



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 2003-04, the Department was responsible for an average daily population of 90,479 individuals, including 22,331 incarcerated adults and 68,148 adults 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 2003-04, Corrections contracted for an average of 2,089 beds per day with Wisconsin counties, private contractors in Minnesota and Oklahoma, and at federal facilities in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Finally, the Wisconsin Resource Center in the Village of Winnebago is operated by the Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS), Division of Care and Treatment Facilities, as a 345-bed medium-security facility for inmates in need of mental health treatment.

This paper is divided into the following sections: (1) departmental overview; (2) adult correctional facilities, including facilities for prison contract beds; (3) prison system operating capacity; (4) contracts for housing state prisoners in other facilities; (5) adult inmate populations; (6) Badger State Industries; (7) private business/prison employment work program; (8) correctional farms; (9) community corrections; and (10) sex offender registration.

Overview

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

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

The adult correctional services program manages the state's adult correctional facilities, correctional field services, and administrative duties. The Division of Adult Corrections (DAI) operates the state's 20 correctional institutions, 16 minimum-security correctional centers, and oversees in-state and out-of-state prison contracts. Institutional operations include assigning inmate security levels, designating institutional placement and programming needs, and providing health services, employment training, and educational programming. The Division of Community Corrections (DCC) administers correctional field services, including supervising offenders on probation, parole, and extended supervision, providing monitoring and reporting services to offenders, and administering the intensive sanctions program. In addition to DAI and DCC, adult correctional services include departmentwide administrative services provided by: (a) the Secretary's Office, responsible for the overall administration of the Department, evaluation of local detention facilities (jails), and victim services and programs; and (b) the Division of Management Services, responsible for budgeting, fiscal and accounting issues, information technology, the correctional training center, personnel services, procurement, and facilities management. Budgeted funding in 2004-05 for adult correctional services is \$809,257,900 and 9,501.82 positions (all funds).

The Parole Commission, which is attached to the Department, is responsible for making prison parole release decisions for inmates who committed felony offenses on or before December 30, 1999. The Commission consists of eight members, including a chairperson who is appointed by the Governor for a two-year term. The Commission is the

final authority in granting discretionary paroles. Budgeted funding in 2004-05 for the Commission is \$1,028,600 and 13.5 positions.

The juvenile correctional services program manages the state's juvenile facilities, field services, and administrative functions. The Division of Juvenile Corrections operates the state's three juvenile facilities and community corrections programs. Operations include administering treatment programs, determining eligibility for release of juvenile offenders, and overseeing aftercare services. Budgeted funding in 2004-05 for juvenile correctional services is \$184,247,900 and 899.76 positions (all funds).

An organizational chart of the Department can be found in Appendix II. Appendix III shows that the Department's total budget and number of positions for 2004-05, including all sources of funds, is \$994.5 million with 10,419 positions. Of this amount, 85.6% is financed from general purpose revenues (GPR); 14.1% is program revenue (PR) from such sources as funds generated from the daily rates charged to counties for juvenile corrections and the sale of Badger State Industries and farms products; and 0.3% is financed through federal revenue (FED) such as federal drug abuse, educational or job assistance programs and segregated revenue (SEG) from the recycling fund for a computer recycling program.

In Appendix III, individual budgetary units (for example, individual correctional institutions) are separately identified. It should be noted that: (a) rent for the Department's Madison facility (\$3,536,400 GPR) is included under the Division of Management Services' central office; and (b) debt service costs for adult (\$71,607,400 GPR) and juvenile (\$4,477,000 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 (\$15,927,200 GPR) and inmate food and supplies (\$37,210,100

GPR).

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

Adult Correctional Facilities

State Facilities

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

The maximum-security institutions for adult males include Dodge, Columbia, Green Bay, Waupun, and the Wisconsin Secure Program Facility. The medium-security institutions for adult males include Oshkosh, Kettle Moraine, Fox Lake (which also includes a minimum-security portion), Jackson, Prairie du Chien, Racine, Redgranite, Stanley,

New Lisbon, and the Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility. Certain offenders may be sent to the medium-security Racine Youthful Offender Facility, where inmates may not be younger than 15 years old nor more than 24 years old. The minimum-security facilities for adult males include Oakhill Correctional Institution, the Chippewa Valley Correctional Treatment Center, Sturtevant Transitional Facility, and the 13 male correctional centers.

For adult females, correctional facilities include Taycheedah, a maximum- and medium-security institution, and three minimum-security correctional centers, the Women's Community Correctional Center in Milwaukee, the John C. Burke Center in Waupun, and the Robert E. Ellsworth Correctional Center in Union Grove. In addition, the Department operates a 12-bed challenge incarceration program for female offenders at the St. Croix Correctional Center.

Correctional Facility Operational Costs

Appendix IV identifies the operational costs of adult correctional institutions and minimum-security centers during 2003-04. 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 2003-04, daily per capita cost at all correctional facilities (with some exclusions) was approximately \$71 (\$25,900 annually). The highest daily per capita cost occurred at the Wisconsin Secure Program Facility (\$110), which houses inmates who demonstrate serious behavioral problems in other correctional settings. The medium-security Stanley Correctional Institution had the lowest daily per capita prison cost (\$54). Appendix IV does not include operational costs associated with the following facilities: (a) the New Lisbon Correctional Institution or the Chippewa Valley Treatment Facility which did not open until April, 2004; and (b) the Wisconsin Resource Center operated by DHFS with

Corrections providing security services.

Contracted Prison and Jail Beds

In addition to state correctional institutions, the Department of Corrections also utilizes contracted prison and jail space to house state inmates and as temporary lockup (non-punitive lock-up pending an investigation or disciplinary action of an inmate in the Center System). Since 1983, Corrections has been authorized to contract with Wisconsin local governments for the housing of state prisoners. As of December, 2004, the Department had contracts with 13 Wisconsin counties to house state inmates. Further, since 1995, Corrections has been authorized to contract with political subdivisions in other states for prison space. Statutes require that the Legislature or the Joint Committee on Finance approve any contract to transfer more than 10 prisoners in any fiscal year to any one state or any one political subdivision of another state. Currently, the Department does not have any contracts with any other state. In addition to Wisconsin local governments and other states' political subdivisions, the Department is authorized to contract with the federal government to house inmates.

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

offenders. Currently, the state has a contract with the Corrections Corporation of America (CCA).

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

Prison System Operating Capacity

In 1993 Act 16, Corrections was required to promulgate administrative rules providing limits on the number of prisoners at all state prisons. The Act required Corrections to include systemwide limits and limits for each prison, except that a single limit could be established for the minimum-security correctional centers. Further, procedures to exceed any systemwide, institution or center system limit in an emergency situation could be created. As of January, 2005, this rule had not been promulgated.

To address the question of prison capacity, Corrections has, by policy, defined the operating capacity of the prison system as the lesser of: (a) the number of inmates that a correctional institution can house; or (b) an institution's capacity to provide non-housing functions such as food service, medical care, recreation, visiting, inmate programs, segregation housing and facility administration. Medical services and segregation beds (single cells for inmates removed from the general population for behavioral or security reasons) are not counted in housing capacity. Housing capacity is defined as: (a) one inmate per cell at maximum-security facilities, with a 2% cell vacancy rate; and (b) up to 20% double occupancy of cells in medium-security facilities existing as of July 1, 1991, or 50% double occupancy of cells in medium-security facilities constructed after July 1, 1991. No specific standard has been established for minimum-security institutions, but capacities have been determined on an institution-by-institution basis. Corrections' operat-

ing capacity figures also include the current number of actually occupied contracted prison beds. Further, since the Wisconsin Secure Program Facility (WSPF) at Boscobel is utilized for offenders on an as-needed basis with a maximum capacity of 500 beds, the capacity at WSPF is equal to the number of inmates at the facility. In addition, in December, 1998, Corrections further modified the capacity figures to include nine barracks units built at eight institutions and increased doubling at six institutions for which additional staff were provided.

Using the above definition, Corrections has an operating capacity as of January 7, 2005, of 17,024 inmates in state facilities and 637 inmates at contracted facilities, for a total operating capacity of 17,661. Table 1 identifies Corrections operating capacity and prison population by facility. These figures include previously authorized construction projects completed in the 2003-05 biennium, including: (a) Stanley Correctional Institution; (b) New Lisbon Correctional Institution; (c) Chippewa Valley Correctional Treatment Facility (formerly called Highview); (d) Milwaukee Women's Center; (e) St. Croix Correctional Center female inmate challenge incarceration program; (f) inmate workhouses in Winnebago and Sturtevant; and (g) the Sturtevant Transitional Facility. There were no construction projects authorized during the 2003-05 biennium that would expand operating capacity.

On January 7, 2005, the prison system housed 22,145 inmates and was at 125% of Corrections' defined capacity. Excluding contracted facilities, state facilities were at 126% of capacity. Additional inmates were housed by: (a) exceeding the defined number of double occupancy cells; (b) housing more than two inmates in some cells; and (c) utilizing some non-housing space for housing purposes. To the extent that Corrections continues to exceed its defined capacity or modifies the component parts of its definition, the amount that the system is "over capacity" may vary.

Table 1: Corrections Operating Capacity and Prison Population, January 7, 2005

	Operating Capacity	Prison Population
Male		
Waupun	882	1,237
Green Bay	749	1,065
Dodge	1,165	1,543
Columbia	541	829
Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	<u>475</u>	<u>475</u>
Total Maximum	3,812	5,149
Racine	1,021	1,546
Fox Lake	691	1,054
Kettle Moraine	783	1,200
Oshkosh	1,494	2,033
Jackson	837	989
Racine Youthful Offender	450	450
Redgranite	990	1,010
Stanley	1,500	1,509
Prairie du Chien	326	410
New Lisbon	950	1,047
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility	414	288
Wisconsin Resource Center	<u>345</u>	<u>338</u>
Total Medium	9,801	11,874
Oakhill	300	611
Fox Lake Minimum	288	281
Chippewa Valley Treatment Facility	450	446
Sturtevant Transitional Facility	150	140
Center System	<u>1,100</u>	<u>1,678</u>
Total Minimum	2,288	3,156
Federal--Other Facilities	34	34
Corrections Corporation of America--Minnesota	53	53
Wisconsin Counties	<u>550</u>	<u>550</u>
Total Contract	637	637
Total Male	16,538	20,816
Female		
Taycheedah Centers	653	714
Total Facilities	<u>470</u>	<u>615</u>
Total Facilities	1,123	1,329
Total Female	1,123	1,329
Grand Total	17,661	22,145

Contracts for Housing State Inmates

The Department of Corrections may contract for prison or jail bed space, in order to house state in-

mates. In 2003-04, Corrections expended \$38,261,800 GPR for housing state inmates in contracted facilities; in 2004-05, \$14,821,300 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 2003-04 and the budgeted expenditures and number of beds for 2004-05. A description of past and current contracts 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. The Department currently contracts with 13 counties to house state inmates: Columbia, Douglas, Florence, Forest, Langlade, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Oneida, Outagamie, Sheboygan, Vilas, Waushara, and Winnebago. The 2004 contract terms are the same for all counties, and include the following major provisions:

a. The per diem rate for calendar year 2004 is \$49.96.

b. In return for the per diem rate, the counties provide: (i) transportation to and from jail; (ii) lodging, facilities, services and programs for state inmates; (iii) constant monitoring of jail premises to insure a safe, secure setting; (iv) basic necessities to state inmates, including but not limited to beds, clean bedding, personal hygiene items, toilet facilities, inmate clothing, recreation, canteen, visiting, and library access; (v) access for all state inmates to all programs and activities provided to county inmates, such as religious-directed programs, crisis intervention, and social services treatment; (vi) program space as needed to conduct any supplemental correctional programs; and (vii) medical, dental, psychiatric treatment, including all medications.

c. The Department will not knowingly send inmates with serious medical, dental, or psycho-

Table 2: Prison Bed Contracts

Contract	2003-04		2004-05	
	Expended	Average Number of Beds	Budgeted	Average Number of Beds
Corrections Corporation of America				
CCA Facilities	---	---	\$2,871,700	155
Oklahoma	\$8,511,700	479	---	---
Minnesota	23,059,800	1,280	---	---
Federal Bureau of Prisons				
Various Facilities*	<u>\$99,100</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>25</u>
Total Out-of-State	\$31,670,600	1,784	\$2,871,700	180
Wisconsin Local Governments				
Wisconsin Counties**	---	---	\$10,653,300	575
Columbia County (Males & Females)	\$281,000	15	---	---
Manitowoc County	636,400	34	---	---
Oneida County	790,600	41	---	---
Outagamie County	1,760,400	90	---	---
Vilas County	668,100	35	---	---
Milwaukee County	255,200	14	---	---
Florence County	103,100	6	---	---
Forest County	130,800	7	---	---
Langlade County	332,000	18	---	---
Sheboygan County	167,500	9	---	---
Winnebago County	421,100	11	---	---
Waushara County	202,900	23	---	---
Temporary Lockups	152,100	10	547,500	25
Division of Juvenile Corrections (DJC)				
Adult Convictions in DJC	<u>\$468,300</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>\$557,700</u>	<u>8</u>
Total In-State	\$6,378,500	320	\$11,758,500	608
Monitoring Unit (travel)	<u>\$212,700</u>	---	<u>\$191,100</u>	---
Total	\$38,261,800	2,104	\$14,821,300	788

*No funding was specifically allocated in 2004-05 for contract beds in facilities operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

**Funding for Wisconsin county jail contracts in 2004-05 reflects estimated expenditures.

logical conditions to county facilities. Counties maintain the right to reject any state inmate if the inmate exhibits medical or behavioral problems to make the inmate unacceptable, as determined by the county sheriff.

d. Counties will inventory each inmate's personal property upon receipt, and unauthorized or excess property will be stored or mailed out, consistent with jail rules, at the inmate's expense.

e. Counties are responsible for the confine-

ment of state inmates in an appropriate penal setting, inmate safety and security, and compliance with all federal and applicable state laws, and administrative code governing county jail operations.

f. State inmates will typically be housed in jail for four to six months. Corrections staff will be responsible for insuring compliance.

