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Adult Corrections Program

Adult Corrections Program

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Adult Corrections Program

In Wisconsin, the care and treatment of adult offenders placed under state supervision by the courts is provided by the Department of Corrections. In fiscal year 2021-22, the Department was responsible for an average daily population of 83,330 individuals, including 20,138 incarcerated adults and 63,192 in the community. The Department operates 36 adult correctional facilities, including 20 prisons and 16 correctional centers. Appendix I provides a map of the locations of state correctional facilities and a subsequent listing of each facility. During 2021-22, Corrections contracted for an average of 772 beds per day with Wisconsin counties and at various federal and inter-governmental facilities. Finally, the Wisconsin Resource Center in Winnebago County is operated by the Department of Health Services (DHS), Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, as a medium-security facility for inmates in need of mental health treatment and/or substance abuse treatment.

This paper is divided into the following sections: (a) departmental overview; (b) adult corrections building program; (c) adult correctional facilities, including facilities for prison contract beds; (d) prison system operating capacity; (e) contracts for housing state inmates in other facilities; (f) adult inmate populations; (g) Bureau of Correctional Enterprises, including inmate employment and training programs; (h) community corrections; (i) sex offender registration; and (j) GPS monitoring for certain child sex offenders and violators of certain orders or injunctions.

Overview

The Department of Corrections oversees three primary programs: (a) adult correctional services;

(b) the Parole Commission; and (c) juvenile correctional services.

The adult correctional services program manages the state's adult correctional facilities, correctional field services, and administrative duties. The Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) operates the state's 20 correctional institutions, 16 minimum-security correctional centers, and oversees prison bed contracts. Institutional operations include assigning inmate security levels, designating institutional placement and programming needs, and providing health services, employment training, and educational programming. The Division of Community Corrections (DCC) administers correctional field services, including supervising offenders on probation, parole, and extended supervision, and providing monitoring and reporting services to offenders. In addition to DAI and DCC, adult correctional services include department-wide administrative services provided by: (a) the Secretary's Office, responsible for the overall administration of the Department, evaluation of local detention facilities (jails), and victim services and programs; and (b) the Division of Management Services, responsible for budgeting, fiscal and accounting issues, information technology, the correctional training center, personnel services, procurement, and facilities management. Budgeted funding in 2022-23 for adult correctional services is \$1,356,545,900 and 9,860.42 positions (all funds).

The Parole Commission, which is attached to the Department, is responsible for making prison release decisions for inmates. The Commission consists of four members, including a chairperson who is appointed by the Governor for a two-year term. The Commission is the final authority in granting discretionary paroles. [For information on sentencing, see the Legislative Fiscal Bureau's Informational Paper entitled, "Felony Sentencing

and Probation." Budgeted funding in 2022-23 for the Parole Commission is \$637,000 and 6.0 positions.

The juvenile correctional services program manages the state's juvenile facilities, field services, and administrative functions. The Division of Juvenile Corrections operates the state's two juvenile facilities and community corrections programs. Operations include administering treatment programs, determining eligibility for release of juvenile offenders, and overseeing aftercare services. Budgeted funding in 2022-23 for juvenile correctional services is \$72,202,200 and 395.10 positions (all funds).

An organizational chart of the Department can be found in Appendix II. Appendix III shows that the Department's total base budget and number of positions for 2022-23, including all sources of funds, is \$1.4 billion with 10,261.52 positions. Of this amount, 91.3% is financed from general purpose revenue (GPR); 8.5% is program revenue (PR) from such sources as funds generated from the daily rates charged to counties for juvenile corrections and the sale of Bureau of Correctional Enterprises products; and 0.2% is financed through federal revenue (FED), such as federal drug abuse, educational, or job assistance programs.

In Appendix III, individual budgetary units (for example, individual correctional institutions) are separately identified. It should be noted that: (a) rent for the Department's Madison facility (\$3,870,100 GPR) is included under the Division of Management Services' central office; and (b) debt service costs for adult (\$37,439,200 GPR) and juvenile (\$2,352,800 GPR) correctional facilities are included under the central office costs for each division. In addition, funding budgeted for DAI under the central office also includes monies that will eventually be allocated to individual institutions: overtime salary and fringe benefits (\$77,336,600 GPR and \$2,106,100 PR), and adult inmate food and supplies (\$56,255,300 GPR).

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

Adult Correctional Facilities

State Facilities

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

The maximum-security institutions for adult males include Dodge, Columbia, Green Bay, Waupun, and the Wisconsin Secure Program Facility. The medium-security institutions for adult males include Oshkosh, Kettle Moraine, Fox Lake, Jackson, Racine, Redgranite, Stanley, New Lisbon, and the Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility. Certain offenders may be sent to the medium-security Racine Youthful Offender Facility

(RYOCF), where, under Wisconsin Statute, inmates may not be younger than 15 years old nor older than 24 years old. [Note that Department policy only places individuals aged 18 to 24 at RYOCF.] The minimum-security facilities for adult males include Oakhill Correctional Institution, Prairie du Chien, the Chippewa Valley Correctional Treatment Facility, and the 14 male correctional centers. Sturtevant Transitional Facility has medium- and minimum-security units.

For adult females, correctional facilities include Taycheedah, a maximum- and medium-security institution, and two minimum-security correctional centers: the Milwaukee Women's Correctional Center and the Robert E. Ellsworth Correctional Center in Union Grove. These facilities are known collectively as the "Women's Correctional System."

Correctional Facility Operational Costs

Appendix IV identifies the operational costs of adult correctional institutions and minimum-security centers during 2021-22. It should be noted that the costs identified are those attributable directly to the facilities and do not include other departmental costs such as that for administration. In addition, these costs do not include debt service or construction costs associated with facilities.

In 2021-22, the daily per capita cost at all correctional facilities was approximately \$122 (\$44,547 annually). The highest daily per capita cost occurred at the medium-security Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility (\$220); the medium-security Stanley Correctional Institution had the lowest daily per capita prison cost (\$95). Appendix IV does not include operational costs associated with the Wisconsin Resource Center operated by DHS with Corrections providing security services.

Contracted Prison and Jail Beds

In addition to state correctional institutions, the Department of Corrections also utilizes contracted

prison and jail space to house state inmates, as temporary lockup (non-punitive lock-up pending an investigation or disciplinary action of an inmate in the Center System), and for extended supervision sanctions. Since 1983, Corrections has been authorized to contract with Wisconsin local governments for the housing of state prisoners. In 2021-22, 57 Wisconsin counties were used to house state inmates. Further, since 1995, Corrections has been authorized to contract with political subdivisions in other states for prison space. Statutes require that the Legislature or the Joint Committee on Finance approve any contract to transfer more than 10 prisoners in any fiscal year to any one state or any one political subdivision of another state. In addition to Wisconsin local governments and other states' political subdivisions, the Department is authorized to contract with the federal government to house inmates.

Under 1997 Act 27, Corrections was given the authority to enter into one or more contracts with a private corporation for prison beds in other states. Statutes require that contracts with private corporations contain certain provisions, such as a termination date, cost and payment information, and specifications regarding inmate transportation, reporting procedures, and probation and parole procedures. It was further specified that while in a private contract facility in another state, Wisconsin prisoners would be subject to all provisions of law and regulation concerning the confinement of persons in that institution under the laws of the state where the private institution is located. Further, any parole hearings for a prisoner confined under a contract must be conducted by the Wisconsin Parole Commission. Contracts with private companies for prison beds are required to follow current state procurement requirements and current Corrections standards for the purchase of services for offenders.

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

Adult Corrections Building Program

In 2021-22, Corrections had no active construction-related projects that would significantly impact adult prison capacity. However, Corrections currently operates two adjacent juvenile correctional facilities in Lincoln County: Lincoln Hills School for juvenile males and Copper Lake School for juvenile females. Under 2017 Act 185, the Department of Corrections was required to close the Lincoln Hills and Copper Lake Schools by January 1, 2021. Under 2019 Act 8, this date was changed to July 1, 2021. As of January 1, 2023, both facilities remain in operation by the Division of Juvenile Corrections. [More information on the future placement of juvenile offenders can be found in the Legislative Fiscal Bureau's Informational Paper entitled, "Juvenile Justice and Youth Aids Program."]

The Department of Corrections plans to convert Lincoln Hills and Copper Lake to a fenced-minimum security adult male correctional facility called Lincoln County Correctional Institution (LCCI). Adult inmate capacity at LCCI has not been determined. The Department has two internal work groups tasked with various segments of the conversion: (a) a cross-divisional work group tasked with completing all remaining components of Act 185 (including converting the facilities to an adult facility); and (b) a work group focused on what will be needed to make the facility functional for the Division of Adult Institutions.

Prison System Capacity

Under 1993 Act 16, Corrections was required to promulgate administrative rules providing limits on the number of prisoners at all state prisons. The Act required Corrections to include

Table 1: Corrections Design Capacity and Prison Population, December, 2022

	Design Capacity	Prison Population
Male		
Waupun	882	986
Green Bay	749	974
Dodge	1,165	1,475
Columbia	541	322
Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	<u>501</u>	<u>376</u>
Total Maximum	3,838	4,133
Racine	1,171	1,527
Fox Lake	979	1,165
Kettle Moraine	783	1,026
Oshkosh	1,494	2,056
Jackson	837	1,006
Racine Youthful Offender	400	328
Redgranite	990	1,013
Stanley	1,500	1,577
New Lisbon	950	1,050
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility	460	353
Wisconsin Resource Center	<u>358</u>	<u>358</u>
Total Medium	9,922	11,459
Oakhill	344	752
Prairie du Chien	326	517
Chippewa Valley Treatment Facility	450	357
Sturtevant Transitional Facility	150	146
Center System	<u>1,286</u>	<u>1,799</u>
Total Minimum	2,556	3,571
Federal--Other Facilities	32	32
Wisconsin Counties	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
Total Contract	39	39
Total Male	16,355	19,202
Female		
Taycheedah	653	807
Center System	272	498
Wisconsin Resource Center	<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>
Total Facilities	965	1,345
Total Female	965	1,345
Grand Total	17,320	20,547

systemwide limits and limits for each prison, except that a single limit could be established for the minimum-security correctional centers. Further, procedures to exceed any systemwide, institution, or center system limit in an emergency situation

could be created. In 2018, the Department promulgated Administrative Code 302.05, which specifies that the Department must maintain prison population limits, pursuant to s. 301.055 of the statutes.

The Department of Corrections defines design capacity as the original design capacity of each institution, based on industry standards, plus modifications and expansions. Using this definition, Corrections has a design capacity as of December, 2022, of 17,281 inmates in state facilities and 39 inmates at contracted facilities, for a total design capacity of 17,320. Table 1 identifies Corrections design capacity and prison population by facility.

In December, 2022, the prison system housed 20,547 inmates and was at 118.6% of Corrections' defined capacity. Additional inmates were housed by: (a) exceeding the defined number of double occupancy cells; (b) housing more than two inmates in some cells; and (c) utilizing some non-housing space for housing purposes. To the extent that Corrections continues to exceed its defined capacity or modifies the component parts of its definition, the amount that the system is "over capacity" may vary.

Contracts for Housing State Inmates

The Department of Corrections may contract for prison or jail bed space, in order to house state inmates. In 2021-22, Corrections expended \$17,232,100 GPR for housing state offenders in contracted facilities; in 2022-23, \$19,296,300 GPR is budgeted for contracts.

Table 2 identifies expenditures and the average number of beds purchased through out-of-state and in-state contracts in 2021-22. A description of contracts with counties, other states, the federal Bureau of Prisons, and with private corporations is provided below.

