

1997-98 SESSION  
COMMITTEE HEARING  
RECORDS

Committee Name:

Joint Committee on  
Finance (JC-Fi)

Sample:

Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP

- 05hrAC-EdR\_RCP\_pt01a
- 05hrAC-EdR\_RCP\_pt01b
- 05hrAC-EdR\_RCP\_pt02

➤ Appointments ... Appt

➤ \*\*

➤ Clearinghouse Rules ... CRule

➤ \*\*

➤ Committee Hearings ... CH

➤ \*\*

➤ Committee Reports ... CR

➤ \*\*

➤ Executive Sessions ... ES

➤ \*\*

➤ Hearing Records ... HR

➤ \*\*

➤ Miscellaneous ... Misc

➤ 97hrJC-Fi\_Misc\_pt159

➤ Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP

➤ \*\*



# United Council

of University of Wisconsin Students, Inc.

122 State Street, Suite 500, Madison, WI 53703 Phone: (608) 263-3422 Fax: (608) 265-4070

Testimony of

**Steve Perala**

United Council Legislative Affairs Director

## **On the Wisconsin State Budget Proposal**

Before the Joint Committee on Finance

April 8, 1997

Chairman Jensen, Chairman Burke, and members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to address you today regarding the 1997-99 Biennial Budget Proposal. This budget will have a major impact on the accessibility and affordability of higher education to students and their families in the state of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin has a proud tradition of giving students the means to obtain a quality college education. This tradition faced a serious decline in the last biennium as the UW System budget was cut, tuition rose, and financial aid programs received no increase in funding. The current budget proposal helps the UW System by stopping the cuts it faced two years ago, but improvements are still needed to keep higher education affordable to all students.

As I stated, financial aid programs received no increase in the last biennium. Because of this, tuition and inflation caused this aid to provide less support to the most needy students. The current budget offers only a slight increase in the Wisconsin Higher Education Grant (WHEG) and no increases in other aid programs. To help out those students with the most financial burden, WHEG awards need to be increased in the 1997-99 biennium at the same rate that tuition increases. WHEG is a need based financial aid program that serves the largest number of students in the UW System. To increase this award, it would cost approximately \$143,000 for every 1 percent increase that is granted.

Tuition is the main component of this budget that hurts accessibility for students. The so called "flexibilities" in the budget allow more services and salary increases to be placed solely on the backs of students. One provision, which allows the Board of Regents to increase tuition by forcing students to fully fund faculty salary increases, will have a significant impact on the cost of instruction paid by students. Traditionally, students share the cost of faculty salaries with the state. With this new "flexibility," however, students will pay 100 percent of the cost of a faculty pay increase. Tuition will rise at nearly three times the rate that it normally would for a faculty pay

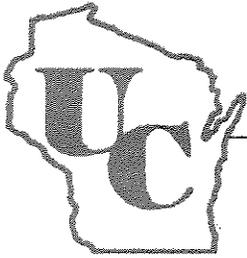
page 2, United Council testimony

increase if the Board of Regents are given this authority. I am concerned about this position where students and faculty are set against each other when traditionally, these two groups have worked together to strengthen and improve our institutions.

Also, items like differential tuition will force students to fully fund other services that were traditionally shared with the state. Currently, there are proposals within the UW System that will place extra tuition increases on students, above and beyond the increase granted by this body. These increases will go to fund services and faculty positions in programs where the university determines it is unable to fund. Having students pay for these areas allow an institution to place increased burdens on students by forcing them to fund an increased portion of the educational cost. If the Board of Regents is given the authority for differential tuition, students at all of our campuses may face tuition levels above what the legislature deems appropriate.

I understand that tough decisions need to be made. It is my hope that accessibility to higher education will be a priority and that this committee will make sure that students and families in Wisconsin, who wish to achieve additional education, will have the means and the ability to do so.

Members of the committee, thank you for your time. I look forward to your support over the next few months.



# United Council

of University of Wisconsin Students, Inc.

122 State Street, Suite 500, Madison, WI 53703 Phone: (608) 263-3422 Fax: (608) 265-4070

## Financial Aid

In the last biennium, students received no increases in state financial aid programs. In the current budget proposal, the Wisconsin Higher Education Grant (WHEG) was the only financial aid program to receive an increase. The WHEG received a 2% increase in the first year and a 3% increase in the second year. The Lawton Undergraduate Minority Retention Program (LUMRG) and the Advanced Opportunity Program (AOP) did not receive an increase.

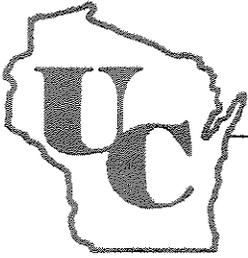
**UW Students support increases in financial aid at the same rate as tuition increases.**

With no increases in financial aid in the last biennium, financial aid programs in Wisconsin are already behind when compared to the rising tuition rates and inflation. The amount of aid that a student receives makes up a smaller portion of the educational cost each year. Increases are needed to keep tuition affordable for the students who have the most need. Without state support, these students will be priced out of an education. The following table shows the financial aid increases when compared to tuition rates. The proposed tuition rates are not included because they cannot be determined at this time as the many flexibilities will raise tuition above the levels set by the legislature.

### Comparison of UW System Tuition Increases to Financial Aid Increases

Year	Tuition	LUMRG	AOP	WHEG
	%	%	%	%
1987-88	7.9	2	2	20.7
1988-89	5.7	4.7	4.7	5.7
1989-90	6.9	5.2	11.8	5.5
1990-91	5.9	5.2	5.7	5.1
1991-92	3.8	2.2	5.6	2.2
1992-93	7.3	3.5	3.5	3.5
1993-94	6.8	0	0	7
1994-95	8	7	12.4	7.6
1995-96	6	0	0	0
1996-97	5	0	0	0
*1997-98	N/A	0	0	2
*1998-99	N/A	0	0	3
*Proposed				

March 11, 1997



# United Council

of University of Wisconsin Students, Inc.

122 State Street, Suite 500, Madison, WI 53703 Phone: (608) 263-3422 Fax: (608) 265-4070

## Faculty Compensation

In the current budget proposal there is a provision granting authority to the UW System Board of Regents to increase tuition levels to fund faculty pay increases.