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 ten or more inmates to any one state or any one political subdivision of another state. In September, 1996, a contract with certain Texas counties was approved by the Joint Committee on Finance. The contract ended in September, 2000.

The Department of Corrections has had an intergovernmental agreement with the federal Bureau of Prisons since 1990.

This agreement was initially used primarily to place a small number of inmates in the federal prison system for security reasons. In March, 1997, Corrections began using the agreement to place 300 male inmates in a federal facility in Duluth, Minnesota and 30 inmates at a facility in Oxford, Wisconsin. In July, 1998, this same agreement was used to place 200 females inmates at a federal facility in Alderson, West Virginia. In December, 1998, authorization was given to place an additional 100 inmates in Duluth and 20 in Oxford. In December,

2000, Corrections ceased utilizing the Alderson, West Virginia, facility. Since August, 2002, Corrections has not placed inmates in Duluth or Oxford. Corrections has approximately 25 inmates placed in various other federal facilities, primarily for security reasons. The contract with the Bureau of Prisons contains the following provisions:

Performance. Subject to the availability of suitable space, the federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) agrees to accept sentenced prisoners from Wisconsin and to provide for their custody, housing, safekeeping and subsistence at a federal detention facility.

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

Payment. Wisconsin is required to make payment to the BOP for each inmate accepted and housed by BOP. Payment is required to equal the cost per inmate per day of the federal institution at which the inmate is housed.

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

Each application must include the following:

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

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

facilities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The body will not be released except upon written order of the Department of Corrections. All expenses related to the necessary preparation and disposition of the body, as well as the duty to

notify the nearest relative of the deceased inmate, is the responsibility of Corrections.

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

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

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

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

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

Contracts with Private Corporations

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

contain all of the following provisions:

- a. a termination date;
- b. the costs of prisoner maintenance, extraordinary medical and dental expenses and any participation in rehabilitative or correctional services, facilities, programs or treatment;
- c. specifications regarding any participation in programs of prisoner employment, the disposition or crediting of any payments received by prisoners, and the crediting of proceeds from any products resulting from employment;
- d. specifications regarding the delivery and retaking of prisoners;
- e. regular reporting procedures concerning prisoners by the private corporation;
- f. procedures for probation, parole and discharge;
- g. the use of the same standards of reasonable and humane care as the prisoners would receive in a Wisconsin institution; and
- h. any other matters determined to be necessary and appropriate regarding the obligations, responsibilities and rights of Wisconsin and the private company.

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

In 1998, the Joint Committee on Finance approved a contract with the private-for-profit Corrections Corporation of America (CCA) for space at facilities in Whiteville, Tennessee, and Sayre, Oklahoma. The contract was expanded in December, 1999, to allow inmates to be placed at CCA facilities in Mason, Tennessee, Appleton, Minnesota, and Tutwiler, Mississippi. In December, 2002, the Joint Committee on Finance approved a new contract with CCA to continue to provide prison beds at its facilities. In addition to the facilities mentioned above, the contract allows inmates to be placed at CCA facilities in Watonga, Oklahoma, and Lumpkin, Georgia. Placement of inmates in the Lumpkin, Georgia facility is conditioned on the Department's notification to the Finance Committee that the facility, once construction is completed, meets the Department's specifications. The contract between Corrections and CCA is for the period of December 22, 2002, through December 21, 2005. The major provisions are summarized below.

a. The contract provides for the housing of up to 5,500 inmates in out-of-state facilities. It should be noted, however, that Corrections is only authorized to place up to 4,833 inmates out-of-state. Approval by the Joint Committee on Finance would be required in order for Corrections to send more than 4,833 inmates out-of-state.

b. The contract rate is \$48.50 per day per inmate from December 22, 2002, to December 21, 2003, \$49.96 per day from December 22, 2003, to December 21, 2004, and \$51.46 per day from December 22, 2004, to December 21, 2005.

c. Corrections may terminate the contract at anytime, with or without cause, and without penalty by giving 30 days written notice to CCA. Corrections is entitled to recover all costs including, without limitation, administrative costs related to obtaining replacement services.

d. Corrections' failure to comply with the contract is the sole cause for which CCA may terminate the contract, unless otherwise allowed by

Corrections. CCA must notify Corrections within 30 days of the noncompliance. Corrections has 60 days to cure or proceed to cure the noncompliance. If Corrections fails to cure, CCA may terminate the contract by providing a 120-day written notice. The earliest termination date of the contract by CCA is 181 days.

e. If CCA breaches the contract, Corrections may withhold or collect liquidated damages for each day of the breach. The amount of damages that Corrections can collect depends on the type of breach. Corrections must notify CCA in writing of the breach. CCA has 30 days to cure the breach before damages are assessed. However, any breach relating to inmate health and safety will be assessed immediately and is not subject to CCA's right to cure. Corrections may withhold or collect damages until CCA cures the breach or Corrections terminates the contract.

f. CCA is responsible for the transportation of inmates in groups of 10 or more, including inmates returned to Wisconsin for medical reasons.

g. If inmate property is damaged during transportation, the contractor is required to compensate the inmate based on Corrections' standard repayments.

h. Minimum technical standards are established for video conferencing and visiting. These standards are intended to provide a uniform format for video communications between Corrections and CCA.

i. Inmate telephone services at contracted facilities are specified to require collect calls billed to third parties at a rate no greater than those paid by called parties accepting intra-LATA calls originating from Wisconsin prisons. The maximum call set-up fee is \$1.25 with a maximum per minute rate of \$0.22.

j. CCA must have sufficient work and program opportunities for inmates. Every inmate must have the opportunity to participate in work,

educational, vocational, or rehabilitative programs outside of their living quarters at least six hours per day, 30 days per week. Involuntary unassigned status is prohibited unless approved by Corrections. An inmate is involuntarily unassigned if he wishes to participate in a program but is not permitted.

k. CCA is required to provide residential alcohol and other drug abuse treatment for inmates. Residential programs are intensive programs targeted to offenders with specific educational, medical or mental health needs.

l. Inmates who need regular, reoccurring off-site medical care will not be sent out-of-state. Any inmate with HIV/AIDS, end-stage renal disease requiring dialysis, Hepatitis C, a terminal illness where the life expectancy is 12 months or less, or a mental health condition requiring in-patient care will not be sent out-of-state.

m. With regard to medical records, CCA must keep such records confidential as required under Wisconsin law. Further, the contract specifies that: (1) inmates may request release of medical records as under Wisconsin law; (2) inmates will sign a confidential release of information form; (3) inmates do not need to sign a release form if going to a medical provider as directed by the contractor's health care staff; and (4) inmates who review their medical records will do so in the presence of the proper health care staff.

n. Inmates in contracted facilities are required to pay a medical co-pay, as are inmates held in Wisconsin facilities. Under current law, Corrections is required to collect not less than \$7.50 for each inmate-requested medical, dental or nursing service received. The co-pay will be credited to Corrections, less 10% for CCA's administrative costs.

o. CCA may seek reimbursement only for hospital charges (not separate physician or other provider charges) for 60% of costs over \$80,000.

The contract also specifies that the costs of transplants are included. However, transplant claims are reimbursed only at the Medicaid rate in the state where the service was provided. Inmates considered for transplants must be approved by Corrections and the Department may return such an inmate.

p. CCA is required to provide Corrections with daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and miscellaneous reports. Daily reports provide the daily institution counts. Weekly reports provide institution climate reports, including information on the number of inmate complaints, conduct reports, any gang activity, and the number of inmates in segregation. Monthly reports include the number hours worked by each medical staff position. Quarterly reports include summaries of: (a) inmate custody status; (b) education activities; (c) inmate treatment programs; (d) disciplinary actions; (e) urinalysis results; (f) commissary sales; (g) inmate grievances filed, applicable dates, and status; (h) inmates in a segregated status, applicable dates, and status; (i) complete copies of any outside agency audit, or inspection conducted during that quarter; and (j) complete copies of any internal or corporate audits and inspections completed. In addition, Corrections may request other reports it deems necessary.

q. CCA must establish a formal grievance procedure for inmates in accordance with American Correctional Association standards.

r. CCA is required to keep proper and complete books, records and accounts, and allow for inspection by Corrections, including videotapes of all use of force incidents. CCA is required to provide a copy of that tape to Corrections.

s. CCA is required to provide copies of their safety, emergency, and evacuation procedures. Corrections may initiate a facility emergency response drill upon demand at any time in order to assess staff preparedness. In addition, Corrections may immediately gain entrance to any area of a facility where Wisconsin inmates are housed.

t. CCA may use deadly force but only in accordance with federal law and consistent with Wisconsin Department of Corrections policy.

u. CCA is required to provide adequate, confidential facilities for attorney/client visits and/or telephone conferences.

v. CCA may not assign any interest in the agreement to any other party without the approval of Corrections and no part of the contract or any services associated with the contract may be subcontracted without the approval of Corrections.

w. CCA is required to conduct background investigations on all employees, including part-time and temporary employees, who have any contact with Wisconsin inmates.

x. Corrections may approve the appointment or require the removal of the warden at any facility that houses Wisconsin inmates.

Contract Supervision and Monitoring

In order to supervise and monitor the prison contracts, Corrections has a 10-person contract monitoring unit within the Division of Adult Institutions. These positions include 3.0 contract monitors, 1.0 health care monitor, 3.0 offender records specialists, 1.0 record office supervisor, 1.0 financial specialist, and 1.0 social worker. This unit is responsible for monitoring contractors' compliance with the provisions of the respective contracts, processing inmate records information and tracking each inmate transferred out of state. In addition, the health care monitor is a registered nurse who monitors health care services at contracted facilities and the social worker helps transition inmates to the community. In 2003-04, expenditures associated with the contract monitoring unit were \$862,500 GPR; in 2004-05, \$833,400 GPR is budgeted.

Adult Inmate Populations

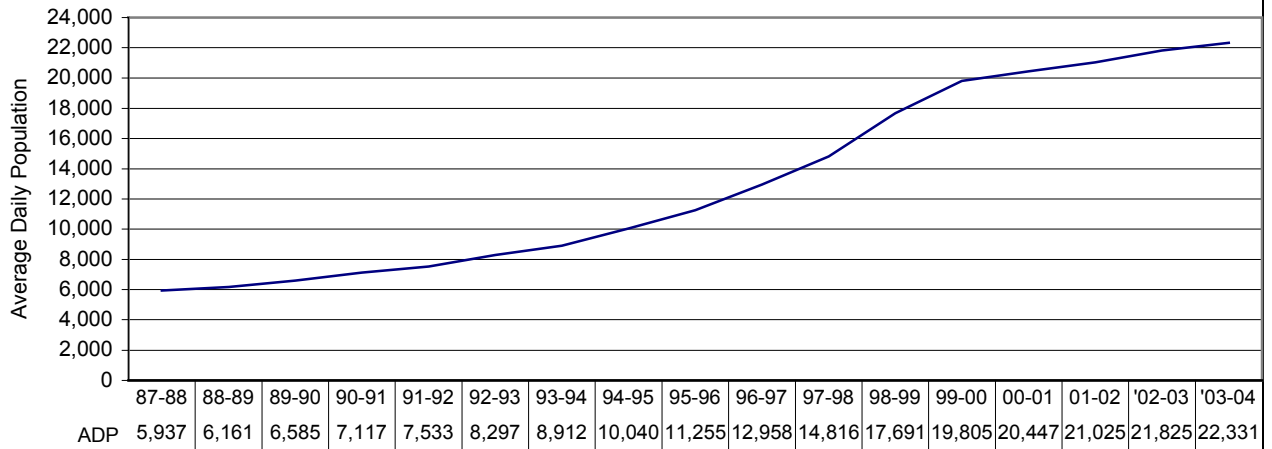
Table 3 indicates the average daily prison population (ADP) by fiscal year since 1987-88. As the table shows, prison populations increased by 276% between 1987-88 and 2003-04. Prison populations include inmates in contracted facilities. Appendix V shows the average daily population for 2003-04 by institution.

