

sanctions participant in the community, provide intensive surveillance of that participant, and provide an average of not more than \$3,000 per year per slot to purchase community-based treatment services for each participant. DOC is required to make intensive surveillance available 24 hours per day, seven days per week, and must provide electronic monitoring of participants.

DOC must provide a report center in Milwaukee County to provide on-site programming after school and in the evening for juveniles from Milwaukee County who are placed in the Corrective Sanctions Program. A contact worker providing services under the program must have a case load of approximately 10 juveniles and during the initial phase of placement in the community under the program of a juvenile who is assigned to that contact worker, must have at least one face-to-face contact per day with that juvenile. Case management services under the program must be provided by a corrective sanctions agent who must have a case load of approximately 15 juveniles.

As for the Serious Juvenile Offender Program, while a juvenile is in the Corrective Sanctions Program, he or she is under the supervision and control of DOC, is subject to the rules and discipline of DOC, and is considered to be in custody. If a Corrective Sanctions Program participant violates a condition of his or her participation in the program, DOC may, without a hearing, place the juvenile in a juvenile detention facility or return the juvenile to placement in a juvenile correctional facility. [s. 938.533, Stats.]

As of June 20, 2008, there were 136 participants in the Corrective Sanctions Program—125 males and 12 females. [Wisconsin DOC, *Offenders Under Control on June 20, 2008.*]

Aftercare Supervision

For a juvenile who is placed in a juvenile correctional facility, the juvenile court must designate DOC or the county department of human or social services (hereinafter, “county department”) in the county of the court that placed the juvenile in the correctional facility or the juvenile’s county of legal residence to provide aftercare supervision of the juvenile once he or she is released from the juvenile correctional facility. This designation is subject to any agreement between DOC and a county department regarding the provision of aftercare supervision. [s. 938.34 (4n), Stats.] According to DOC, 24 counties contract with DOC to provide aftercare supervision; 48 counties directly provide aftercare supervision. [Wisconsin DOC, *Juvenile Corrections, Community Supervision Programs.*]

Whoever is designated by the juvenile court to provide aftercare supervision of the juvenile must prepare an aftercare plan. This plan must include all of the following:

- A minimum number of supervisory contacts per week.
- The conditions, if any, under which the juvenile’s aftercare status may be revoked.
- Services or programming to be provided to the juvenile while on aftercare.
- The estimated length of time that aftercare supervision and services must be provided to the juvenile.

[s. 938.357 (4g), Stats.]

DOC must try to release a juvenile to aftercare supervision within 30 days after the date DOC determines that the juvenile is eligible for this release. [s. 938.357 (4m), Stats.]

DOC or the county department providing aftercare supervision of the juvenile may revoke the aftercare status of that juvenile. The juvenile may be taken into temporary custody. The juvenile is entitled to representation by counsel at all stages of the revocation proceeding. A hearing on the revocation must be conducted by the Division of Hearings and Appeals in the Department of Administration within 30 days after the juvenile is taken into custody for an

alleged violation of a condition of the juvenile's aftercare supervision. This time limit may be waived only when there is agreement of the aftercare provider, the juvenile, and the juvenile's counsel.

If the hearing examiner finds that the juvenile has violated a condition of his or her aftercare supervision, the hearing examiner must determine whether confinement in a juvenile correctional facility is necessary to protect the public, to provide for the juvenile's rehabilitation, or to not depreciate the seriousness of the violation. Review of the decision is by *certiorari* to the court that placed the juvenile in the juvenile correctional facility. [s. 938.357 (5), Stats.]

Characteristics of Juveniles Committed to DOC

The following three tables set forth the numbers of juveniles committed to DOC each year from 2003 to 2007 based upon gender, racial affiliation, and age.

Commitments to DOC by Gender, 2003-2007

Sex	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Male	541	566	468	479	490
Female	67	66	75	61	68
Total	608	632	543	540	558

Source: Wisconsin DOC, Juvenile Corrections, *Characteristics of Division of Juvenile Corrections Commitments (2007)*.

Commitments to DOC by Racial Affiliation, 2003-2007

Race	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Asian/Pacific Islander	13	11	18	7	7
Black	297	316	243	275	334
North American Indian	32	23	29	16	24
White	251	281	252	240	191
Unknown	15	1	1	2	2
Total	608	632	543	540	558

Source: *Id.*

Commitments to DOC by Age, 2003-2007

Age at Admission	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
12	3	3	2	1	3
13	35	28	9	23	19
14	109	106	78	71	79
15	187	199	168	156	146
16	219	240	225	221	228
17	54	56	61	67	82
18	1	0	0	1	1
Total	608	632	543	540	558

Source: *Id.*

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