

☞ 13hr_AC-Co_Misc_pt02



☞ Informational Hearing ... 01/30/2013

(FORM UPDATED: 08/11/2010)

WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE ... PUBLIC HEARING - COMMITTEE RECORDS

2013-14

(session year)

Assembly

(Assembly, Senate, or Joint)

Committee on ... Corrections (AC-Co)

INFORMATION COLLECTED BY COMMITTEE FOR AND AGAINST PROPOSAL

- Appointments ... **Appt** (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
- Clearinghouse Rules ... **CRule** (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
- Hearing Records ... **HR ... bills and resolutions** (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
 - (**ab** = Assembly Bill) (**ar** = Assembly Resolution) (**ajr** = Assembly Joint Resolution)
 - (**sb** = Senate Bill) (**sr** = Senate Resolution) (**sjr** = Senate Joint Resolution)
- Miscellaneous ... **Misc**

* Contents organized for archiving by: Mike Barman (LRB) (December/2014)

Assembly

INFORMATIONAL HEARING

Committee on Corrections

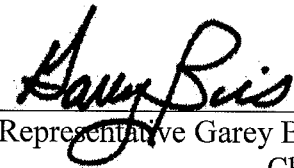
The committee will hold a public hearing on the following items at the time specified below:

Wednesday, January 30, 2013
10:00 AM
328 Northwest

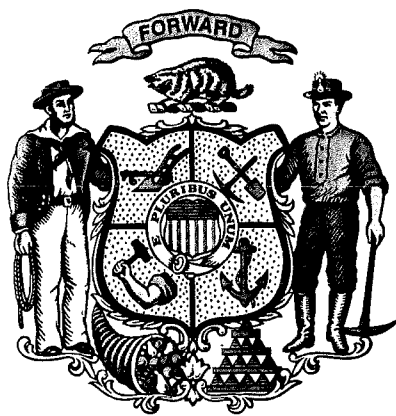
The Department of Corrections will provide an overview of the agency for committee members.

Following the agency briefing, Wisconsin State Employee Unions Executive Director Marty Biel will provide an overview of corrections from the workers perspective.

Invited Speakers only. No public testimony will be taken during informational hearing.



Representative Garey Bies
Chair





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Paulette Feld, President
Martin Beil, Executive Director

**Testimony of Martin Beil
Assembly Corrections Committee
January 30, 2013**

I am Marty Beil, the Executive Director of the Wisconsin State Employees Union. Our Union has had a 65 year history of representing and advocating for employees in State of Wisconsin Corrections. I have had over 40 years' experience representing and advocating for these Corrections workers starting with my employment in the old Division of Corrections in 1969. Throughout those years we have seen many issues, changes and challenges. The most monumental of those changes was when we worked together with the Thompson Administration in 1989 to create the stand alone Department of Corrections.

We represent and advocate for the workers in the Division of Adult Institutions and the Division of Community Corrections. There are other divisions and sub entities of the Department where we have members, but the vast majority are Correctional Officers and Probation and Parole Agents.

I want to focus on several issues that have had a direct impact on front line workers in the Division of Adult Institutions. While we all realize that change can be good, change without structure and meaning creates serious problems in an institutional setting. Throughout the entire Department we have seen a massive sea change in work rules, working conditions and ultimately the work environments. Historically seniority was a primary factor in "post" selection, schedules, overtime and vacation/holiday selection. Currently seniority has given way to discretion and some arbitrariness of supervisors. This has resulted in denials of key positions to senior employees, and new employees given housing unit responsibilities that they are not prepared for. Basically, first line workers have lost all sense of control regarding their worksites. Historic labor/management communications have been replaced with Employer/Management Collaboration Committee (EMCC) meetings. Employee representatives are hand picked by supervision and rotated frequently. There is no continuity or process regarding communication and issue resolution. Traditionally there was a formal system in place that incorporated a process to raise worksite issues and engage the entire work site in communication and a team approach to resolution. Most experts in Labor/Management relations will tell you that strong employee organizations are key to positive working environments and worksite problem resolution.

Another major issue in our Institutions is the lack of training. New employees complete their training at the Correctional Training Center, but after they are placed, and for the remaining long term employees, there is very little in the way of ongoing training. It seems as though the training budget is always the first to be cut.



Testimony of Martin Beil
Assembly Corrections Committee
January 30, 2013
Page 2

We are currently experiencing short staffing in many of our institutions. This results in posts being “collapsed”, working short staffed or under the duress of tremendous overtime. In some institutions workers spend more time with inmates than with their families. That is not a healthy situation. Some would say that it is difficult to find qualified employees. I would only caution you that you cannot allow the standards for employment as a correctional officer to be diminished. These workers are a proud group of professionals that have a special bond of competency, good judgment, and people skills. We cannot allow that to be eroded.

