 was approximately \$53. The highest daily per capita cost (excluding the Resource Center with a daily cost of \$175) occurred at the Taycheedah Correctional Institution (\$86). Waupun Correctional Institution had the lowest per capita prison cost (\$41). The daily per capita costs for the 17 community correctional centers averaged \$45.

Attachment VI shows current prison populations by institution. Also shown in Attachment VI is the Department's proposed "operating capacity" for the adult prison system.

DOC defines operating capacity as the lesser of: (a) available housing space (the number of inmates that can be appropriately housed); or (b) available non-housing space (food service capacity, and space to provide medical care, recreation, visiting, inmate programs, segregation housing and administration). The definition assumes single cell occupancy at maximum security facilities and up to 20% double occupancy of cells in medium and minimum security facilities existing as of July 1, 1991, or 50% double occupancy of cells in medium and minimum security facilities constructed after July 1, 1991. This concept, however, has not been formally adopted by the Legislature. On January 1, 1993, there were 8,464 adults incarcerated (excluding intensive sanctions community cases) compared to 4,629 in 1982-83. This was an increase of 3,835 inmates, or 83% in ten years.

As Table II indicates, average monthly admissions (adult males) to state correctional reception centers increased by 89% between 1983 and September, 1992. Further, in ten years the average sentence length for first admissions increased by 34%; from 4.7 years in 1983 to 6.3 years as of September, 1992. The average age of male inmates increased by 4.8 years, from 26.0 years (1983) to 30.8 (September, 1992) years in the same time period. However, as shown in Table II, the average length of stay (for inmates released in the identified year) over the last ten years has not changed dramatically, largely due to the early release of certain qualified inmates.

TABLE II
Adult Male Admissions and Length of Stay

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Average Monthly Admissions</u>	<u>Average Stay to First Release (In Months)</u>
1983	195	24.1
1984	196	23.1
1985	204	24.7
1986	222	23.1
1987	226	24.0
1988	217	24.4
1989	258	24.4
1990	277	24.5
1991	313	23.7
1992*	368	22.3

*Based on nine months of data through September, 1992.

In order to address overcrowding, 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.

DOC reports that for discretionary releases granted by the Parole Commission during 1991, the amount of time left to mandatory release (MR) from the release date averaged approximately 9.9 months.

Table III displays the percentage of first releases by calendar year under the various release policies. The Department has not released a person under SAR since calendar year 1991 when two persons were released. However, the number of discretionary releases by the Parole Board have significantly increased in the last three years from levels of the late 1980's which were generally below 20%.

TABLE III
Adult Prison First Releases

<u>Releases</u>	<u>Males</u>			<u>Females</u>		
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992*</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992*</u>
Special Action						
Release	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Board	57.4	69.3	83.4	75.9	86.9	98.5
Mandatory Release	40.1	29.2	14.7	17.9	11.4	1.5
Other**	1.9	1.4	1.9	3.1	1.7	0.0

*Through September, 1992.

**"Other" would include releases related to discharge at end of sentence, by court order, commutations or death.

Institution Staffing Ratios. Attachment VII estimates the staffing ratio (number of staff per inmate) for the adult correctional institutions. All institutional staff (except medical and

psychological staff) are considered, including security, teachers, 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 adult correctional institutions ranged from less than 0.3 (intensive sanctions) to over 1.6 (Wisconsin Resource Center) staff per inmate on January 1, 1993.

CORRECTIONS BUILDING PROGRAM

Corrections construction projects authorized in 1991-93 will provide an additional 1,804 beds to the system's capacity, (this number does not include 1,520 additional "community" prison beds under the intensive sanctions program). The status of each institution is summarized below, followed by Table IV which shows DOC estimates for project completions authorized in 1991-93.

1. **Jackson County Correctional Institution.** This 450-bed medium security facility for men near Black River Falls is scheduled to be completed by January 1, 1995. Construction costs of the institution are budgeted at \$40.0 million. The institution is currently designed to have three housing units organized into small self-contained units in order to provide both supervision and treatment for inmates. The institution will have a 50-bed segregation unit. Further, the Jackson County Institution is designed to have a 24-hour health services unit which will serve the Institution and the Correctional Centers in the northern portion of the state. To date, however, the educational programs which will be provided and any Badger State Industries operations to be located at the institution have not been determined.

2. **Dodge Correctional Institution.** The Dodge Correctional Institution currently serves as the assessment and evaluation center for all males sentenced to the Wisconsin Correctional System. Females are assessed at Taycheedah Correctional Institution. In general, assessment and evaluation is a four to six week process in which an inmates physical and mental health are evaluated, security risk determined, and educational and vocational needs assessed. At the end of the process, inmates are assigned to an institution based on security risk and programmatic need.

In 1991-93, \$49.4 million was provided to expand the DCI assessment and evaluation center, and to consolidate male and female reception at one institution. Of the funding, \$41.2 million was provided to construct an additional 400 maximum security assessment and evaluation beds for male inmates, \$2.2 million for 30 maximum security female assessment and evaluation beds, and \$6.0 million for a 70-bed 24-hour health services unit for male (50 beds) and female (20 beds) inmates. The health services unit would provide primary and long-term care, as well as general medical and dental care. The DCI expansion plan will also include a 50-bed

segregation unit, two additional towers, an expanded perimeter fence, food service and administration buildings, a pharmacy and an armory. Construction is currently scheduled to be completed by May, 1995.

3. **Oshkosh Correctional Institution.** In 1991-93, \$40.0 million was provided to expand the current 444-bed medium security male facility, by an additional 450 beds. The additional beds will be contained in three, 150-bed housing units. One of the additional housing units will be used to gradually reintegrate inmates back into the general prison population from segregation. In addition to the 450 additional general population beds, a 50-bed segregation unit will be constructed, along with two guard towers, additional perimeter security fence, a food services facility and a health services unit. Construction is currently scheduled to be completed by January, 1994.

4. **Racine Correctional Institution.** In 1991-93, \$8.2 million was provided to add a 200-bed alcohol and other drug abuse housing unit to the Racine Correctional Institution. The AODA unit is designed to provide both long- and short-term treatment. Funding was also included to convert a 50-bed maximum security unit at the existing 720-bed facility into a segregation unit. Construction is currently scheduled to be completed by June, 1993.

5. **Taycheedah Correctional Institution.** In 1991-93, there were two major building projects authorized at the Taycheedah Correctional Institution. The first project was a 96-bed housing unit, budgeted at \$5,397,600 and scheduled to be completed by October, 1994. This project will not create new beds, but will replace existing beds in older buildings. The second project was authorization for a 12-foot high perimeter fence with razor ribbon, a perimeter road, security lighting and parking lot at a cost of \$1,937,700. The perimeter fence is scheduled to be completed by July, 1993.

6. **Green Bay Correctional Institution.** In 1991-93, \$3,321,000 was provided for new cell fronts with remote unlocking capabilities at the maximum security Green Bay Correctional Institution. Construction of the cell fronts is currently scheduled to be completed by October, 1993. In addition, \$7.6 million in previously approved funding was available in 1991-93 for the remodeling of the main administration building at GBCI. The remodeling, however, is currently pending and no completion date has been established.