Resident Population

Appendix VI shows the most serious offenses for which inmates incarcerated in the prison system on July 1, 2004, were convicted. These inmates are termed the "resident" population. The predominant offenses by males are sexual offenses, assaults, robbery, homicide/murder, and burglary. The most common by women are forgery, theft, drug offenses-manufacturing and delivery, homicide/murder, and assaults. The average sentence length for inmates in the adult institutions on July 1, 2004, was 16.4 years for males and 9.8 years for females, excluding life sentences and inmates who were unsentenced or for which no data was available (primarily those inmates in the prison system pending the revocation of probation or parole, or as an alternative to the revocation of probation or parole). Exhibit A-1 (page 15) identifies the resident inmate population by sentence length and gender and shows a cumulative percentage. Approximately 4.9% of the male inmate population for which sentencing data was available and 3.5% of the female population for which sentencing data was available were serving life sentences.

Exhibit B-1 identifies the race and ethnicity for the July 1, 2004, resident population by gender. Exhibit C-1 identifies the resident population by age. The average age of male inmates on July 1, 2004, was 34 years; for female inmates the average age was 36 years. As Exhibit C-1 shows, the majority of the resident population is under 35 years old.

Table 3: Average Daily Adult Prison Populations, 1987-88 to 2001-02



Prison Admissions

Table 4 identifies average monthly admissions to the prison system to the assessment and evaluation center between 1993 and 2004. Over these periods, monthly admissions to state prisons have increased by 44.2% for males and 63.9% for females. However, the increases over the last two calendar years have slowed in comparison with previous years, particularly 1998. For males, the rate of increase from the previous year was 3.8% in 2004 and there was a 0.5 decrease from the previous year in 2003, compared with a 10.8% increase

from 1997 to 1998. For females, 2003 showed a 1.7% decrease in monthly admissions from the previous year and a 3.5% increase from 2003 to 2004, compared with a 38.6% increase from 1997 to 1998.

Table 4: Average Monthly Admissions

Calendar Year	Males	Females
1993	437	36
1994	453	35
1995	470	39
1996	511	46
1997	498	44
1998	552	61
1999	562	54
2000	568	56
2001	582	51
2002	610	58
2003	607	57
2004	630	59

Appendix VII shows the most serious offenses for which inmates admitted to the prison system in 2003-04 were convicted. The predominant offenses committed by males were assaults, drug offenses—manufacturing and delivery, burglary, sexual offenses and drug offenses—possession with intent to deliver; those by women were forgery, theft, drug offenses—manufacturing and delivery and assault. Appendix VII identifies a large number of admissions as "unsentenced" (4,791 males and 540 females) and "no data available" (133 males and 9 females). "Unsentenced" generally includes admissions to the prison system of individuals who are alleged to have violated their probation, parole, or extended supervision, and offenders serving time in prison as an alternative to the revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision.

The difference between Appendix VI and Appendix VII should be noted. Since Appendix VI lists the offenses of all inmates incarcerated on July 1, 2004, it tends to emphasize offenses with longer sentences. For example, individuals convicted of

homicide/murder made up 10.0% of the male inmate population on July 1, 2004, but accounted for only 1.4% of the admissions in 2003-04.

The average sentence length for males admitted to the prison system in 2003-04 was 7.8 years and for females was 6.0 years. Exhibit A-2 identifies inmate admissions in 2003-04 by sentence length. Of offenders admitted in 2003-04 for whom sentencing data is available, 0.3% of males and 0.4% of females were admitted with life sentences. As with Appendix VII, Exhibit A-2 identifies a large number of admissions as "unsentenced." This category includes admissions to the prison system of individuals who are alleged to have violated their probation, parole, or extended supervision and offenders serving time in prison as an alternative to the revocation of probation, parole, extended supervision.

Exhibit B-2 identifies the race and ethnicity for admissions to the prison system in 2003-04 by gender. Exhibit C-2 identifies the age for admissions to the prison system in 2003-04 by gender. The average age at admission of a male inmate in 2003-04, was 31 years; for female inmates the age was 34 years. As Exhibit C-2 shows, the majority of male offenders admitted in 2003-04 were under 30 years old, while the majority of female offenders were under 35 years old.

Southern Wisconsin counties committed the majority of inmates to prison during 2003-04. Milwaukee, Dane, Kenosha, Racine, Waukesha, Rock, and Walworth counties committed 68% of male and 71% of female inmates. According to 2004 Department of Administration data, these seven counties represent 42.7% of the state's total population.

Prison Releases

Appendix VIII identifies the offenses committed by all offenders released from prison in 2003-04. The predominant offenses committed by male offenders released in 2003-04 were assaults, burglary, drug offenses—manufacturing and delivery, sexual offenses, theft, drug offenses—possession

with intent to deliver, and robberies; for female offenders, forgery, drug offenses—manufacturing and delivery, theft, and assaults. As with resident population and admissions data, there are a significant number of releases (identified in Appendix VIII as "unsentenced") that are attributable to offenders held in the prison system for probation, parole, or extended supervision violations or as an alternative to the revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision.

For all offenders released in 2003-04 for which sentencing information is available, the average sentence length was 7.1 years for males and 6.0 years for females. Of offenders released in 2003-04, male offenders served an average of 51.7% of their indeterminate sentence, while females served an average of 43.6%. 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 bifurcated sentencing structure for offenses occurring on or after December 31, 1999, offenders are required to serve 100% of the court-determined confinement time (prison) and 100% of the extended supervision time (community release). As of February 1, 2003, however, offenders may petition the court for modification of a bifurcated sentence after serving at least 85% of the term of confinement for Class C, D, or E felonies, and 75% of the term of confinement for Class F, G, H, or I felonies. [See the Legislative Fiscal Bureau informational paper entitled, "Felony Sentencing and Probation."]

Table 5 identifies all offenders released in 2003-04 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)

Table 5: Releases from Prison by Type of Release, 2003-04

Release Type	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Extended Supervision	2,969	24.9%	331	26.8%	3,300	25.0%
Mandatory Release	2,646	22.2	172	13.9	2,818	21.4
Discretionary Parole	1,651	13.8	192	15.6	1,843	14.0
Direct Discharge	446	3.7	23	1.9	469	3.6
Alternative to Revocation	432	3.6	35	2.8	467	3.5
Probation & Parole Hold	3,639	30.5	470	38.1	4,109	31.2
Revocation Hearing	74	0.6	2	0.2	76	0.6
Other	<u>86</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Total	11,943	100.0%	1,233	100.0%	13,176	100.0%

mandatory release, release at 67% of an indeterminate sentence; (c) discretionary parole, which is release prior to an offender's mandatory release date (67% of the court-imposed sentence); (d) direct discharge, release from prison, after serving the entire sentence, without community supervision; (e) alternative to revocation, the release of probation, parole, or extended supervision offenders serving time in prison as an alternative to revocation; (f) probation, parole, or extended supervision hold, release from a state prison after a temporary hold for an alleged probation, parole, or extended supervision violation; (g) revocation hearing, release after a probation, parole, or extended supervision revocation hearing; and (h) other release types, including death and court order.

In 2003-04, 13.8% of the first releases of male

prisoners and 15.6% of female prisoners were to discretionary parole. This can be compared with 1997-98, when 75% of the male releases and 81% of the female releases were to discretionary parole.

Exhibit B-3 identifies the race and ethnicity for releases from the prison system in 2003-04 by gender. Exhibit C-3 identifies the age for releases from the prison system in 2003-04 by gender. The average age at release of a male inmate, was 32 years; for female inmates the age was 34 years. As Exhibit C-3 shows, the majority of offenders released in 2003-04 were under 35 years old.

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

EXHIBIT A	Exhibit A-1				Exhibit A-2			
	July 1, 2004, Prison Population				2002-03 Sentences for Inmates Admitted			
	Male	Cum. %	Female	Cum. %	Male	Cum. %	Female	Cum. %
Sentence Length								
<1 year	10	0.0%	1	0.1%	11	0.1%	1	0.1%
1 year	91	0.5	22	1.8	148	2.1	28	4.3
2 years	492	2.9	50	5.6	603	10.1	69	14.4
3 years	1,011	7.9	125	15.1	948	22.6	124	32.6
4 years	1,235	13.9	111	23.6	975	35.4	77	44.0
5 years	1,737	22.4	164	36.1	1,078	49.7	101	58.8
6 years	1,298	28.8	114	44.7	740	59.4	81	70.7
7 years	991	33.7	88	51.4	476	65.7	43	77.1
8 years	1,234	39.7	81	57.6	495	72.2	45	83.7
9 years	699	43.1	39	60.6	291	76.1	17	86.2
10 years	1,733	51.6	130	70.5	461	82.1	38	91.8
11 to 14 years	2,020	61.6	106	78.6	557	89.5	23	95.1
15 to 19 years	2,056	71.6	96	85.9	348	94.1	18	97.8
20 to 24 years	1,437	78.7	42	89.1	171	96.3	4	98.4
25 to 29 years	756	82.4	45	92.5	87	97.5	6	99.3
30 to 34 years	666	85.7	18	93.9	55	98.2	2	99.6
35 to 39 years	328	87.3	9	94.6	28	98.6	0	99.6
40 to 49 years	632	90.4	17	95.9	34	99.0	0	99.6
50 to 74 years	597	93.3	7	96.4	42	99.6	0	99.6
75 to 99 years	172	94.1	1	96.5	4	99.6	0	99.6
100 years or more	206	95.1	0	96.5	1	99.7	0	99.6
Life	990	100.0	46	100.0	26	100.0	3	100.0
Unsentenced	1,017		75		4,791		540	
No data	130		8		133		9	
Total	21,538		1,395		12,503		1,229	

*Persons for which 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, 2004, Prison Population				2003-04 Prison Admissions				2003-04 Prison Releases			
	Male	% of Total	Female	% of Total	Male	% of Total	Female	% of Total	Male	% of Total	Female	% of Total
Race and Ethnicity												
Black	10,004	46.4%	597	42.8%	6,920	55.3%	648	52.7%	6,497	54.4%	683	55.4%
White	9,081	42.2	665	47.7	4,377	35.0	488	39.7	4,232	35.4	469	38.0
Hispanic	1,658	7.7	79	5.7	819	6.6	62	5.0	825	6.9	48	3.9
Native American	560	2.6	48	3.4	277	2.2	25	2.0	297	2.5	26	2.1
Asian	187	0.9	3	0.2	81	0.6	4	0.3	75	0.6	5	0.4
Other	7	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0
No Data	41	0.2	2	0.1	26	0.2	2	0.2	13	0.1	2	0.2
Total	21,538	100.0%	1,395	100.0%	12,503	100.0%	1,229	100.0%	11,943	100.0%	1,233	100.0%

