

cide whether the evidence and the records support the need for administrative confinement and, if so, shall order the placement. If the vote is not unanimous, the record, with the views of each PRC member, shall be forwarded to the superintendent for a decision. This information, except portions regarding the identities of sources of information or containing statements or evidence that could, upon disclosure, threaten personal safety or institution security, shall be shared with the inmate who may make known any additional relevant information in writing to the superintendent. The reasons for the decisions of the PRC and superintendent shall be based upon the evidence and given to the inmate in writing.

(8) An inmate shall have either the right to appeal the PRC's unanimous decision to the superintendent within 30 days of the date of the decision, and again to the director of the bureau of institutions within 30 days of the date of the superintendent's decision; or the right to appeal the superintendent's decision following a nonunanimous PRC vote under sub. (7) within 30 days of its date to the director of the bureau of institutions.

(9) An inmate's progress in administrative confinement shall be reviewed by the PRC at least once every 3 months following the procedures for review under this section.

(10) If an inmate has been in administrative confinement for 6 months or longer, the superintendent and director of the bureau of institutions shall automatically review a decision by the PRC to continue the inmate's confinement in this status and affirm, reverse, or remand it within 10 working days of the earlier decision. A decision to affirm, reverse, or remand the earlier decision must state the reasons for it based on the evidence and shall be sent to the PRC and inmate. A failure to issue a decision within the time allotted shall constitute an affirmation of the earlier decision.

(11) An inmate who does not continue to exhibit the behavior for which he or she was placed in administrative confinement, after spending a reasonable period of time in that status shall be given the opportunity to show that the placement is no longer necessary through gradually increased contact with persons both inside and outside of his or her cell. This contact shall be carefully supervised to ensure the safety of others. Records of the contact shall be kept.

(12) While in administrative confinement, an inmate:

(a) Shall reside alone and have a classification of maximum security-close; supervision, movement, and program shall be in accordance with s. HSS 302.12 (1) (a);

(b) Shall be allowed to have any property in his or her cell that is allowed to inmates in the general population. An inmate who resides in the segregation building shall be allowed to have any property in his or her cell that is allowed to any inmate in program segregation;

(c) Shall be permitted visitation in accordance with ch. HSS 309;

(d) May receive and send mail in accordance with ch. HSS 309;

(e) Shall be permitted to shower at least once every 4 days;

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(f) Shall be provided religious, social, and clinical services as possible, however, they must be provided at the inmate's cell unless otherwise authorized by the superintendent;

(g) May earn extra good time credit and compensation in accordance with chs. HSS 302 and 309;

(h) May not go to the canteen in person but may have approved items from the canteen delivered to him or her; and

(i) May have any other properties and privileges consistent with his or her status and the departmental rules, at the discretion of the superintendent.

Note: Administrative confinement under HSS 308.04 is a nonpunitive measure taken to ensure personal safety and security within the institution. This measure may be infrequently needed and of short duration but, as to a particular inmate, the reasonable needs of safety and security of others within the institution may require continuing close confinement.

Sub. (2) establishes the conditions under which administrative confinement may be used. They are similar to a standard used to determine dangerousness for involuntary civil commitment under s. 51.20, Stats., although not the same. The analogy between the administrative confinement and involuntary civil commitment standards is apt since both are vehicles for removing dangerous persons from the population in which they live.

Inmate misconduct is handled through the disciplinary process. Segregation in administrative confinement cannot be a penalty for misconduct, but may result either prior to or subsequent to a disciplinary proceeding or independent of any such proceeding.

Sub. (3) requires special review by the PRC. This review combines components of the standard PRC review under ch. HSS 302 and the major disciplinary hearing. This review is provided despite the fact that the U.S. Supreme Court has indicated that due process does not require this review for these transfers. *Meachum v. Fano*, 427 U.S. 215 (1976); *Montanye v. Haymes*, 427 U.S. 236 (1976). Due process protections are important and are afforded to few inmates affected by this provision because of the seriousness of the prolonged social isolation of administrative confinement. At this special review, in this status, there must be proof, from evidence presented at the hearing and from the inmate's records, that he or she meets one of the criteria for administrative confinement under sub. (2). The responsibility for placement rests solely with the PRC, and the decision therefore is a classification decision. An appeal is provided first to the superintendent and then to the director of the bureau of adult institutions, one of the highest levels in the division, in recognition of the potential serious consequences of prolonged segregation in administrative confinement.

Sub. (4) gives the inmate certain rights. It requires that adequate written notice of the review be given the inmate. If necessary, a verbal explanation of the notice should be made in accordance with the inmate's needs. The rights also include the right to present and question witnesses in the same manner as for due process hearings, s. HSS 303.81.

Sub. (5) provides for the time of the review. The inmate may waive these time limits. To ensure that any waiver is a knowing and intelligent one, the inmate must be informed of what the review will be like if he or she waives the time limits, and the waiver must be in writing. The waiver is *not* an admission that administrative confinement is necessary.

Sub. (9) provides for a review of the inmate's status at least once every 3 months. A review may occur earlier at the discretion of the PRC. This time period balances fairness to the inmate with the practicalities of providing for a meaningful review by the PRC.

Sub. (10) reflects the view that administrative confinement may have serious consequences and that extreme care should be exercised at the highest level in assessing the need for continued confinement.

Sub. (11) indicates that an inmate will be given every opportunity consistent with his or her status and behavior to show that continued confinement is not necessary. This may be done by increasing his or her personal contacts through enhanced visitation privileges and movement from the cell. Great care should be taken to ensure the safety of others and to keep adequate records.

This gradual "stepping-down" process allows the inmate to demonstrate to the PRC that he or she no longer needs to be confined. However, compliance with departmental rules alone may not be sufficient and an inmate may continue to be confined if there is still reasonable fear of violent behavior, harm to others or riots.

This chapter is in substantial accord with the provisions regarding the special management of inmates in the American Correctional Association's *Manual of Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions* (1977), standards 4201, 4203-4206, 4208, 4210, 4212-4221, 4381, and 4383.

History: Cr. Register, April, 1981, No. 304, eff. 5-1-81; r. and recr. (2) and (4), am. (5), (6), (7) and (11), Register, April, 1985, No. 352, eff. 5-1-85.