7. **Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution.** Prior to 1991-93, an \$11.7 million, 120-bed expansion of the medium security Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution (from 386-beds to 506-beds) was scheduled. The expansion also included 50 segregation beds. In addition, \$2,438,000 was provided for development of a wastewater treatment facility at KMCI. In 1991-93, an additional \$700,000 was provided to double the occupancy in 60 cells in the previous expansion, thus providing an additional 60-beds. Construction of the 180-bed expansion is currently scheduled to be completed by May, 1993.

8. **Robert E. Ellsworth Correctional Center.** In 1991-93, \$3.3 million was provided for construction activities at Robert E. Ellsworth Correctional Center, a minimum security facility for women (located on the grounds of Southern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled in Union Grove). Funding was used for a 50-bed expansion of the facility, 12 temporary lock-up beds, a perimeter fence, and new recreational and visiting areas. Construction is currently scheduled to be completed by July, 1993.

9. **Thompson Correctional Center.** In 1989-91, \$2,856,600 was provided to construct an additional 60 beds at the Thompson Correctional Center, a minimum security facility for men in Deerfield. In 1991-93, an additional \$900,000 was provided to expand the Thompson Center by another 30 beds. Construction of all 90 beds is scheduled to be completed by May, 1993.

10. **Challenge Incarceration.** The challenge incarceration program, often termed a "boot camp" program, is designed to include strenuous physical exercise, manual labor, personal development counseling, substance abuse treatment and education, military drill and ceremony. This program is located at the St. Croix Correctional Center. In 1991-93, \$1,600,000 was provided to expand the center by 64 beds to accommodate the challenge program. Construction of the additional beds is scheduled to be completed by September, 1993.

11. **Fox Lake Correctional Institution.** During 1991-93, construction began on a 50-bed segregation unit at the Fox Lake Correctional Institution. Funding of \$3.1 million for the project had been approved in the previous biennium. In addition to construction of the 50-bed segregation unit, the \$3.1 million supported construction of space in the unit for a law library, professional offices, an exercise area and visiting room. The Fox Lake construction is scheduled to be completed by October, 1993.

12. **Intensive Sanctions.** In 1991, the Legislature created the intensive sanctions program. This program is designed to allow nonviolent property offenders sentenced to less than four years in prison to spend the majority of that sentence in their own residence under the supervision of the Department and with the aid of electronic monitoring. Persons in the intensive sanctions program are still considered inmates and may only leave their residence for approved work, school or recreational activities. Funding of \$11.6 million was provided in 1992-93 for the program to support intensive sanctions staff and services. This funding will provide an additional 1,920 beds in the community by the end of 1992-93, reducing the need for the construction of additional prison beds. It should be noted, however, that intensive sanctions incorporated the community residential confinement program (another electronic monitoring program) which had previously provided 400 community beds. As a result, the net gain in community prison beds is 1,520.

TABLE IV

**Authorized Correctional Institution Beds
1991-93**

<u>Project</u>	<u>New Beds</u>	<u>Date of Occupancy</u>	<u>Budgeted Construction Cost In Millions</u>
Jackson County	450	January, 1995	\$40.0
Dodge Expansion	500	May, 1995	49.4
Oshkosh Expansion	450	January, 1994	40.0
Racine Expansion	200	June, 1993	8.2
Kettle Moraine Expansion*	60	May, 1993	0.7
Ellsworth Expansion	50	July, 1993	3.3
Thompson Center Expansion**	30	May, 1993	0.9
Challenge Incarceration	64	September, 1993	1.6
Intensive Sanctions***	<u>1,520</u>	---	---
	3,324		\$144.1

*Beds indicated are in addition to 120 beds previously authorized and currently under construction.

**Beds indicated are in addition to 60 beds previously authorized and currently under construction.

***The number of intensive sanction beds do not include 400 beds incorporated into the intensive sanctions program from the community residential confinement program.

While intensive sanction beds are listed as new prison beds, inmates in this program would actually be confined to their own residence during specified hours through field supervision and electronic monitoring. Therefore, no construction costs are associated with this project. The average total construction cost for the 1,804 beds authorized in 1991-93 would be approximately \$79,900 per inmate bed (based on design capacity).

INTENSIVE SANCTIONS

For 1992-93, \$11,578,100 is budgeted for the Division of Intensive Sanctions. This amount represents 4.1% of all 1992-93 funds allocated to the Department. The intensive sanctions program is a community-based correctional program which is an intermediate correctional level between prison, and probation and parole. Inmates in intensive sanctions are considered prisoners, not probationers or parolees. As a result, the Department has more authority over individuals in the program. Intensive sanctions supervision is provided through by both social workers (intensive sanctions agents) and correctional officers.

The intensive sanctions program was created in 1991 Wisconsin Act 39. The Department was directed to design the program to provide the following: (a) punishment that is less costly than ordinary imprisonment and more restrictive than ordinary probation or parole supervision; (b) component phases that are intensive and highly structured; and (c) component phases for each participant that are based on public safety considerations and the participant's needs for punishment and treatment.

Act 39 specified that a person could enter the intensive sanctions program only if he or she is convicted of a felony and only under one of the following circumstances: (a) a court sentences the person to the program; (b) the person is a prisoner serving a felony sentence not punishable by life imprisonment and the Department directs the person to participate in the program; (c) the Parole Commission grants the person parole and requires the person to participate in the program as a condition of parole; or (d) the Department and the person agree to his or her participation in the program as an alternative to revocation of probation and parole.

The intensive sanctions program is required to provide component phases with one or more of the following sanctions:

- a. Placement in a prison, a jail, a county reforestation camp, a residential treatment facility or a community-based residential facility. A participant could not, however, be placed in one of these facilities for more than one year or, if applicable, the period specified by the court, whichever is shorter, except if an extension was provided. The maximum extension for an intensive sanctions sentence, including the original period and all extensions, could be a total of two years or two-thirds of the maximum term of imprisonment that could have been imposed on the person, whichever is less;
- b. Intensive or other field supervision;
- c. Electronic monitoring;
- d. Alcohol or other drug abuse outpatient treatment and services;

- e. Mental health treatment and services;
- f. Community service;
- g. Restitution; and
- h. Other programs as prescribed by the Department.

Under the Department's policy, individuals sentenced to prison are required to serve at least 25% of their court imposed sentence or six months, whichever is greater, before being eligible for parole. Under the intensive sanctions program, however, the Parole Commission may waive the 25% or six-month service of sentence requirement under any of the following circumstances: (a) it determines that extraordinary circumstances warrant an early release and the sentencing court has been notified and permitted to comment; and (b) the Department recommends that the person be placed on parole that includes being placed in the intensive sanctions program and the Parole Commission orders it.

Act 39 required the Department to provide the Sentencing Commission with information to assist the Commission in promulgating rules to develop guidelines for judges for sentencing defendants convicted of felonies which could be appropriate for the intensive sanctions program. The Sentencing Commission was required to design the guidelines (by July 1, 1994) to encourage the use of the intensive sanctions sentence for offenders who demonstrate a low risk of assaultive behavior and to limit the use of that sentence for persons who would be placed on probation if the intensive sanctions program did not exist. The Department is required to charge the Commission for the actual costs of providing the necessary information.

Beginning July 1, 1992, courts were allowed to sentence a person who is convicted of a felony occurring on or after August 15, 1991, (the effective date of Act 39), to participate in the intensive sanctions program. The courts may sentence a person to the intensive sanctions program if the Department provides a presentence investigation report recommending that the person be sentenced to the program. If the Department does not make the recommendation, a court may order the Department to assess and evaluate the person. After the assessment and evaluation the court may sentence the person to the program unless the Department objects on the grounds that the presumptively appropriate sentence under the sentencing guideline is probation.