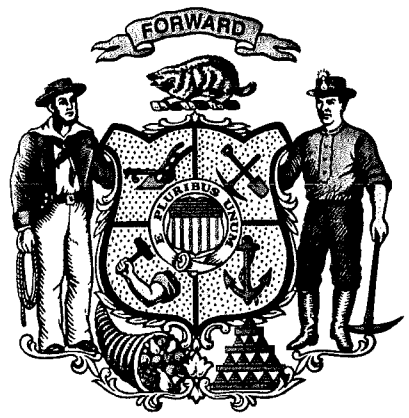
During the last six weeks we have seen an increase in serious assaults in our Correctional Institutions. We are aware of seven serious assaults since Christmas Eve 2012, in six institutions. The Department needs to not only better record and track these assaults, but also engage the employee victims in a more humane, empathetic way. This committee can work with the Department to see if there are any new statutory consequences that would result in change of inmate behaviors. Every worker in Corrections understands the hazards and dangers when they enter their institutions each day. All they want in return is to know that the Administration has done everything they can so that they can walk out at the end of their shift and go home to their families.

In general workers feel devalued and at risk. I think that it is evident given the large numbers of retirements in 2012. The result of this is that there is no “buy in” or partnership. Workers have really no due process, in fact less than most inmates, and feel isolated and on their own.

I also wanted to spend some time regarding Probation and Parole Agents. I am sure that you have seen the numbers that the Department has generated regarding case loads and time. I need to explain that these numbers are misleading. In our rural areas, case loads run at approximately 250 points. These points are supposed to be generated given responsibilities and risk factors. It has been almost ten years since this factor of case load size has been reviewed. Much has changed over that ten year period. Today the 1500 agents work 40 hours. Given the complexity and risk factors of the clients, agents are concerned that they cannot provide the necessary supervision and treatment of offenders in a 40 hour work week. They are struggling to get the work done and know they can't in a normal 40 hour work week. In 2012 almost 70 agents permanently left the work force. The hidden number which exceeds that is agents on leave because of injury and illness not necessarily due to work. The Administration has taken a hard line about allowing these workers to return to work, even when their physicians have released them. This just exacerbates the caseload problem. We need to take a hard look at caseload size, risk, and time allowed to provide adequate supervision and safety in our communities. Agents also must be given the proper tools and equipment to perform their jobs. It is extremely difficult to have remote “report days” for clients unless you have a laptop computer and software to access the DOC system. There is no reason for not having these tools in the 21st century.

The field of Corrections and providing adequate supervision of clients is complex and risky. You need to know that the men and women working for the Wisconsin Department of Corrections work very hard to provide rehabilitation and protection of our communities. All of us should be proud of the outstanding job that they do every day. This pride, this competency, must be built on by providing value, dignity and respect. We need to redouble our efforts in recognizing that and double down on the commitment that we will provide safe, secure and respectful worksites. These men and women deserve at least that.

Thank you.



Informational hearing

1/30/13

Doc

Secretary wall

- Need to fill vacancies
- Speed up academies
- remain neutral in union struggles

Melissa Roberts

⇒ map

~~Bathy~~ Jess - Div. administrator Adult institutions

⇒ can tour

7 max facilities

Fox Lake

Dodge

Taylor

Wamp

GTB

Colvin

WSPF

Mil. Secwe

OSK largest

Alcohol + Drug - OVER 70% have issues

Mental Health - 32% male, 8% have access I
71% female, 21% have access I

Work release - do pay room & board. paychecks are garnished

New HR policies

- challenge getting everyone on same page, but getting there
- retention of staff very important

- always upgrading sec. systems

Every institution has a comm. relations board.

PRSch → how available are programs?

answer → there are waiting lists for probably every program

Mental Health How long are lists?

- depends on need (high, low, etc)
- given health "code" then assigned treatment

Partnered with DWB for worker placement

Div. of Comm. Corrections - Denise Symdon

- * agent role in comm. is growing risk
 - part of it is using jails or prisons, but many are in community
 - collaborate w/ comm. partners
 - research-based. This is a change over last 3 years
 - divided into 8 regions
 - mil. county largest region

Sex-offender Registry

Fy 12 - total 77,831

- in car. 5876

- active 5301

- term. (But still reg.) - 11,204

Using COMPAS - risk assessment tool

lots of changes coming over next few years

re: - case management

- better communication

- more counties using COMPAS

Crarey? = caseload #'s?

- hard to answer b/c some might be out of state, or visit.

full caseload ~ 250 pts.
ave. ~ 190 pts.

AB: how much do field agents have a say in approach?

- united dept. coalition team
- Ambassador group. made up of a variety of classifications

schma: Question re: monitoring of offenders w/ alcohol & drug abuse

- any mentoring programs?
in oskosh → circles of support
Dane County - MUM
- no formalized program

Parson - mental health needs in comm.

- not every offender w/ health needs is w/ an agent who has training
- definite challenge
- resources in comm. have decreased
- not every region has psychologist

Division of Juvenile corrections - Cari Taylor

- using COMPAS
- more researched-based
- funded through PR + youth AIDS

ave. age ~ 16 1/2 years old in facility
ave. stay - 6 - 8 mo.

Youth AID
\$90M - goes to countries

Funding
GPR, PR, & grants

w/ Trauma informed care, seen rates cut
by almost half.

~~improved~~
- all kids needing mental health get it

- Doing more work w/ families

Man. Services Division Administrator - Stacy Rolston

10,000 employees
Sec. staff -

Policy Administrator - Tony Streveter

Saw major increase in 90's - almost double

2008 - slight decrease

Dec 2012 - up a little bit again

33% Serving more than 5 years

recidivism - commit a new crime w/ 1-3 years from
release date

MN vs. WI

prob. + parole program very diff in MN

- Our arrest rates almost double of MN.
- Judges discretion is different in the states

Re-entry Director - Julie Cavanaugh

most critical time for re-off. 3-9 mo.
after release
- Keep Busy!