Contracts with Wisconsin Counties

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

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

Contracts with Other States and Federal Bureau of Prisons

While legislative approval is not required for Corrections to contract with Wisconsin counties, the statutes do require the approval of the Joint Committee on Finance or passage of legislation in order to transfer 10 or more inmates to any one state or any one political subdivision of another state. In 2021-22, the Department did not have any contracts with other states or the federal government to house Wisconsin inmates. However, the Department has had an intergovernmental

Table 2: Wisconsin Prison Bed Contract Bed Expenditures, 2021-22

Contract	Amount	Average Number of Beds	Contract	Amount	Average Number of Beds
Ashland County	\$3,300	0.18	Milwaukee County	\$526,400	28.02
Barron County	17,000	0.90	Monroe County	8,200	0.44
Brown County	44,500	2.37	Oconto County	27,300	1.45
Buffalo County	2,800	0.15	Oneida County	393,900	20.97
Calumet County	23,000	1.22	Outagamie County	93,100	4.96
Chippewa County	28,300	1.51	Ozaukee County	138,300	7.36
Clark County	3,100	0.17	Polk County	36,000	1.92
Columbia County	33,900	1.80	Portage County	23,000	1.23
Crawford County	6,100	0.32	Racine County	663,400	35.32
Dane County	151,800	8.08	Rock County	93,500	4.98
Dodge County	6,600	0.35	Rusk County	1,800	0.10
Door County	7,300	0.39	Sauk County	47,500	2.53
Douglas County	800	0.04	Sawyer County	9,500	0.50
Dunn County	31,500	1.68	Sheboygan County	179,600	9.56
Eau Claire County	35,500	1.89	St. Croix County	54,400	2.90
Florence County	300	0.01	Trempealeau County	2,700	0.14
Fond du Lac County	193,700	10.32	Vernon County	160,800	8.56
Forest County	4,000	0.21	Vilas County	91,200	4.85
Green County	1,100	0.06	Walworth County	34,000	1.81
Green Lake County	6,000	0.32	Washburn County	1,900	0.10
Jefferson County	75,800	4.04	Washington County	33,800	1.80
Juneau County	34,100	1.81	Waukesha County	86,900	4.63
Kenosha County	172,400	9.18	Waupaca County	13,500	0.72
Kewaunee County	2,700	0.15	Waushara County	22,400	1.19
La Crosse County	42,600	2.27	Winnebago County	158,200	8.42
Lafayette County	15,200	0.81	Wood County	24,400	1.30
Langlade County	8,900	0.48	Subtotal	\$3,937,400	209.62
Lincoln County	5,300	0.28			
Manitowoc County	32,700	1.74	ES Sanctions*	\$10,437,400	555.69
Marinette County	18,500	0.98	Adults in DJC Institutions*	2,857,300	6.79
Marquette County	2,900	0.15			
			Total	\$17,232,100	772.10

*Beds utilized to either house community corrections offenders on a temporary basis or for youthful offenders housed in a juvenile correctional facility. "ES" stands for Extended Supervision. "DJC" stands for Division of Juvenile Corrections.

agreement with the federal Bureau of Prisons since 1990. This agreement was initially used primarily to exchange or place a small number of inmates in the federal prison system for security reasons on a case-by-case basis. Corrections currently has approximately 32 inmates placed in various other federal facilities. The contract with the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) contains the following provisions:

Performance. Subject to the availability of suitable space, BOP agrees to accept sentenced

prisoners from Wisconsin and to provide for their custody, housing, safekeeping, and subsistence at a federal detention facility.

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

Payment. Wisconsin is required to make payment to the BOP for each inmate accepted and housed by BOP. Payment is required to equal the

cost per inmate per day of the federal institution at which the inmate is housed.

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

Each application must include the following:

- a. Copies of all relevant documents which relate to the inmate's case history, physical record, and clinical record;
- b. Certified copies of all judicial and administrative rulings and orders relating to the inmate and the sentence(s) pursuant to which confinement is to be had or continue; and
- c. Reason(s) for the requested transfer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contracts with Private Corporations

Under 1997 Act 27, the Department of Corrections was given authority to contract with a private corporation for prison beds in other states. Specifically, Corrections was allowed to enter into one or more contracts. Contracts are required to contain all of the following provisions:

- a. A termination date;
- b. The costs of prisoner maintenance, extraordinary medical and dental expenses, and any participation in rehabilitative or correctional services, facilities, programs, or treatment;
- c. Specifications regarding any participation in programs of prisoner employment, the disposition or crediting of any payments received by prisoners, and the crediting of proceeds from any products resulting from employment;
- d. Specifications regarding the delivery and retaking of prisoners;
- e. Regular reporting procedures concerning prisoners by the private corporation;

- f. Procedures for probation, parole, and discharge;

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

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

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

In 1998, the Joint Committee on Finance approved a contract with the private-for-profit Corrections Corporation of America (CCA) for space at facilities in Whiteville, Tennessee, and Sayre, Oklahoma. The contract was expanded in December, 1999 and 2002, to allow inmates to be placed at CCA facilities in Mason, Tennessee, Appleton, Minnesota, Tutwiler, Mississippi, Watonga, Oklahoma, and Lumpkin, Georgia. The last contract between Corrections and CCA expired on December 22, 2007. Currently, the Department is not contracting with CCA [now called CoreCivic] or any other private corporations for contract beds.

Employees in the business and records office at Dodge Correctional Institution monitor the location of inmates in contract beds, review any placement concerns, and track inmate release dates.

Adult Inmate Populations

Table 3 reflects the average daily prison population (ADP) by fiscal year since 1995-96. Prison populations increased by 79% between 1995-96 and 2021-22. Prison populations include inmates in contracted facilities. Appendix V shows the average daily population for 2021-22 by institution. While inmate population has generally increased over the period, the population has continued to decrease since 2019-20. A notable factor in this decline were policy changes resulting from the declared public health emergency on March 12, 2020, related to severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-coV-2, or COVID-19), including placing a moratorium on admissions to state prisons and juvenile facilities until June 1, 2020 (Emergency Order #9) and temporarily suspending most in-person circuit court hearings, which may have caused sentencing delays as the courts transitioned to remote technology (March 22, 2020, Wisconsin Supreme Court order). In 2022, the court backlogs and COVID-19 impacts remained, likely impacting prison populations.

In reviewing the offender data provided in the following exhibits and relevant appendices, it should be noted that "unsentenced" offenders (including inmates who were in prison pending revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision, or as an alternative to revocation) were excluded from the sentence length exhibits (Exhibits A-1 and A-2) and offense appendices (Appendices VI thru VIII) because: (a) the majority of these offenders are a transitional population placed in prison for a short period of time, and not technically prisoners, but rather probationers, parolees, or those on extended supervision being held pending a possible revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision, or as an alternative to revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision; and (b) due to the short length of stays, their demographic information is typically

separated from the adult inmate population reports.

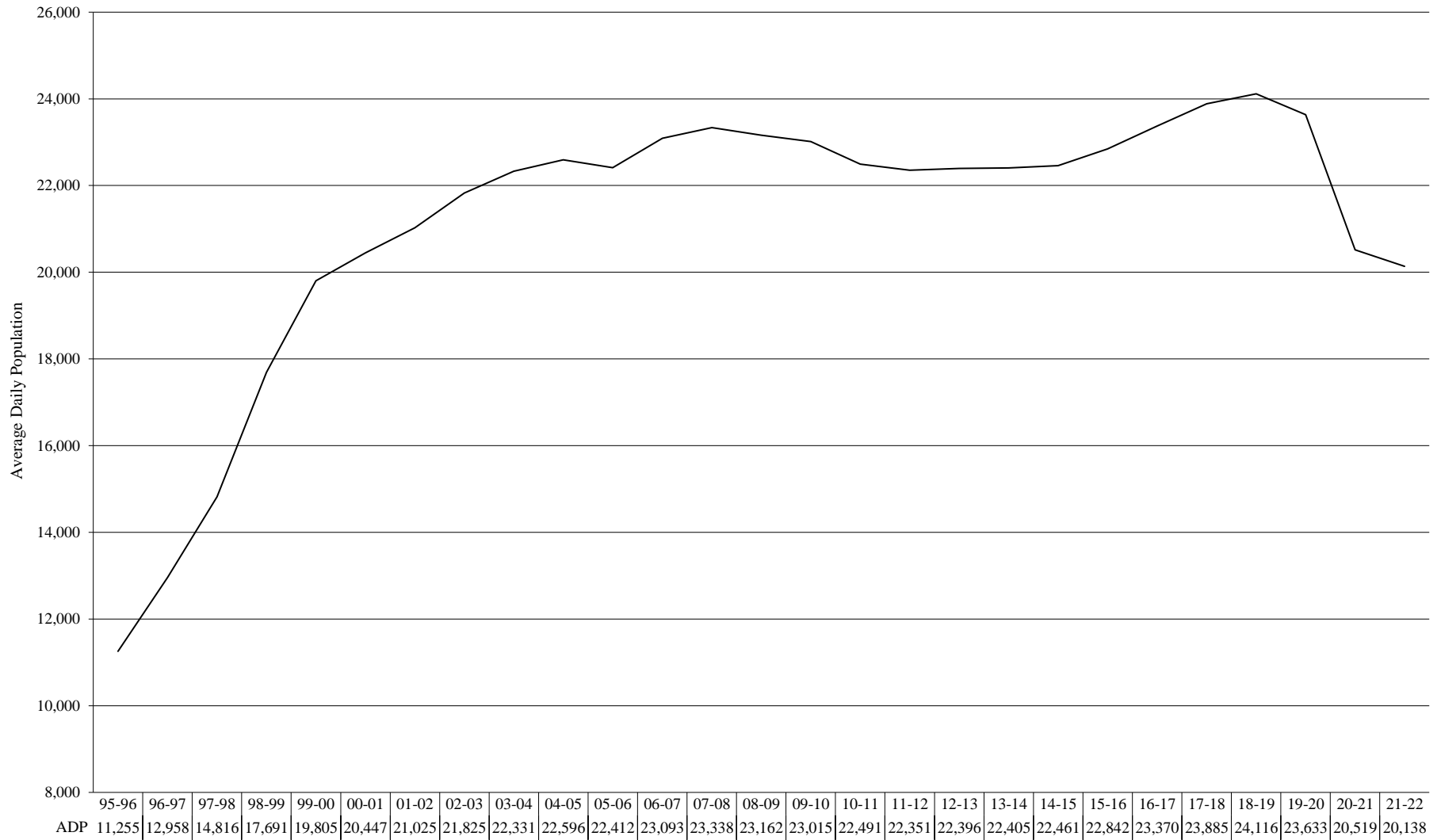
Resident Population

Appendix VI shows the most serious offenses for which inmates incarcerated in the prison system on July 1, 2022, were convicted. These inmates are termed the "resident" population. The predominant offenses by males are sexual offenses, murder/homicide, assaults, robbery, and operating while intoxicated. The most common by females are murder/homicide, assaults, operating while intoxicated, drug offenses--possession with intent to deliver, and theft. The average prison sentence length, excluding life sentences and extended supervision for inmates in adult institutions on July 1, 2022, was 13.7 years for males and 7.2 years for females. The average total sentence, including prison and community supervision, for inmates in adult institutions on July 1, 2022, was 23.5 years for males and 14.9 years for females. Exhibit A-1 (page 13) identifies the resident inmate population on July 1, 2022, by prison sentence length and gender, and shows a cumulative percentage. Approximately 5.7% of the male inmate population for which sentencing data were available and 3.1% of the female population for which sentencing data were available were serving life sentences.

Exhibit B-1 identifies the race for the July 1, 2022, resident population by gender. The total includes 1,960 males and 80 females who identified as Hispanic. Exhibit C-1 identifies the resident population by age. The average age of male inmates on July 1, 2022, was 40 years; for female inmates, the average age was 39 years. As Exhibit C-1 shows, the majority of both the male and female resident population is under 40 years old.

As indicated previously, the data in the exhibits and Appendix VI exclude "unsentenced" inmates who were in prison pending revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision, or as an alternative to revocation.

Table 3: Average Daily Adult Prison Populations, 1995-96 to 2021-22



Prison Admissions

Table 4 identifies average monthly admissions to the prison system between 2007 and 2021. Over these periods, monthly admissions to state prisons have generally increased for both males and females, until 2020. As noted previously, policy changes resulting from the declared public health emergency in March, 2020, impacted prison populations (including admissions) in the past two years.

Appendix VII shows the most serious offenses for which inmates admitted to the prison system in 2021-22 were convicted. The predominant offenses committed by males were assaults, sexual offenses, operating while intoxicated, robbery, and drug offenses--possession with intent to deliver; those by females were operating while intoxicated, assaults, drug offenses--possession, drug offenses--possession with intent to deliver, and theft.

The difference between Appendix VI and Appendix VII should be noted. Since Appendix VI lists the offenses of all inmates incarcerated on July 1, 2022, it tends to emphasize offenses with longer sentences. For example, individuals convicted of murder/homicide made up 16.5% of the male inmate population on July 1, 2022, but accounted for only 4.3% of the male admissions in 2021-22.

The average prison sentence length, excluding life sentences and extended supervision, for males admitted to the prison system in 2021-22 was 4.3 years and for females was 2.8 years. The average total sentence, including prison and community supervision, for males admitted to the prison system in 2021-22 was 9.3 years and 6.6 years for females. Exhibit A-2 identifies inmate admissions in 2021-22 by prison sentence length. Of offenders admitted in 2021-22 for whom sentencing data is available, 51 males and two females were admitted with life sentences.