**Students are opposed to granting this authority to the Board of Regents.**

Some of the concerns are listed below:

### Tuition is Solely Tied to Faculty Pay

Currently, students pay approximately 35% of the cost of instruction. When the legislature grants a 1% faculty pay increase, student tuition is increased 0.7% to fund the raise in pay. With this new provision, for every 1% increase in faculty pay student tuition would increase approximately 2%. This means that students would be funding 100% of the faculty pay increases. Therefore, if the Board of Regents would grant a 4% increase in pay this would result in a 8% increase in tuition.

### Tuition Will Increase Above the Level Set by the Legislature

This substantial increase in tuition would be above and beyond the increases set by the Legislature. If the Legislature decided that a 5% increase in tuition was needed to fund faculty salary increases, the Board would have the authority to increase tuition up to an additional 8% in each year of the biennium.

Students understand the need for adequate compensation of faculty; however, this burden should not fall on students. The Legislature must make an investment in the entire UW System.

*March 11, 1997*



# United Council

of University of Wisconsin Students, Inc.

122 State Street, Suite 500, Madison, WI 53703 Phone: (608) 263-3422 Fax: (608) 265-4070

## Differential Tuition

In the UW System Board of Regents' Study of the UW System in the 21st Century, a recommendation was included which would allow for campuses in the various clusters—centers, comprehensives, and doctoral campuses—to charge differential tuition rates within the cluster. With this provision, there would be a minimum tuition level that must be charged. Campuses would then be allowed to increase tuition levels above and beyond that level.

**Students in September took a position against differential tuition for both entire campuses and specific programs at campuses.**

Some of the potential problems are listed below:

### Forces Tuition Increases

Currently, the center institutions have one set tuition level, the 4-year comprehensives have one set tuition level, and the doctoral campuses have their set levels. Differential Tuition would change this system and could force campuses to raise tuition levels above what they would normally be. For example, campus A wants to make their program better than campus B. Campus A could raise tuition to draw students away from campus B into their program. Campus B in turn would be forced to raise tuition to draw these students back. This could force campuses to raise tuition and price some students out of an education.

### Predicting Tuition

Students may be unable to predict what their tuition will be if the Board of Regents is constantly increasing tuition from year to year. Students and families planning on which college to attend will operate in an uncertain environment. The cost of attending the university of their choice may change after they have locked into a decision.

### Land-Locked

Students who are geographically place bound due to children, work, marriage or residence may be unable to afford the institution nearest them. If those students cannot afford to attend that campus, then some students may decide not to enroll or to discontinue their education at that institution.

### Reciprocity

With differential tuition levels at each campus and in different programs, the formula for reciprocity will have to be calculated for each of these various tuition rates making reciprocity more difficult to administer.

*March 11, 1997*

Testimony of

## **Betsy L. Schrank**

President of Student Governance Council of the UW Centers  
President of UWC Baraboo/Sauk Co. Student Government

### **on Financial Aid Funding for UW Students**

Before the Joint Committee on Finance

April 8, 1997

Chairman Jensen, Chairman Burke and members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to speak with you about financial aid funding for students within the University of Wisconsin System. Let me take a brief moment to describe the current situation for students at our institutions of higher education.

The vast majority of college students are not the movie screen portrayals which show students drinking and throwing parties. Today's students are working at part-time jobs, volunteering for community service, and studying hard to obtain their degree. I am proud to say that these students will be the future of Wisconsin, but it is becoming tougher and tougher to finance school.

I am sure you are aware that college is very costly. However, the cost of an education is more than just tuition. With books, room and board, transportation, and other day to day necessities—in addition to the cost of tuition that continues to rise—students are overwhelmed in their struggle to pay for their education. These items are easily forgotten when a person thinks about the cost of higher education.

The need to increase financial aid to help the students and families of Wisconsin continues to grow. In the last biennium, there was no increase in financial aid. This year, only a small increase has been proposed. This will not meet the needs of our students. I give you myself as an example. I am finishing my second year of college at UW Center-Baraboo/Sauk County, and plan to transfer and start working toward a specific degree. Unfortunately, I am unable to transfer next year; in fact, I am unable to attend school at all, at least for the fall semester. This is due to financial reasons. Currently, I have two part time jobs while I attend school and receive financial aid, but what I receive does not allow me to cover all the expenses involved in going to school. I am forced to take time off in order to save money before I can return and finish my degree.

I could continue my education if there was more financial aid available. I also know of other students who have faced similar situations. A person should not lose the opportunity for higher education just because he or she is not as wealthy as another student. Everyone deserves the right to an education.

I hope that you realize the importance of investing in the future of Wisconsin through higher

education. I ask you to increase the appropriations for financial aid to help students and their families keep up with the rising cost of tuition and other expenses. Please make it a priority to not deny students an education because of their financial status. An increase in financial aid will help many students finish their degrees, and in turn, they will be using what they have learned to help Wisconsin in the future.

Members of the committee, I thank you for your time.

Testimony Before the Joint Committee on Finance

By

**Beth Felch, Student, UW–Milwaukee**

April 8, 1997

**Concerning Rising Tuition Costs in the 1997-99 State Budget**

Chairman Burke, Chairman Jensen, and members of the committee, thank you for allowing me to speak to you today on the 1997-99 Biennial Budget. I would like to address the importance of keeping tuition affordable for students in the UW System.

Each year, tuition in the state of Wisconsin rises and makes it increasingly difficult to afford college. In the last 20 years, students at UW–Milwaukee have faced tuition increases of nearly 490 percent. This is compared to an inflation increase of only 274 percent. With tuition costs predicted to again rise well above the rate of inflation, students and their families will find an increased struggle to pay for college.

Over the past 15 years, students have paid an increased portion of the cost of instruction. In 1981-82, students' share of educational costs averaged 26 percent. This figure has rose to nearly 35 percent in the last biennium and will continue to rise with the flexibilities that have been given to the UW System in the budget proposal. Provisions that grant authority to the Board of Regents to raise tuition in order to pay for faculty compensation will increase the cost of instruction that students currently pay. Items like differential tuition will also make students pay for areas of the university that they would normally share with the state. This trend makes it more and more difficult for students, and some families in Wisconsin will be priced out of an education.