⇒ expand \$ to address 4th OWI offenses

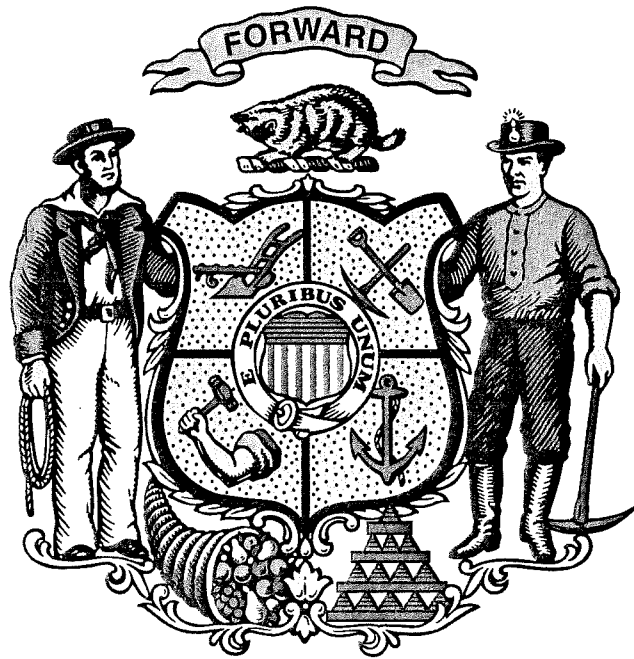
Sec. wall

- need to increase morale
- training on stress, being able to recognize it

PASCH - medication delivery

- there will be additional training
of officers

- doing some add. on mental health +



Bruce, Cory

From: Roberts, Melissa B - DOC <MelissaB.Roberts@Wisconsin.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, February 05, 2013 12:17 PM
To: VerVelde, Brandon
Cc: Bruce, Cory
Subject: Follow-up from Informational Hearing on Corrections

Good Afternoon, Brandon~

Below if the information Representative Schraa requested during the hearing last week. Please let me know if he has any additional questions.

The following Institutions have Welding Vocational Programs:

FLCI-Fox Lake
KMCI-Kettle Moraine

The following Institutions have Welding Program Infrastructures but NO Program:

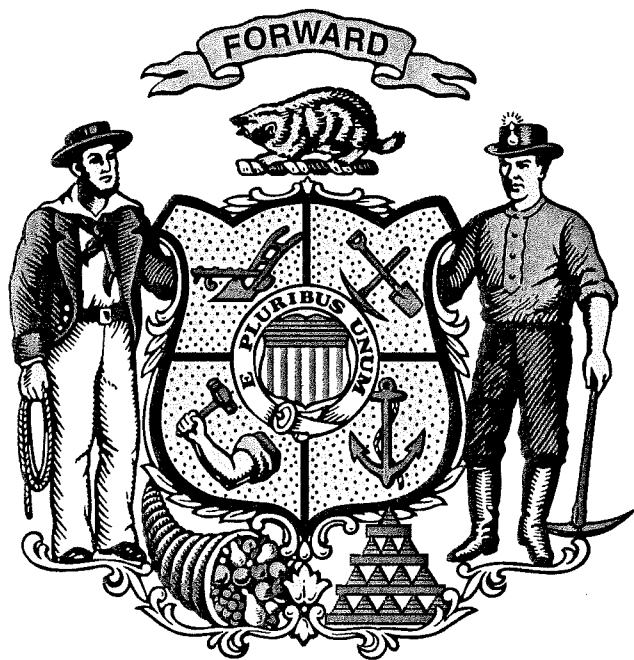
GBCI-Green Bay
WCI-Waupun

All of the Institutions' maintenance shops have some welding capability (to different degrees).

Thank you,
Melissa

Melissa B. Roberts | Legislative Liaison
Office of the Secretary
Wisconsin Department of Corrections
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MelissaB.Roberts@wi.gov


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Agenda


- Introduction from Secretary Ed Wall
- ▣ Session Objectives
- ▣ Department Overview
- ▣ Division Summaries
- ▣ Population Trend & Recidivism
- ▣ Reentry
- ▣ Wrap-up





Mission & Vision

Mission: The Department of Corrections will protect the public through the constructive management of offenders placed in its charge.


Vision: The Department of Corrections will reduce criminal behavior and restore a sense of safety to victims and the community.



 **Office of the Secretary**




Division of Adult Institutions



**Division of Adult Institutions:
Mission Statement**

The Division of Adult Institutions protects the public through secure and humane treatment of inmates committed to its custody and affords inmates the opportunity to gain skills and insight into their criminal behavior that are needed to support a crime-free life upon release to the community.