Table 4: Average Monthly Admissions

Calendar Year	Males	Females
2007	539	59
2008	622	57
2009	631	61
2010	607	55
2011	560	51
2012	555	58
2013	563	54
2014	565	65
2015	573	66
2016	607	69
2017	632	76
2018	636	75
2019	629	72
2020	383	48
2021	522	47

Exhibit B-2 identifies the race for admissions to the prison system in 2021-22 by gender. The total includes 985 males and 66 females who identified as Hispanic. Exhibit C-2 identifies the age for admissions to the prison system in 2021-22 by gender. The average age at admission for male inmates in 2021-22 was 36 years, and the average age at admission for females was 37 years. As Exhibit C-2 shows, the majority of male offenders admitted in 2021-22 were under 35 years old and the majority of female offenders were under 40 years old.

It should be noted that the data in Appendix VII excludes "unsentenced" inmates who were admitted to prison pending revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision, or as an alternative to revocation.

Southeastern Wisconsin counties (including Milwaukee, Waukesha, Racine, and Kenosha), Brown County, and Dane County, committed the majority of inmates to prison during 2021-22. These six counties committed 49.4% of male and 34.3% of female inmates and represent 43.3% of the state's total population.

Prison Releases

Appendix VIII identifies the offenses committed by all offenders released from prison in 2021-22. The predominant offenses committed by male offenders released in 2021-22 were assaults, sexual offenses, robbery, burglary, and drug offenses--possession with intent to deliver; for female offenders, the predominant offenses were theft, assaults, drug offenses--manufacturing and delivery, operating while intoxicated, and drug offenses--possession and possession with intent to deliver.

The average prison sentence length, excluding life sentences and extended supervision, for inmates released in 2021-22 was 4.6 years for males and 2.6 years for females. The average total sentence, including prison and community supervision, for inmates released in 2021-22 was 10.5 years for males and 7.5 years for females. Of offenders released in 2021-22 with indeterminate sentences, male offenders served an average of 93.5% of the prison portion of their indeterminate sentence, while females served an average of 86.1% of the prison portion of their indeterminate sentence. It should be noted that, while time served in a county jail prior to sentencing may count toward total time served, the information currently available does not take this time into account. As a result, the total amount of time served may be understated. It should also be noted that the calculation of percent of sentence served excludes offenders sentenced to a bifurcated sentence, unsentenced offenders, and those serving life sentences.

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

Table 5 identifies offenders released in 2021-22 by the type of release. The types of release identified in the table are: (a) extended supervision (release after serving 100% of the court-imposed confinement time under a bifurcated sentence); (b) mandatory release (release at 67% of an indeterminate sentence); (c) direct discharge (release from prison, after serving the entire sentence, without community supervision); and (d) discretionary parole (release prior to an offender's mandatory release date (67% of the court-imposed sentence)). In 2021-22, 4.1% of the releases of male prisoners and 3.4% of female prisoners were to discretionary parole. This can be compared with 1997-98, when 75% of the male releases and 81% of the female releases were to discretionary parole.

The data in Appendix VIII excludes "unsentenced" inmates who were released from prison pending revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision, as an alternative to revocation, or inmates who died while in prison. Types of releases for these offenders would include: (a) pro-

Table 5: Releases from Prison by Type of Release, 2021-22

Release Type	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Extended Supervision	5,154	84.8%	552	89.2%	5,706	85.3%
Mandatory Release	401	6.6	35	5.6	436	6.5
Direct Discharge	273	4.5	11	1.8	284	4.2
Discretionary Parole	246	4.1	21	3.4	267	4.0
Other*	<u>2,455</u>		<u>296</u>		<u>2,751</u>	
Total	8,529	100.0%	915	100.0%	9,444	100.0%

*Includes inmates held pending revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision, or as an alternative to revocation, inmates released by court order, and inmates who died while in prison.

EXHIBIT A	Exhibit A-1				Exhibit A-2			
	July 1, 2022, Prison Population				2021-22 Prison Sentences for Inmates Admitted			
	Male	Cum. %	Female	Cum. %	Male	Cum. %	Female	Cum. %
Sentence Length								
1 year or less	716	4.3%	53	4.9%	1,550	23.9%	114	20.1%
1 to 2 years	2,262	17.8	235	26.4	2,169	57.4	235	61.7
2 to 3 years	1,921	29.2	188	43.7	1,170	75.5	115	82.0
3 to 4 years	1,372	37.4	127	55.3	540	83.8	50	90.8
4 to 5 years	1,161	44.3	102	64.7	306	88.5	19	94.2
5 to 6 years	814	49.2	62	70.4	139	90.7	8	95.6
6 to 7 years	728	53.5	50	75.0	114	92.5	6	96.6
7 to 8 years	701	57.7	32	77.9	76	93.6	4	97.3
8 to 9 years	531	60.9	27	80.4	56	94.5	3	97.9
9 to 10 years	650	64.8	34	83.5	61	95.4	6	98.9
10 to 15 years	1,756	75.2	80	90.8	130	97.4	4	99.6
15 to 20 years	1,299	83.0	44	94.9	60	98.4	0	99.6
20 to 25 years	868	88.1	25	97.2	51	99.2	1	99.8
25 to 30 years	630	91.9	13	98.3	21	99.5	0	99.8
30 to 35 years	359	94.0	10	99.3	17	99.7	1	100.0
35 to 40 years	303	95.9	4	99.6	7	99.8	0	100.0
40 to 50 years	295	97.6	1	99.7	4	99.9	0	100.0
50 to 60 years	140	98.4	2	99.9	2	99.9	0	100.0
60 to 70 years	75	98.9	0	99.9	1	99.9	0	100.0
70 to 80 years	47	99.2	1	100.0	2	99.9	0	100.0
80 to 90 years	30	99.4	0	100.0	0	99.9	0	100.0
90+ years	108	100.0	0	100.0	1	100.0	0	100.0
Life*	1,097		41		51		2	
No Data/Unsentenced*	<u>1,293</u>		<u>172</u>		<u>2,824</u>		<u>398</u>	
Total	19,156		1,303		9,352		966	

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

EXHIBIT B	Exhibit B-1				Exhibit B-2				Exhibit B-3			
	July 1, 2022, Prison Population				2021-22 Prison Admissions				2021-22 Prison Releases			
	Male	% of Total	Female	% of Total	Male	% of Total	Female	% of Total	Male	% of Total	Female	% of Total
Race												
White	9,793	51.1%	960	73.7%	4,355	46.6%	683	70.7%	3,790	44.4%	592	64.7%
Black	8,174	42.7	229	17.6	4,341	46.4	193	20.0	4,227	49.6	233	25.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	940	4.9	101	7.7	545	5.8	80	8.3	409	4.8	78	8.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	236	1.2	12	0.9	105	1.1	9	0.9	94	1.1	12	1.3
Unknown	<u>13</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	19,156	100.0%	1,303	100.0%	9,352	100.0%	966	100.0%	8,529	100.0%	915	100.0%

EXHIBIT C	Exhibit C-1						Exhibit C-2						Exhibit C-3					
	July 1, 2022, Prison Population						2021-22 Prison Admissions						2021-22 Prison Releases					
	Male	% of Total	Cum. %	Female	% of Total	Cum. %	Male	% of Total	Cum. %	Female	% of Total	Cum. %	Male	% of Total	Cum. %	Female	% of Total	Cum. %
Age																		
≤17	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	14	0.2%	0.2%	1	0.1%	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
18	40	0.2	0.2	1	0.1	0.1	74	0.8	1.0	4	0.4	0.5	22	0.3	0.3	3	0.3	0.3
19	96	0.2	0.4	2	0.2	0.3	113	1.2	2.2	2	0.2	0.7	55	0.6	0.9	0	0.0	0.3
20 to 24	1,470	7.7	8.1	85	6.5	6.8	1,161	12.4	14.6	97	10.1	10.8	878	10.3	11.2	77	8.4	8.7
25 to 29	2,598	13.6	21.7	201	15.4	22.2	1,612	17.2	31.8	169	17.5	28.3	1,421	16.7	27.9	146	16.0	24.7
30 to 34	3,063	16.0	37.1	247	19.0	41.2	1,774	19.0	50.8	199	20.6	48.9	1,637	19.2	47.1	205	22.4	47.1
35 to 39	3,032	15.8	53.5	263	20.2	61.4	1,471	15.7	66.5	207	21.4	70.3	1,374	16.1	63.2	189	20.7	67.8
40 to 44	2,475	12.9	66.4	163	12.5	73.9	1,080	11.5	78.0	116	12.0	82.3	1,027	12.0	75.2	130	14.2	82.0
45 to 49	1,830	9.6	76.0	103	7.9	81.8	691	7.4	85.4	53	5.5	87.8	691	8.1	83.3	54	5.9	87.9
50 to 54	1,622	8.5	84.5	109	8.4	90.2	556	6.0	91.4	65	6.7	94.5	547	6.4	89.7	49	5.4	93.3
55 to 59	1,276	6.7	91.2	71	5.4	95.6	449	4.8	96.2	33	3.4	97.9	448	5.3	95.0	33	3.6	96.9
60 to 64	862	4.5	95.7	31	2.4	98.0	216	2.3	98.5	13	1.4	99.3	225	2.6	97.6	22	2.4	99.3
65 to 69	448	2.4	98.1	12	0.9	98.9	93	1.0	99.5	4	0.4	99.7	124	1.4	99.0	6	0.6	99.9
70 to 74	195	1.0	99.1	11	0.8	99.7	36	0.4	99.9	2	0.2	99.9	53	0.6	99.6	0	0.0	99.9
75 to 79	106	0.6	99.7	4	0.3	100.0	9	0.1	100.0	1	0.1	100.0	22	0.3	99.9	0	0.0	99.9
80 to 84	34	0.2	99.9	0	0.0	100.0	3	< 0.1	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	4	0.1	100.0	1	0.1	100.0
85+	<u>9</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>< 0.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	19,156	100.0%		1,303	100.0%		9,352	100.0%		966	100.0%		8,529	100.0%		915	100.0%	

bation, parole, or extended supervision hold, or release from a state prison after a temporary hold for an alleged probation, parole, or extended supervision violation; (b) alternative to revocation, or the release of probation, parole, or extended supervision offenders serving time in prison as an alternative to revocation; and (c) other release types, including release by court order. The number of inmate deaths in 2021-22 were 51 males and two females.

Exhibit B-3 identifies the race for releases from the prison system in 2021-22 by gender. The total includes 828 males and 57 females who identified as Hispanic. Exhibit C-3 identifies the age for releases from the prison system in 2021-22 by gender. The average age at release was 38 years for males and 37 years for females. As Exhibit C-3 shows, the majority of both male and female offenders released in 2021-22 were under 40 years old.

Bureau of Correctional Enterprises

The Bureau of Correctional Enterprises (BCE) administers the Department's inmate employment and training programs. There are four components of BCE, including: (a) industries; (b) agriculture (the correctional farms); (c) a transition program (inmate work release); and (d) logistics. A description of each of the programs is provided below.

Industries

The Department operates industry programs at many of the maximum- and medium-security correctional institutions and at two of the minimum-security centers. The programs are funded by program revenue generated from the sale of goods or services produced by the inmates employed by BCE. Sales revenue must, by law, cover the costs of raw materials, inmate wages, equipment, staff salaries, and administrative overhead. The base

budget in 2022-23 for the industries program is \$21,686,000 and 76.0 positions.

The sale of industry goods and services is limited by statute. An industry program may only engage in manufacturing articles for the state and its counties, cities, villages, towns, tax-supported institutions, nonprofit agencies, other states and their political subdivisions, and the federal government. State statutes further require that inmates employed by BCE be provided with training and work experience that allows them to develop skills necessary to retain employment in outside business and industry. Under 1989 Act 283, the Department was authorized to enter into contracts with private businesses (manufacturers or distributors) to have BCE 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 BCE to selling wood and metal office furniture and laundry services only to state agencies.

The Bureau of Correctional Enterprises operates the following industries: (a) fabricating metals, metal stamping (license plates) and upholstered products; (b) textiles, including laundry and linen rentals; (c) imaging, including sign shops and printing; (d) warehousing, delivery and installation of BCE products; and (e) durable medical equipment refurbishing and product development. During 2021-22, BCE industries had an average of 286 inmate positions in the various programs. The average wage per hour for inmates is 98¢, ranging from 69¢ to \$1.40 per hour. Appendix IX provides a summary of industry locations, number of inmate employees, and average wages.