EXHIBIT C	Exhibit C-1						Exhibit C-2						Exhibit C-3					
	July 1, 2004, Prison Population						2003-04 Prison Admissions						2003-04 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	60	0.3%	0.3%	4	0.3%	0.3%	125	1.0%	1.0%	5	0.4%	0.4%	30	0.3%	0.3%	3	0.2%	0.2%
18	235	1.1	1.4	3	0.2	0.5	399	3.2	4.2	19	1.5	2.0	154	1.3	1.5	17	1.4	1.6
19	500	2.3	3.7	20	1.4	1.9	550	4.4	8.6	35	2.8	4.8	332	2.8	4.3	22	1.8	3.4
20 to 24	4,403	20.4	24.1	173	12.4	14.3	3,265	26.1	34.7	161	13.1	17.9	2,936	24.6	28.9	160	13.0	16.4
25 to 29	3,865	17.9	42.1	214	15.3	29.7	2,043	16.3	51.0	201	16.4	34.3	2,118	17.7	46.6	211	17.1	33.5
30 to 34	3,270	15.2	57.3	246	17.6	47.3	1,714	13.7	64.8	229	18.6	52.9	1,730	14.5	61.1	235	19.1	52.6
35 to 39	2,918	13.5	70.8	254	18.2	65.5	1,604	12.8	77.6	247	20.1	73.0	1,641	13.7	74.9	240	19.5	72.0
40 to 44	2,697	12.5	83.3	239	17.1	82.7	1,368	10.9	88.5	184	15.0	88.0	1,429	12.0	86.8	186	15.1	87.1
45 to 49	1,779	8.3	91.6	137	9.8	92.5	849	6.8	95.3	95	7.7	95.7	880	7.4	94.2	102	8.3	95.4
50 to 54	897	4.2	95.8	56	4.0	96.5	358	2.9	98.2	36	2.9	98.6	389	3.3	97.5	40	3.2	98.6
55 to 59	494	2.3	98.0	26	1.9	98.4	140	1.1	99.3	10	0.8	99.4	168	1.4	98.9	7	0.6	99.2
60 to 64	205	1.0	99.0	18	1.3	99.6	56	0.4	99.7	5	0.4	99.8	79	0.7	99.5	6	0.5	99.7
65 to 69	132	0.6	99.6	3	0.2	99.9	21	0.2	99.9	0	0.0	99.8	34	0.3	99.8	3	0.2	99.9
70 to 74	44	0.2	99.8	1	0.1	99.9	4	0.0	99.9	2	0.2	100.0	13	0.1	99.9	1	0.1	100.0
75 to 79	19	0.1	99.9	1	0.1	100.0	5	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	7	0.1	100.0	0	0.0	100.0
80 to 84	14	0.1	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	2	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0
85 to 89	6	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0
Total	21,538	100.0%		1,395	100.0%		12,503	100.0%		1,229	100.0%		11,943	100.0%		1,233	100.0%	

Badger State Industries

The Department operates a Badger State Industries (BSI) program at each of the maximum- and medium-security correctional institutions, except at the Wisconsin Secure Program Facility and Dodge Correctional Institutions. The Department also operates a program at the minimum-security Oakhill Correctional Institution and Chippewa Valley Treatment Facility. The program is funded by program revenue generated from the sale of goods or services produced by the inmates employed by BSI. Sales revenue must, by law, cover the costs of raw materials, inmate wages, equipment, staff salaries and administrative overhead. For 2004-05, the BSI program has an authorized budget of \$24,636,000 and 101.0 positions.

The sale of BSI goods and services is limited by statute. A BSI program may only engage in manufacturing articles for the state and its counties, cities, villages, towns, tax-supported institutions, nonprofit agencies, other states and their political subdivisions and the federal government. State statutes further require that inmates employed by BSI be provided with training and work experience that allows them to develop skills necessary to retain employment in outside business and industry. In 1989 Act 283, the Department was authorized to enter into contracts with private businesses (manufacturers or distributors) to have BSI provide products, components, or services, if at the time that the contracts were originally entered into, the products, components or services had been supplied to the manufacturer or distributor for the previous 12 months by a facility outside the United States. This legislation also limited BSI to selling wood and metal office furniture and laundry services only to state agencies.

Badger State Industries operates the following industries: laundry, wood and metal furniture, upholstery, textiles, printing, screenprinting, metal

stamping (license plates), a sign shop, and a distribution center. During 2003-04, BSI had 464 inmate positions in the various programs. The average wage per hour for inmates is 78¢, ranging from 41¢ to \$1.28 per hour. In 2004-05, \$637,900 is budgeted for inmate wages. Appendix IX provides a summary of industry locations, number of inmate employees and average wages.

Under the statutes, BSI is allowed to maintain a continuing negative cash balance (the cash balance equals revenues minus expenditures plus the accumulated balance from all previous years) on June 30 of any fiscal year if this negative balance can be offset by program assets. The BSI negative cash balance has been offset by assets, as required by statute, in 10 of the past 15 years. In 1997-98, BSI had a positive closing cash balance for the first time since 1976-77.

Table 6 provides a summary of the financial position of BSI since 1987-88. It should be noted that beginning in 1995-96 and prior to January 1, 1998, expenses and revenues for the private business/prison employment program (addressed in the following section) were included as part of BSI. Table 6 excludes the private business/prison employment program. Appendix X provides a cash balance summary by individual industry for the last three fiscal years for which information by industry is available.

Private Business/Prison Employment Program

Under 1995 Act 27, Corrections was authorized to lease space within state prisons and juvenile correctional institutions to not more than three private businesses that would employ prison inmates to manufacture products or components or to provide services for sale on the open market. In 1997 Act 27, the limit was increased to six businesses. Under 2001 Act 16, this limit was

Table 6: Badger State Industries Financial Status Since 1987-88

Fiscal Year	Opening Cash Balance	Profit Or Loss	Closing Cash Balance
1987-88	-\$6,169,776	-\$271,652	-\$6,441,428
1988-89	-6,441,428	150,523	-6,290,905
1989-90	-6,290,905	698,524	-5,592,381
1990-91	-5,592,381	1,716,328	-3,876,053
1991-92	-3,876,053	305,989	-3,570,064
1992-93	-3,570,064	-517,395	-4,087,459
1993-94	-4,087,459	1,159,795	-2,927,664
1994-95	-2,927,664	1,248,893	-1,678,771
1995-96*	-1,678,771	239,032	-1,439,739
1996-97*	-1,439,739	1,203,111	-236,628
1997-98*	-236,628	700,686	464,058
1998-99*	464,058	104,236	568,294
1999-00	568,294	1,025,995	1,594,289
2000-01	1,594,289	2,514,707	4,108,996
2001-02	4,108,996	862,648	4,971,644
2002-03	4,971,644	185,574	5,157,218
2003-04	5,157,218	-2,012,077	3,145,141

* Balance modified to reflect BSI only.

decreased to not more than two private businesses.

In selecting businesses to participate in the program, the Department is required to comply with state procurement laws by soliciting proposals. The Department must also consult with trade organizations and labor unions prior to issuing requests for proposals and prior to selecting proposals. In addition, before a private business/prison employment project begins, the Joint Committee on Finance must hold a public hearing and approve the contract, and the Prison Industries Board must approve the business.

In accordance with federal law, inmates must be paid at the prevailing local wage for work of a similar nature and may have as much as 80% of total earnings withheld for taxes, room and board, court obligations and victim compensation. Federal law requires that inmates retain at least 20% of earnings.

In 1999 Act 9, the private business/prison employment program was modified to require that any contract or amendment to a contract specify each state prison or juvenile correctional institution at which the private business/prison employment program will operate. Further, Act 9 specified that a private employer may not employ inmates or institution residents under a prison contract if any of the following applies: (a) the inmates or institution residents are to be employed in a skill, craft or trade in which there is a surplus of available labor in the locality of the private employer; (b) the employment of the inmates or institution residents will impair the performance of other contracts to which the private employer is a party; or (c) the inmates or institution residents will replace employees who are on strike against the private employer or locked out of work. A private employer participating in the program is required to post in all of its workplaces a notice provided by Corrections containing a description of the nature of the prison contract and an explanation of what it means for an employee of a private employer to be displaced and identifying a person at Corrections whom an employee of a private employer may contact if the employee believes that he or she may have been displaced by a prison contract. The statutes define "displace an employee" as "to lay off an employee in this state as a direct result of work being performed in a state prison or juvenile correctional institution under a prison contract or to permanently transfer an employee in this state to another job that reduces the employee's base pay, excluding overtime, differentials and bonuses, by more than 25% as a direct result of work being performed in a state prison or juvenile correctional institution under a prison contract."

On April 15, 1996, a public hearing was held by the Joint Committee on Finance and two private business/prison employment projects were approved. One of the projects was with Jorgensen Conveyors of Mequon, at the Waupun Correctional Institution, providing welding services for the company. The Jorgensen project ended in 1999 due to lack of work for inmates. The second project was

with Fabry Glove and Mitten Company of Green Bay. In 2001-02, Fabry employed an average of 32 inmates at an average wage of \$7.16. The project ended in November, 2002, due to lack of work for inmates.

Under 1997 Act 27, a separate appropriation for the program was created, which became effective on January 1, 1998. Prior to that time, revenues and expenditures for the program were a portion of the Badger State Industries program. Table 7 provides a summary of the financial position of the private business/prison employment program since it began in 1995-96. It should be noted that unlike BSI and the prison farm system, the private business/prison employment program is not statutorily authorized to maintain a negative cash balance. Appendix X identifies the cash balance for each of these projects.

Table 7: Private Business/Prison Employment Program Financial Status Since 1995-96

Fiscal Year	Operating Cash Balance	Profit or Loss	Closing Cash Balance
1995-96	-	-\$5,280	-\$5,280
1996-97	-\$5,280	-984,030	-989,310
1997-98	-989,310	-290,747	-1,280,057
1998-99	-1,280,057	-413,407	-1,693,464
1999-00	-1,693,464	83,701	-1,609,763
2000-01	-1,609,763	-58,169	-1,667,932
2001-02	-1,667,932	-29,128	-1,697,060
2002-03	-1,697,060	215,188	-1,481,872
2003-04	-1,481,872	104,199	-1,377,673

Adult Correctional Farm System

The Department currently operates three correctional farming operations using minimum-security inmate employees who are paid an average hourly wage of \$1.07 (between 76¢ and \$1.36

per hour). The farms are located at Oregon, Wau-pun/Fox Lake, and Oneida. The stated goal of the farm system is to teach skills which allow inmates to obtain and retain employment upon release. In December, 2004, 101 inmate positions were available in the farm system. The farming operations include a creamery, crops, beef and swine production. Farm products are used within the prison system and sold as surplus on the open market. In 2004-05, a total of \$1,121,100 GPR with 16.0 GPR security-related positions and \$4,126,200 PR with 9.0 PR positions were authorized for the correctional farm system.

As with the BSI program, the correctional farms are intended to be self-supporting operations whereby expenditures (farm supplies and equipment, inmate wages and staff salaries) do not exceed revenues generated from the sale of farm products. Negative cash balances must, by statute, be offset by the value of farm assets. Table 8 shows the correctional farm system's continuing cash balance since 1987-88. Appendix XI provides a more detailed summary of each of the correctional farms since 2001-02.

Community Corrections

The Division of Community Corrections (DCC) provides community supervision for offenders on probation, parole and extended supervision, and those placed in the intensive sanctions program. Appendix XII identifies the eight community corrections regions in the state. In 2004-05, there are 1,204.3 community corrections agent positions authorized for the regional offices for probation and parole, intensive sanctions, the enhanced probation and parole program, and the absconder unit. The intensive sanctions and probation, parole, and extended supervision programs are addressed in the following sections.

Table 8: Correctional Farms Financial Status Since 1987-88

Fiscal Year	Opening Cash Balance	Profit or Loss	Closing Cash Balance
1987-88	-\$4,764,858	-\$255,087	-\$5,001,945
1988-89	-5,001,945	-593,305	-5,595,250
1989-90	-5,595,250	72,012	-5,523,238
1990-91	-5,523,238	-173,225	-5,696,463
1991-92	-5,696,463	142,071	-5,554,392
1992-93	-5,554,392	-31,119	-5,585,511
1993-94	-5,585,511	58,546	-5,526,965
1994-95	-5,526,965	128,576	-5,398,388
1995-96	-5,398,388	15,330	-5,383,058
1996-97	-5,383,058	123,714	-5,259,344
1997-98	-5,259,344	49,386	-5,209,958
1998-99	-5,209,958	229,757	-4,980,201
1999-00	-4,980,201	107,622	-4,872,579
2000-01	-4,872,579	222,620	-4,649,959
2001-02	-4,649,959	48,664	-4,601,295
2002-03	-4,601,295	173,533	-4,427,762
2003-04	-4,427,762	496,355	-3,931,407

Probation, Parole and Extended Supervision

The probation, parole, and extended supervision program supervises offenders in the community who are completing a sentence of imprisonment by being placed on parole, who have been placed on probation by the court or those serving the extended supervision portion of a bifurcated sentence. After being placed on probation, released on parole or while serving on extended supervision, the person is placed under the supervision of a community corrections agent. Table 9 shows adult probation and parole populations since 1992-93. 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 2003-04, the average daily population consisted of 55,795 probationers and 12,350 parolees and persons on extended supervision.