Programming, Education & Activities

- ☐ Alcohol and Drug Treatment
- ☐ Sex Offender Treatment
- ☐ Anger Management
- ☐ Domestic Violence
- ☐ Mental Illness
- ☐ Cognitive Interventions
- ☐ Pre-Release Curriculum
- ☐ Religious Services
- ☐ Community Service
- ☐ Work Release
- ☐ Work placement
- ☐ Library Services
- ☐ Special Education
- ☐ GED/HSED
- ☐ Literacy Programs
- ☐ Vocational Training
- ☐ Victim Impact
- ☐ Restorative Justice
- ☐ Parenting
- ☐ Recreation
- ☐ BSI Industry

over 70% use but 32% of MI cond. have 5% - major MI issue

7% of female mental health 21% have major MI issue

certificate program examples:
- welding
- masonry
- braille transcription

Badger State Industries
- license plates
- wheelchairs
- embroidery

**Division of Adult Institutions
Current Initiatives and Challenges**

- ☐ New Human Resources Policies - Implementation and Revisions
- ☐ Recruitment, Retention, & Wellness of Staff
- ☐ Information Technology Systems
- ☐ Security, Emergency Planning and PREA
- ☐ Mental Health
- ☐ Aging Inmate Population - Healthcare
- ☐ Focus on Evidence Based Practices - Programming
- ☐ Limited English Proficiency (LEP)
- ☐ Public/Community Relations

needs have gone up b/c of aging population

Feds have forward deficiency in addressing this. working to change that.

every inst. has a comm. relations board

Division of Community Corrections



Division Administrator *Denise Symdon*

- ▣ Enhance public safety through management of offender risk

- ▣ Direct supervision by collaborating with community partners
 - Accomplished through incorporating Evidence Based Decision Making

Division of Community Corrections

- ▣ Offices:
 - Field Offices: 94
 - Neighborhood, COP & Police Dept. Offices: 65
- ▣ Offender Population (FY12 year end): 67,526
 - Probation: 47,267 (70%)
 - Extended Supervision/Parole/Other: 20,259 (30%)
- ▣ Intakes (during FY12): 28,324
 - Probation: 22,088 (78%)
 - Institution Releases: 6,236 (22%)
- ▣ Discharges (during FY12): 29,230
- ▣ Restitution Collected (during FY12): \$8.0 million



Division of Community Corrections

- ▣ Sex Offender Registry (FY12 year end):
 - Total 22,381
 - Incarcerated: 5,876
 - Active Supervision: 5,301
 - Terminated: 11,204
- ▣ Electronic Monitoring Center (FY12 year end):
 - Radio Frequency (RF): 1,279
 - Global Positioning System (GPS): 539
 - Sobriety: 572
 - Transdermal Alcohol Device (TAD): 225
- ▣ Interstate Compact (IC) (FY12 year end):
 - In WI from other states:
 - WI was supervising 3,249 IC offenders
 - In other states from WI:
 - Other states were supervising 1,590 WI offenders

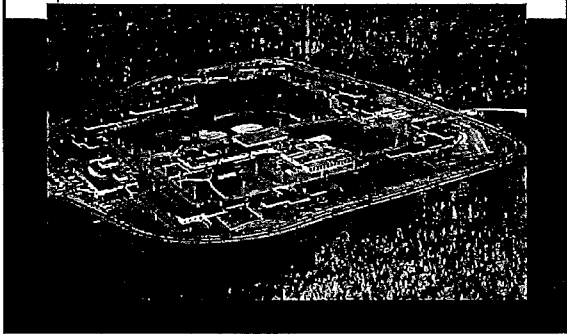
Division of Community Corrections

Current Initiatives:

- Implementation of COMPAS as a risk assessment and case management/case planning tool.
 - Includes Division wide training on Evidence Based Practices and Motivational Interviewing (enhanced communication skill development).
- Incorporating supervision strategies that are evidence based:
 - Focus resources on medium/high and high risk offenders, including priority for community based programs.
 - Review of changes to Pre-sentence Investigations

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Division of Juvenile Corrections



Division Administrator *Cari J. Taylor*

- Balance protection of the community with youth accountability
- Currently operating one bifurcated correctional facility for boys and girls
- Youth Population (*current*):
 - 275 in juvenile correctional institutions
 - 217 under community supervision



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Average Daily Populations

- ▣ Institutions (CY 2012)
 - Lincoln Hills: 247
 - Copper Lake: 26
 - Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center: 29
- ▣ Community Supervision
 - Aftercare: 119
 - Corrective Sanctions: 108

Educational Progress (CY12)

- ▣ Middle School Credits Earned:
CLS=0; LHS=4.25
- ▣ Middle School Promotions:
CLS=0; LHS=1
- ▣ High School Credits Earned:
CLS=307; LHS=2,545
- ▣ High School Diplomas Awarded:
CLS=0; LHS=5



Educational Progress CY12 (cont.)