It should be noted that in addition to, and separate from, the BCE industry programs, the Department compensates inmates for institutional jobs and educational or program assignments. Compensation for these activities ranges from 12¢

Table 6: BCE Industries Financial Status Since 2007-08

Fiscal Year	Opening Cash Balance	Profit Or Loss	Closing Cash Balance
2007-08	\$350,214	\$359,996	\$710,210
2008-09	710,210	2,180	712,390
2009-10*	712,390	-3,947,913	-3,235,523
2010-11	-3,235,523	-4,703,466	-7,938,989
2011-12	-7,938,989	3,608,020	-4,330,969
2012-13	-4,330,969	70,784	-4,260,185
2013-14	-4,260,185	815,526	-3,444,659
2014-15	-3,444,659	639,624	-2,805,035
2015-16	-2,805,035	533,462	-2,271,573
2016-17	-2,271,500	-389,500	-2,661,000
2017-18	-2,661,000	593,600	-2,067,400
2018-19	-2,067,400	327,300	-1,740,100
2019-20	-1,740,100	2,800,600	1,060,500
2020-21	1,060,500	3,877,100	4,937,600
2021-22	4,937,600	258,900	5,196,500

* Profit/loss in 2009-10 includes \$411,200 lapsed to the general fund in 2010-11.

to 42¢ per hour depending on experience. A small number of inmates who work off-site on another facility's grounds are paid \$1.00 per hour. Inmates interested in an assignment may be placed on a waiting list when there are no available assignments. These inmates, known as "involuntarily unassigned," are compensated 5¢ per hour (for up to 40 hours a week), until an assignment becomes available. No compensation is provided to inmates classified as "voluntarily unassigned" (those who refuse any work, education, or program assignments). Inmate wages are used to meet an inmate's fiscal obligations.

Under the statutes, BCE industries may maintain a continuing negative cash balance (the cash balance equals revenues minus expenditures plus the accumulated balance from all previous years) on June 30 of any fiscal year if this negative balance can be offset by program assets. Table 6 provides a summary of the financial position of BCE industries since 2007-08. Appendix X provides a cash balance summary by individual industry for the last three fiscal years for which information by industry is available.

Agriculture (Correctional Farms)

The Department currently operates correctional farming operations using minimum-security inmate employees at Oregon State Farm, Waupun/Fox Lake Farms, and Waupun Dairy. The stated goal of the farm system is to teach skills which allow inmates to obtain and retain employment upon release. In 2021-22, an average of 84 inmate positions were available in the farm system, with an average hourly wage of \$1.14 (between \$1.12 and \$1.15 per hour). The farming operations include a creamery, forage crops, and dairy milk production. Farm products are used within the prison system and sold as surplus on the open market. In 2022-23, a total of \$11,600 GPR and \$7,661,600 PR with 23.50 PR positions were authorized for the correctional farm system. Table 7 shows the correctional farm system's continuing cash balance since 2007-08.

Table 7: Correctional Farms Financial Status Since 2007-08

Fiscal Year	Opening Cash Balance	Profit or Loss	Closing Cash Balance
2007-08	-\$2,054,601	\$1,120,336	-\$934,265
2008-09	-934,265	1,029,470	95,205
2009-10*	95,205	278,814	374,019
2010-11	374,019	1,107,769	1,481,788
2011-12	1,481,788	1,402,775	2,884,563
2012-13*	2,884,563	1,195,985	4,080,548
2013-14*	4,080,548	1,398,874	5,479,422
2014-15*	5,479,422	754,721	6,234,143
2015-16*	6,234,143	600,867	6,835,010
2016-17	6,835,010	-120,410	6,714,600
2017-18	6,714,600	182,400	6,897,000
2018-19*	6,897,000	-1,589,800	5,307,200
2019-20	5,307,200	280,000	5,587,200
2020-21	5,587,200	1,240,800	6,828,000
2021-22	6,828,000	-88,500	6,739,500

*Profit/loss amounts include: (a) in 2009-10, a \$63,900 lapse requirement; (b) annual lapses from 2012-13 thru 2015-16, ranging from \$37,900 to \$360,500; and (c) in 2018-19, the farms were operationally profitable, but financial status shows a loss because capital project funding is taken as a negative revenue event.

As with the industry programs, the correctional farms are intended to be self-supporting operations whereby expenditures (farm supplies and equipment, inmate wages, and staff salaries) do not exceed revenues generated from the sale of farm products. Negative cash balances must, by statute, be offset by the value of farm assets.

Transition Program and Inmate Work Release

The Bureau of Correctional Enterprises operates a transition program to assist participating BCE inmate-employees with preparing resumes and searching for jobs. The program may also provide funds for specific tools and clothes needed to accept a job in the community. In 2021-22, 485 still-incarcerated individuals were enrolled in the BCE transition program, and 148 individuals enrolled in the program were released. According to the Department, 83.1% of program participants released between 2016 and 2020 obtained employment in the community after a one-year follow-up.

In addition, under s. 303.065 of the statutes, Corrections may grant work release privileges to inmates in prison. The goals of work release are to: (a) provide inmates opportunities to assume responsibility in employment or educational settings to prepare them for release from prison; (b) complement institution education, training, and work programs with community resources not available in an institution; (c) provide inmates with a program activity in which they may demonstrate, through responsible behavior, their readiness for release; (d) provide an opportunity for inmates to accumulate funds to meet financial obligations that might otherwise inhibit adjustment following release; and (e) fulfill correctional goals of public protection and reintegration of the inmate into society. The Department determines which inmates may participate in work release and may approve placement in universities, colleges, technical, or trade schools, or in sheltered workshops or training programs designed to improve the skills and abilities of the inmate. As of July 1, 2022, there were 655 inmates on work release assignments.

Work release programs are generally operated from the state's minimum security correctional centers. According to Corrections, work release employment opportunities are available for inmates at 12 of its correctional centers: Felmers O. Chaney Correctional Center (Milwaukee), Marshall E. Sherrer Correctional Center (Milwaukee), Milwaukee Women's Correctional Center (Milwaukee), Oregon Correctional Center (Oregon), Flambeau Correctional Center (Hawkins), Thompson Correctional Center (Deerfield), Gordon Correctional Center (Gordon), McNaughton Correctional Center (Lake Tomahawk), John C. Burke Correctional Center (Waupun), Winnebago Correctional Center (Oshkosh), Kenosha Correctional Center (Kenosha), and Sanger B. Powers Correctional Center (Oneida).

Under s. 303.065(5) of the statutes, Corrections disburses the salaries or wages of employed inmates in the following order: (a) the prisoner's board, including food and clothing and any fee charged for electronic monitoring; (b) travel expenses to and from work and other incidental expenses; (c) crime victim and witness assistance surcharge payments; (d) deoxyribonucleic acid analysis surcharge payments; (e) child support, if any; (f) child pornography surcharge payments; (g) drug offender diversion surcharge payments; (h) a room charge as determined by the Department; (i) legal representation payments; (j) payment, either in full or ratably, of the prisoner's obligations acknowledged by the prisoner in writing or which have been reduced to judgment; and (k) the balance, if any, to the prisoner upon the prisoner's discharge.

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

Withholding Type	Percentage
1. Account Overdrafts	100%
2. Federal Filing Fees	20
3. State Filing Fees	100
4. Child Support	varies
5. Board (\$110 monthly maximum)	8
6. Transportation (\$265 monthly maximum)	21
7. Court-Ordered Restitution	50*
8. Division of Community Corrections (DCC) Supervision Fees (not collected during incarceration)	50
9. Victim Witness Surcharge - felony	50
10. Victim Witness Surcharge - misdemeanor (pending full payment of felony victim witness surcharge)	50
11. DNA Surcharge (pending full payment of victim witness surcharge)	50
12. Child Pornography Surcharge	50
13. Other Imposed Surcharges	50
14. Room (\$365 monthly maximum)	37
15. Release Account	10
16. Medical Co-Pay	50
17. Institution Legal Loans	50
18. Institution General Loans	50
19. Institution Canteen Loans	50
20. Work Release Loans	50
21. Institution Restitution	50
22. Court Costs, Fines, Other Court-Ordered Obligations (pending full payment of the victim witness and DNA surcharges)	50
23. Attorney Fees	50
State Identification Card	50
24. Remaining DCC Obligations	50

* Unless the court specifies a different percentage.

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

Note that recent court decisions have impacted the Department's policy for collection on court-ordered obligations, and required the Department to follow the orders as written in an inmate's judgment of conviction issued by the sentencing judge. The Department is currently working on implementing these changes into its collection policies.

Logistics

Finally, BCE oversees logistic operations with two warehouses and a small fleet of trucks to manage the storage, sale, and delivery of consumable products sold to BCE customers (including toilet paper, hand towels, and ice melting salt, among other products). Inmates working in BCE logistics are housed at the John C. Burke Correctional Center. In 2021-22, an average of eight inmate workers were employed in BCE logistics, with the average wage ranging from \$1.19 to \$1.29 per hour.

Community Corrections

The Division of Community Corrections (DCC) provides community supervision for offenders on probation, parole, and extended supervision, and those placed in the intensive sanctions program. Appendix XI identifies the eight community corrections regions in the state. In 2021-22, there were 1,194.43 community corrections agent positions at the regional offices for probation and parole, intensive sanctions, and the absconder unit. The probation, parole, extended supervision, and intensive sanctions programs are addressed in the following sections.

Probation, Parole, and Extended Supervision

The probation, parole, and extended supervision program supervises offenders in the community who are completing a sentence of imprisonment by being placed on parole, who have been placed on probation by a court, or those

serving the extended supervision portion of a bifurcated sentence. After being placed on probation, released on parole, or while serving on extended supervision, the person is placed under the supervision of a community corrections agent. Table 8 shows the adult probation, parole, and extended supervision populations since 2007-08. The figures do not include juveniles supervised by DCC, but do include adults supervised under the Interstate Compact (a mutual agreement among most of the 50 states whereby a state agrees to provide supervision to a probationer or parolee accepted from another state). In 2021-22, the average daily population consisted of 39,747 probationers and 23,445 parolees and persons on extended supervision.

In 2021-22, DCC had 1,186.43 probation and parole agents with community supervision caseloads and eight agents staffing the Milwaukee County absconder unit, which tracks, locates, and apprehends community corrections offenders who have failed to report under conditions of their community release. Based upon an estimated endpoint population of 64,079 individuals on community supervision for 2021-22, each probation and parole agent has a caseload of approximately 54 offenders (note that caseloads may vary depending on community corrections region and whether an agent has a specialized caseload).

Within the first 30 to 60 days of being placed on probation, parole, or extended supervision, an agent undertakes a "case classification" to determine the level of supervision required by that offender. The offender is scored on a risk scale

Table 8: Individuals under Parole, Probation, and Extended Supervision

Fiscal Year	Average Daily Population	Percent Change
2007-08	71,407	
2008-09	69,829	-2.2%
2009-10	68,123	-2.4
2010-11	67,691	-0.6
2011-12	67,771	0.1
2012-13	67,968	0.3
2013-14	67,549	-0.6
2014-15	67,593	0.1
2015-16	67,670	0.1
2016-17	66,907	-1.1
2017-18	66,515	-0.6
2018-19	66,322	-0.3
2019-20	66,189	-0.2
2020-21	63,337	-4.3
2021-22	63,192	-0.2

(which assesses the propensity for further criminal activity) and a need scale (which assesses the services needed by the offender) and is placed into one of six levels of supervision based on the results. The minimum face-to-face contacts established by DCC are identified in Table 9. Offenders in minimum or administrative supervision may be supervised by a contracted provider.

In addition to client contact standards, the Department has specific expectations for other contacts, such as employment verification, in several of the supervisory levels. Under 1995 Act 27, offenders under minimum, medium, maximum, enhanced and intensive supervision are required to pay a probation and parole reimbursement fee

Table 9: Community Corrections Supervision Requirements

Supervision Level	Minimum Requirements
Intensive-Sex Offender	One client face-to-face contact per week; one home visit every six months.
Enhanced	One client face-to-face contact per week; one home visit every six months.
Maximum	One client face-to-face contacts every 14 days; one home visit every six months.
Medium	One client face-to-face contact every 30 days; one home visit every six months.
Minimum	One client face-to-face contact every 90 days; home visit, as appropriate.
Administrative	One client face-to-face contact every six months; home visit, as appropriate.

based on financial ability. Under 2015 Act 55, the Department must charge a reasonable fee as determined by the Department to probationers, parolees, and persons on extended supervision, but may not, however, collect the fee until all institution payments have been made by the offender.

Under 1997 Act 283 (the "truth-in-sentencing" legislation), parole was eliminated for all offenders convicted of felonies that occur on or after December 31, 1999. Instead, for these offenders being sentenced to confinement in prison, a judge may sentence them to: (a) prison for a specific number of years; and (b) extended supervision for a specific number of years. Extended supervision is post-incarceration community supervision by Corrections, similar to the supervision provided to parolees. Under the truth-in-sentencing legislation, an offender generally could not be released from prison prior to the time specified by a judge at the time of sentencing or discharged from supervision prior to the expiration of the extended supervision sentence. [Sentencing provisions are discussed in the Legislative Fiscal Bureau's Informational Paper entitled, "Felony Sentencing and Probation."]