I ask you, as members of the Joint Committee on Finance, to keep tuition affordable and help maintain an accessible higher educational system in Wisconsin for all families. **Please remove the flexibilities for differential tuition and faculty compensation from the budget proposal.**

Thank you for allowing me to address you today. Students look forward to your support in the future.

# Wisconsin District Attorney's Association

P.O. Box 1702  
Madison, Wisconsin 53701-1702

## Executive Board

Sandy Williams, President  
Scott Horne, President Elect  
Paul Bucher, Secretary/Treasurer  
Gary Schuster, V.P.  
E. Michael McCann, V.P.  
Dave Resheske, V.P.  
Ken Kratz, Past-President

Elma Anderson, ADA Rep.  
Ruth Bachman, ADA Rep.  
Patrick Kenney, ADA Rep.  
Steve Ebert, DOJ Rep.  
Amy Fuelleman, SPET Rep.  
Rob Marchant, Exec. Director

April 8, 1997

Dear Honorable Co-Chairman Senator Burke and  
Representative Jensen  
Senators: Decker, George, Jauch, Wineke, Shibiliski,  
Cowles and Panzer.  
Representatives: Ourada, Porter, Harsdorf, Kaufert,  
Albers, Linton and Coggs:

As President of the Wisconsin District Attorney's Association I urge you to include in the budget additional resources for district attorneys. As I have indicated in previous correspondence, the WDAA is proposing that a total of 47 positions be allocated throughout the State. In spring of 1996 I also sat on the WDAA resource committee which did the review of individual district attorney's office requests for positions. When the individual district attorneys gave their presentation, it became abundantly clear that many victims were not being given the proper attention from the criminal justice system. We heard in numerous presentations how there were large volumes of referrals unable to be reviewed for months. It became clear that these offices were merely trying to put out one fire after another.

I have the utmost respect for budgetary constraints and appreciate the public concern that taxpayers moneys be properly allocated. However, in a cost benefit analysis a higher good would be served by investing resources for new prosecutor positions.

Sincerely,



Sandy A. Williams  
President  
Wisconsin District Attorney's Association

SAW/jm

**Wisconsin Council for Gambling Problems**  
8540 South Pennsylvania Avenue  
Oak Creek, Wisconsin 53154  
(414) 762-8946

JOINT COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

HEARING April 8, 1997 10 am United Community Ctr., 1028 S. 9th St., Milwaukee  
AB100/SB77 EXECUTIVE BUDGET ACT OF 1997-99

Subject: Remove \$1,200,000 cost of automated lottery machines for separate study

**Board of Directors**

**A. Vernon Jensen**  
Attorney at Law  
1501 S. Sunnycrest Dr.  
New Berlin, WI 53151

Co-Chairmen Rep. Jensen and Sen. Burke; Committee Members:

I'm Arden Degner from Oak Creek in Milwaukee County appearing for the  
Wisconsin Council for Gambling Problems

**Gordon MacDowell,**  
Secretary  
8717 St. Claire St.  
Racine, WI 53402

Please remove the proposed \$1,200,000 expenditure for automated lottery machines from the Budget for separate consideration.

**Arden C. Degner,**  
Treasurer  
8540 S. Penna. Ave.  
Oak Creek, WI 53154

1. Only BIG GOVERNMENT proponents enjoy spending for another bureaucracy sited in the Department of Revenue. No doubt another building will be required to be the nerve center for electronic actuation of every machine.
2. Voters were deceived by a siren song of "Property Tax Relief" to originally approve a Wisconsin run Lottery. Now voters agree that the lottery has failed to provide the promised relief. Stop further expenditures.
3. It will be the height of hypocrisy to replace tobacco vending machines with gambling machines that also cause addiction among our teens.
4. Gambling is called the teen-age vice of the 90's decade. A whole new generation lost to this addiction.
5. Instead of encouraging our children to save their money. This lottery money jar instills thoughts of easy money without work.
6. Stop State promoted gambling now. Unless W2 has changed to Lottery 2 - Win not work.



# Wisconsin Council for Gambling Problems

8540 South Pennsylvania Avenue

Oak Creek, Wisconsin 53154

(414) 762-8946

JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE  
BUDGET BILL HEARING ON AB-100 AND 5B-77  
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1997

## Board of Directors

**A. Vernon Jensen**  
Attorney at Law  
1501 S. Sunnycrest Dr.  
New Berlin, WI 53151

**Gordon MacDowell,**  
Secretary  
8717 St. Claire St.  
Racine, WI 53402

**Arden C. Degner,**  
Treasurer  
8540 S. Penna. Ave.  
Oak Creek, WI 53154

Mr. Chairperson and Members of the Joint Finance Committee, I am Vern Jensen, a retired attorney from New Berlin. I am appearing for a Wisconsin Coalition Against Legalized Gambling to oppose the provision, in the Budget Bill, that provides for over a million-dollar appropriation to buy vending machines for selling lottery tickets. It will encourage children to spend their lunch money and allowances to buy lottery tickets, due to the lack of proper supervision for the sale and distribution of lottery tickets.

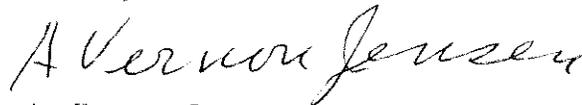
When gambling was legalized, a decade ago, provision was made to safeguard against the sale of lottery tickets to minors. Now this provision appropriates tax money for vending machines that will make it easier for minors to buy lottery tickets. This provision, therefore, will constitute an expansion of gambling that was prohibited by a constitutional amendment passed by our people a few years ago. Instead of spending public funds to encourage the sale of lottery tickets, you should be passing AJR-18 that would eventually end gambling in our State and would stop the harmful effects of this activity. Please remove this provision from the Budget Bill. If considered, it should be introduced as a separate bill so you can have hearings and public input. Then it can be properly considered by the legislature.