- ▣ HSEDs Awarded:
CLS=8; LHS=92
- ▣ Students enrolled in job training:
CLS=5; LHS=599

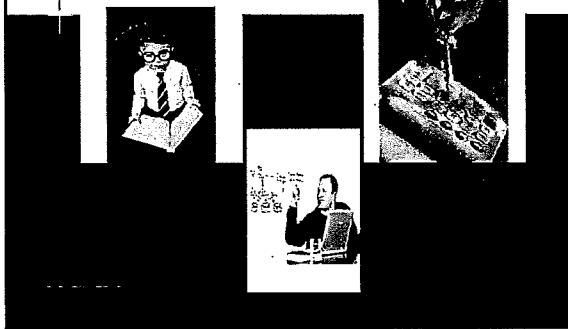
Revenue and Expenditures

- ☐ Youth Aids
- ☐ Community Intervention Program
- ☐ Reimbursements to Counties

- ☐ Funding:
 - GPR
 - Program Revenue
 - Grants

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Division of Management Services



Division Administrator *Stacey Rolston*

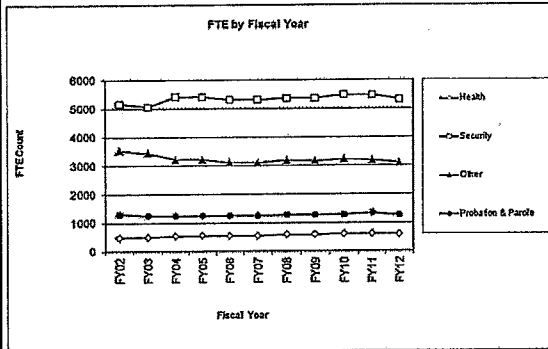
- ☐ Provides analytical and operational services which support departmental policy, programs, and service delivery
- ☐ Support areas include:
 - Budget & Facilities Management
 - Fiscal
 - Information Technology
 - Training
 - Personnel/Human Resources
 - Public Records - New in 2012

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- ☐ DOC has a pending 13.10 request to resolve FY'13
- ☐ FY'14-'15
 - DOC submitted a cost to continue budget
 - Requested continued overtime funding
 - Restored institutional inmate variable costs
 - Added costs for monitoring GPS for domestic offenders from 2011 Act 266

a little less than prev. years

DOC Staffing Patterns



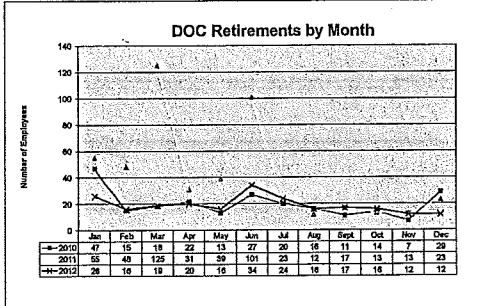
Summary of Policy Impact - ALL DOC							
PAY PERIOD	FY'10	FY'11	FY'12**	FY'12 to '11 Comparison	FY 12 to 10 Change	FY 12-'10 Change	
YTD Through PF01***	\$17,731,489	\$19,398,482	\$22,218,768	\$2,820,285	14.5%	\$4,487,279	25.3%
YTD Through PF05	\$21,353,407	\$24,604,848	\$26,097,314	\$1,492,466	6.1%	\$4,513,907	21.1%
Total PF02 - PF05****	\$3,821,917	\$5,206,365	\$3,878,516	-\$1,327,819	-25.5%	\$56,628	1.5%
YTD Through PP13	\$30,684,466	\$35,564,662	\$33,745,032	-\$1,819,630	-5.1%	\$3,060,565	10.0%
Total PF06 - PP13*****	\$9,131,059	\$10,959,814	\$7,647,718	-\$3,312,096	-30.2%	-\$1,483,341	-16.2%

DOC Overtime Evaluation through Fiscal Year 2012

DOC saw a complete turnaround in the overtime projection after implementation of the new State Compensation Plan and DOC policy changes.

DOC currently working on completion of calendar year assessment to assess the impact of the State Compensation Plan and DOC policy over the course of a full year.

DOC Retirements



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Correctional Officer and Sergeant Vacancy Rates

	ISY08	ISY09	ISY10	ISY11	ISY12
Police Candidates					
July	122,75	124,75	127,00	105,210	267,410
October	100,25	85,75	136,50	108,310	283,410
February	123,75	102,75	114,50	182,310	309,710
April	123,75	81,00	98,50	218,310	270,410
% of FTE vacant					
July	2.7%	2.7%	1.9%	2.2%	5.7%
October	2.2%	1.9%	2.9%	2.3%	6.0%
February	3.7%	2.1%	2.5%	3.9%	4.5%
April	2.7%	1.8%	2.1%	4.0%	5.7%
% of Police Pool Coder					
July	198,00	193,00	167,00	81,00	51,00
October	202,00	162,00	182,00	91,00	109,00
February	197,00	113,00	102,00	150,00	300
April	163,00	125,00	150,00	169,00	380,00

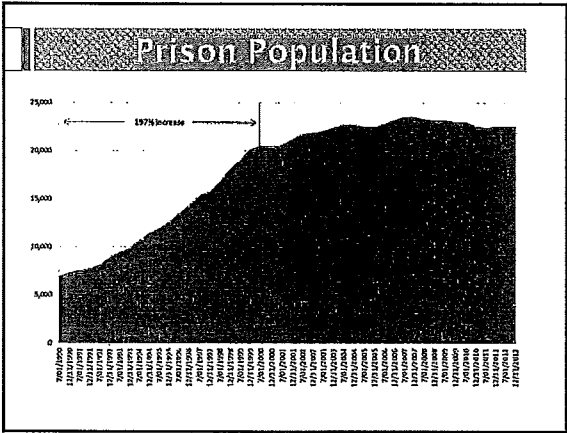
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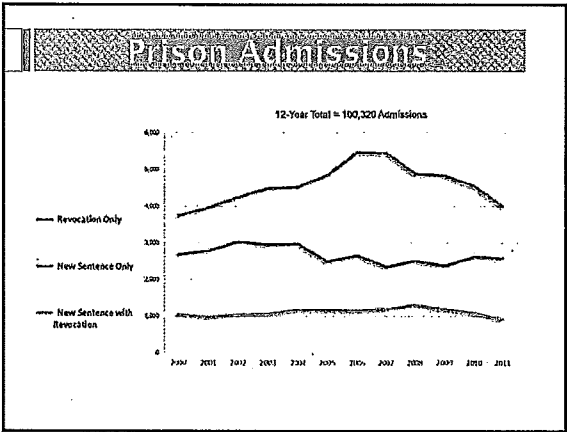
Impact of Vacancies:

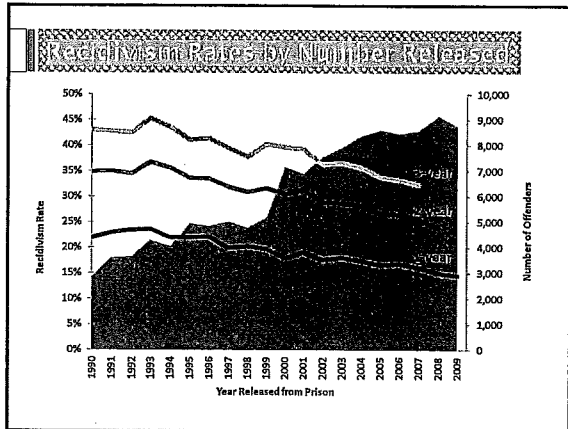
- ☐ Increases overtime expenditures
- ☐ Most importantly:
 - Results in forced overtime
 - Staff fatigue and burnout
 - Diminishes morale
- ☐ Issue of vacancies currently being addressed by DOC

Recruiting Strategy

- ❑ Myth: DOC holding vacancies to save money - FALSE
- ❑ Myth: DOC cannot fill jobs due to no applicants - FALSE
- ❑ Fact: DOC has an antiquated selection process last redesigned in 2003
 - Lean Government Initiative
- ❑ Fact: DOC has full capacity and will double classes as necessary to fill







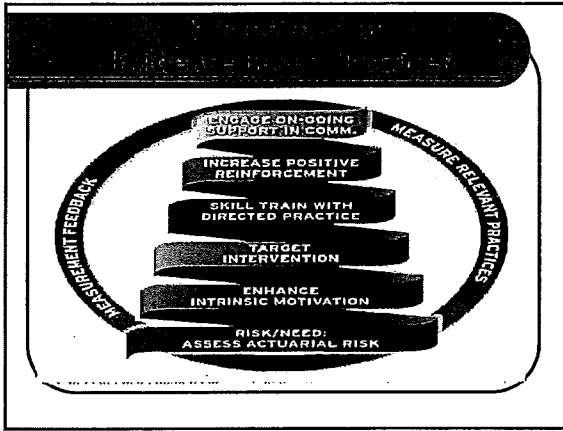
Reentry

☐ **Vision Statement:**
Promote public safety and offender success from admission to custody through reentry and supervision in the community.

We are in the Risk Management Business

☐ **Risk Control and Risk Reduction**

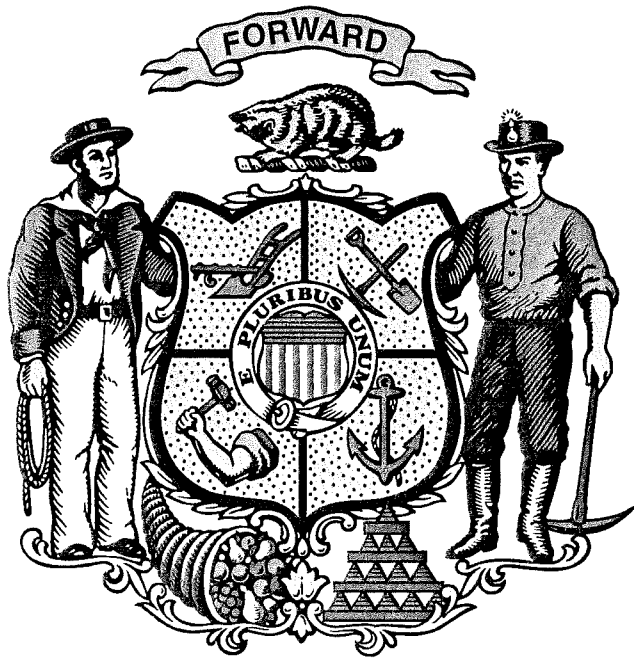
- ☐ **Risk Control** aims to reduce crime by limiting the offender's **CAPACITY** to carry out new criminal acts.
 - Limitation: Risk to re-offend increases after control is removed
- ☐ **Risk Reduction** seeks to diminish the likelihood that an offender will **ELECT** to commit another crime.
 - Limitation: Risk to re-offend remains until skills and desire are internalized; may require control until intervention takes hold



BSI-6000 Core Functions

- Assessment
- Case Planning
- Programs/Interventions
- Data Collection/Measurement
- Organizational Communication