In sentencing an individual to intensive sanctions, the following provisions apply:

- a. The court may not sentence a person to the intensive sanctions program if he or she was convicted of a felony punishable by life imprisonment.

b. The court may impose an intensive sanctions sentence and stay its execution and place the person on probation, but may not provide that a condition of any probation involves participation in the intensive sanctions program.

c. The court may not impose a sentence to the intensive sanctions program consecutive to any other sentence.

d. The court may not impose a sentence to the intensive sanctions program concurrent with a sentence imposing imprisonment.

e. The court may impose concurrent intensive sanctions program sentences.

f. The court may impose an intensive sanctions program sentence in addition to a fine or, concurrent probation.

g. The court is required to specify a maximum sentence to the intensive sanctions program, which will not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment that could be imposed on the person, including imprisonment authorized by any penalty enhancement statute.

h. The court is required to provide a maximum period for secure placement in a prison, a jail, a county reforestation camp, a residential treatment facility or a community-based residential facility, which will not exceed one year unless the defendant waives the requirement.

i. The court may prescribe reasonable and necessary conditions of the intensive sanctions sentence in accordance with the available types of sanctions, except the court can not specify a particular prison, jail, camp or facility where the offender would be placed.

The Department may provide for placements for a shorter period than the maximum period specified by the court. The Department may also request the court to extend the maximum period provided by the court during sentencing and the maximum period of prison time provided by the court (secure time) or both. Any sentence credit may be applied toward the sentence, but not the secure phase of the intensive sanctions program.

The Department of Corrections has determined that individuals convicted of non-violent, non-drug dealing property offenses whose prison term would otherwise be less than four years qualify for the intensive sanctions program. This includes crimes such as forgery, theft, burglary, embezzlement and gambling. Offenders whose crimes involved death, injury or threat of injury are not recommended for the program. Similarly, offenders who would otherwise qualify for probation are not recommended for the program.

The intensive sanctions program is administered in four phases. Each phase becomes progressively less restrictive. In general, the first phase is the initial confinement period (either in a state prison or other secured confinement) that every inmate must serve at the beginning of their intensive sanctions sentence. This period varies for each offender depending on how they entered the program. The last three phases place an inmate in the community. In phase two, an inmates movements are electronically monitored, there are at least eighteen face-to-face visits monthly and activities (work/education, recreation and finances) are strictly supervised by intensive sanctions staff. At least four random urine and/or alcohol screenings are required per month. Phase three is less restrictive than phase two, with fewer face-to-face visits, optional electronic monitoring, inmate control of their own finances and at least two random urine and/or alcohol screenings per month. Phase four is the least restrictive, requiring only two face-to-face visits and random urine and/or alcohol screenings at staff discretion. In phase four of the program, inmates prepare for parole or discharge.

Table V summarizes the major requirements of the intensive sanctions program in each phase.

TABLE V

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS OF THE INTENSIVE SANCTIONS PROGRAM

Requirement	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Phase IV
Confinement	Confinement is served in a state prison, county jail, reforestation camp, residential treatment facility or community-based residential facility.	No confinement required.	No confinement required.	No confinement required.
Electronic Monitoring	N/A	Required.	Optional.	Discontinued.
Control of Inmate Funds	N/A	Intensive sanctions staff.	Inmate, unless the inmate is still on electronic monitoring.	Inmate.
Travel	N/A	From residence to preapproved work, school or treatment only. Weekly schedule required.	From residence to preapproved work, school or treatment only. Weekly schedule required.	Curfew at the discretion of intensive sanctions staff.
Programming (employment, school, treatment or community service)	N/A	Required, full-time.	Required, full-time.	Required, full-time.
Community Service	N/A	Required 20 hours a week, when not in programming.	Required 20 hours a week, when not in programming.	Not required.
Recreation Time	N/A	After 30 days, four hours per week, taken all at one time, with the approval of intensive sanctions staff, between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.. Staff may extend time to eight hours, taken in two four hour periods.	Eight hours per week, taken in two four hour periods, with the approval of intensive sanctions staff, between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m..	No restriction.
Time in Phase	Varies depending on how inmate entered the program: 1. <u>Sentenced</u> . At least 25% of court ordered confinement time at the beginning of a sentence. 2. <u>Administrative Transfer or Parole</u> . Until parole eligibility date. 3. <u>Alternative to Revocation</u> . Until date determined by assessment and evaluation.	Minimum of three months.	Minimum of two months.	No specified time requirement.

TABLE V (Continued)

Requirement	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Phase IV
Supervision Standards	<p>In state prison, intensive sanctions staff complete a pre-release planning with institution staff and offender.</p> <p>In other confinements, intensive sanctions staff have weekly face-to-face contact with inmate, and treatment providers/facility staff.</p>	<p>Minimum of 18 face-to-face contacts per month: six by intensive sanctions staff, and twelve by law enforcement, treatment providers, employers, school officials or landlords.</p> <p>Visits by intensive sanctions staff must include one per week, two home visits per month, and two during non-traditional work hours or on the weekend.</p> <p>One collateral contact per month (an inmate's significant other, family member, friend or roommate).</p>	<p>Minimum of 10 face-to-face contacts per month: four by intensive sanctions staff, and six by law enforcement, treatment providers, employers, school officials or landlords.</p> <p>Visits by intensive sanctions staff must include one per week, one home visit per month, and one during non-traditional work hours or on the weekend.</p> <p>One collateral contact per month (an inmate's significant other, family member, friend or roommate).</p>	<p>Minimum of two face-to-face contacts per month, including one home visit.</p> <p>Minimum of two collateral contacts per month.</p>
Urine and/or Alcohol Screenings	Institution discretion.	Four at random, per month.	Two at random, per month.	Staff discretion.
Completion	Complete required time and treatment, if ordered, in Phase I.	<p>Individual program objectives met.</p> <p>No major rules violations, including no positive urine/alcohol screenings for ninety days.</p> <p>Stable employment/education.</p> <p>Financial stability.</p> <p>Positive program adjustment.</p> <p>Intensive sanctions supervisor approval, after case review.</p>	<p>Individual program objectives met.</p> <p>No major rules violations, including no positive urine/alcohol screenings for ninety days.</p> <p>Stable employment/education.</p> <p>Financial stability.</p> <p>Positive program adjustment.</p> <p>Intensive sanctions supervisor approval, after case review.</p>	<p>Individual program objectives met.</p> <p>No major rules violations, including no positive urine/alcohol screenings for sixty days.</p> <p>Stable employment/education.</p> <p>Financial stability.</p> <p>Intensive sanctions supervisor approval, after case review.</p>

N/A = Not applicable.

PROBATION AND PAROLE

For 1992-93, \$47,699,900 was allocated to the Division of Probation and Parole. This amount represents 16.9% of all 1992-93 funds allocated to the Department of Corrections. The probation and parole funding level reflects amounts allocated for parole and probation supervision services and the Division of Probation and Parole central and regional office personnel.

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 Corrections. Unlike the probation decision, however, which is made by the court at the time of sentencing, the decision to grant discretionary parole is made by the Parole Commission 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 Commission.