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

Fiscal Year	Average Daily Population	Percent Change
1992-93	45,890	
1993-94	49,190	7.2%
1994-95	52,078	5.9
1995-96	53,262	2.3
1996-97	63,403	19.0
1997-98	65,769	3.7
1998-99	64,287	-2.3
1999-00	63,997	-0.5
2000-01	64,906	1.4
2001-02	66,077	1.8
2002-03	67,226	1.7
2003-04	68,145	1.8

As indicated previously, DCC has 1,204.3 community corrections agent positions. Of these, 1,137.3 agents are for probation, parole and extended supervision. Based on an estimated endpoint, populations for 2003-04 (67,345 probationers and parolees), each agent has a caseload of approximately 59 offenders. In addition, DCC operates an enhanced probation and parole program in Racine and Dane Counties (with a population of 800 offenders). The program currently has 64 positions (47 agent positions) associated with the program. Further, DCC operates a probation and parole absconder unit for Milwaukee County staffed with 26.0 positions (20 agent positions), to track, locate and apprehend community corrections offenders who have failed to report under conditions of their community release.

Within the first 30 days of being placed on probation, parole, or extended supervision an agent undertakes a "case classification" to determine the level of supervision required by that offender. The offender is scored on a risk scale (which assesses the propensity for further criminal activity) and a need scale (which assesses the services needed by the offender) and is placed into one of six levels of supervision based on the

results. The minimum face-to-face contacts established by DCC are identified in Table 10. In addition to the minimum supervision levels, high-risk sex offender supervision requires two collateral contacts every 30 days with individuals such as treatment professionals, spouse/significant others, law enforcement and neighbors. It should be noted that offenders in minimum or administrative supervision may be supervised by a contracted provider.

In addition to client contact standards, the Department has specific expectations for other contacts, such as employment verification, in several of the supervisory levels. Under a provision created in 1995 Act 27, offenders under minimum, medium, maximum, and high-risk supervision are required to pay a probation and parole reimbursement fee based on financial ability. The monthly fee ranges from \$20 to \$60 depending on an offender's ability to pay and supervision level. While the statutes require that Corrections have a goal to receive at least a \$1 per day from offenders, a non-statutory provision in 2001 Act 109, required the Department set a goal to recover at least \$2 per day, if appropriate, from each person who is on probation, parole, or extended supervision.

Under 1997 Act 283 (the "truth-in-sentencing" legislation), parole was eliminated for all offenders convicted of felonies that occur on or after December 31, 1999. Instead, for these offenders being sentenced to confinement in prison, a judge may sentence them to: (a) prison for a specific number of years; and (b) extended supervision for

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

Intensive Sanctions

In addition to community supervision for offenders on probation, parole, and extended supervision, DCC administers the intensive sanctions program. The program is designed to provide: (a) punishment that is less costly than ordinary imprisonment and more restrictive than ordinary probation or parole supervision or extended supervision; (b) component phases that are intensive and highly structured; and (c) a series of component phases for each participant that is based on public safety considerations and a participant's needs for punishment and treatment. The component phases are required to include one or more of the following sanctions: (a) confinement; (b) intensive or other field supervision; (c) electronic monitoring; (d) community service; (e) restitution; and (f) other programs as prescribed by the Department.

Table 10: Community Corrections Supervision Requirements

Supervision Level	Minimum Requirements
High Risk-Sex Offender	One client face-to-face contact per week; one home visit per month.
High Risk	One client face-to-face contact per week; one home visit per month.
Maximum	Two client face-to-face contacts per month; one home visit per month.
Medium	One client face-to-face contact per month; one home visit every two months.
Minimum	One client face-to-face contact every 90 days.
Administrative	One phone contact per month with contracted provider.

A person may be sentenced by the court to the intensive sanctions program for a felony offense occurring between August 15, 1991, and December 30, 1999. A person not sentenced under a bifurcated sentence may, however, also enter the intensive sanctions program if: (a) the person is a prisoner serving a felony sentence not punishable by life imprisonment and the Department of Corrections directs the person to participate in the program; or (b) the Parole Commission grants the person parole and requires the person to participate in the program as a condition of parole. Further, a person may be placed in the program if the Department and the person agree to his or her participation in the program as an alternative to revocation of probation, extended supervision or parole. Finally, a person sentenced for a felony occurring on or after December 31, 1999: (a) may not be sentenced to the program; (b) is not eligible for the program while serving the confinement portion of a bifurcated sentence; and (c) may be placed in the program as a condition of extended supervision.

In September, 1997, the Department of Corrections administratively discontinued the use of the intensive sanctions program. As a result, the Department no longer administratively transfers offenders to intensive sanctions or uses the program as an alternative to the revocation of probation or parole. In addition, offenders are no longer paroled to the program.

Judges may, however, continue to sentence persons to the intensive sanctions program for felony offenses committed prior to December 31, 1999. Between September, 1997, and December 31, 1999, 192 offenders were sentenced to intensive sanctions. The number of offenders in the program has decreased from a high of 1,628 offenders in the community on September 5, 1997, to three offenders on July 1, 2004.

Halfway Houses

In 2004-05, DCC has budgeted for 487 halfway house beds throughout the state (365 for males and 122 for females). Halfway houses are commu-

nity-based residential facilities where probationers, parolees, offenders on extended supervision, or intensive sanctions inmates may be required to reside as a condition of their supervision. These halfway houses are licensed and regulated by DHFS. Halfway houses are nonsecure facilities that house a relatively small number of persons who require some type of supervised living arrangement. In 2004-05, the Department has allocated \$10,925,200 GPR and \$910,900 PR for halfway house beds. On average, the per capita daily cost of placing an individual in a state-contracted halfway house is approximately \$67.

Appendix XIII shows the budgeted cost, location, and bed capacity of placing offenders in each halfway house for 2004-05.

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 2004-05, Corrections has \$1,400,100 GPR and 16.0 GPR positions (9.0 sex offender registration specialists, 2.0 supervisors, 3.0 program assistants, 1.0 program assistant supervisor, and 1.0 information systems web designer) budgeted for the sex offender registration program. As of June, 2004 (the latest date for which information was available), the sex offender registry contained 16,166 records. Of this number, 4,563 offenders were in correctional institutions, 4,314 offenders were in

the community under supervision, 6,786 individuals were required to register but released from supervision, and 503 were juvenile registrants under the age of 18.

Registration Requirements

A "sex offense" as a violation, or the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit a violation, of any of the following: (a) sexual contact with a patient or client by a therapist; (b) first-, second- or third-degree sexual assault; (c) incest; (d) sexual assault of a child (a person under 16 years of age); (e) repeated acts of sexual assault of a child; (f) sexual exploitation of a child; (g) causing a child to view or listen to sexual activity; (h) incest with a child; (i) child enticement; (j) soliciting a child for prostitution; (k) using a computer to facilitate a child sex crime; (l) sexual assault of a student by a school instructional staff person; (m) selling, renting, exhibiting, transferring or loaning to a child any harmful material or verbally communicating, by any means, a harmful description or narrative account to a child; (n) possession of child pornography; (o) working or volunteering with children as a child sex offender; (p) abduction of another's child; and (q) false imprisonment or kidnapping, if the victim was a minor and the person is not the minor's parent.

A person must register as a sex offender if the person meets any of the following conditions: (a) is convicted of or adjudicated delinquent on or after December 25, 1993 (the date on which the provision became effective), for a sex offense; (b) is in prison, a secured juvenile correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or a secured group home or is on probation, extended supervision, parole, supervision or aftercare supervision on or after December 25, 1993, for a sex offense or for a violation, or for the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit a violation, of a law of this state that is comparable to a sex offense; (c) is 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) is 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) is on parole, extended supervision or probation in this state from another state on or after December 25, 1993, for a violation, or for the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit a violation of a law of this state that is comparable to a sex offense; (f) is a juvenile in this state on or after May 9, 2000, and is on supervision from another state pursuant to the interstate compact on the placement of juveniles for a violation of a sex offense; (g) is placed on lifetime supervision on or after June 26, 1998; (h) is in institutional care under, or on parole from, a commitment for specialized treatment as a sex offender on or after December 25, 1993; (i) is in institutional care or on conditional release as a sexually violent person on or after June 2, 1994; (j) is 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) is registered as a sex offender in another state or with the FBI and is a resident of this state, a student in this state or employed or carrying on a vocation in this state on or after December 1, 2000; or (l) has committed a sex offense in another jurisdiction and, on or after December 1, 2000, is a resident of this state, a student in this state or employed or carrying on a vocation in this state. This provision does not, however, apply if 10 years have passed since the date on which the person was released from prison or placed on parole, probation, extended supervision or other supervised release for the sex offense.

A court may also order persons who are convicted of certain offenses, other than the sex

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

Under specific circumstances a court may exempt a person from sex offender registration requirements. Specifically, the court may exempt a person who meets all of the following conditions: (a) the person meets the criteria for registration based on a violation, or on the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit a violation, of sexual assault of a child or repeated acts of sexual assault of a child or of a comparable law of another state; (b) the violation did not involve sexual intercourse either by the use or threat of force or violence or with a victim under the age of 12 years; (c) at the time of the violation, the person had not attained age 19 and was not more than four years older nor more than four years younger than the victim; and (d) it is not necessary, in the interest of public protection, to require the person to register as a sex offender. The court must hold a hearing on a motion for an exemption. At the hearing, the person requesting the exemption must prove by clear and convincing evidence that he or she has satisfied the required criteria for exemption. In addition, the court must allow the victim of the crime to make a statement at the hearing or to submit a written statement to the court. The statutes also specify procedures at the hearing and criteria that the court may consider in making its decision.

In addition, 2003 Act 50 provided that a person is not required to comply with registration requirements in certain circumstances involving sexually motivated invasion of privacy offenses. If a person aged 17 or younger is adjudicated delinquent for a sexually motivated invasion of privacy offense, the juvenile court must expunge the court's record of the adjudication if it was a first time offense and the juvenile satisfactorily complied with the conditions. If a person aged 17 or younger is convicted in adult court for a sexually motivated invasion of privacy offense, the court must expunge the record upon successful completion of the sentence. Once the person's record is expunged, the person is no longer required to comply with the registration requirements, and Corrections must purge all information of that person from the registry.

Registry Information

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

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

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

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

(d) any of the following (if applicable): (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 commit-

ment; (3) the date the person entered the state; and (4) the date the person was ordered to comply with registration requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

(j) the most recent date on which the above information was updated.

Registry information must be provided by Corrections or the Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS), 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. Finally, the Department may send a person who is required to register as a sex offender a notice requesting the person to verify the accuracy of any information in the registry.

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

Required Registration Period

Individuals on the registry generally must comply with registration requirements for 15 years following release from supervision. A person who meets any one of the following conditions, however, is subject to lifetime registration requirements: (a) convicted or found not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect for sex offense, or for the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit a sex offense on two or more occasions; (b) convicted or found not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect for a violation, or for the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit a violation of first- or second-degree sexual assault, first- or second-degree sexual assault of a child or repeated sexual assault of a child; (c) found to be a sexually violent person, regardless of whether the person is discharged from the sexually violent person commitment, except that the person no longer must comply with the lifetime registration requirements if the finding that the person is a sexually violent person is reversed, set aside or vacated; or (d) is ordered by the court to register as a sex offender and also ordered to comply with registration requirements the rest of their life.

A person required to register as a sex offender based upon a finding that they have committed a sex offense in another jurisdiction must comply with registration requirements while a resident, a student or employed or carrying on a vocation in Wisconsin or for 10 years from the date of release from prison or date placed on parole, probation, extended supervision or other supervised release for the offense, whichever is less. A person meeting one of the criteria for lifetime supervision must comply with registration requirements while a resident, a student, employed or carrying on a vocation in Wisconsin.

Disclosure of Registry Information

Corrections must generally keep the information in the sex offender registry confidential; how-

ever, 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 Workforce Development or a county child support agency for purposes of administering the child and spousal support program, the Wisconsin Works program and the medical assistance program and for establishing paternity, the Department must provide the name and address of a person registered, the name and address of the person's employer and financial information related to the person; and (c) as needed for law enforcement purposes.

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

Corrections and DHFS are required to notify law enforcement agencies when a person who is required to register as a sex offender and who has been found to be a sexually violent person or who has committed two or more sex offenses is placed in a community. Notification must be in the form of a written bulletin that contains all of the following: (a) the information to which law enforcement has access, as described above; (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 en-

forcement officers or to protect the public. This information may include a photograph of the person, other identifying information and a description of the person's patterns of violation. Also, if a person has been convicted or found not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect for any sex offense, or for the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit such a violation on one occasion only, Corrections or DHFS may notify law enforcement agencies of the area in which the person will be residing, employed or attending school if Corrections or DHFS determines that such notification is necessary to protect the public. This notification may be in addition to providing access to information, as described above, or to any other authorized notification.