This gambling provision, like a myriad of other policy matters that are in this budget, should never have been included in the Budget Bill. This form of "legislation by budget" is not proper in a democratic society. It is

usurping, by the executive branch, legislative power that belongs to the legislature. Under our constitutional provisions for the "separation of powers," law-making power and legislative authority was placed in the legislative branch of government, not in the executive branch, to prevent an authoritarian government from developing as it did in Europe and elsewhere, where people were persecuted and suffered under tyrannical dictatorships. The legislature is to determine government policy and enact legislation; then send it to the governor for his approval, not the governor deciding what policy matters to consider and then sending it to the legislature for their approval, often as a hodgepodge of hundreds of policy matters, in a budget bill, that haven't been properly considered.

As a tribute to our sesquicentennial observance, in the coming year, let's return the law-making and legislative authority to the legislature, where our forefathers intended it to be and where it belongs. Let's stop this "legislation by budget" before it results in a political dictatorship.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "A. Vernon Jensen".

A. Vernon Jensen

P.S. Our courts have indicated that "legislation by budget" is not a proper way to enact laws.

Extended Remarks of Hon. Newt Gingrich, including editorials from Marietta (GA) Daily Journal, Feb. 9, 1993 and Augusta (GA) Herald, Mar. 5, 1993.

## SPORTS WAGERING — A BAD BET

Today is August 2. That's significant because today is the day the clock runs out for sports betting in New Jersey. The legislature would have to have approved the bill by a simple majority in both houses to get it on the ballot in November.

Despite intense pressure, and much money from powerful casino interests, the New Jersey legislature has said enough. New Jersey has enough state-sponsored and state-sanctioned gambling. I wasn't that long ago that Atlantic City was to be relieved of its poverty, inadequate housing, and lack of job opportunities by the newly approved casino industry. Over the years since that initial foray into gambling, the industry has come back to the state again and again with new proposals. The arguments are always the same. "We need more money." "The state needs more money." "This new plan will generate more money." "Therefore, we need more gambling."

The most recent proposal surfaced when the recession began to have a noticeable impact upon Casino revenues. The solution, some would say, was simple — let people bet on sporting events. The New Jersey Council of Churches, along with others (including the NFL, NBA and Major League Baseball) vigorously opposed using legalized sports betting as a substitute for the kind of long term revenue and budgeting strategies New Jersey needs. Sports betting is a particularly insidious idea because of its inevitable impact upon young people. Like it or not, our playing fields have become a training ground for our youth's moral experience and decision making; lessons are learned about what it means to be human. The attempt to legalize sports betting comes at a time when families are desperately struggling to build a genuine moral platform for themselves and their children.

It is heartening to know that our voices have really been heard — enough is enough!

By Joan Diefenbach  
Director of IMPACT and Public Witness

ENOUGH  
IS  
ENOUGH



## IOWANS PAY MILLIONS IN HIDDEN COSTS FROM GAMBLING

Family Break-ups

Mothers and Children on AFDC

Costs to Justice System  
(police, courts, imprisonment, etc.)

Skyrocketing Costs for Problem Gambling  
Treatment

Embezzlement

Business Losses Due to Increased  
Job Absenteeism and  
Declining Productivity

"For every \$1.00 that legalized gambling contributes in taxes, the taxpayers really pay \$3.00 to \$7.00 more for gambling costs."

Professor John Kindt  
Economist, University of Illinois

Increased gambling activities which are promoted as sociologically "acceptable" and which are made "accessible" to larger numbers of people will definitely increase the numbers of pathological gamblers. A conservative estimate would be a 25% projected increase in pathological gamblers resulting in a \$275 million increase in socio-economic costs which must be addressed and absorbed primarily by the taxpayers, but also by businesses, charities, social-welfare organizations and government units.

## Northern Illinois Conference The United Methodist Reporter

Send P.O. Form 3579 to P.O. Box 660275, Dallas, TX 75266-0275

FEBRUARY 14, 1993

## Gambling called teen-age vice of 90's decade

By Bishop R. Sheldon Duecker

Gambling is being called by some the "teen-age vice of the 90s." This quotation leaped out at me from a magazine article because it was totally unexpected.

I'm not around teen-agers much anymore. Our children are from the leading edge of the baby-boomers generation and our contacts with our two teen-age granddaughters have never revealed this problem.

The record shows that more than seven million juveniles are gambling for money, with or without adult awareness or approval. More than one million of

these youth are having serious gambling-related problems.

Those numbers become more of a concern when we compare them to adults. The prevalence of compulsive/pathological gambling among juveniles — 4.6 percent — appears to be more than three times that reported for adults. A study in Minnesota shows that 6 percent of all youths between 15 and 18 are problem gamblers.

One counselor told me, "We will see a huge influx of addicted teen-age gamblers if video slots are legalized."

The gambling devices known as video

slots are particularly attractive to teen-agers who have grown up on video games. Experienced counselors report they are particularly addictive form of gambling.

The message teen-agers have been receiving from our culture is that gambling is not a vice, but a normal form of entertainment.

A "Time" magazine article cites that fact, along with others, for the surge of gambling fever among teen-agers. The promotion of lotteries by state governments, the marketing efforts of casinos, and the example of parents and other

adults also contribute to this problem.

I have only recently become aware of the extent of this problem. Like most people, I have sat quietly while the legislators and local community councils have approved gambling for economic reasons.

If we care at all about the quality of life in our state and in our local communities, we will become informed on this issue and say, "Enough is enough!"

For the sake of the future quality of life, won't you join me in becoming acquainted with this glamorously disguised evil and speak out against it?

## THE REALLY BIG LIE

"Sure, I'm going to buy a lottery ticket. After all, it goes to help education in the State!"

You just read it. Read it out loud to yourself. Now, you've just heard it...THE REALLY BIG LIE.

The citizens of Illinois were duped into believing a lie and bought into "lottery" as a way to save education from fiscal disaster. Tell you what...pick up the tele-

phone and call one of the superintendents in a local school system. Ask that superintendent how much public "education" has benefited by the constant reminders and promises of the "lottery."