System of Short-Term Sanctions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under policy directive, the Department uses the following criteria related to the short-term sanctions program:

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

b. Offenders must sign a statement admitting a violation.

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

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

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

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

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

Intensive Sanctions

Under s. 301.048 of the statutes, the Department of Corrections is authorized to administer the intensive sanctions program for inmates sentenced under indeterminate sentencing (law prior to truth-in-sentencing). The program is designed to provide: (a) punishment that is less costly than ordinary imprisonment and more restrictive than ordinary probation, parole, or extended supervision; (b) component phases that are intensive and highly structured; and (c) a series of component phases for each participant that is based on public safety considerations and a participant's needs for punishment and treatment.

Since the intensive sanctions program is limited to inmates sentenced prior to truth-in-sentencing legislation, the Department administratively discontinued transferring or paroling offenders to the program, and there are no longer any offenders in the program.

Residential Services Program

In 2021-22, the Department expended \$13,961,800 for 389 residential services program beds throughout the state (244 for males and 145

for females). Residential services program facilities are nonsecure, community-based residential facilities where probationers, parolees, offenders on extended supervision, or intensive sanctions inmates may be required to reside as a condition of their supervision. These facilities are licensed and regulated by the Department of Health Services (DHS) and house a relatively small number of persons who require some type of supervised living arrangement. On average, the per capita daily cost of placing an individual in a state-contracted residential services program facility is approximately \$98.

Appendix XII shows the location, bed capacity, and cost of placing offenders in residential services programs for 2021-22. In addition, Appendix XII identifies contracts providing specialized treatment services such as substance use disorder (SUD) or dual diagnosis SUD and mental health services.

Probation and Parole Hold Reimbursements

The Department reimburses counties at a rate of \$40 per day for felons being held in county jails pending the revocation of their probation, parole, or extended supervision for non-criminal rules violations. Prior to 2015 Act 164, these reimbursements were paid exclusively from GPR funds. If GPR funding was insufficient to provide complete reimbursement, total payments were prorated, as necessary. Under Act 164, reimbursements not fully paid from GPR are paid from revenue remaining in the Department's PR appropriation for probation, parole, and extended supervision. If total reimbursement costs exceed GPR and available PR, payments are prorated. In 2020-21 (paid in 2021-22), counties identified 42,782 days as reimbursable for probation and parole holds, for a total cost of \$1,711,280. Appendix XIII indicates these probation and parole hold reimbursements.

Sex Offender Registration

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

For 2022-23, the budget for the sex offender registry program is \$3,674,000 GPR and 40.0 GPR positions (24.0 sex offender registration program specialists, 8.0 office operations associates, 3.0 correctional services supervisors, 2.0 operations program associates, 1.0 correctional services manager, 1.0 program and policy analyst - advanced, and 1.0 program support supervisor) and \$1,249,900 PR. As of July 1, 2022, the sex offender registry contained 25,887 records. Of this number, 5,553 offenders were in correctional institutions, 6,179 offenders were in the community under supervision, 13,535 individuals were required to register but released from supervision, and 620 were juvenile registrants under the age of 18.

Registration Requirements

A "sex offense" is a violation, or the solicitation, conspiracy, or attempt to commit a violation, of any of the following: (a) sexual contact with a patient or client by a therapist; (b) first-, second- or third-degree sexual assault; (c) incest; (d) first- or second- degree sexual assault of a child; (e) repeated acts of sexual assault of a child; (f) sexual exploitation of a child; (g) trafficking of a child; (h) causing a child to view or listen to sexual activity; (i) incest with a child; (j) certain child

enticement; (k) using a computer to facilitate a child sex crime; (l) soliciting a child for prostitution; (m) sexual assault of a child placed in substitute care; (n) sexual assault of a student by a school staff person or person who works or volunteers with children; (o) knowingly selling, renting, exhibiting, playing, distributing, or loaning to a child any harmful material or verbally communicating, by any means, a harmful description or narrative account to a child; (p) possession of child pornography; (q) working or volunteering with children as a child sex offender; (r) abduction of another's child; (s) human trafficking for the purposes of a commercial sex act; (t) false imprisonment or kidnapping, if the victim was a minor and the person is not the minor's parent; and (u) bestiality.

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

- a. Convicted of, or adjudicated delinquent on or after, December 25, 1993 (the date on which the provision became effective), for a sex offense;
- b. In prison, a juvenile correctional facility, a residential care center for children and youth, or on probation, extended supervision, parole, community supervision, or aftercare supervision on or after December 25, 1993, for a sex offense, a violation, or the solicitation, conspiracy, or attempt to commit a violation of a law of this state that is comparable to a sex offense;
- c. Found not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect on or after December 25, 1993, and committed under an involuntary mental health commitment or as a consequence of being found not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect for a sex offense;
- d. In institutional care or on conditional transfer from a mental health facility or conditional release from a commitment resulting from a finding of not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect on or after

December 25, 1993, for a sex offense or for a violation that is comparable to a sex offense;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

supervised release for the sex offense.

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

Under specific circumstances, a court may exempt a person from sex offender registration requirements. Specifically, a court may exempt a person for underage sexual activity if either:

1. (a) The person meets the criteria for registration based on a violation, or on the solicitation, conspiracy, or attempt to commit a violation, of sexual assault of a child, repeated acts of sexual assault of a child, or sexual assault of a child placed in substitute care (at a licensed shelter care facility, licensed group home, or residential care center); (b) the violation did not involve sexual intercourse either by the use or threat of force or violence, or with a victim under the age of 12 years; (c) at the time of the violation, the person had not attained age 19 and was not more than four years older nor more than four years younger than the victim; and (d) it is not necessary, in the interest of public protection, to require the person to register as a sex offender; or

2. (a) The person meets the criteria for

registration based on a violation, or on the solicitation, conspiracy, or attempt to commit a violation of third-degree sexual assault; (b) at the time of the violation, the person had not attained the age of 19 years and the victim had attained the age of 15 years; and (c) it is not necessary, in the interest of public protection, to require the person to register as a sex offender.

The court must hold a hearing on a motion for an exemption. At the hearing, the person requesting the exemption must prove by clear and convincing evidence that he or she has satisfied the required criteria for exemption. In addition, a court must allow the victim of the crime to make a statement at the hearing or to submit a written statement to the court. The statutes also specify procedures at the hearing and criteria that the court may consider in making its decision.

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

Registry Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Required Registration Period

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

conspiracy, or attempt to commit a sex offense on two or more occasions; (b) convicted or found not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect for a violation, or for the solicitation, conspiracy, or attempt to commit a violation of first- or second-degree sexual assault, first- or second-degree sexual assault of a child, repeated sexual assault of a child, or sexual assault of a child placed in certain substitute care settings; (c) found to be a sexually violent person, regardless of whether the person is discharged from the sexually violent person commitment, except that the person no longer must comply with the lifetime registration requirements if the finding that the person is a sexually violent person is reversed, set aside, or vacated; or (d) is ordered by the court to register as a sex offender and also ordered to comply with registration requirements until his or her death, or until a court orders that the individual no longer is required to comply. Note that these requirements may differ for individuals who committed a sex offense in another jurisdiction.

A person meeting one of the criteria for lifetime supervision must comply with registration requirements. [For more information on lifetime sex offender registration, see the Legislative Fiscal Bureau's Informational Paper entitled, "Felony Sentencing and Probation."]

Annual Registration Fee

Under 2005 Act 25, Corrections was authorized to establish, by rule, an annual sex offender registration fee not to exceed \$50 for individuals in its custody or under its supervision. Collected revenues from the fee could be used to partially offset the costs of monitoring. Under 2007 Act 20, the provision was amended to provide that the registration fee not exceed \$100 and that revenue be utilized to support enhanced sex offender management costs for polygraph testing and community treatment. In 2021-22, the fee generated \$1,356,800 in revenue.

Disclosure of Registry Information

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

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

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

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

Also, Corrections or DHS may notify law enforcement agencies of the area in which the individual will be residing, employed, or attending school, if Corrections or DHS determines that such notification is necessary to protect the public, and when the person is convicted or found not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect for any sex offense. This notification may be in addition to providing access to information, as described above, or to any other authorized notification.

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

Corrections is required to make a reasonable attempt to notify the victim or a member of the

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

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

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

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

Corrections or a law enforcement agency may provide information concerning a specific person registered as a sex offender to a person not provided access or notice if, in the opinion of Corrections or a law enforcement agency, providing the information is necessary to protect the public and the person requesting the information does the following: (a) submits a request for information in a form and manner prescribed by Corrections or the law enforcement agency; (b) specifies by name the person about whom he or she is requesting the information; and (c) provides any other information Corrections or the law enforcement agency considers necessary to determine accurately whether the person whose name is given is registered as a sex offender. If the Department or law enforcement agency provides information, Corrections or the law enforcement agency must provide all of the following concerning the person specified in the request: (a) the date of the person's conviction or commitment and the county or, if the state is not Wisconsin, the state where the person was convicted or committed; (b) the most recent date the information was updated; and (c) any other information concerning the person that Corrections or the law enforcement agency determines is appropriate. However, Corrections may not provide any information concerning a child who is registered as a sex offender or concerning a juvenile proceeding in which an adult who is registered as a sex offender was involved.

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

wanton, or intentional misconduct.

Internet Access

Corrections must provide Internet access to information concerning persons registered as sex offenders. The information provided on the Internet site must be organized in a manner that allows a person using the site to obtain the information that the Department is specifically required to provide. Corrections must keep this information secure against unauthorized alteration. In addition, the Department must provide the means for a law enforcement agency to easily identify changes that have occurred regarding a person required to register as a sex offender.

The Department must include the following information on the sex offender registry website:

- a. If the person is a sexually violent person, a notice of that status, written in red letters;
- b. A current color photograph of the person, if available, and a physical description including sex, race, height, weight, eye color, and hair color;
- c. The person's name and any aliases the person uses, indicating for each name and each alias all addresses at which the person is residing;
- d. Whether the person has responded to the last contact letter from the Department;
- e. The crime(s) committed for which the person must register;
- f. Any sex offense that was dismissed as part of a plea agreement if a court ordered that the offender or juvenile be subject to the registration requirements;
- g. Any conditions of the person's supervised release, except for any condition that may reveal the identity of the victim of the crime;

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

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

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

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

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

Restraining orders are generally limited to a maximum period of two to four years, however, under 2021 Act 256, a court may issue a permanent restraining order in cases where the person against whom the restraining order is requested has been convicted of a certain offense(s), and the person requesting the restraining order was the victim of that offense(s). As of July 1, 2022, the Department was monitoring 1,302 individuals on lifetime GPS tracking, 650 individuals on non-lifetime tracking, three individuals for violating restraining orders or injunctions, and 824 individuals for other reasons (including discretionary monitoring, monitoring of juveniles, and monitoring of individuals under DHS commitments), for a total of 2,779 individuals. The Department monitored an average daily population of 2,547 individuals by GPS tracking in 2021-22.

GPS Monitoring for Certain Child Sex Offenders

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

e. "Lifetime Tracking" means GPS tracking that is required for a person for the remainder of the person's life or until terminated;

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

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

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

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

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

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

and the person is released from prison; (f) a police chief or sheriff receives a special bulletin notification on the person (issued when an offender is released to the community, who was convicted, or found not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect, on two or more separate occasions of a sex offense); (g) a court places the person on supervised release after a sexually violent person commitment (Chapter 980) or directly discharges the person from commitment (tracking is not required of direct discharges who are discharged from supervised release); or (h) the Department of Health Services places the person on parole or discharges the person under Chapter 975 of the statutes for a serious child sex offense (Sex Crimes Law).

If a person committed a sex offense and is placed in the community but none of the above provisions apply, the Department may have the person tracked by GPS or a passive positioning tracking system as a condition of the person's community supervision, or if the Department determines such monitoring is appropriate. In addition, if a person described in either (a), (b), or (c) above completes his or her sentence, the Department may use passive positioning system tracking (as opposed to active GPS monitoring). Further, if a person who committed a serious child sex offense, or a person under supervision under the interstate corrections compact for a serious child sex offense, is not subject to the lifetime GPS tracking provisions, the Department must assess the person's risk using a standard risk assessment instrument to determine if GPS tracking is appropriate.

In addition to GPS tracking, statutory provisions further require that, as a condition of supervised release, for the first year of supervised release, the court must restrict the person to the person's home, except for outings that are under the direct supervision of a Corrections escort and that are for employment or volunteer purposes, religious purposes, educational purposes, treatment and exercise purposes, supervision purposes, residence maintenance, or for caring for the person's

basic living needs. Corrections may contract for services to escort the person.

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

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

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

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

The Department must contract with a vendor to provide tracking services using a competitive process under s. 16.75 of the statutes. In 2021-22, the Department entered into a seven-year contract with Attenti for GPS active monitoring at a cost of \$3.41 per day.