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

Any of the following may request information from Corrections regarding registered sex offenders: (a) a public or private elementary or secondary school; (b) a day care provider that is licensed, certified or providing before- or after-school care in a public school; (c) a licensed child welfare agency; (d) a licensed group home; (e) a licensed shelter care facility; (f) a licensed foster home or treatment foster home; (g) a county department of social or human services, of community programs or of developmental disabilities services; (h) an agency providing child welfare services; (i) the Department of Justice; (j) the Department of Public Instruction; (k) DHFS; (l) a neighborhood watch program; (m) an organized unit of the Boy Scouts of America, the Boys' Club of America, the Girl Scouts of America or Camp Fire Girls; (n) the per-

sonnel office of a sheltered workshop; or (o) any other community-based public or private nonprofit organization that Corrections determines should have access to information in the interest of protecting the public. These entities may request information concerning a specific person registered as a sex offender or the names of and information concerning all registered persons residing, employed or attending school in the community, district, jurisdiction or other applicable geographical area.

In response to a request for information by one of the above entities, Corrections must provide the following: (a) the name of the registered person, including any aliases the person has used; (b) the date of the person's conviction or commitment, and the county or, if the state is not Wisconsin, the state where the person was convicted or committed; and (c) the most recent date the information was updated. However, Corrections may not disclose any information concerning a child who is required to register as a sex offender or any information concerning an adult that relates to a juvenile proceeding.

Corrections or a law enforcement agency may provide information concerning a specific person registered as a sex offender to a person not provided access or notice if, in the opinion of Corrections or law enforcement agency, providing the information is necessary to protect the public and the person requesting the information does the following: (a) submits a request for information in a form and manner prescribed by Correction or the law enforcement agency; (b) specifies by name the person about whom he or she is requesting the information; and (c) provides any other information the law enforcement agency considers necessary to determine accurately whether the person whose name is given is registered as a sex offender. If the Department or law enforcement agency provides information, Corrections or the law enforcement agency must provide all of the following concerning the person specified in the request: (a) the date

of the person's conviction or commitment and the county or, if the state is not Wisconsin, the state where the person was convicted or committed; (b) the most recent date the information was updated; and (c) any other information concerning the person that Corrections or law enforcement agency determines is appropriate. However, neither Corrections nor a law enforcement agency may provide any information concerning a child who is registered as a sex offender or concerning a juvenile proceeding in which an adult who is registered as a sex offender was involved.

Immunity from civil liability is provided for any good faith act or omission regarding the release of information authorized under the above

provisions. The immunity does not extend, however, to a person whose act or omission constitutes gross negligence or involves reckless, wanton or intentional misconduct.

Internet Access

Corrections must provide internet access to information concerning persons registered as sex offenders. The information provided on the internet site must be organized in a manner that allows a person using the site to obtain the information that the Department is specifically required to provide. Corrections must keep this information secure against unauthorized alteration.

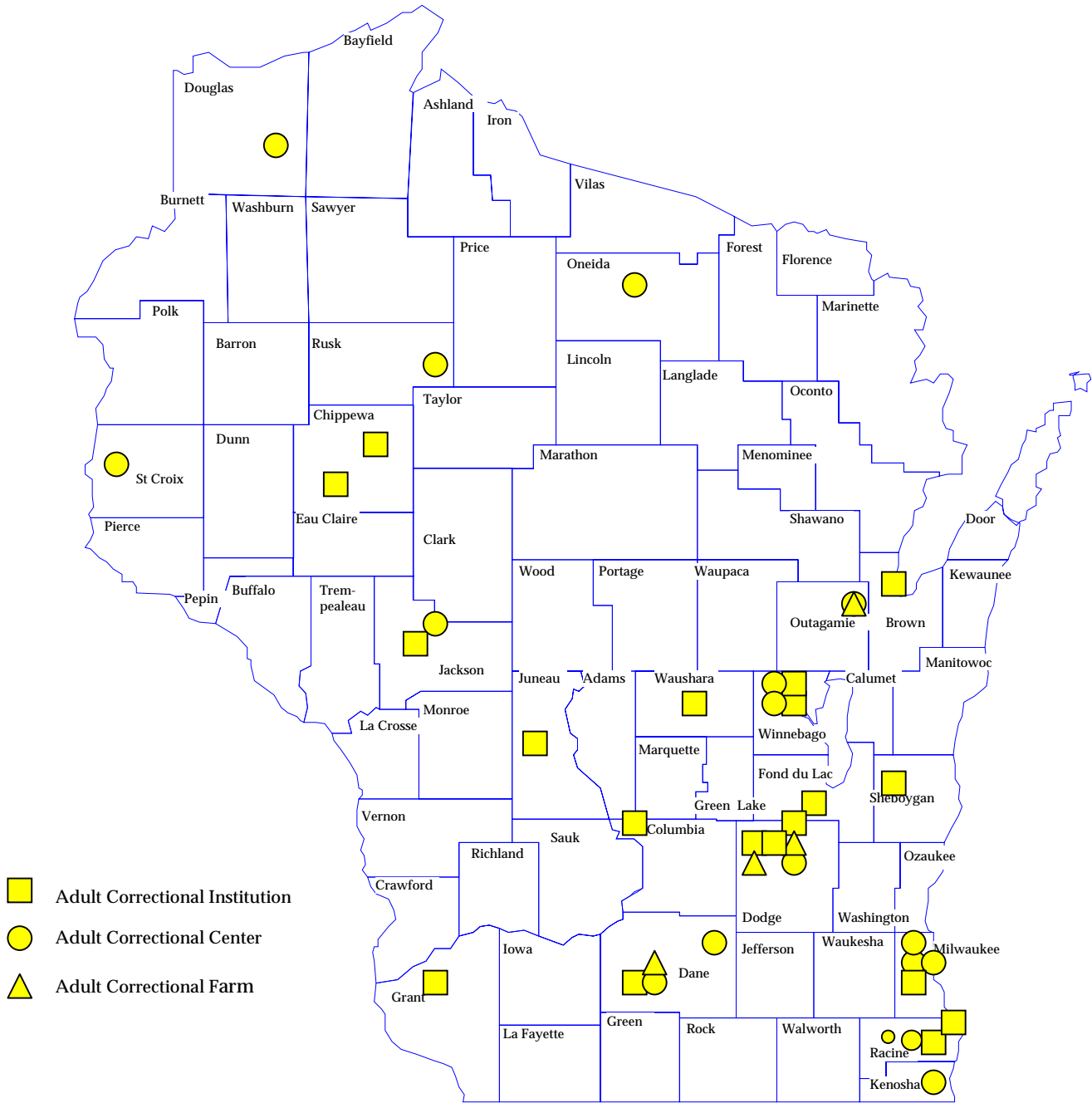
Appendices

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

Appendix I	Wisconsin Adult Correctional Facilities
Appendix II	Department of Corrections Organizational Chart
Appendix III	Department of Corrections 2004-05 Budget
Appendix IV	Correctional Facility Operational Costs, 2003-04 Fiscal Year
Appendix V	2003-04 Average Daily Inmate Population Including Contracted Facilities
Appendix VI	Type of Offenses for Inmates Resident on July 1, 2004
Appendix VII	Type of Offenses for Inmates Admitted to Prison, 2003-04
Appendix VIII	Type of Offenses for Inmates Released from Prison, 2003-04
Appendix IX	Badger State Industries Inmate Employees and Average Inmate Hourly Wages
Appendix X	Badger State Industries and Private Business Prison Employment Program Year-End Continuing Cash Balance Since 2001-02
Appendix XI	Correctional Farms Continuing Cash Balance Since 2001-02
Appendix XII	Division of Community Corrections Regions
Appendix XIII	Halfway House Budgeted Contracts for 2004-05

APPENDIX I

Wisconsin Adult Correctional Facilities

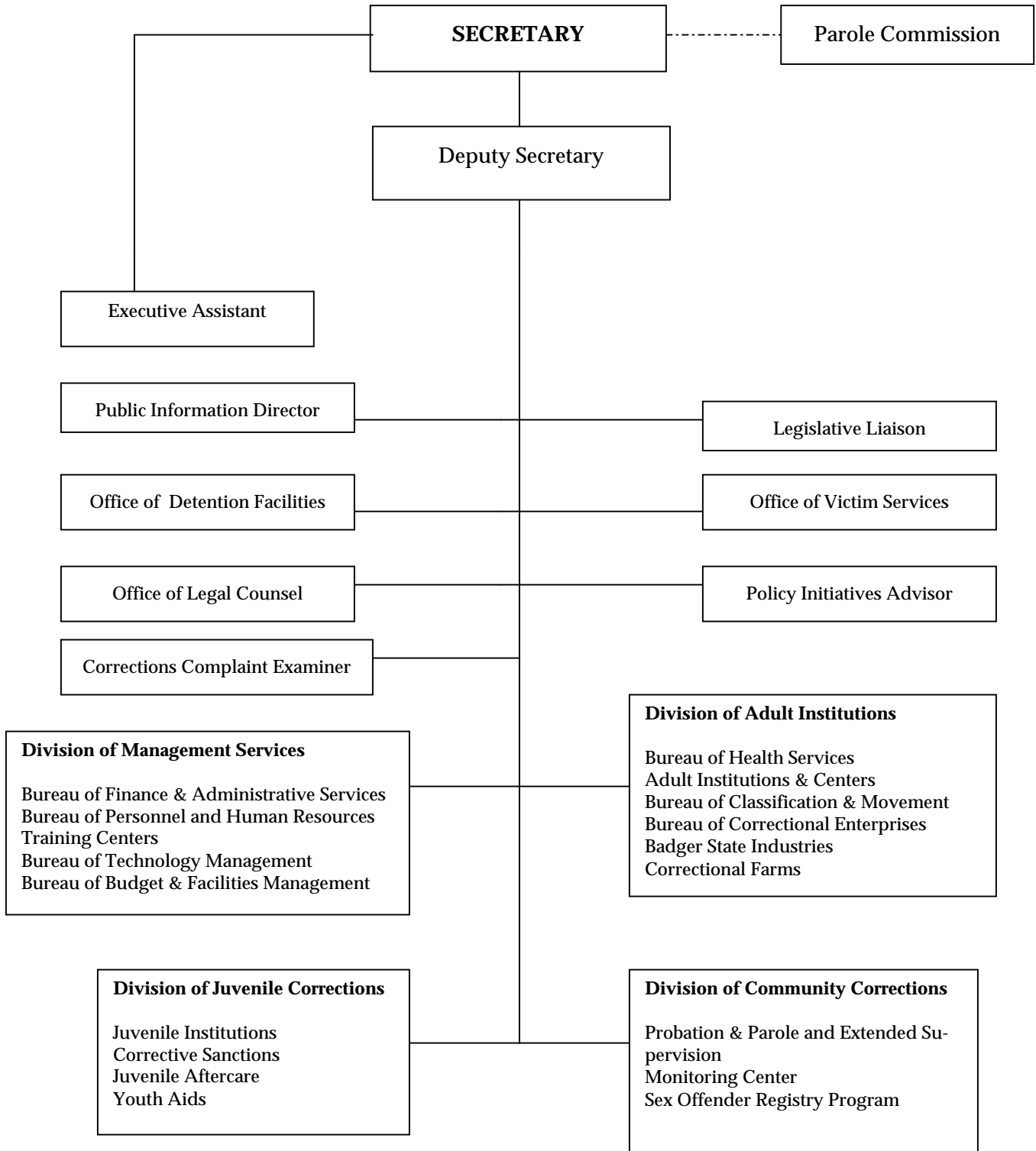


APPENDIX I (continued)