Find out what political deals have been dealt to the public about education and the lottery....then, ask the same questions about the new promises of "video slot machines" which can be placed in all kinds of businesses throughout our communities. You decide who tells the truth. tmh

by Rev. Thomas Hardwick

"There may already be as many as 9.3 million adults and 1.5 million teenagers with some form of problem gambling behavior in the United States," says a 1994 report, "Legalized Gambling as a Strategy for Economic Development." The report is based on a study directed by Robert Goodman, a faculty member at the University of Massachusetts and Hampshire College, both in Amherst, MA.

**A SLUM BY THE SEA**—Atlantic City was the first community outside Nevada to try tying its economic health to casino hotels. In 1976, when New Jersey voters agreed to make their state the second in the nation to legalize casino gambling, the casino promoters promised a financial payoff that would return the impoverished city to its former status as a glamorous seaside resort.

But according to a "Twentieth Century Fund Report on Atlantic City" published by Harvard University Press in 1983, "the casinos are enormously profitable—but for whom? The city has paid a huge toll in human and economic hardship. There are 30,000 new jobs, but little spillover into non-casino employment. Crime rates have skyrocketed. Housing has been priced beyond the reach of minority groups and the elderly."

In Atlantic City today a string of a dozen gaudy casino hotels line the boardwalk along the city's eastern edge and overlook a marina in its northwest corner. Dilapidated housing, rubble-choked vacant lots and boarded up storefronts fill the rest of the decaying city.

The newest scheme of the casino industry to promote the "revitalization of Atlantic City" makes no fundamental changes. Instead, the plan calls for a modern Potemkin Village to be constructed as a screen that would keep visitors from seeing the urban blight.

Most casino customers enter the city by car or bus from the Atlantic City Expressway, requiring them to pass a dozen depressing blocks before they reach the casinos. The city's current campaign calls for construction of a \$250 million convention center and an adjoining 600-room hotel at the expressway terminus.

Stretching from there to the boardwalk would be a three-block-wide "Gateway Corridor"—a "safe and attractive passageway . . . lined with trees, parks, shops, entertainment venues and eateries." As much as \$500 million would be spent to keep visitors from seeing the appalling conditions that the casinos haven't changed.

In the South and Midwest, the phrase "riverboat gambling" evokes the nostalgic image of the grand old wood-hulled craft whose calliopes produced sprightly tunes as their paddlewheels churned the water. Unfortunately, that image isn't the reality in most of today's "riverboat" locations. "All it has to do is float," says Chuck Patten, deputy director of the Mississippi Gaming Commission.

In many locations casino owners drive pilings into the riverbed, permanently moor one or more heavy barges and construct elaborate casinos atop the barges.

In Mississippi, only one casino location has been an unqualified success. It is in Tunica County, once the nation's poorest, in the state's far northwestern corner. Tunica's casinos are thriving because they are less than an hour's drive from Memphis, the most populous city in the mid-South.

The growth of Indian-owned casinos has surpassed the

"riverboat" boom. By far the largest of them—indeed, the largest casino on the North American continent and one of the largest in the world—is Foxwoods, a sprawling complex on the Mashantucket Pequot tribal lands, near the small town of Ledyard in rural east-central Connecticut.

Foxwoods includes hotels, swimming pools, a shopping concourse, a "museum-quality art collection," a helicopter landing pad and a pair of casinos offering blackjack, roulette, baccarat, high-stakes bingo, poker, keno, craps, off-track horse race betting and 3,900 slot machines.

The Pequot tribe won't say much about Foxwoods' financing, but industry observers estimate that its annual gross revenues are at least \$1 billion, including \$850 million from the casinos and \$150 million from hotels, restaurants and shops. After Foxwoods pays its expenses and makes a mandatory contribution to the state of about \$150 million, its net profit is believed to be in excess of \$400 million.

The reservation-based casino operators have their own Washington-based trade association, the National Indian Gaming Association, to which the Mashantucket Pequots have added their own Washington "government relations" office. The tribe understands the importance of political giving. In 1994, it contributed \$215,000 to the Democrats. Then, after the Republicans won control of both houses of Congress, it gave \$100,000 to the G.O.P.

The industry's leading non-Indian-gambling companies, which operate casino-hotels in Las Vegas and elsewhere, have formed the American Gaming Association, a Washington-based trade association with a \$4 million annual budget and a well-connected Nevadan, former Republican National Committee Chairman Frank Fahrenkopf Jr., as its president.

The gambling industry's expanded lobbying effort is driven by requirements and restrictions the federal government has sought to impose on the industry. To eliminate opportunities for high-rollers to avoid paying the federal income tax on big winnings, the industry has grudgingly assented to the government's demand that casino transactions involving more than \$10,000 in cash be reported to the Treasury Department.

## THE PERFECT GIFT

If you enjoy reading *The Spectator*, why not share it with a friend by giving a gift membership in The Public Concern Foundation?

1-year gift membership (including 22 issues of *The Spectator*): \$10

Recipient's name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

(GIFT CARD: "From \_\_\_\_\_")

Recipient's name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

(GIFT CARD: "From \_\_\_\_\_")

Send your check or money order to:  
The Public Concern Foundation, Inc.  
London Terrace Station, P.O. Box 20065,  
New York, NY 10011

# Wisconsin Council for Gambling Problems

8540 So. Pennsylvania Ave.  
Oak Creek, Wisconsin 53154  
Phone (414) 762-8946

A Witness Against Gambling-by Dennis McCann  
(Milw. Journal, June 5, 1992)

"Unsolicited, Mr. [William E.] Jahoda wrote '...As the former boss for one of the Chicago outfits biggest and most lucrative illegal gambling operations, I both applaud and endorse your position [opposing casinos]..."

"In brief, I was 'mobbed up' from 1975 to 1989. During that period I established and supervised countless large-scale bookmaking locations [and] I was also the Chicago underworld's partner/manager in a long-running scam of rigged casino games..."

"Criminal investigators for the IRS estimate that I've handled at least a quarter of a billion dollars in action for the mob. The actual figure might in fact be twice that amount."