The Parole Commission consists of five members: the chairperson, appointed for a two-year term by the Governor, with the advise and consent of the Senate; and four other members appointed by the chairperson from the classified service. The Commission conducts interviews with parole eligible inmates and decides whether to grant a discretionary release. In 1992-93, the Commission's budget is \$611,300 GPR with 7.5 positions (including 2.5 support staff).

For 1992-93, \$47.7 million and 1,060 positions were allocated for central and regional office functions and for probation and parole supervision services. For 1992-93, each probation and parole agent has a budgeted caseload of approximately 60 offenders. Table VI shows adult parole and probation populations since 1982-83. 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

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Average Daily Population</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>
1982-83	21,412	---
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
1988-89	26,829	2.7
1989-90	30,124	10.9
1990-91	34,730	15.3
1991-92	39,449	13.6

After being placed on probation or released on parole, the person is placed under the supervision of one of the approximately 640 probation and parole agents assigned to six regional offices in Wisconsin (see Attachment VIII). 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 six levels of supervision based on the results. The minimum face-to-face contacts established by the Division of Probation and Parole are as follows:

<u>Supervision Level</u>	<u>Minimum Requirements</u>
High Risk	One client face-to-face contact per week; two home visits per month.
Intensive	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 three months. Reports by mail for the remaining months and home visits if appropriate.
Administrative	One client face-to-face contact every six months. Reports by mail for the remaining months and home visits if appropriate.

In addition to client contact standards, the Division has specific expectations for other contacts, such as employment verification in several of the supervision levels. Agents also 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 the Division of Probation and Parole is shown in Table VII.

TABLE VII

1991-92 Average Daily Probation and Parole Population

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Adult Probation	33,605	85.2%
Adult Parole	4,766	12.1
Juvenile Aftercare	29	0.0
Interstate Compact	<u>1,049</u>	<u>2.7</u>
TOTAL	39,449	100.0%

Halfway Houses. In 1992-93, the Division of Probation and Parole has contracted for 250.5 halfway house beds throughout the state. Halfway houses are community-based residential facilities for individuals where a probationer or parolee may be required to reside as a condition of their supervision. These halfway houses are licensed and regulated by the Department of Health and Social Services. Halfway houses are nonsecure facilities which house a relatively small number of persons who require some type of supervised living arrangement.

In 1992-93, the Department has allocated \$3,936,700 GPR and \$504,600 FED to fund the halfway house beds. In addition, the Division of Intensive Sanctions receives \$924,400 GPR for another 52 halfway house beds for intensive sanction inmates. On average, the per capita daily cost of placing an individual in a state-contracted halfway house is somewhat over \$48. Table VIII indicates how the 205.5 halfway house beds are allocated in 1992-93 based on gender and whether alcohol and drug abuse treatment is a focus of the facility.

TABLE VIII

**Division of Probation and Parole
Halfway House Beds, Female and Male
1992-93**

<u>Beds</u>	<u>Regular</u>	<u>AODA</u>	<u>Total</u>
Female	24.0	32.0	56.0
Male	141.5	50.0	191.5
Female or Male	<u>0.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>
TOTAL	165.0	85.0	250.5

Attachment IX shows the location, bed capacity and state cost of placing probationers or parolees in each halfway house.

Transitional Employment Program. Since 1977, the transitional employment program has subsidized employment training for offenders who are near to parole or recently paroled. Originally, these training services were provided solely by 16-week placements with nonprofit employers. In 1985, the program was expanded to include for-profit employers which may be reimbursed for up to 50% of wages paid to the offender (for a maximum of six months). The employer must retain the offender for three months after the subsidization ends, unless the employe is fired for cause. In 1991-92, 324 parolees participated in the program at a cost of \$327,800 GPR.

PROGRAM SERVICES

During 1992-93, \$32,932,000 has been allocated to the DOC Division of Program Services. This amount represents approximately 11.7% of all funds available to the Department. The funds are allocated for Badger State Industries, the Correctional Farm System, clinical treatment services, correctional health services, alcohol and other drug abuse programs, educational programs and the purchase of services for offenders.

Badger State Industries. The Department of Corrections operates a Badger State Industries (BSI) program at each of the maximum and medium security correctional institutions, except at the Dodge Correctional Institution. The program is funded by program revenue generated from the sale of goods or services produced by the inmates employed by Badger State Industries. Sales revenue must, by law, cover the costs of raw materials, inmate wages, equipment, staff salaries and administrative overhead. For 1992-93, the Badger State Industries program has an authorized budget of \$12,317,600 and 61.0 state staff positions.

The sale of Badger State Industries goods and services is limited by statute. BSI 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 Badger State Industries be provided with training and work experience that allows them to develop skills necessary to retain employment in outside business and industry. 1989 Wisconsin Act 283 authorized the Department to enter into contracts with private business (manufacturers or distributors) to have BSI provide products, components, or services if at the time that the contracts were originally entered into the products, components or services had been supplied to the manufacturer or distributor for the previous 12 months by a facility outside the United States. This legislation also limited BSI to selling wood and metal office furniture and laundry services only to state agencies.

Badger State Industries operates the following industries: laundry, wood and metal furniture, upholstery, textile and linens, printing/graphics, data entry, silkscreening, and metal stamping (license plates and signs). Badger State Industries had 469 inmate positions in the various programs as of December, 1992. Average wages paid to inmates ranged from 59¢ to \$1.31 per hour. Inmates on work release assigned to the BSI business office and the distribution center in Waupun may receive a wage of up to \$2.00 per hour. In 1992-93, \$570,000 is budgeted for inmate wages. Based on the December, 1992, payroll report, the average wage per hour for inmates is 82¢. Attachment X provides a summary of industry locations, number of inmate employes and average wages.

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 Badger State Industries negative cash balance has been offset by assets as required by statute in seven of the past fourteen years. Table IX provides a summary of the financial position of Industries since 1978-79. Attachment XI provides a complete cash balance summary by individual industry.

TABLE IX**Summary of Badger State Industries
Financial Status Since 1978-79**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Opening Cash Balance</u>	<u>Profit Or Loss</u>	<u>Closing Cash Balance</u>	<u>Unsupported Cash Overdraft</u>
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	1,464,257
1984-85	-4,614,534	-149,808	-4,764,342	1,130,706
1985-86	-4,764,342	-316,922	-5,081,264	832,835
1986-87	-5,081,264	-1,088,512	-6,169,776	-0-
1987-88	-6,169,776	-271,652	-6,441,428	-0-
1988-89	-6,441,428	150,523	-6,290,905	-0-
1989-90	-6,290,905	698,524	-5,592,381	-0-
1990-91	-5,592,381	1,716,328	-3,876,053	-0-
1991-92	-3,876,053	305,992	-3,570,061	-0-

*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 Badger State 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, Badger State Industries continued to operate with unsupported cash overdrafts through fiscal year 1985-86. Unsupported cash overdrafts were

averted in the late 1980's due to increased asset values associated with industries at new institutions and capital equipment modernization at other facilities.