Committee Meeting Date: 1-30-13

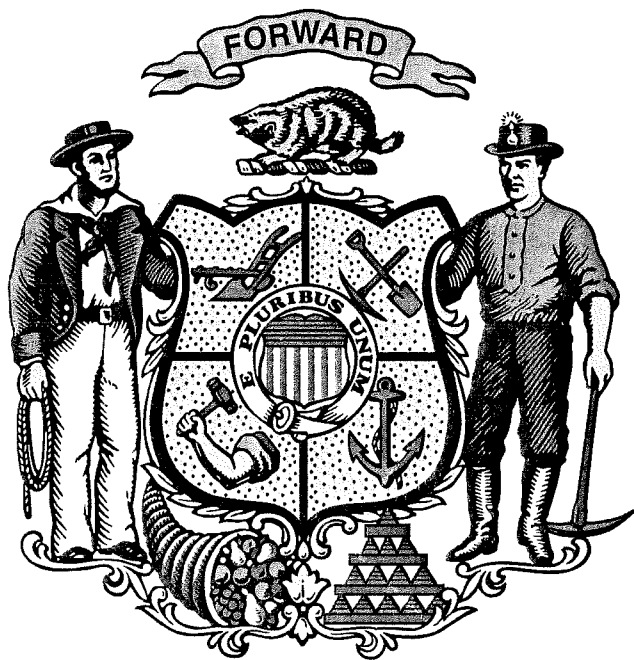
Members Messages:

Thiesfeldt will be late – Dr. appt.
Doyle – will not be there

Kleipson - late

Other Misc. issues:

Brooks - late



Criminogenic Needs

Criminogenic needs are attributes of offenders that are directly linked to criminal behavior. Effective correctional treatment targets these dynamic criminogenic needs through interventions and case plans.

The following table shows key criminogenic needs of 13,977 offenders who completed an intake assessment between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012. The intake assessment uses COMPAS, a research-based risk assessment tool, to identify offenders' criminogenic needs.

Percentage of Offenders for which Criminogenic Need is a "Highly Probable" or "Probable" Issue

Substance Abuse	81.0%
Anti-Social Cognition (Criminal Thinking)	80.7%
Lacking Employment and/or Education	64.7%
Family Problems	53.1%
Anti-Social Companions (Negative Peers)	49.0%
Poor Use of Leisure and/or Recreation Time	48.4%

Programs

Sometimes called Purchase of Goods and Services, funds are used to buy products or services for an offender's benefit.

Description	Amount	%
Halfway House & Transitional Living Beds	\$ 19,004,400	61.7%
Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Groups	\$ 1,926,100	6.3%
Day Report Center/Day Treatment Groups	\$ 1,875,000	6.1%
Sex Offender Treatment Groups	\$ 1,243,700	4.0%
Urinalysis Screening	\$ 988,600	3.2%
Individual Offender Services (psychological services, electronic monitoring phone lines, and bus passes)	\$ 922,100	3.0%
Community Corrections Employment Program	\$ 840,300	2.7%
Employment/Community Service & Vocational Programs	\$ 804,400	2.6%
Extradition Transportation Services	\$ 771,300	2.5%
Emergency Services (Housing, Meals, & Meads)	\$ 727,330	2.4%
Cognitive Program Groups	\$ 384,900	1.2%
Wisconsin Fresh Start	\$ 327,000	1.1%
OWI 2 nd and 3 rd Offender Services	\$ 226,800	0.7%
Community Cognitive Services Program	\$ 220,300	0.7%
Domestic Violence Groups	\$ 200,500	0.7%
Goodwill Circles of Support	\$ 187,400	0.6%
Family Connections Program	\$ 132,100	0.4%
Anger Management Groups	\$ 31,600	0.1%
Total	\$ 30,813,800	100%

Budget

Total amount of General Purpose Revenue (i.e. tax dollars) allocated to the Division as well as revenue earned (i.e. offender's supervision fees collected) to support operations.

Division of Community Corrections	General Purpose Revenue	Program Revenue	Total
2012 Budget	\$183.3 M	\$15.8 M	\$199.1 M
Offender Daily Cost	\$7.59	\$0.36	\$7.95
Full Time Equivalency (Positions)	1,908	20	1,928

Division of Community Corrections



Corrections at a Glance

June 2012

For further information, contact:

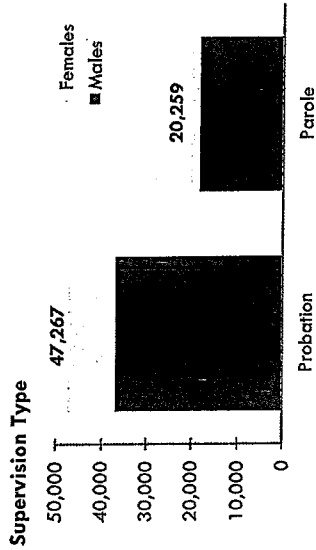
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Fax: (608) 240-3330
<http://www.wi-doc.com>

The Division of Community Corrections enhances public safety through the management and reduction of offender risk by providing supervision and collaboration with community partners to assist offenders to change their behavior and repair the harm they have done.