"During my criminal career there always existed one solid constant--any new form or expansion of legal gambling always increased our client base. Simply put, the political dupes or stooges who approved Las Vegas nights, off-track betting, lotteries, etc., became our unwitting and (at least to my knowledge) unpaid front-men and silent partners."

"Of most benefit to us in the illegal gambling underworld were

- a. agency marketing and media advertising blitzes promoting gambling coyly, as urgent opportunity or healthy entertainment, and
- b. the resultant desensitization within the community from the reality that most forms of gambling, whether ruled by the state, a corporation or the mob, are by their very nature an actual and potentially dangerous vice."

Jahoda said...casinos [attract] "every...guy between Cicero...and Sicily...[with] greedy ambitions."

"And converging from six continents will next be every pimp, burglar, grifter, car thief, booster, arsonist, counterfeiter, whore, dope dealer, con man, hijacker, extortionist and worse making an equally perverse pilgrimage toward those those same beguiling neon bescons."

"Legalized gambling in its many disguises is the fastest-growing and most highly promoted con game in this country."

"The reason is a simple one:

All organized gambling, legal and illegal, is a zero-sum game, intentionally designed so that, over time, the player ends up with the zero and the house ends up with the sum."

"It was always so, and so it will always remain...and while all forms of organized gambling are parasitic by their very nature, none, not even the outfit's, can match or exceed the predatory and rat-hearted level at which many of the major casinos routinely operate."

"Respectfully yours..."

...Jahoda's current job is to go before juries and swear to tell the truth and the whole truth, which is more than the lobbyists, the politicians, the high rollers, and most others in the business can say.

## Children & Teens Enticed to Gambling Addiction

"Save your Money!" Children's toy saving banks are now replaced by Lottery Money Jars. State of Wisconsin lottery advertising is changing our traditional work ethic with opportunity for all, to hopelessness spending that enables some to 'Strike It Rich.'

All the media are focused to convince individuals that 'smart' people gamble and become exceedingly rich. Only dumb persons work. The resultant cultural breakdown is contributing to the devastation in all areas of Wisconsin.

Actually, every tavern in every town wants more gambling: video poker at every other corner to entice the 'sucker born every minute' to experience another money-wasting 'high'. Slot machines will soon follow, as will craps, keno, sports betting and lounges for horse/dog/rooster video betting.

See, every child-teen will be tempted to become a GAMBLING ADDICT by State promotion of gambling--an ADDICTION that is learned and taught. If the State promotes it--it must be OK.

Jack pots and betting pools will be available everywhere that children-teens gather to gamble on every imaginable situation. In place of baseball cards with gum, pull tabs will be marketed to encourage GAMBLING ADDICTION.

Sports betting will become rife. Local school baseball, football, track, basketball, socker, in fact all activities will be an opportunity for bettors. Our children-teens will be subjected to pressure from operators to win or lose games and the evils of payoffs.

---

WISCONSIN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION COUNCIL

---

*Affiliated with the National Education Association*

**JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE TESTIMONY  
ASSEMBLY BILL 100/SENATE BILL 77  
GOVERNOR THOMPSON 1997-99 BIENNIAL BUDGET PROPOSAL**

**BY:**

**STAN JOHNSON, WEAC VICE PRESIDENT  
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1997**

MY NAME IS STAN JOHNSON. I AM THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE WISCONSIN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION COUNCIL. I WOULD LIKE TO THANK CO-CHAIRS BURKE AND JENSEN AND MEMBERS OF THE JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR PROVIDING THIS OPPORTUNITY TODAY TO TESTIFY ON CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNOR'S BUDGET BILL SB 77/AB 100. I APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY ON BEHALF OF THE WISCONSIN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION COUNCIL AND THE WISCONSIN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS.

THERE ARE MANY EDUCATION-RELATED ISSUES THAT THE WISCONSIN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION COUNCIL AND THE WISCONSIN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS WILL ADDRESS IN THE COMING WEEKS AS THE JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE AND THE LEGISLATURE EXAMINE THE GOVERNOR'S BUDGET PROPOSAL. TODAY, I WOULD LIKE TO FOCUS ON ONE VERY IMPORTANT ISSUE.

CHARTER SCHOOLS PROVIDE SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITH A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO ESTABLISH INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS IN WISCONSIN'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS. WEAC/WFT BELIEVE THAT PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES SHOULD BE FULL PARTNERS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CHARTER SCHOOLS IN WISCONSIN. SB 77/AB 100 CONTAIN PROVISIONS THAT ATTEMPT TO

BREAK DOWN THIS PARTNERSHIP.

CURRENTLY, CHARTER SCHOOLS CAN BE ESTABLISHED THROUGH A PETITION PROCESS OR SCHOOL BOARD INITIATIVE. SB 77/AB 100 REPEALS THE PROVISION THAT REQUIRES THOSE PETITIONING TO ESTABLISH A CHARTER SCHOOL TO OBTAIN THE SIGNATURES OF AT LEAST 10% OF THE TEACHERS EMPLOYED BY THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OR AT LEAST 50% OF THE TEACHERS EMPLOYED AT ONE SCHOOL IN THE DISTRICT. THIS CUTS PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES OUT OF THE PROCESS FOR ESTABLISHING CHARTER SCHOOLS.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES SHOULD NOT BE FORCED TO SACRIFICE THEIR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING RIGHTS AND THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE WISCONSIN RETIREMENT SYSTEM IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHARTER SCHOOL. FOR THIS REASON, WEAC/WFT URGE THE JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE AND LEGISLATURE TO REPEAL PROVISIONS OF THE CHARTER LAW THAT PROHIBIT CHARTER SCHOOLS IN MILWAUKEE FROM BEING INSTRUMENTALITIES OF THE DISTRICT. ANOTHER OBSTACLE TO PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION IN CHARTER SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT IS THE LANGUAGE THAT MAKES CHARTER SCHOOLS IN MILWAUKEE A PROHIBITED SUBJECT OF BARGAINING. THIS LANGUAGE PREVENTS COOPERATION BETWEEN LABOR AND MANAGEMENT IN THE CREATION OF CHARTER SCHOOLS IN MILWAUKEE.