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

APPENDIX II

Department of Corrections Organizational Chart



APPENDIX III

Department of Corrections -- 2004-05 Budget

	CPR		FED		PR		SEG		TOTAL	
	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions
Division of Management Services										
Central Office	\$4,059,500	2.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$4,059,500	2.00
Finance and Administrative Services	3,269,100	18.60	0	0.00	10,880,600	9.00	0	0.00	14,149,700	27.60
Personnel and Human Services	2,654,400	45.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,654,400	45.00
Training Centers	2,613,200	13.00	0	0.00	1,816,900	5.00	0	0.00	4,430,100	18.00
Technology Management	11,178,100	57.00	0	0.00	541,500	4.00	0	0.00	11,719,600	61.00
Budget and Facilities Management	508,400	8.00	0	0.00	45,600	0.00	0	0.00	554,000	8.00
Division Total	\$24,282,700	143.60	\$0	0.00	\$13,284,600	18.00	\$0	0.00	\$37,567,300	161.60
Division of Adult Institutions										
Central Office	\$134,723,500	29.00	\$2,473,100	0.00	\$2,799,600	2.00	\$0	0.00	\$139,996,200	31.00
Bureau of Health Services	64,440,900	110.16	0	0.00	397,000	1.00	0	0.00	64,837,900	111.16
Classification and Movement	3,971,900	76.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,971,900	76.00
Chapter 980 Offender Program	462,700	6.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	462,700	6.00
Correctional Enterprises	0	0.00	0	0.00	254,500	4.00	295,600	2.00	550,100	6.00
Badger State Industries	0	0.00	0	0.00	25,080,600	99.00	0	0.00	25,080,600	99.00
Correctional Farms	1,062,400	16.00	0	0.00	4,101,900	9.00	0	0.00	5,164,300	25.00
Waupun Correctional Institution	22,383,600	422.75	0	0.00	2,669,000	21.00	0	0.00	25,052,600	443.75
Green Bay Correctional Institution	19,612,800	359.85	0	0.00	173,200	2.90	0	0.00	19,786,000	362.75
Taycheedah Correctional Institution	13,471,600	254.95	0	0.00	88,500	1.80	0	0.00	13,560,100	256.75
Fox Lake Correctional Institution	20,129,900	364.10	0	0.00	38,100	0.90	0	0.00	20,168,000	365.00
Columbia Correctional Institution	17,119,300	323.00	0	0.00	17,600	0.50	0	0.00	17,136,900	323.50
Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution	18,414,900	338.80	0	0.00	77,900	1.60	0	0.00	18,492,800	340.40
Oakhill Correctional Institution	13,689,400	249.10	0	0.00	12,100	0.40	0	0.00	13,701,500	249.50
Dodge Correctional Institution	30,554,600	574.00	86,800	0.00	44,600	1.40	0	0.00	30,686,000	575.40
Racine Correctional Institution	21,138,300	415.10	0	0.00	96,100	0.90	0	0.00	21,234,400	416.00
Wisconsin Resource Center Officers	4,541,300	95.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4,541,300	95.00
Oshkosh Correctional Institution	26,118,800	493.65	0	0.00	400,200	7.10	0	0.00	26,519,000	500.75
Jackson Correctional Institution	15,700,100	300.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15,700,100	300.00
Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	12,295,900	262.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	12,295,900	262.00
Racine Youthful Offender Correctional Facility	11,562,800	213.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11,562,800	213.50
Redgranite Correctional Institution	14,715,300	298.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	14,715,300	298.32
New Lisbon Correctional Institution	14,799,400	333.29	0	0.00	12,300	0.40	0	0.00	14,811,700	333.69
Correctional Center System	38,776,200	680.05	0	0.00	3,791,200	15.50	0	0.00	42,567,400	695.55
Chippewa Valley Correctional Treatment Facility	6,940,900	153.83	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6,940,900	153.83
Prairie du Chien Correctional Institution	8,501,600	168.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8,501,600	168.20
Stanley Correctional Institution	17,426,900	386.60	0	0.00	24,800	0.80	0	0.00	17,451,700	387.40
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility	22,470,300	394.89	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	22,470,300	394.89
Contract Beds	14,821,300	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	14,821,300	0.00
Division Total	\$589,846,600	7,318.14	\$2,559,900	0.00	\$40,079,200	170.20	\$295,600	2.00	\$632,781,300	7,490.34

	GPR		FED		PR		SEG		Total	
	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions
Division of Community Corrections										
Central Office	\$8,291,700	42.25	\$0	0.00	\$392,300	6.50	\$0	0.00	\$8,684,000	48.75
Probation, Parole and Extended Supervision	111,247,000	1,732.23	0	0.00	12,587,800	2.75	0	0.00	123,834,800	1,734.98
Monitoring Center	1,073,900	11.30	0	0.00	788,800	6.20	0	0.00	1,862,700	17.50
Sex Offender Registry	1,592,300	16.00	0	0.00	110,300	0.00	0	0.00	1,702,600	16.00
Division Total	\$122,204,900	1,801.78	\$0	0.00	\$13,879,200	15.45	\$0	0.00	\$136,084,100	1,817.23
Secretary's Office										
Central Office	\$1,990,000	21.15	\$0	0.00	\$12,100	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$2,002,100	21.15
Victim Services and Programs	89,000	0.00	0	0.00	276,100	4.00	\$0	0.00	\$365,100	4.00
Detention Facilities	458,000	7.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	458,000	7.50
Secretary's Office Total	\$2,537,000	28.65	\$0	0.00	\$288,200	4.00	\$0	0.00	\$2,825,200	32.65
Parole Commission										
Parole Commission	\$1,028,600	13.50	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$1,028,600	13.50
Division of Juvenile Corrections										
Personnel and Human Services-Juveniles	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$58,600	1.00	\$0	0.00	\$58,600	1.00
Training Centers-Juveniles	0	0.00	0	0.00	131,900	0.50	0	0.00	131,900	0.50
Health Services-Juveniles	0	0.00	0	0.00	392,500	3.00	0	0.00	392,500	3.00
Secretary's Office	0	0.00	0	0.00	12,300	0.30	0	0.00	12,300	0.30
Central Office	6,987,600	6.00	30,000	0.60	25,145,000	114.85	0	0.00	32,162,600	121.45
Community Youth and Family Aids	85,841,000	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	85,841,000	0.00
Serious Juvenile Offenders	15,300,800	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	15,300,800	0.00
Community Intervention Program	3,750,000	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	3,750,000	0.00
Ethan Allen School	0	0.00	0	0.00	20,874,400	357.00	0	0.00	20,874,400	357.00
Lincoln Hills School	0	0.00	0	0.00	17,716,700	284.51	0	0.00	17,716,700	284.51
Southern Oaks Girls School	0	0.00	0	0.00	8,007,100	132.00	0	0.00	8,007,100	132.00
Division Total	\$111,879,400	6.00	\$30,000	0.60	\$72,338,500	893.16	\$0	0.00	\$184,247,900	899.76
Total	851,779,200	9,311.67	\$2,589,900	0.60	\$139,869,700	1,100.81	\$295,600	2.00	\$994,534,400	10,415.08

APPENDIX IV

Correctional Facility Operational Costs, 2003-04

Facility*	Operational Costs	Average Daily Population	Per Capita Daily Cost	Per Capita Annual Cost
Waupun	\$31,287,615	1,233	\$25,375	\$69.33
Green Bay	28,192,205	1,069	26,373	72.06
Columbia	24,299,319	815	29,815	81.46
Taycheedah	20,098,064	668	30,087	82.20
Dodge	48,966,697	1,488	32,908	89.91
WI Secure Program Facility	17,226,975	426	40,439	110.49
Stanley	29,322,835	1,482	19,786	54.06
Oskhosh	41,249,131	2,030	20,320	55.52
Racine	35,196,155	1,583	22,234	60.75
Jackson	22,625,756	970	23,326	63.73
Fox Lake	30,396,465	1,298	23,418	63.98
Redgranite	22,864,771	975	23,451	64.07
Kettle Moraine	27,654,228	1,174	23,556	64.36
Prairie du Chien	11,243,519	386	29,128	79.59
Racine Youthful Offender	14,754,131	439	33,608	91.83
Oakhill	18,839,891	591	31,878	87.10
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility Centers	27,114,084 <u>54,378,467</u>	1,001 <u>2,122</u>	27,087 <u>25,626</u>	74.01 <u>70.02</u>
Total	\$515,468,330	19,923	\$25,873	\$70.69

*Does not include operational costs or populations associated with the following facilities: (a) New Lisbon Correctional Institution and the Chippewa Valley Treatment Facility, which did not open until April, 2004; and (b) Wisconsin Resource Center operated by DHFS with Corrections providing security services. It should be noted that costs for Racine also include costs for the Sturtevant Transitional Facility which opened in May, 2004.

APPENDIX V

2003-04 Average Daily Inmate Population Including Contracted Facilities

Males

Facility	2003-04 Average Daily Population
Waupun	1,233
Green Bay	1,069
Dodge	1,416
Columbia	815
Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	<u>426</u>
Total Maximum	4,959
Racine	1,503
Fox Lake	1,024
Kettle Moraine	1,174
Oshkosh	2,030
Jackson	970
Wisconsin Resource Center	320
Racine Youthful Offender	439
Prairie du Chien	386
Redgranite	975
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility	1,001
Stanley	1,482
New Lisbon	<u>110</u>
Total Medium	11,414
Oakhill	591
Chippewa Valley Treatment Facility	63
Sturtevant Transitional Facility	80
Fox Lake	274
Centers	<u>1,527</u>
Total Minimum	2,535
Federal--Facilities	25
Corrections Corporation of America--Oklahoma	479
Corrections Corporation of America--Minnesota	1,280
Wisconsin Counties	<u>305</u>
Total Contract	2,089
Total Male	20,997
Females	
Dodge Reception	72
Taycheedah	668
Centers	<u>594</u>
Total Female	1,334
GRAND TOTAL	22,331

APPENDIX VI

Type of Offenses for Inmates Resident on July 1, 2004

Males

Offense	Number	Percent
Sexual Offenses*	3,648	16.9%
Assaults++	2,296	10.7
Robbery*	2,232	10.4
Homicide/Murder*	2,163	10.0
Burglary*	1,963	9.1
Drug Offenses -- Manufacturing and Delivery	1,712	7.9
Drug Offenses -- Possession with Intent to Delivery	1,542	7.2
Theft*	1,276	5.9
Operating While Intoxicated	778	3.6
Bail Jumping/Escape	720	3.3
Forgery	572	2.7
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	205	1.0
Drug Offenses -- Possession	178	0.8
Drug Offenses -- Other	120	0.6
Arson	107	0.5
Fraud/Extortion*	99	0.5
Other	780	3.6
No data available	130	0.6
Unsentenced	<u>1,017</u>	<u>4.7</u>
Total	21,538	100.0%

Females

Forgery	221	15.8%
Theft*	161	11.5
Drug Offenses -- Manufacturing and Delivery	151	10.8
Homicide/Murder*	147	10.5
Assaults++	143	10.3
Drug Offenses -- Possession with Intent to Deliver	83	5.9
Robbery*	78	5.6
Operating While Intoxicated	61	4.4
Sexual Offenses	57	4.1
Burglary*	56	4.0
Bail Jumping/Escape	46	3.3
Drug Offenses -- Other	22	1.6
Fraud/Extortion*	22	1.6
Arson	14	1.0
Drug Offenses -- Possession	14	1.0
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	2	0.1
Other	34	2.4
No data available	8	0.6
Unsentenced	<u>75</u>	<u>5.4</u>
Total	1,395	100.0%

* All types or degrees of the offense.

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

APPENDIX VII

Type of Offenses for Inmates Admitted to Prison, 2003-04

Males

Offense	Number	Percent
Assaults++	1,007	8.1%
Drug Offenses -- Manufacturing and Delivery	945	7.6
Burglary*	776	6.2
Sexual Offenses*	741	5.9
Drug Offenses -- Possession with Intent to Deliver	739	5.9
Theft*	674	5.4
Robbery*	526	4.2
Operating While Intoxicated	471	3.8
Bail Jumping/Escape	413	3.3
Forgery	280	2.2
Homicide/Murder*	171	1.4
Drug Offenses -- Possession	126	1.0
Drug Offenses -- Other	81	0.6
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	66	0.5
Fraud/Extortion*	52	0.4
Arson	24	0.2
Other	487	3.9
No data available	133	1.1
Unsentenced	<u>4,791</u>	<u>38.3</u>
Total	12,503	100.0%

Females

Forgery	116	9.4%
Theft*	95	7.7
Drug Offenses -- Manufacturing and Delivery	91	7.4
Assaults++	69	5.6
Drug Offenses -- Possession with Intent to Deliver	52	4.2
Robbery	42	3.4
Operating While Intoxicated	38	3.1
Bail Jumping/Escape	36	2.9
Burglary*	25	2.0
Drug Offenses -- Other	24	2.0
Homicide/Murder*	20	1.6
Sexual Offenses*	15	1.2
Fraud/Extortion*	15	1.2
Drug Offenses -- Possession	14	1.1
Arson	3	0.2
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	2	0.2
Other	23	1.9
No data available	9	0.7
Unsentenced	<u>540</u>	<u>43.9</u>
Total	1,229	100.0%

* All types or degrees of the offense.