For each person subject to GPS tracking, the Department of Corrections must create individualized exclusion and inclusion zones if necessary to protect public safety. For exclusion zones, Corrections must focus on areas where children congregate, with perimeters of 100 to 250 feet, and on areas where the individual was prohibited from going as a condition of probation, extended supervision, parole, conditional release, or

supervised release. In addition to creating exclusion and/or inclusion zones, Corrections is required to ensure that the individual's GPS tracking device or comparable technology immediately alerts the Department and the local law enforcement agency if the person either leaves his or her assigned inclusion zone or stays in an exclusion zone longer than the time needed to travel through the zone to get to another destination.

For individuals on supervised release or conditional release who are on GPS tracking, Corrections must notify DHS, upon request, of any tracking information for the person if: (a) Corrections has been alerted that the individual has improperly stayed in an exclusion zone or improperly left an inclusion zone; or (b) the individual fails to make required payments to Corrections for his or her GPS tracking costs.

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

Termination of Lifetime GPS Tracking. A person subject to lifetime GPS tracking may petition for the termination of lifetime tracking with the circuit court in the county in which he or she was convicted or found not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect. However, the

person may not file a termination petition earlier than 20 years after the date on which lifetime tracking began. Further, the following individuals are prohibited from filing for termination of lifetime tracking: (a) a person who was convicted of any crime during the period of lifetime tracking; (b) a person who had been placed on supervised release or discharged under Chapter 980 of the statutes; or (c) a person placed on parole or discharged under Chapter 975.

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

A hearing on a termination petition cannot be conducted until the report of the examination has been filed with the court. At the hearing, the court must consider evidence it considers relevant to the petition, and the petitioner and the district attorney may offer evidence relevant to the issue of the person's dangerousness and continued need for lifetime tracking. The court may grant the petition

if it determines after the hearing that lifetime tracking is no longer necessary to protect the public. If the petition is denied, the individual may not file a subsequent petition requesting termination of lifetime tracking until at least five years have elapsed since the most recent petition.

In addition, the Department may file a petition for termination of lifetime tracking if the person is permanently physically incapacitated. The petition must include affidavits from two physicians that explain the nature of the person's permanent physical incapacitation. The Department must file the petition in the county in which the person was convicted, found not guilty or responsible by reason of mental disease or defect, or found to be a sexually violent person, and forward a copy of the petition to the district attorney or, for individuals committed under Chapter 980, to the agency that filed the Chapter 980 petition.

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

Finally, if the person who is subject to tracking moves out of state, the Department is required to terminate the person's tracking. If the person returns to the state, the Department likewise is required to reinstate the person's tracking.

GPS Tracking for Violations of Certain Orders or Injunctions

If a person knowingly violates a temporary restraining order or injunction related to domestic abuse or harassment, the court may report the violation to the Department of Corrections immediately upon the person's conviction and may order the person to submit to GPS tracking. The Department's duties related to tracking individuals are the same as those described above.

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

The court may request Corrections provide a validated risk assessment of the person to make any of these findings.

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

After weighing the factors above, if the court

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

If the court convicts an individual for violating a domestic abuse or harassment order, the court must impose a GPS tracking surcharge of \$200 for each offense. Department policy allows Corrections to charge between \$0 and \$240, based on an individual's ability to pay. Revenue from the

surcharge is used to cover the costs of the GPS tracking program. If revenue is inadequate to fund the program, the Department may, by rule, increase the surcharge by not more than five percent each year to cover the costs.

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

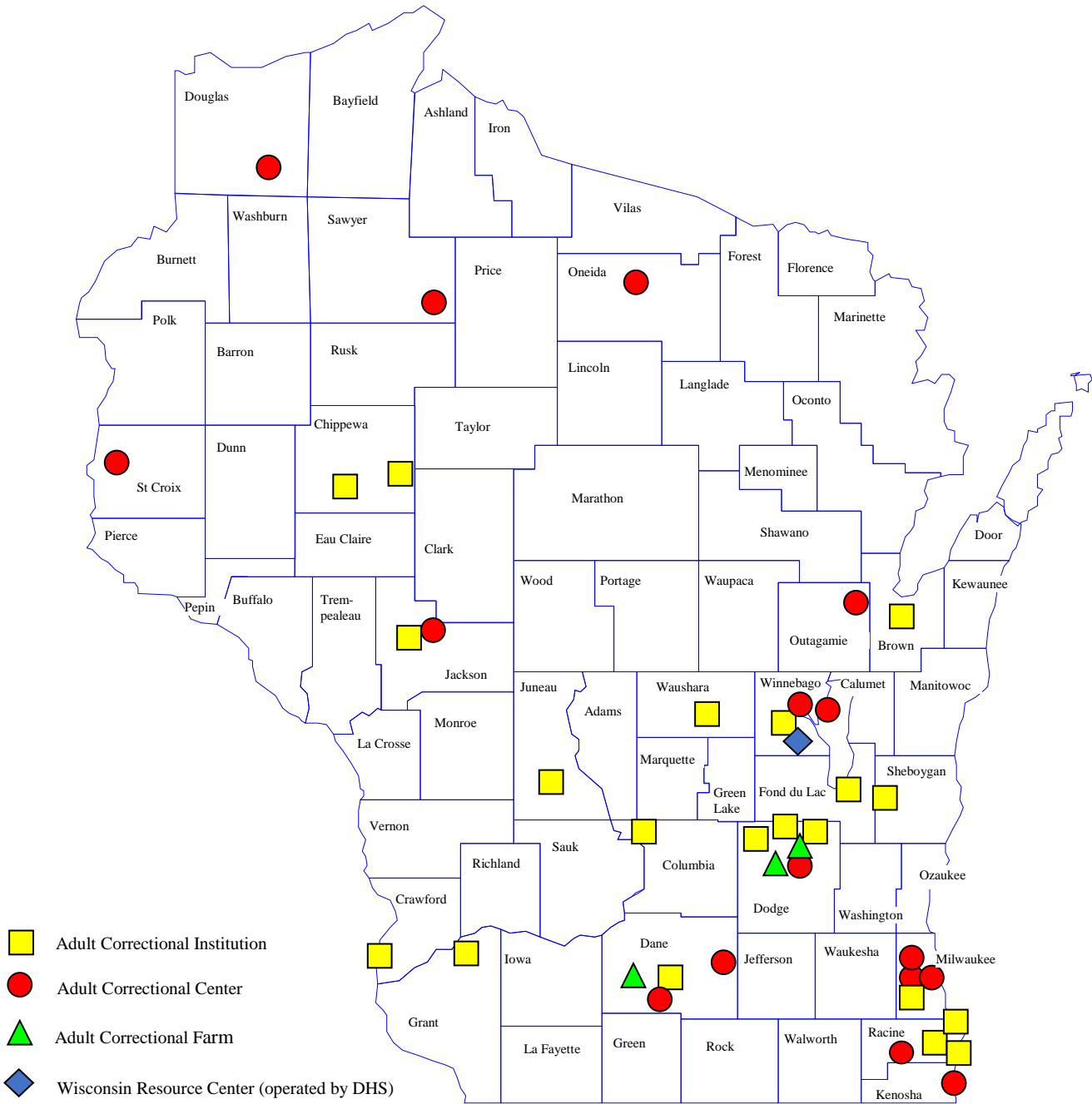
Appendices

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

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APPENDIX I

Wisconsin Adult Correctional Facilities

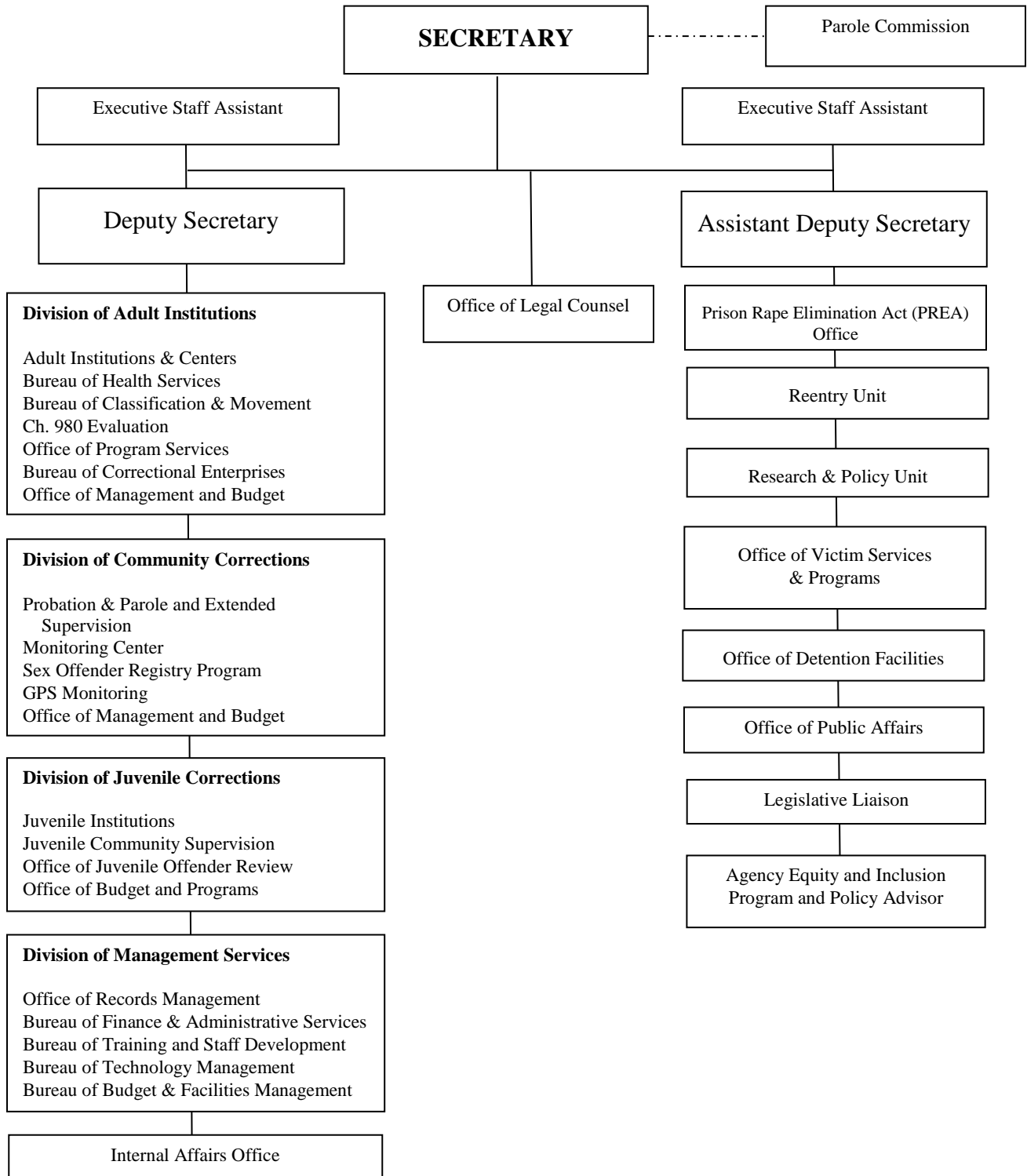


APPENDIX I (continued)