WEAC/WFT SUPPORT PROVISIONS IN THE CURRENT LAW THAT INSURE A REVIEW OF CHARTER SCHOOL CONTRACTS AT LEAST EVERY FIVE YEARS AS AN

IMPORTANT MEASURE OF ACCOUNTABILITY. THIS IS A VERY MINIMAL LEVEL OF ACCOUNTABILITY, AND WE URGE THE JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE AND LEGISLATURE TO DELETE THE GOVERNOR'S REPEAL OF THIS MEASURE OF ACCOUNTABILITY.

WEAC/WFT ARE OPPOSED TO AUTHORIZING THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MILWAUKEE AND THE MILWAUKEE AREA TECHNICAL COLLEGE DISTRICT BOARD TO OPERATE, OR CONTRACT WITH A GROUP OR INDIVIDUAL TO OPERATE, A CHARTER SCHOOL. THAT AUTHORITY SHOULD REMAIN WITH THE LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD.

LOCAL SCHOOL BOARDS ARE RESPONSIBLE TO LOCAL TAXPAYERS FOR SPENDING ON K-12 SCHOOL PROGRAMS. A PERIODIC REVIEW OF CHARTER SCHOOL CONTRACTS ENSURES THAT TAXPAYERS ARE GETTING THEIR MONEY'S WORTH. UNDER CURRENT LAW, LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THAT CHARTER SCHOOLS ARE HELD ACCOUNTABLE IN THREE MAJOR AREAS: STUDENT PERFORMANCE, FISCAL MANAGEMENT AND ADHERENCE TO THEIR CONTRACT AND THE CHARTER SCHOOL LAW. THE CHARTER SCHOOL CONTRACT MUST CLEARLY STATE THE SCHOOL'S CURRICULAR GOALS, METHODOLOGY, AND MEANS OF ASSESSING STUDENT PERFORMANCE. THE LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD IS THE APPROPRIATE ENTITY TO EVALUATE THESE CONTRACT PROVISIONS.

FINALLY, THE JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE SHOULD REMOVE ALL OF THE CHARTER SCHOOL PROVISIONS FROM THE BUDGET AND REFER THEM AS SEPARATE BILLS TO THE ASSEMBLY AND SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEES. THE PRACTICE OF REMOVING ALL NON-FISCAL POLICY WAS ESTABLISHED IN PREVIOUS BUDGET CYCLES AND SHOULD BE MAINTAINED.

AGAIN, THANK YOU CO-CHAIRS BURKE AND JENSEN AND THE MEMBERS OF THE JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK BEFORE YOU TODAY.

## Testimony Before the Joint Committee on Finance

By

**Carrie Ziltz, Student, UW–Milwaukee**

April 8, 1997

### **In Support of Funding for Academic Advising in the State Budget**

Chairman Burke, Chairman Jensen, and members of the committee, thank you for letting me address you today on the 1997-99 Biennial Budget. I would like to speak about the importance of improving the academic advising services on UW System campuses.

Academic advising has been an issue of concern for many students in the UW System. Students have informed their campus administrators and the Board of Regents that improved services would help students attain their degrees in a shorter period of time.

In the *Study of the UW System in the 21st Century*, conducted by the Board of Regents, they found that academic advising services were in much need of improvement. Each campus was asked to evaluate its program and submit a proposal to improve the services. These proposals were then reviewed and submitted in the UW System budget request last fall. The \$4 million initiative would strengthen the quality of academic advising and help support students' education and career goals.

Each campus is unique in the problems they have encountered. Some campuses need increased personnel to advise students. Other campuses need improved training of their faculty advisors, or increased technology to better update the changes that occur within departments or programs. Each campus may be unique, but they have all outlined specific improvements and designs for implementing changes.

In February, the Board of Regents delayed implementation of the Extra Credit Tax, a surcharge designed to keep students from taking excess credits, because they felt that improvements in advising would eliminate the problem. Without increased funding for these programs, however, improvements cannot be made, and problems will continue. As campuses start to develop four-year degree contracts with students, and increase distance education courses, quality advising will ensure that these new proposals are successful.

Improvements in academic advising will help not only students in the UW System but will also save Wisconsin citizens money in the long run. As students graduate faster, the expense of a degree will reduce for themselves, the university and the state as well. **I urge you to look at the UW System's request and fund the academic advising initiative.**

Thank you.

## ***FUND THE COMMUNITY PROMISE!***

Governor Thompson's proposed state budget continues the institutional bias and does little to Keep the Community Promise. He proposes a \$132 million increase for nursing homes, but only \$5 million for COP, and he shortchanges the programs listed below.

The \$132 million increase is bigger than the entire annual \$119 million budget for COP and COP Waiver! This is in spite of the fact that the number of people in nursing homes funded by Title 19 is expected to decrease. \$132 million would allow 13,000 more people to be served by COP/COP Waiver! And there are 8900 people on COP waiting lists statewide.

***WE HAVE TO LET THE LEGISLATURE KNOW: SHOW SOME FAIRNESS! FUND THE COMMUNITY PROMISE! BALANCE THE LONG-TERM SUPPORT BUDGET!***

- 1. Community Options Program** Governor's proposal: 400 slots a year. **Fairness Amendment:** Eliminate the 8900 person statewide COP waiting list and restore the transfer of leftover nursing home funds
- 2. Community Aids** Governor's proposal: \$7.3 million cut to the basic county allocation. **Fairness Amendment:** Restore the cuts to Community Aids.
- 3. Medical Assistance (Title 19) Co-Payments** Governor's proposal: Increase all co-pays to federal allowable maximums. **Fairness Amendment:** No new co-payments or increases.
- 4. Specialized Transportation** Governor's proposal: \$600,000 increase for elders and people with disabilities, \$12 million to the Brewers to move a highway. **Fairness Amendment:** \$16 million increase to specialized transportation.
- 5. Independent Living Centers** Governor's proposal: No increase. **Fairness Amendment:** \$200,000 increase each year.
- 6. Non-Institutional Medical Assistance Providers (such as Home Health Agencies)** Governor's proposal: 1% increase. **Fairness Amendment:** 3% increases.
- 7. Nursing Home Bed Banking** Governor's proposal: Allow nursing homes to "bank" (temporarily delicense) beds in order to obtain a higher reimbursement under MA. **Fairness Amendment:** Provide CIP slots to counties for "banked beds" to relocate nursing home residents to the community.