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

APPENDIX VIII

Type of Offenses for Inmates Released from Prison, 2003-04

Males

Offense	Number	Percent
Assaults++	1,065	8.9%
Burglary*	962	8.1
Drug Offenses -- Manufacturing and Delivery	848	7.1
Sexual Offenses*	774	6.5
Theft*	763	6.4
Drug Offenses -- Possession with Intent to Deliver	685	5.7
Robbery*	571	4.8
Bail Jumping/Escape	456	3.8
Operating While Intoxicated	364	3.0
Forgery	280	2.3
Homicide/Murder*	179	1.5
Drug Offenses -- Possession	92	0.8
Drug Offenses -- Other	68	0.6
Fraud/Extortion*	56	0.5
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	49	0.4
Arson	41	0.3
Other	508	4.3
No data available	11	0.1
Unsentenced	<u>4,171</u>	<u>34.9</u>
Total	11,943	100.0%

Females

Forgery	127	10.3%
Drug Offenses -- Manufacturing and Delivery	120	9.7
Theft*	96	7.8
Assaults++	74	6.0
Burglary*	42	3.4
Robbery*	39	3.2
Drug Offenses -- Possession with Intent to Deliver	39	3.2
Bail Jumping/Escape	34	2.8
Drug Offenses -- Other	27	2.2
Homicide/Murder*	21	1.7
Operating While Intoxicated	21	1.7
Sexual Offenses*	17	1.4
Fraud/Extortion*	15	1.2
Drug Offenses -- Possession	13	1.1
Arson	5	0.4
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	1	0.1
Other	31	2.5
No data available	2	0.2
Unsentenced	<u>509</u>	<u>41.3</u>
Total	1,233	100.0%

* All types or degrees of the offense.

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

APPENDIX IX

**Badger State Industries
Inmate Employees and Average Inmate Hourly Wages
2003-04**

Institution	Industry	Inmate Employees	Average Hourly Wage
Waupun	Metal Stamping	40	\$0.80
	Signs	30	0.73
	Metal Furniture	53	0.81
Green Bay	Laundry	18	0.73
	Textiles	27	0.70
Fox Lake	Wood Products	63	0.81
Oakhill	Upholstering	16	1.28
Racine	Printing	12	0.62
Kettle Moraine	Textiles	14	0.72
Taycheedah	Silkscreening	14	0.81
Oshkosh	Laundry	100	0.71
	Printing	6	0.41
Columbia	Printing	36	0.82
Jackson	Textiles	12	0.68
John C. Burke	Distribution Center	12	1.27
Chippewa Valley Treatment Facility	Laundry	<u>7</u>	<u>0.50</u>
Total		460	\$0.78

APPENDIX X

**Badger State Industries and
Private Business/Prison Employment Program
Year-End Continuing Cash Balance
Since 2001-02**

Institution	Industry/Business	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Badger State Industries				
Waupun	Metal Stamping	\$11,060,313	\$12,337,566	\$12,550,797
	Signs	1,358,949	2,203,785	1,846,998
	Metal/System Furniture	4,494,882	5,285,083	6,286,997
Green Bay	Laundry	594,378	443,605	380,280
	Textiles*	-1,740,052	2,799,712	-2,931,802
Fox Lake	Wood Products & Laminating	-6,902,442	-8,563,733	-9,477,441
Racine	Copy Center	-93,694	-418,767	-765,426
Taycheedah	Silk Screening	-2,038,635	-2,299,291	-2,658,699
Oshkosh	Laundry	115,756	-279,964	-472,964
	Copy Center			-179,527
Columbia	Printing	-312,471	-367,382	-664,041
Oakhill	Upholstering	-158,584	-77,164	-232,119
Jackson	Textiles*	-613,079	-	-
Kettle Moraine	Textiles	-376,430	-306,808	-222,855
Chippewa Falls	Laundry	-	-	<u>-315,057</u>
BSI Total		\$4,971,644	\$5,157,218	\$3,145,141
Private Business/Prison Employment Program**				
Green Bay	Fabry Gloves	-1,050,618	-994,561	-961,744
Waupun	Jorgensen Conveyors	66,194	66,194	66,194
Jackson	Fabry Gloves	-712,636	-553,505	-553,505
CCA-Appleton, Minnesota	Minnesota Private Business Program	-	-	<u>71,383</u>
Private Business Total		-\$1,697,060	-\$1,481,872	-\$1,377,672

*Beginning in fiscal year 2003-04, the cash balances for textiles at both Green Bay Correctional Institution and Jackson Correctional Institution are accounted for jointly at Green Bay.

**The private business/prison employment program with Jorgensen Conveyors ended in 1999 and the program with Fabry Gloves ended in 2002.

APPENDIX XI

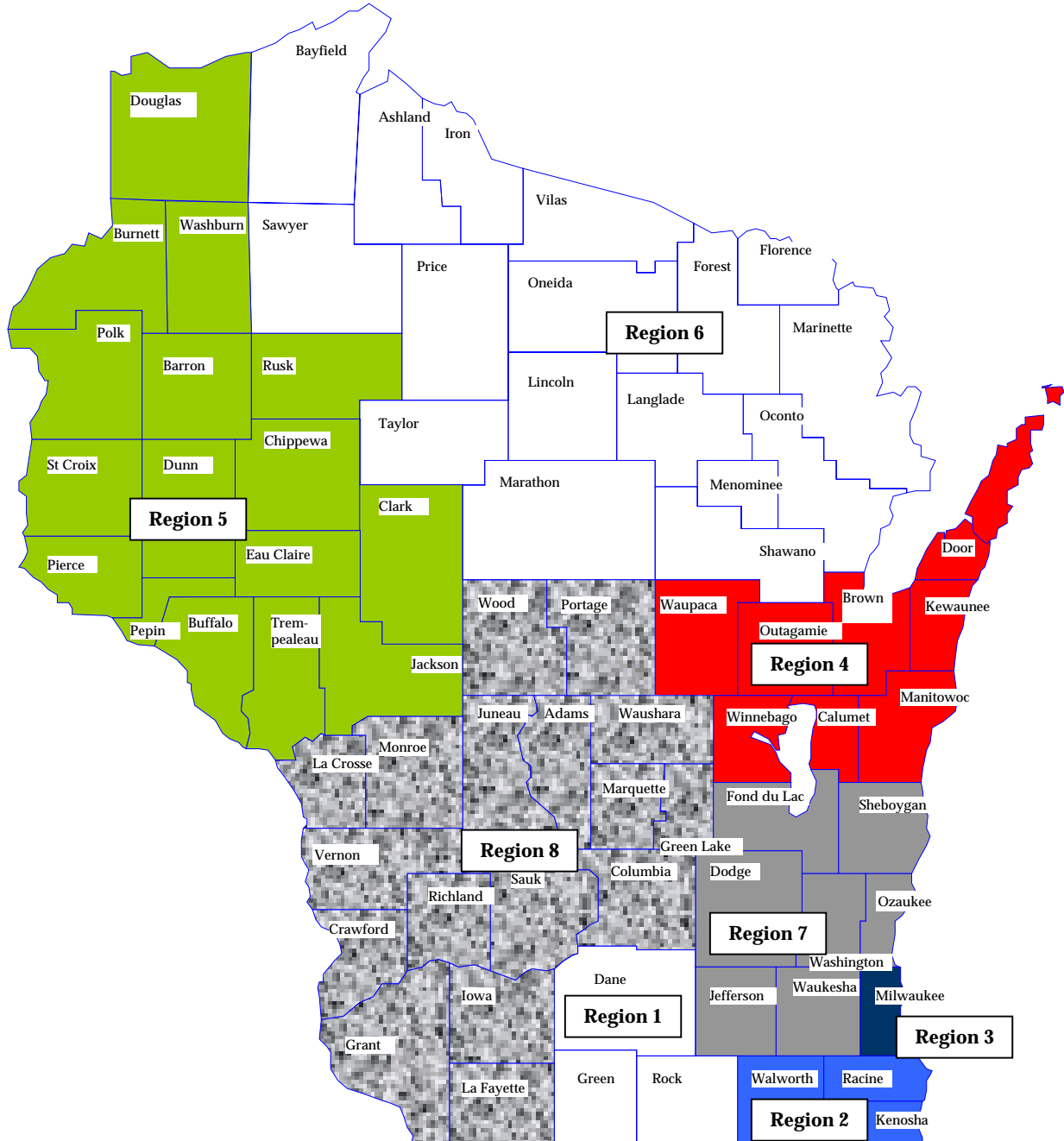
Correctional Farms Year-End Continuing Cash Balance Since 2001-02

Farm	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Central Administration*	-\$2,388,046	-\$2,444,843	-\$2,569,863
Waupun/Fox Lake	1,017,482	1,688,242	2,442,163
Oregon	-1,968,177	-2,227,806	-2,582,557
Oneida	<u>-1,262,554</u>	<u>-1,443,355</u>	<u>-1,221,150</u>
Continuing Cash Balance	-\$4,601,295	-\$4,427,762	-\$3,931,407

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

APPENDIX XII

Division of Community Corrections Regions



APPENDIX XIII Halfway House Budgeted Contracts for 2004-05

Name	Location	Beds		Total Number of Beds	GPR	PR	Total Contract Amount	Contracted Daily Cost Per Bed
		Male	Female					
ARC Community Services-Dayton St.	Dane Co.		8	8	\$215,321		\$215,321	\$73.74
ARC Community Services-Mom & Infant	Dane Co.	8 Female + 4 Children	12	12	351,977		351,977	80.36
ARC Community Services-Paterson St.	Dane Co.		15	15	435,427		435,427	79.53
Attic Correctional Services-Dwight Dr.	Dane Co.		19	19	459,374		459,374	66.24
Attic Correctional Services-Foster	Dane Co.		18	18	453,133		453,133	68.97
Attic Correctional Services-Schwert	Dane Co.		15	15	446,322		446,322	81.52
Rock Valley Correctional Program	Rock Co.		32	32	794,006		794,006	67.98
Genesis Behavioral Services -Options	Kenosha Co.		20	20	212,217	\$223,465	435,682	59.98
Kenosha Human Development	Kenosha Co.		14	14	329,044		329,044	64.72
Genesis Behavioral Services - Chatham House & Crossroads	Racine Co.			24	611,467		611,467	70.15
Genesis Behavioral Services- Independent Living Ctr	Milwaukee		23	23	475,727		475,727	56.95
Horizon, Inc. - Horizon House	Milwaukee		27	27	588,171		588,171	59.98
Wis. Correctional Service- Bridge	Milwaukee		16	16		409,941	409,941	70.55
Wis. Correctional Service- Joshua Glover	Milwaukee		29	29	719,839		719,839	68.35
Wis. Correctional Service- Thurgood Marshall	Milwaukee		24	24	604,620		604,620	69.37
Wis. Correctional Service- Wings	Milwaukee		26	26	640,557		640,557	67.84
Lutheran Social Services- Nexus	Milwaukee		14	13	57,543	297,990	355,533	75.30
Ryan Community	Oshkosh		14	14	341,440		341,440	67.15
Lutheran Social Services- Wazee	Appleton		12	12	283,193		283,193	64.98
Lutheran Social Services-Affinity	Jackson Co.		12	12	296,086		296,086	67.94
Lutheran Social Services-Fahrman	Eau Claire		16	16	79,690	204,541	284,231	48.91
Lutheran Social Services-Fahrman Recovery Center, Inc. - Residential AODA Facility	Eau Claire		6	6	117,234		117,234	53.80
Trinteam Inc.	Superior		3	2	94,006	27,734	27,734	38.18
Mishomis House -Residential AODA Facility	Eau Claire		14	14	342,322		342,322	85.85
Kotihonia -Residential AODA Facility	Red Cliff		1	1	29,345		29,345	67.33
Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Govt.	Rhineland		4	5	113,734		113,734	62.32
ARC Community Services	Hayward		20	20	237,278		237,278	66.72
Blandine House	Fond du Lac			14		176,778	414,056	56.72
Lutheran Social Services - Cephas House	Fond du Lac		2	2	30,951	8,126	39,077	53.53
Attic Correctional Services- Brunk House	Waukesha Co.		12	12	292,174		292,174	67.04
Portage County Halfway House	La Crosse		8	8	222,287		222,287	76.51
	Stevens Point		10	10	269,708		269,708	74.26
Total			365	122	\$10,925,227	\$910,900	\$11,836,127	\$66.59