Adult Correctional Farm System. The Department of Corrections currently operates three correctional farms using minimum security inmate employees who are paid between 20¢ and \$1.00 per hour. The farms are located at Oregon, Waupun and Winnebago. The stated goal of the Farm System is to teach skills which allow inmates to obtain and retain employment upon release. In 1991-92, approximately 1,700 inmates were provided employment through the Farm System. In 1991-92, a maximum of 230 inmate positions were available at any one time in the Farm System. The farming operations include dairy, a creamery, crops, beef and swine production. In 1992-93, a total of \$624,700 GPR with 22.0 GPR security related positions and \$1,753,600 PR with 29.0 PR positions were authorized for the Correctional Farm System.

As with the Badger State 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. However, the correctional farms operations have resulted in cash losses in all but two of the last fourteen years. Negative cash balances must, by statute, be offset by the value of farm assets. The unsupported cash overdraft for the farms was -\$1,516,600 in 1991-92, but has been as high as -\$2,174,300 in 1988-89. Table X 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 X

**Summary of Correctional Farms
Financial Status Since 1978-79**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Opening Cash Balance</u>	<u>Profit or Loss</u>	<u>Closing Cash Balance</u>
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	-4,148,187
1986-87	-4,148,187	-598,671	-4,746,858
1987-88	-4,764,858	-255,087	-5,001,945
1988-89	-5,001,945	-593,305	-5,595,250
1989-90	-5,595,250	72,012	-5,532,238
1990-91	-5,532,238	-173,225	-5,696,463
1991-92	-5,696,463	142,071	-5,554,392

Clinical Services. The Bureau of Clinical Services provides mental health services for inmates at all of the adult institutions and to probationers and parolees. Clinical staff offer assessments and treatment for inmates, probationers and parolees, and consultant services for institutional staff and probation and parole agents. Clinical services staff also provide assessments for new arrivals at the assessment and evaluation centers (Dodge Correctional Institution and Taycheedah Correctional Institution). In addition, clinical services administers sex offender treatment programs, anger management and social skills programs and crisis intervention.

Health Services. The Bureau for Correctional Health Services provides medical assessment, referrals and treatment to inmates in the state correctional institutions and juveniles under the custody of the Department of Health and Social Services. New arrivals at the assessment and evaluation centers receive a complete health assessment, including medical history, physical and dental examinations. Health services units are in ten institutions and two juvenile institutions. The units are staffed by nurses, physicians, dentists and support staff, and provide ambulatory

and infirmary care. There are two twenty-four hour infirmaries, one at Waupun Correctional Institution for men and one at Taycheedah for women.

Office of Drug Programs. The Office of Drug programs is responsible for coordinating and planning the Department's alcohol and other drug abuse programs. The Office also provides substance abuse training and information to Department staff, and assesses offender AODA needs.

Office of Education. The Office of Education plans and coordinates educational activities in the correctional system. The Department estimates that approximately one-third of inmates arriving at the assessment and evaluation centers in calendar year 1990 tested at below the eight grade level. The Office of Education works with assessment and evaluation staff, provides some vocational and academic classes (including adult basic education), maintains general and law libraries, and monitors the Department's contracts for college, vocational and study release programs.

Purchase of Services. The purchase of services appropriation for 1992-93 has been authorized at \$3,793,800 GPR. Purchase of services funds are allocated to the Divisions of Program Services, Probation and Parole, Adult Institutions and Intensive Sanctions for such services as vocational training, counseling, educational programs and job assistance and employment training.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

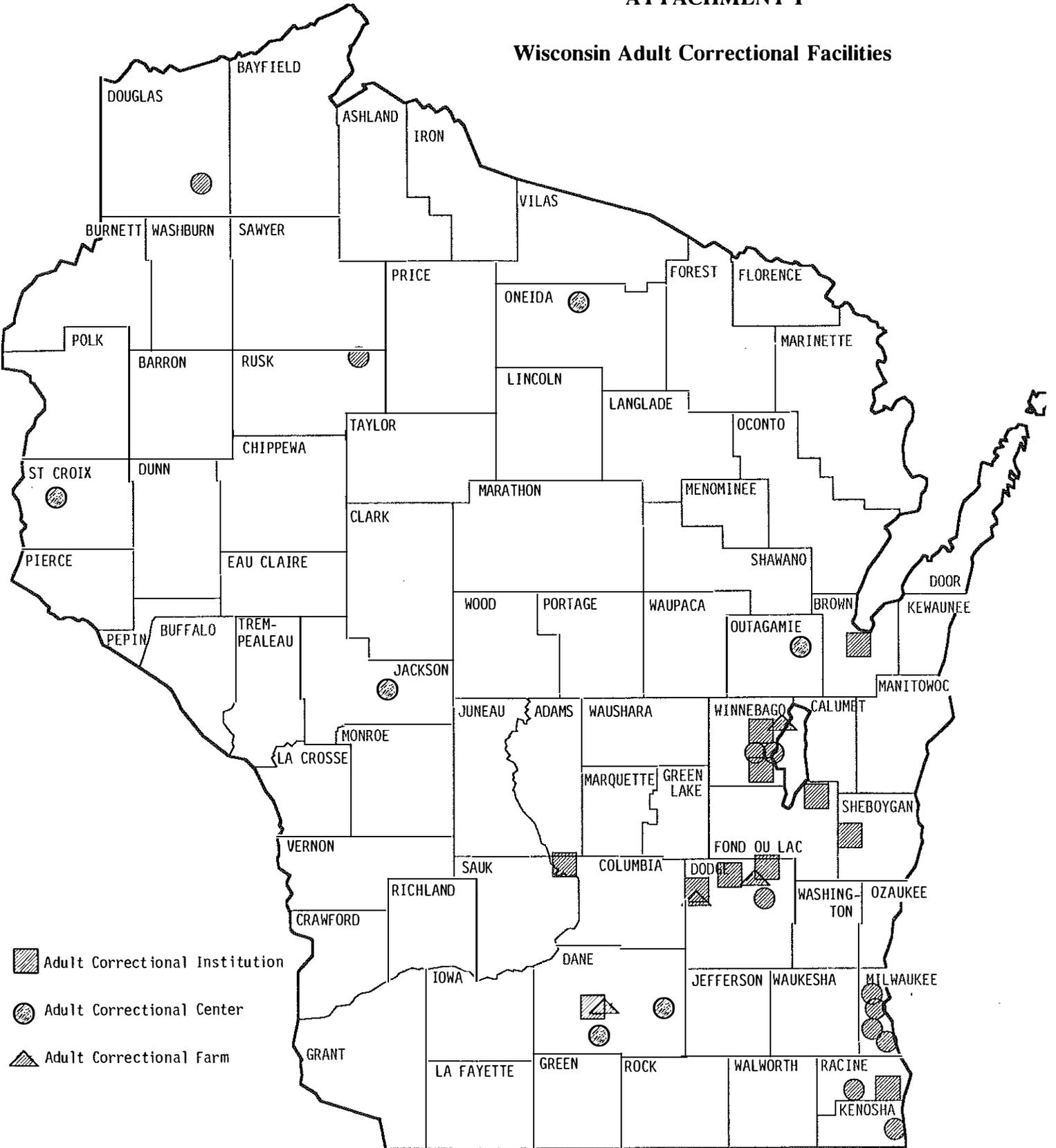
During 1992-93, \$16,090,700 has been allocated to the DOC Division of Management Services. This amount represents approximately 5.7% of all funds available to the Department. The funding is allocated for correctional staff personnel and human resources, administrative services, budget development and facilities management.