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

APPENDIX II

Department of Corrections Organizational Chart



APPENDIX III

Department of Corrections 2022-23 Base Budget

	GPR		FED		PR		TOTAL	
	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions
Division of Management Services								
Central Office	\$4,628,400	3.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$4,628,400	3.00
Finance and Administrative Services	5,676,100	26.00	0	0.00	24,400	0.00	5,700,500	26.00
Personnel and Human Resources	8,730,800	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8,730,800	0.00
Training Centers	3,490,800	11.00	0	0.00	3,015,300	4.00	6,506,100	15.00
Technology Management	21,527,500	97.00	0	0.00	456,800	4.00	21,984,300	101.00
Budget and Facilities Management	998,600	9.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	998,600	9.00
Office of Records Management	1,173,000	9.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,173,000	9.00
Total	\$46,225,200	155.00	\$0	0.00	\$3,496,500	8.00	\$49,721,700	163.00
Division of Adult Institutions								
Central Office	\$210,287,700	38.00	\$2,473,100	0.00	\$10,919,500	2.00	\$223,680,300	40.00
Bureau of Health Services	179,325,000	289.21	0	0.00	265,700	1.00	179,590,700	290.21
Classification and Movement	6,178,600	75.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	6,178,600	75.50
Chapter 980 Offender Program	1,203,700	5.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,203,700	5.50
Correctional Enterprises	50,000	0.00	0	0.00	8,717,700	8.00	8,767,700	8.00
Badger State Industries	0	0.00	0	0.00	21,686,000	76.00	21,686,000	76.00
Correctional Farms	11,600	0.00	0	0.00	7,661,600	23.50	7,673,200	23.50
Waupun Correctional Institution	33,832,100	410.80	0	0.00	5,036,600	20.30	38,868,700	431.10
Green Bay Correctional Institution	29,622,900	356.70	0	0.00	163,400	2.40	29,786,300	359.10
Women's Correctional System	38,226,600	440.78	0	0.00	445,700	6.20	38,672,300	446.98
Fox Lake Correctional Institution	31,775,100	370.10	0	0.00	22,300	0.40	31,797,400	370.50
Columbia Correctional Institution	28,334,000	346.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	28,334,000	346.90
Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution	27,155,100	324.70	0	0.00	112,300	1.60	27,267,400	326.30
Oakhill Correctional Institution	27,982,300	318.75	0	0.00	32,800	0.70	28,015,100	319.45
Dodge Correctional Institution	44,737,100	526.20	86,800	0.00	71,500	1.30	44,895,400	527.50
Racine Correctional Institution and Sturtevant Facility	43,568,300	511.25	0	0.00	106,900	0.80	43,675,200	512.05
Wisconsin Resource Center Officers	9,328,500	110.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9,328,500	110.00
Oshkosh Correctional Institution	44,893,700	528.65	0	0.00	522,500	6.90	45,416,200	535.55
Jackson Correctional Institution	25,309,100	286.60	0	0.00	18,200	0.40	25,327,300	287.00
Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	21,585,100	255.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	21,585,100	255.25
Racine Youthful Offender Correctional Facility	18,194,700	200.00	0	0.00	102,900	1.50	18,297,600	201.50
Redgranite Correctional Institution	23,588,100	284.60	0	0.00	21,600	0.40	23,609,700	285.00
New Lisbon Correctional Institution	25,879,900	290.65	0	0.00	28,800	0.60	25,908,700	291.25
Correctional Center System	46,054,100	461.50	0	0.00	3,246,500	0.00	49,300,600	461.50
Chippewa Valley Correctional Treatment Facility	15,087,700	166.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	15,087,700	166.20
Prairie du Chien Correctional Institution	17,107,600	194.40	0	0.00	91,300	1.20	17,198,900	195.60
Stanley Correctional Institution	30,619,500	363.90	0	0.00	39,100	0.80	30,658,600	364.70
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility	31,161,400	352.80	0	0.00	12,300	0.20	31,173,700	353.00
Contract Beds	9,904,800	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9,904,800	0.00
Total	\$1,021,004,300	7,508.94	\$2,559,900	0.00	\$59,325,200	156.20	\$1,082,889,400	7,665.14

APPENDIX III (continued)

Department of Corrections 2022-23 Base Budget

	GPR		FED		PR		TOTAL	
	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions
Division of Community Corrections								
Central Office	\$34,185,400	60.00	\$0	0.00	\$5,954,400	7.50	\$40,139,800	67.50
Probation, Parole and Extended Supervision	172,848,100	1,752.58	0	0.00	6,548,300	2.00	179,396,400	1,754.58
Monitoring Center	12,997,400	101.80	0	0.00	690,200	2.20	13,687,600	104.00
Sex Offender Registry Program	3,674,000	40.00	0	0.00	1,249,900	0.00	4,923,900	40.00
Contract Bed Funding - Extended Supervision Sanctions	<u>9,391,500</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>9,391,500</u>	<u>0.00</u>
Total	\$233,096,400	1954.38	\$0	0.00	\$14,442,800	11.70	\$247,539,200	1,966.08
Secretary's Office								
Central Office	\$15,617,100	52.70	\$0	0.00	\$12,100	0.00	\$15,629,200	52.70
Office of Detention Facilities	708,500	6.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	708,500	6.50
Victim Services and Programs	<u>164,700</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>1,193,000</u>	<u>6.00</u>	<u>1,357,700</u>	<u>7.00</u>
Total	\$16,490,300	60.20	\$0	0.00	\$1,205,100	6.00	\$17,695,400	66.20
Parole Commission								
Parole Commission	\$652,900	6.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$652,900	6.00
Division of Juvenile Corrections								
Bureau of Finance & Administrative Services	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$74,700	1.00	\$74,700	1.00
Bureau of Personnel & Human Resources	79,800	0.00	0	0.00	342,800	0.00	422,600	0.00
Bureau of Health Services	0	0.00	0	0.00	66,400	0.00	66,400	0.00
Secretary's Office - Juvenile	198,200	2.00	0	0.00	27,100	0.30	225,300	2.30
Central Office - Juvenile	6,341,000	14.45	30,000	0.00	14,826,600	68.35	21,197,600	82.80
Serious Juvenile Offenders	19,205,300	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	19,205,300	0.00
Lincoln Hills School	1,385,700	12.00	77,300	1.00	25,432,600	240.00	26,895,600	253.00
Copper Lake School	<u>386,700</u>	<u>3.25</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>5,161,600</u>	<u>52.75</u>	<u>5,548,300</u>	<u>56.00</u>
Total	\$27,596,700	31.70	\$107,300	1.00	\$45,931,800	362.40	\$73,635,800	395.10
TOTAL	\$1,345,065,800	9,716.22	\$2,667,200	1.00	\$124,401,400	544.30	\$1,472,134,400	10,261.52

APPENDIX IV

Correctional Facility Operational Costs, 2021-22*

Facility**	Operational Costs	Average Daily Population	Annual Per Capita	Daily Per Capita
Waupun	\$49,292,423	958	\$51,453	\$140.97
Dodge	70,509,930	1,490	47,322	129.65
Green Bay	43,836,086	916	47,856	131.11
Columbia	34,294,828	603	56,864	155.79
Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	25,236,762	350	72,105	197.55
Taycheedah/Women's Correctional System	63,126,025	1,185	53,271	145.95
Fox Lake	47,290,386	1,206	39,213	107.43
Kettle Moraine	40,798,088	1,076	37,916	103.88
Oshkosh	71,331,056	1,948	36,618	100.32
Jackson	37,601,803	938	40,087	109.83
Racine Youthful Offender	20,036,625	299	67,012	183.59
Prairie du Chien	23,324,111	475	49,103	134.53
Redgranite	35,464,161	918	38,632	105.84
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility***	40,757,788	508	80,232	219.81
Stanley	51,109,383	1,475	34,650	94.93
New Lisbon	38,649,661	987	39,159	107.28
Racine and Sturtevant Transitional Facility	61,825,538	1,663	37,177	101.86
Oakhill	33,751,680	678	49,781	136.39
Chippewa Valley Treatment Facility	20,773,371	390	53,265	145.93
Center System	<u>65,944,108</u>	<u>1,578</u>	<u>41,790</u>	<u>114.49</u>
Total	\$874,953,812	19,641	\$44,547	\$122.05

*Data from departmental average daily population reports.

**Does not include operational costs or populations associated with the Wisconsin Resource Center operated by DHS (393 ADP) with Corrections providing security services or contract bed costs (104 ADP).

***Costs and populations include female inmates not included under Taycheedah/Women's Correctional System.

APPENDIX V

2021-22 Average Daily Inmate Population Including Contracted Facilities

Males

Facility	Average Daily Population
Waupun	958
Dodge	1,490
Green Bay	916
Columbia	603
Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	<u>350</u>
Total Maximum	4,317
Racine	1,529
Fox Lake	1,206
Kettle Moraine	1,076
Oshkosh	1,948
Jackson	938
Racine Youthful Offender	299
Wisconsin Resource Center - Male	354
Prairie du Chien	475
Redgranite	918
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility - Male	490
Stanley	1,475
New Lisbon	<u>987</u>
Total Medium	11,695
Oakhill	678
Chippewa Valley Treatment Facility	390
Sturtevant Transitional Facility	134
Centers	<u>1,578</u>
Total Minimum	2,780
Federal -- Facilities	32
Wisconsin Counties	<u>72</u>
Total Contract	104
Total Male	18,896

Females

Taycheedah	754
Centers	431
Wisconsin Resource Center - Female	39
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility - Female	<u>18</u>
Total Female	1,242
GRAND TOTAL	20,138

APPENDIX VI

Type of Most Serious Offenses for Inmates Resident on July 1, 2022

Males		
Offense*	Number	Percent
Sexual Offenses	4,883	26.0%
Murder/Homicide	3,113	16.5
Assaults++	2,441	13.0
Robbery	2,086	11.1
Operating While Intoxicated	1,161	6.2
Drug Offenses -- Possession with Intent to Deliver	985	5.2
Burglary	925	4.9
Battery	825	4.4
Theft	593	3.2
Drug Offenses -- Manufacturing and Delivery	580	3.1
Drug Offenses -- Possession	323	1.7
Bail Jumping/Escape	302	1.6
Other	212	1.1
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	190	1.0
Forgery	72	0.4
Arson	48	0.3
Fraud/Extortion	29	0.2
Drug Offenses -- Other	27	0.1
No Data/Unsentenced**	<u>361</u>	
	19,156	100.0%

Females		
Murder/Homicide	247	19.7%
Assaults++	172	13.7
Operating While Intoxicated	147	11.7
Drug Offenses -- Possession with Intent to Deliver	129	10.3
Theft	105	8.4
Drug Offenses -- Manufacturing and Delivery	95	7.6
Burglary	67	5.3
Drug Offenses -- Possession	66	5.3
Robbery	58	4.6
Battery	52	4.1
Sexual Offenses	47	3.7
Bail Jumping/Escape	20	1.6
Forgery	14	1.1
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	13	1.0
Other	13	1.0
Drug Offenses -- Other	7	0.6
Arson	2	0.2
Fraud/Extortion	1	0.1
No Data/Unsentenced**	<u>48</u>	
	1,303	100.0%

*All types or degrees of the offense.

++Includes aggravated assaults, injuries, hit and run, endangering safety, carjacking, firearm offenses, and physical abuse of a child.

**Includes those inmates for which Corrections did not have offense data and offenders temporarily held pending revocation of probation, parole, extended supervision, or as an alternative to revocation.

APPENDIX VII

Type of Most Serious Offenses for Inmates Admitted to Prison, 2021-22

Males		
Offense*	Number	Percent
Assaults++	976	16.8%
Sexual Offenses	827	14.2
Operating While Intoxicated	691	11.9
Robbery	449	7.7
Drug Offenses -- Possession with Intent to Deliver	442	7.6
Burglary	426	7.3
Theft	348	6.0
Battery	336	5.8
Drug Offenses -- Manufacture and Delivery	278	4.8
Bail Jumping/Escape	271	4.7
Murder/Homicide	248	4.3
Drug Offenses -- Possession	221	3.8
Other	139	2.4
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	56	1.0
Forgery	38	0.7
Arson	32	0.5
Fraud/Extortion	15	0.3
Drug Offenses -- Other	13	0.2
No Data/Unsentenced**	<u>3,546</u>	
	9,352	100.0%

Females		
Operating While Intoxicated	101	18.7%
Assaults++	64	11.9
Drug Offenses -- Possession	60	11.1
Drug Offenses -- Possession with Intent to Deliver	59	10.9
Theft	54	10.0
Drug Offenses -- Manufacture and Delivery	46	8.5
Murder/Homicide	35	6.5
Burglary	29	5.4
Battery	25	4.7
Bail Jumping/Escape	18	3.3
Forgery	10	1.9
Other	9	1.7
Robbery	8	1.5
Sexual Offenses	8	1.5
Drug Offenses -- Other	6	1.1
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	4	0.7
Fraud/Extortion	2	0.4
Arson	1	0.2
No Data/Unsentenced**	<u>427</u>	
	966	100.0%

*All types or degrees of the offense.

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

**Includes those admissions for which Corrections did not have offense data and offenders temporarily held pending revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision, or as an alternative to revocation. In addition, includes those admissions for revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision where the offender was given a new sentence. Revocations with a new sentence are excluded from the cumulative population because current admissions data limitations cannot identify whether the type of offense is for the original sentence that led to revocation or the new offense that led to a new sentence.