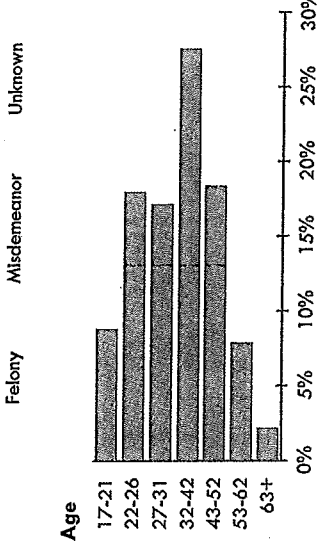
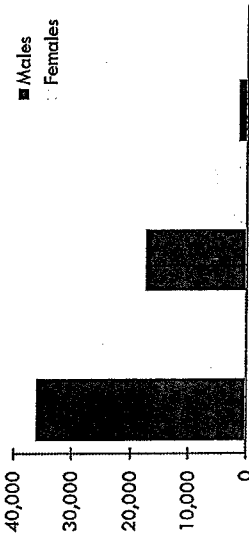
End of Month Population

All end of month populations are as of June 30, 2012. The total overall population on June 30, 2012 was 67,526.



Parole: Offenders on active supervision after release from prison.

Offense Severity

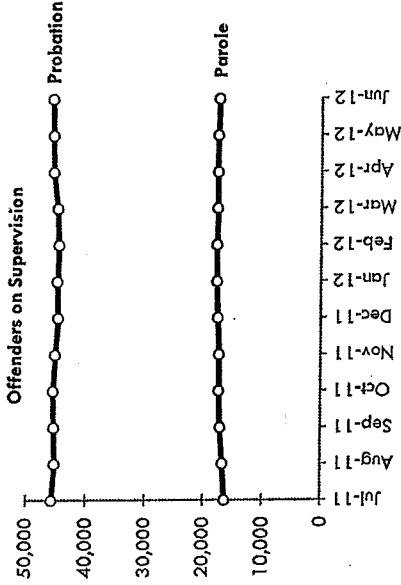


Race & Ethnicity*

Race & Ethnicity	Males	Females
White	68%	72%
Black	27%	21%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3%	6%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1%	<1%
No Data/Unknown	1%	<1%

*6% of offenders identify as Hispanic or Latino

Monthly Offender Population Trend



Special Populations

Sex Offender Registry Program (SORP)

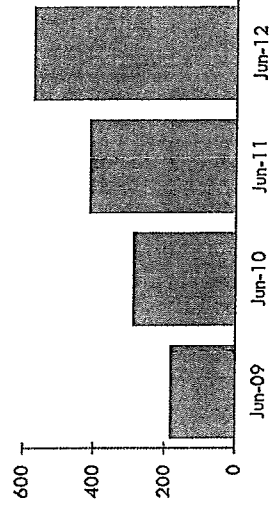
As of June 30, 2012

SORP is responsible for monitoring and tracking individuals convicted of sex crimes. In addition, the SORP provides information to promote community awareness and increase public safety.

Type of Conviction	# of Registrants
Adult Conviction	20,755
Juvenile Adjudication or Minor	1,626
Supervision Status	# of Registrants
Incarcerated	5,876
Not Incarcerated	16,505
Active Community Supervision	5,301
Terminated from Community Supervision	11,204
Total	22,381

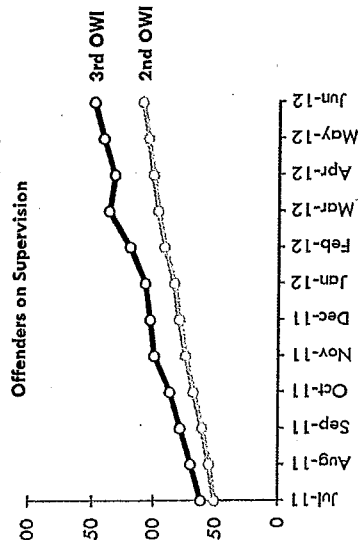
Sex Offenders on Global Positioning System (GPS) Tracking

Certain sex offenders, typically those who have committed serious child sex crimes or those deemed sexually violent, are placed on GPS tracking.



Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) - 2nd and 3rd offenses

In July 2010, state law made it possible for persons convicted of OWI 2nd or 3rd offenses to be sentenced to community supervision.



Payments Collected from Offenders

Court Obligations

Any payment ordered by a court in connection with a criminal case is collected by either the court itself or by the Department and reissued as statutorily required. Some payments are held until a payee can be identified. Other payments are used to cover administrative costs.

Type of Court Obligation	Amount Collected
Restitution	\$ 8,013,245
Court, Attorney Fees, Fines & Other	\$ 4,323,126
Court Costs	\$ 1,457,980
Victim/Witness & DNA	\$ 695,027
Surcharge & General Funds	\$ 651,636
Client & Held Funds	\$ 15,141,014
Total	\$ 20,282,028

Supervision Fee Payments

Offenders are required to make monthly payments while under supervision. These funds are used (in lieu of tax dollars) to fund the Division of Community Corrections.

Type of Payment	Amount Collected
Regular	\$ 5,137,758
Monthly payments received from offenders	\$ 3,854,731
Tax Refund Intercept	\$ 8,992,489
Wisconsin tax refund and state lottery winnings (intercepted from offenders who did not pay the monthly fee)	
Total	\$ 15,141,014