ATTACHMENTS

The following pages are a series of attachments which detail prison populations, staffing, operational costs, and location, departmental organization, probation and parole regions, half way house contracts, and the financial condition of Badger State Industries and the correctional farms.

ATTACHMENT I

Wisconsin Adult Correctional Facilities

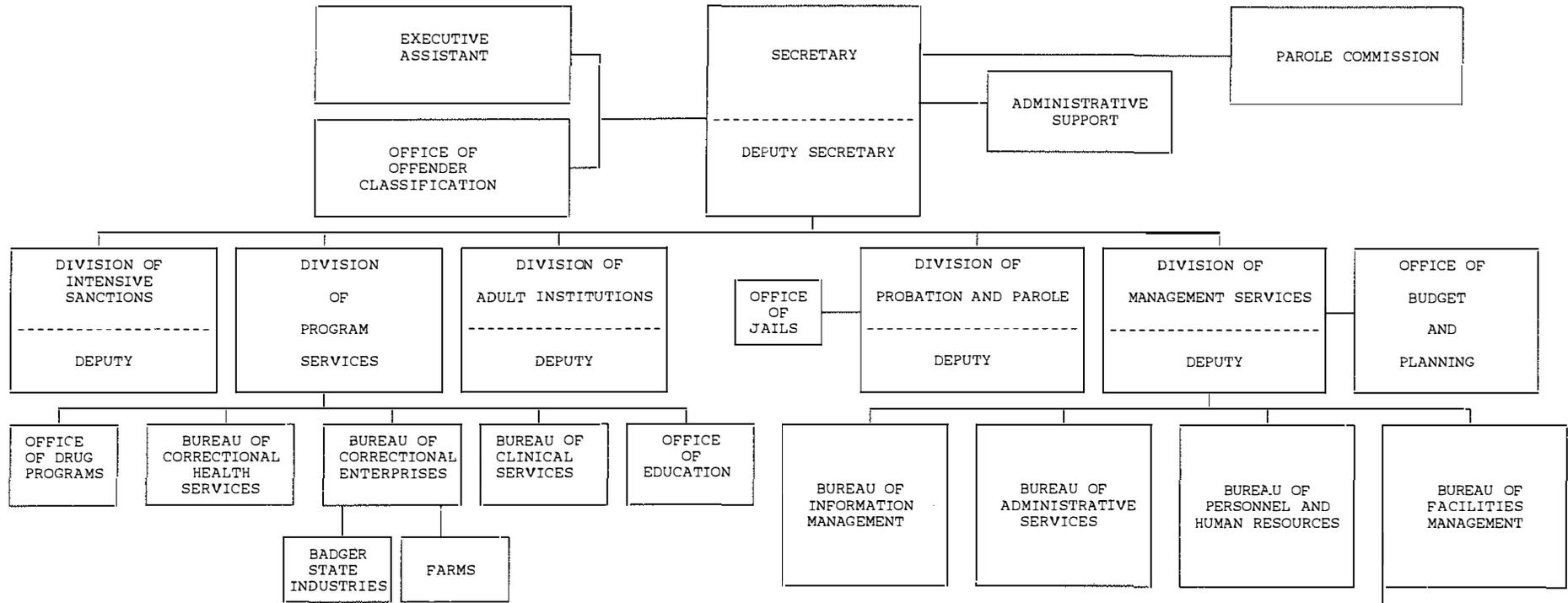


ATTACHMENT I (continued)

<u>County</u>	<u>Facility</u>	<u>Post Office</u>	<u>Facility Security Level</u>
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
	Oregon Farm	Oregon	Minimum
Dodge	Dodge Correctional Institution (Reception Center-Males)	Waupun	Maximum
	Waupun Correctional Institution	Waupun	Maximum
	Fox Lake Correctional Institution	Fox Lake	Medium
	John C. Burke Center	Waupun	Minimum
	Waupun Farm	Waupun	Minimum
	Fox Lake Farm	Fox Lake	Minimum
Douglas	Gordon Correctional Center	Gordon	Minimum
Fond du Lac	Taycheedah Correctional Institution (facility for women)	Taycheedah	Max/Minimum
Jackson	Black River Correctional Center	Black River Falls	Minimum
Kenosha	Kenosha Correctional Center	Kenosha	Minimum
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
Racine	Atherton Women's Center	Union Grove	Minimum
	Racine Correctional Institution	Sturtevant	Max/Medium
Rusk	Flambeau Correctional Center	Hawkins	Minimum
St. Croix	St. Croix Correctional Center	New Richmond	Minimum
Sheboygan	Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution	Plymouth	Medium
Winnebago	Oshkosh Correctional Institution	Oshkosh	Medium
	Drug Abuse Correctional Center	Winnebago	Minimum
	Winnebago Correctional Center	Winnebago	Minimum
	Wisconsin Resource Center	Winnebago	Medium
	Winnebago Farm	Oshkosh	Minimum