APPENDIX VIII

Type of Most Serious Offenses for Inmates Released from Prison, 2021-22

Males

Offense*	Number	Percent
Assaults++	1,026	16.7%
Sexual Offenses	874	14.3
Robbery	665	10.8
Burglary	559	9.1
Drug Offenses -- Possession with Intent to Deliver	504	8.2
Operating While Intoxicated	431	7.0
Theft	384	6.3
Drug Offenses -- Manufacturing and Delivery	355	5.8
Battery	352	5.7
Murder/Homicide	241	3.9
Drug Offenses -- Possession	232	3.8
Bail Jumping/Escape	215	3.5
Other	135	2.2
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	56	0.9
Forgery	41	0.7
Arson	25	0.4
Drug Offenses -- Other	21	0.4
Fraud/Extortion	17	0.3
No Data/Unsentenced**	<u>2,396</u>	
	8,529	100.0%

Females

Theft	91	14.7%
Assaults++	74	11.9
Drug Offenses -- Manufacturing and Delivery	70	11.3
Operating While Intoxicated	56	9.0
Drug Offenses -- Possession	52	8.4
Drug Offenses -- Possession with Intent to Deliver	52	8.4
Burglary	46	7.4
Robbery	40	6.5
Battery	32	5.2
Murder/Homicide	30	4.8
Robbery	21	3.4
Forgery	19	3.1
Bail Jumping/Escape	17	2.7
Other	8	1.3
Drug Offenses -- Other	7	1.1
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	3	0.5
Fraud/Extortion	2	0.3
No Data/Unsentenced**	<u>295</u>	
	915	100.0%

*All types or degrees of the offense.

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

**Includes those releases for which Corrections did not have offense data, offenders temporarily held pending revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision, or as an alternative to revocation, and inmates who died while in prison.

APPENDIX IX

Bureau of Correctional Enterprises - Industries Inmate Employees and Average Inmate Hourly Wages, 2021-22

Institution	Industry*	Inmate Employees	Average Hourly Wage
Redgranite	Durable Medical Equipment Refurbishing	9	\$0.95
Oshkosh	Laundry Services	78	0.85
Green Bay	Textiles and Embroidery	24	0.69
Columbia	Printing	11	0.72
Waupun	Metal Stamping	30	0.86
Jackson	Road & Trail Signs	24	0.81
Stanley	Custom Signs	32	0.85
New Lisbon	Hydrostripping (Sign Recycling)	14	0.87
Fox Lake	Wood Furniture	28	0.94
Oakhill	Upholstery	20	1.32
Oakhill	Product Development Center	8	1.40
John C. Burke	Industries Distribution Center and Logistics	<u>8</u>	<u>1.24</u>
Total		286	\$0.98

*The BCE has suspended metal fabrication operations due to operational and staffing challenges, but indicates that it will explore resuming work in that industry when supported by market demand and the identification of a fitting host facility. In addition, BCE has suspended canteen operations due to a Corrections' contract change.

APPENDIX X

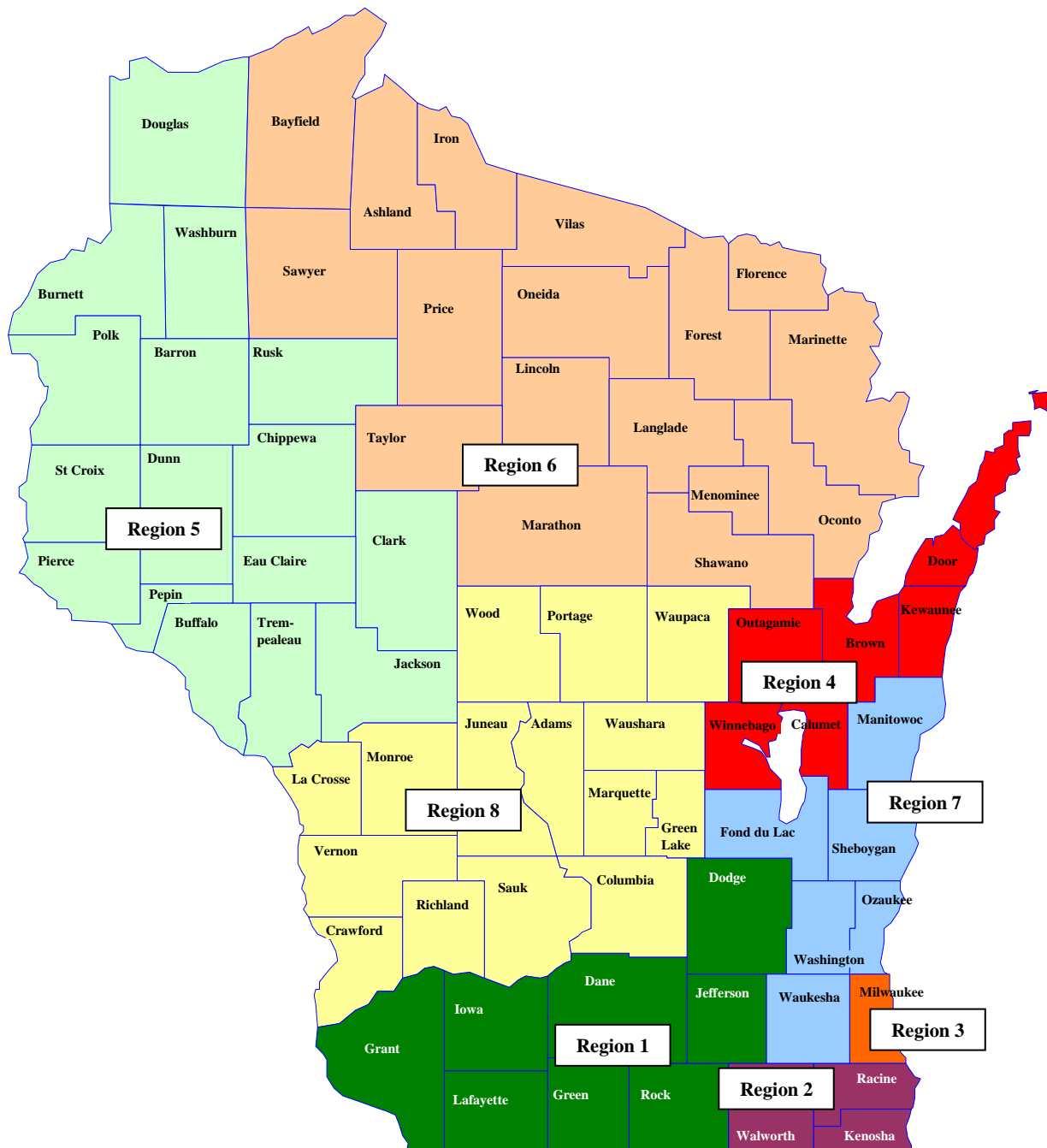
Bureau of Correctional Enterprises - Industries Year-End Continuing Cash Balance Since 2019-20

Institution	Industry/Business	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Redgranite	Durable Medical Equipment Refurbishing	-\$93,500	-\$164,200	-\$380,800
Oshkosh	Laundry Services	-1,133,800	-1,153,100	-1,218,700
Green Bay	Textiles and Embroidery	-7,908,300	-7,463,700	-7,116,600
Columbia	Printing	-4,462,800	-4,657,700	-4,760,700
Waupun	Metal Stamping	27,980,400	29,242,900	29,941,900
Jackson	Road & Trail Signs	-1,620,200	-1,843,700	-2,303,700
Stanley	Custom Signs	687,800	737,800	675,000
New Lisbon	Hydrostripping (Sign Recycling)	-1,015,600	-1,146,500	-1,295,300
Fox Lake	Furniture	-14,077,100	-13,218,600	-10,971,200
Oakhill	Upholstery	533,100	1,373,700	2,778,300
Taycheedah	Canteen	-431,900	150,200	-217,300
All	Management and Support*	<u>2,702,400</u>	<u>3,080,500</u>	<u>65,600</u>
BCE Industries Total		\$1,060,500	\$4,937,600	\$5,196,500

*Management and Support represent the Distribution Center, Product Development Center, overhead, and non-project operations, which typically is allocated to other prison industries. It should be noted that the 2019-20 and 2020-21 Management and Support balance includes expenditures that were transferred from the BCE Industries at year-end to be supported by other fund sources and not yet allocated to industries. Expenditures in 2019-20 were transferred in anticipation of negative impacts from COVID-19 during 2020-21.

APPENDIX XI

Division of Community Corrections Regions



APPENDIX XII

Residential Services Program Contract Expenditures, 2021-22

Name	Location	Beds		Total Number of Beds	GPR	PR	Total Contracted	
		Male	Female				Contract Amount	Daily Cost Per Bed
ARC Community Services	Milwaukee		13	13	\$571,678	\$14,496	\$586,174	\$136.75
ARC Community Services - ARC House	Fond du Lac		16	16	625,381		625,381	122.40
ARC Community Services - Dayton Street	Madison		9	9	374,293		374,293	113.94
ARC Community Services - Mother and Infant	Madison		10	10	629,990		629,990	172.60
ARC Community Services - Paterson	Madison		15	15	603,838		603,838	110.29
Genesis Behavioral Services - Crossroads	Racine		9	9	250,914		250,914	155.95
Genesis Behavioral Services - Laurel House	Kenosha		12	12	139,112		139,112	119.67
Lutheran Social Services - Affinity	Eau Claire		18	18	174,127	52,105	226,232	102.52
Meta House	Milwaukee		15	15	630,371	43,312	673,684	200.64
Bethany Recovery Center	Oconomowoc		18	18	286,581		286,581	304.82
ATTIC Correctional Services - Addams House	Appleton		10	10	500,050		500,050	137.00
ATTIC Correctional Services - Dwight	Madison	19		19	715,116		715,116	115.25
ATTIC Correctional Services - Foster	Madison	18		18	789,984		789,984	134.39
ATTIC Correctional Services - Schwert	Madison	15		15	668,434		668,434	136.46
ATTIC Correctional Services - Marshall House	Green Bay	20		20	537,735		537,735	98.85
Lutheran Social Services - Cephas House	Waukesha	14		14	334,399		334,399	99.84
Lutheran Social Services - BART	Baronett	8		8	376,943		376,943	129.09
Lutheran Social Services - Exodus	Hudson	12		12	218,441		218,441	116.04
Lutheran Social Services - Farhman	Eau Claire	15		15	235,123		235,123	99.84
Lutheran Social Services - Wazee	Black River Falls	12		12	441,942		441,942	116.04
Portage County - Portage House	Stevens Point	12		12	600,000		600,000	137.34
Rock Valley Community Programs - RSP	Janesville	30		30	1,258,688	34,740	1,293,428	110.31
Rock Valley Community Programs	Janesville	12		12	503,440	13,896	517,336	137.68
Ryan Community Programs	Appleton	21		21	748,561		748,561	102.00
Wisconsin Community Services - Joshua Glover	Milwaukee	<u>36</u>		<u>36</u>	<u>1,588,136</u>		<u>1,588,136</u>	<u>116.50</u>
Totals		244	145	389	\$13,803,279	\$158,548	\$13,961,827	\$98.33

APPENDIX XIII

2020-21 Probation and Parole Holds Reimbursed in 2021-22

County	Reimbursable Days	Reimbursable Amount	County	Reimbursable Days	Reimbursable Amount
Adams	276	\$11,040	Milwaukee	521	\$20,840
Ashland	109	4,360	Monroe	828	33,120
Barron	270	10,800	Oconto	80	3,200
Bayfield	33	1,320	Oneida	303	12,120
Brown	2,279	91,160	Outagamie	1,581	63,240
Buffalo	129	5,160	Ozaukee	274	10,960
Burnett	285	11,400	Pepin	12	480
Calumet	39	1,560	Pierce	79	3,160
Chippewa	1,220	48,800	Polk	484	19,360
Clark	575	23,000	Portage	670	26,800
Columbia	759	30,360	Price	20	800
Crawford	36	1,440	Racine	1,452	58,080
Dane	3,324	132,960	Richland	244	9,760
Dodge	835	33,400	Rock	994	39,760
Door	118	4,720	Rusk	141	5,640
Douglas	45	1,800	Sauk	638	25,520
Dunn	634	25,360	Sawyer	607	24,280
Eau Claire	1,649	65,960	Shawano	756	30,240
Florence	27	1,080	Sheboygan	1,227	49,080
Fond du Lac	1,347	53,880	St. Croix	509	20,360
Forest	139	5,560	Taylor	81	3,240
Grant	201	8,040	Trempealeau	356	14,240
Green	523	20,920	Vernon	88	3,520
Green Lake	200	8,000	Vilas	173	6,920
Iowa	21	840	Walworth	1,208	48,320
Iron	14	560	Washburn	129	5,160
Jackson	523	20,920	Washington	1,757	70,280
Jefferson	667	26,680	Waukesha	2,389	95,560
Juneau	1,102	44,080	Waupaca	360	14,400
Kenosha	1,667	66,680	Waushara	234	9,360
Kewaunee	127	5,080	Winnebago	1,180	47,200
La Crosse	441	17,640	Wood	<u>1,117</u>	<u>44,680</u>
Lafayette	80	3,200			
Langlade	65	2,600	Total	42,782	\$1,711,280
Lincoln	321	12,840			
Manitowoc	878	35,120			
Marathon	1,025	41,000			
Marinette	157	6,280			
Marquette	150	6,000			
Menominee	0	0			