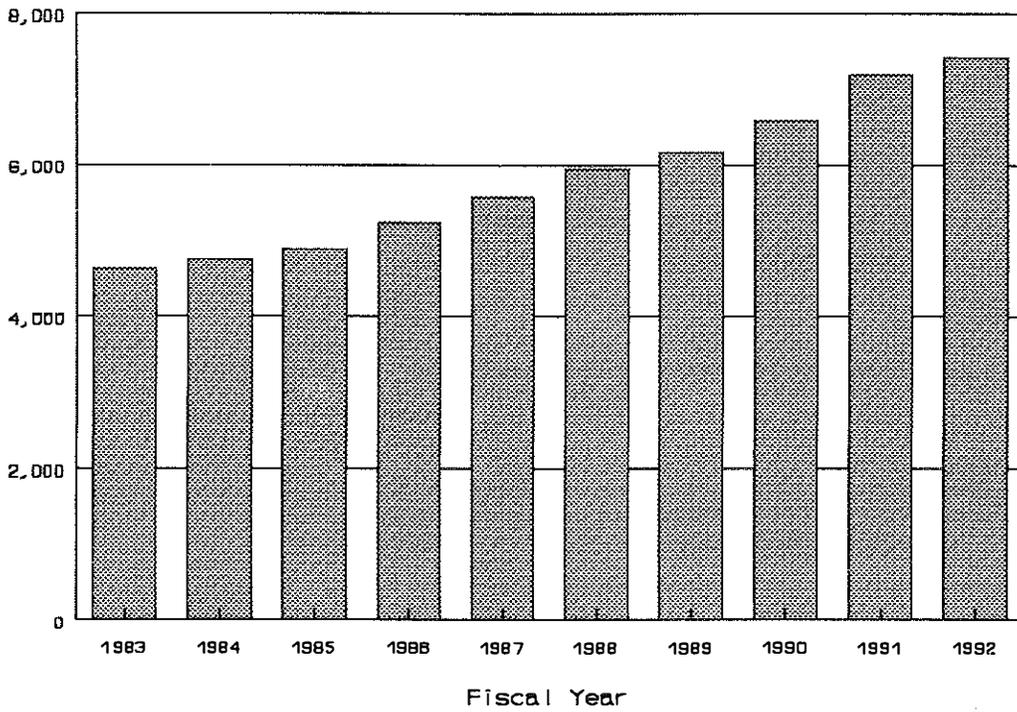
ATTACHMENT II

Department of Corrections Organization Chart



ATTACHMENT III

Adult Prison Populations 1982-83 to 1991-92



Average Daily Populations

ATTACHMENT IV

Type of Offenses for Inmates Resident on September 30, 1992

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cumulative Percent</u>
<u>MALE</u>			
1 Sexual Assault*	1,301	17.4%	17.4%
2 Robbery*	1,089	14.5	31.9
3 Burglary*	1,083	14.5	46.3
4 Drug Offenses*	913	12.2	58.5
5 Murder*	867	11.6	70.1
6 Assaults++	731	9.8	79.9
7 Theft*	268	3.6	83.5
8 Forgery	201	2.7	86.2
9 Homicides*	186	2.5	88.7
10 Weapons	76	1.0	89.7
11 Arson	73	1.0	90.1
Other	<u>708</u>	<u>9.3</u>	100.0
TOTAL	7,496	100.0%	
<u>FEMALE</u>			
1 Drug Offenses*	71	21.6%	21.6%
2 Murder*	44	13.4	35.0
3 Forgery	38	11.5	46.5
4 Assaults++	31	9.4	55.9
5 Theft	25	7.6	63.5
6 Robbery*	21	6.4	69.9
7 Homicides*	14	4.3	74.2
8 Fraud	7	2.1	76.3
9 Sexual Assault*	6	1.8	78.1
10 Burglary*	4	1.2	79.3
11 Family Violation	2	0.6	79.9
Other	<u>66</u>	<u>20.1</u>	100.0
TOTAL	329	100.0%	

*All types or degrees of the offense.

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

ATTACHMENT V

Correctional Institution Per Capita Costs 1991-92 Fiscal Year (Preliminary)

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>Average Daily Population</u>	<u>Daily Cost</u>	<u>Annual Cost</u>
Waupun	\$16,534,937	1,115	\$40.63	\$14,830
Dodge	12,783,751	568	61.66	22,507
Green Bay	14,003,979	832	46.12	16,832
Columbia	12,042,181	560	58.92	21,504
Taycheedah	6,239,319	199	85.90	31,353
Fox Lake	12,221,006	813	41.18	15,032
Kettle Moraine	10,981,682	557	54.02	19,716
Oshkosh	8,976,450	524	46.93	17,131
Racine	10,287,850	460	61.27	22,365
Resource Center	9,884,952	155	174.72	63,774
Oakhill Centers	8,904,022 <u>20,263,662</u>	392 <u>1,234</u>	62.23 <u>44.99</u>	22,714 <u>16,421</u>
TOTALS	\$143,123,791	7,409	\$52.92	\$19,318
DOC TOTAL*	\$133,238,839	7,254	\$50.32	\$18,368

* Excludes the Wisconsin Resource Center.

NOTE: Costs shown are direct operating costs for the institution and do not include central administrative or debt service costs.

ATTACHMENT VI

**Rated Bed Capacities and Inmate Populations
Including Contracted Facilities**

	DOC "Operating" <u>Capacity</u>	FY 1992 Average Daily <u>Population</u>	Actual Jan. 1, 1993 <u>Population</u>
<u>Male</u>			
Waupun	825	1,115	1,146
Green Bay	574	832	846
Dodge	350	568	587
Columbia	<u>441</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>565</u>
Total Maximum	2,190	3,075	3,144
Racine	720	460	835
Fox Lake	691	813	840
Kettle Moraine	386	557	610
Oshkosh	444	524	573
Wisconsin Resource Center	<u>160</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>146</u>
Total Medium	2,401	2,509	3,004
Oakhill	300	392	453
Intensive Sanctions Community Cases Centers	<u>1,263</u> <u>899</u>	144 <u>1,127</u>	469 <u>1,279</u>
Total Minimum	2,462	1,663	2,201
Contract Beds	<u>185</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>242</u>
Male Total	7,238	7,338	8,591
<u>Female</u>			
Taycheedah Centers	180 142	199 107	173 147
Intensive Sanctions Community Cases	119	20	50
Contract Beds	<u>15</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>22</u>
Female Total	456	338	392
Grand Total	7,694	7,676	8,983

ATTACHMENT VII

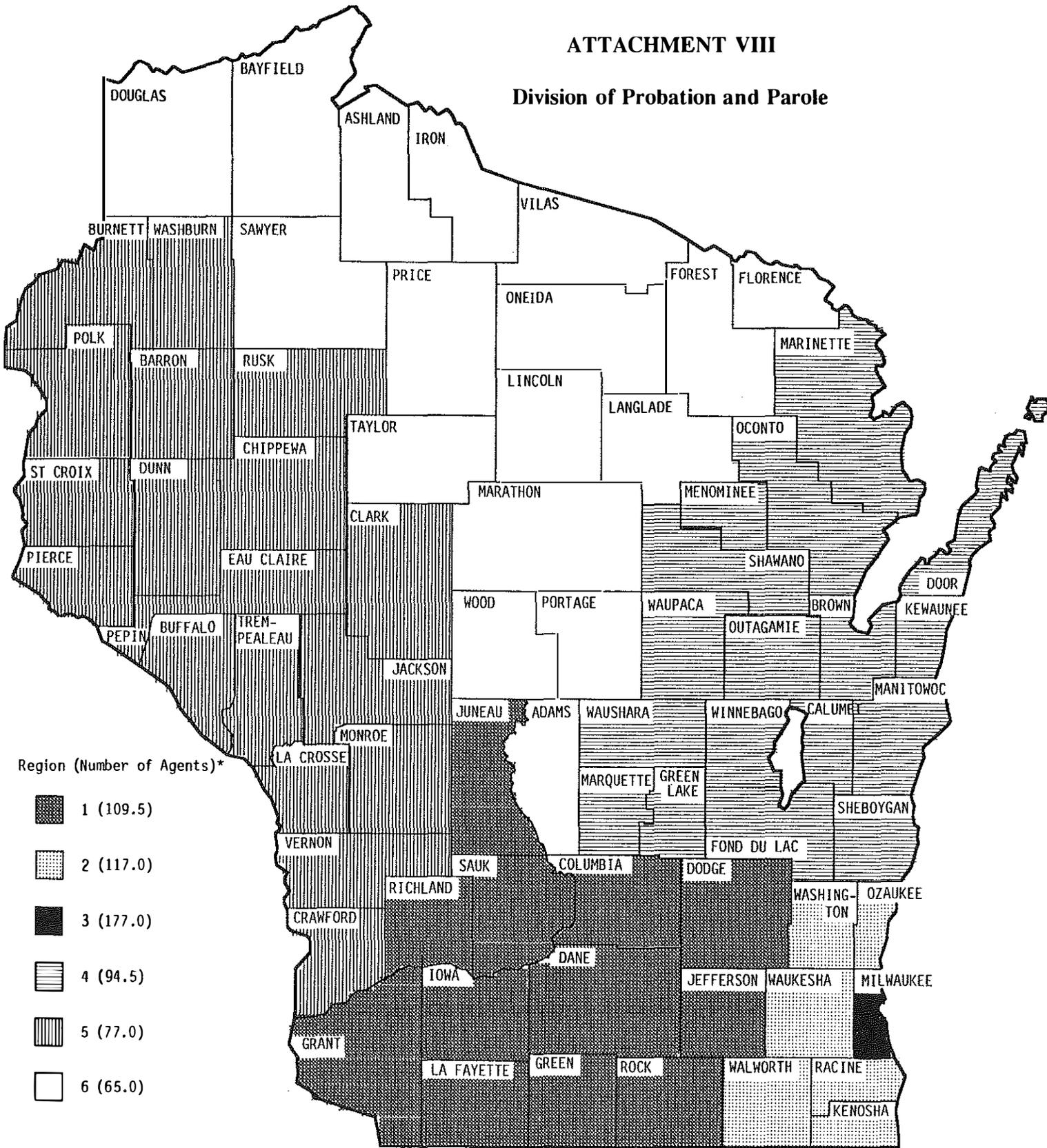
**Adult Correctional Institutional Staffing Ratios
January 1, 1993**

<u>Institution</u>	<u>All Staff</u>	<u>Jan. 1, 1993 Population</u>	<u>Staff to Inmate Ratio</u>
Waupun	362.00	1,146	0.316
Green Bay	298.25	846	0.353
Dodge	294.00	587	0.501
Columbia	289.00	565	0.512
Taycheedah*	<u>147.50</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>0.853</u>
Total Maximum	1,390.75	3,317	0.419
Racine	294.00	835	0.352
Fox Lake	255.80	840	0.305
Kettle Moraine	245.60	610	0.403
Oshkosh	255.50	573	0.446
Wisconsin Resource Center	<u>234.00</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>1.603</u>
Total Medium	1,284.90	3,004	0.428
Oakhill	210.90	453	0.466
Center System	<u>436.70</u>	<u>1,426</u>	<u>0.306</u>
Total Minimum	647.60	1,879	0.345
Adult Institution Total	3,323.25	8,200	0.405
Intensive Sanctions Community Cases	<u>133.00</u>	<u>519</u>	<u>0.256</u>
Grand Total	3,456.25	8,719	0.396

*Taycheedah contains all security levels.

ATTACHMENT VIII

Division of Probation and Parole



Region (Number of Agents)*

-  1 (109.5)
-  2 (117.0)
-  3 (177.0)
-  4 (94.5)
-  5 (77.0)
-  6 (65.0)

*Number of agents as of January, 1993

ATTACHMENT IX

Halfway House Contracts for 1992-93

<u>Name</u>	<u>Total Number Location</u>	<u>Contract of Beds</u>	<u>Projected Average Daily Amount</u>	<u>Cost Per Bed</u>
General Purpose Revenue:				
ARC House*	Madison	12.0	\$264,179	\$60.31
Attic	Madison	13.5	279,479	56.80
Bridge	Milwaukee	23.0	386,926	46.09
Cephas House	Waukesha	12.0	222,704	50.84
Horizon House*	Milwaukee	12.0	216,030	49.32
Columbus House	Kenosha	10.0	176,969	48.48
NuWay	Milwaukee	20.0	312,400	42.79
Nexus House (Oshkosh)	Appleton	12.0	239,516	54.68
Portage County	Stevens Point	10.0	168,000	46.03
Recovery Center	Superior	3.0	43,080	45.00
Rock Valley	Beloit	14.0	190,011	37.18
Ryan Community	Appleton	10.0	176,457	48.34
Schwert House-AODA	Madison	12.0	239,887	54.77
Shalom Center	Green Bay	8.0	106,736	36.55
Triniteam	Eau Claire	10.0	153,500	42.05
Independence House (Racine)*	Milwaukee	8.0	188,460	64.54
Thurgood Marshall	Milwaukee	18.0	306,360	46.63
St. Francis Community**	La Crosse	3.0	32,139	48.00
Wazee House-AODA (American Indian)	La Crosse	8.0	147,000	50.34
GPR Total		218.5	\$3,849,833	\$48.27
Federal Revenue:				
Affinity House-AODA*	Eau Claire	12.0	\$190,100***	\$43.40
Noo-jii-moo-wii-ga-mieg (AODA-American Indian)	Hayward	8.0	159,400***	54.59
NuStart-AODA*	Milwaukee	12.0	197,247***	45.03
FED Total		32.0	\$546,747	\$46.81
Grand Total		250.5	\$4,396,580	\$48.09

* Serves women.

** Serves women and men.

*** Eau Claire includes \$14,000 GPR; Hayward \$7,000 GPR; and Milwaukee \$12,500 GPR.

ATTACHMENT X

**Badger State Industries
Inmate Employees and Average Inmate Hourly Wages**

<u>Industry</u>	<u>December, 1992 Inmate Employees</u>	<u>December, 1992 Average Hourly Wage</u>
Waupun		
Metal Stamping	42	\$0.78
Signs	22	0.72
Metal Furniture	63	0.84
Green Bay		
Laundry	31	0.59
Mattress Products	14	0.61
Fox Lake		
Wood Products	92	0.72
Upholstering and Laminating	12	0.95
Dane County Ferris Center		
Business Office/Sales	14	1.17
Distribution Center (Waupun)	5	1.31
Racine		
Data Entry	63	0.76
Taycheedah		
Silkscreening	9	0.70
Oshkosh		
Laundry	62	0.73
Columbia		
Printing	<u>40</u>	<u>0.82</u>
Total	469	\$0.82 (Ave.)

ATTACHMENT XI

**Badger State Industries
Year-End Continuing Cash Balance Since 1989-90**

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1989-90</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
<u>Waupun</u>			
Metal Stamping	\$2,752,072	\$3,367,687	\$4,982,129
Signs	-95,277	-134,356	-482,614
Metal Furniture	-2,680,059	-3,963,525	-5,700,82
Systems Furniture	2,116,644	4,335,260	5,773,027
<u>Green Bay</u>			
Laundry	150,319	101,274	70,622
Linen Supply	-197,055	-317,755	-613,608
<u>Fox Lake</u>			
Wood Products	-4,151,293	-4,402,138	-4,957,847
Upholstering and Laminating	-673,579	-681,072	-398,014
<u>Kettle Moraine</u>			
Graphics	-1,391,228	-1,360,073	-1,364,865
<u>Racine</u>			
Data Entry	0	0	-159,089
<u>Taycheedah</u>			
Silkscreening	-68,466	-102,775	-240,527
<u>Oshkosh</u>			
Laundry	-36,020	-138,059	-74,246
Janitorial Products*	-147,975	-148,219	-148,218
<u>Columbia</u>			
Printing	-109,431	-10,511	165,802
<u>Distribution Center*</u>	-639,188	0	0
<u>Closed Industries</u>	<u>-421,845</u>	<u>-421,789</u>	<u>-421,789</u>
Continuing Cash Balance	-\$5,592,381	-\$3,876,053	-\$3,570,061

* Costs for janitorial products and the distribution center were distributed to other BSI industries as of fiscal year 1990-91.

ATTACHMENT XII

Correctional Farms Year-End Continuing Cash Balance Since 1989-90

<u>Farm*</u>	<u>1989-90</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Central Administration**	-\$512,360	-\$680,780	-\$726,338
Waupun/Fox Lake	-2,386,171	-2,546,478	-2,790,872
Winnebago	-1,032,531	-733,653	-1,460,566
Oneida	-1,114,821	-1,163,580	-0-
Oregon	<u>-477,355</u>	<u>-571,972</u>	<u>-576,616</u>
Continuing Cash Balance	-\$5,523,238	-\$5,696,463	-\$5,554,392

*In the 1983-85 biennium, the Waupun and Fox Lake farms were administratively combined, as were the Winnebago and Oneida farms in 1991-92.

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