8. **SSI and AFDC** Governor's proposal: Eliminate the AFDC payments to 1500 families headed by a parent with a disability on SSI, and replace them with a \$77 per child monthly payment to the parent - this represents a 65% loss of income to an average family. **Fairness amendment:** State supplement equal to amount family received from AFDC or kinship care level of \$215 per child per month.
9. **Long-Term Care Redesign and behavioral Health Pilot Programs** Governor's proposal: Zero funding. **Fairness amendment:** Fund the pilots as recommended by the Department of Health and Family Services
10. **Elder Rights Package** Governor's proposal: Zero increases to Benefit Specialist, elder abuse or Ombudsman programs. **Fairness Amendment:** Expand all these programs including funds for the Volunteer Ombudsman program.
11. **Family Support and Birth to Three** Governor's proposal: Zero increases. **Fairness amendment:** Family Support: \$4 million to eliminate the 1822-family waiting list. Birth to Three: Fund the reestimate as proposed by DHFS.
12. **CIP 1B Rate** Governor's proposal: No rate increase. **Fairness amendment:** 3% inflationary rate increase to help adults get out of nursing homes and live on their own.
13. **Right to Refuse Treatment** Governor's proposal: Restrict the rights of competent adults who refuse certain treatment while committed to psychiatric facilities, and authorize the creation of non-treatment facilities. **Fairness amendment:** Take this policy issue out of the state budget.
14. **Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Program (HIRSP)** Governor's proposal: Transfer HIRSP from the Insurance Commissioner's office to the Medical Assistance program at DHFS. **Fairness amendment:** Take this policy issue out of the state budget.

er MPS teacher gets 4 years for having sex with studen

# M I L W A U K E E JOURNAL SENTINEL

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1997 — FINAL EDITION

## Nursing homes pressed Thompson

Before he recommended  
increase, administrators  
mentioned donations

By DAVE UMHOEFER  
of the Journal Sentinel staff

Old friends and political supporters of Gov. Tommy Thompson in the nursing home business leaned hard on their long-time ally before he proposed a 9.6% two-year rate increase to help cover nursing home costs, records show.

Several dozen bluntly written letters — several from loyal campaign contributors mentioning their past support — poured into the governor's office in December and January before he made the proposal in February. They warned that nursing home residents and staff would suffer if Thompson proposed a no-increase budget for the homes.

In addition, Thompson was made aware that a trade group of for-profit nursing homes was taking steps toward a possible lawsuit against the state over rates — a club some frustrated facility owners are still holding out.

"Please do not turn your back on us, Tommy," urged one Thompson letter-writer, Lawrence J. Kutz, owner of Villa Maria Health Care Center in Hurley. Kutz attached a letter from his accountant, who counseled Kutz that "Governor Thompson needs to hear from owners such as yourself who have supported (him) throughout the years."

Like other letter writers, Kutz apparently is a member of Thompson's Governor's Club, which gives special access to donors who contribute \$500 a year to Thompson. Kutz, who could not be reached for comment, has donated \$2,500 to Thompson since 1989, campaign records show.

Another letter writer, James M. Sharpe, president of Falls Nursing Home in Oconto Falls, told Thompson to ignore attempts by state officials to "destroy this industry."

Please see HOMES page 9

# Homes/Some operators' letters to Thompson mentioned contributions

From page 1

"I have been a loyal supporter of yours way back to the days when Dick Matly was still in office prior to your first election," said Sharpe, who's given \$2,250 to Thompson's gubernatorial campaigns. "You always were an advocate for the elderly nursing homes and I don't think that has changed."

Dozens of employees of a Park Falls home owned by Thompson's biggest industry donor, Melvin Lynn Jr., papered the governor with notes protesting "budget cut measures" under consideration, according to letters on file with Thompson.

Non-donors also made clear the political impact of Thompson's decision. Edward Brady, administrator at San Luis Medical and Rehabilitation Center in Green Bay, wrote to Thompson that "these proposals effect the people that have supported you (Italics are Brady's) as you have endeavored to keep a balance" on demands for state funding.

## Bias Alleged

The rates in question are for the approximately two-thirds of nursing home patients who get government subsidized care. Nursing homes set their own rates for the remaining third, who pay privately.

Advocates for the elderly and people with disabilities have criticized Thompson's budget plan for maintaining an "institutional bias" toward nursing homes when 9,000 people are on waiting lists for Community Options Program services. The program provides home-based long-term care.

The governor's two-year proposal contained much larger Medicaid reimbursement increases for the nursing home industry than for inpatient hospitals (4.6%) and for home health dentists, chiropractors and other non-institutional providers (2%). Home care providers have received one rate increase in 15 years, according to Russell King, president of Wisconsin Home-care Organization.

The Legislature has not acted on Thompson's budget proposal. Thompson spokesman Kevin Keane said the letters from in-

*The Legislature's Joint Finance Committee will hold a public hearing today in Milwaukee on Gov. Thompson's budget proposal. The hearing at the United Community Center gymnasium, 1028 S. 9th St., is set for 10:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.*

dusty supporters carried no special weight with the governor. "The governor listens to good arguments on both sides and he knows people on both sides," Keane said of the industry and elderly advocates. "The governor has always provided as many (Community Options) slots as he could afford."

Thompson did propose serving 800 more people in the community in the next two years, cutting by two-thirds a Department of Health and Family Services recommendation for 2,471 more.

Health and Family Services Secretary Joseph Leean said he was unaware of the nursing home letter campaign. He said it was ridiculous for homes to consider suggesting a zero rate increase for nursing facilities.

Nursing home rate increases are driven largely by a federal requirement that states cover costs of "efficiently and economically operated" homes. Thompson went a "bit beyond" that, also considering the state's total budget and "what's fair to the industry," said Jeff Geisler, a state budget analyst who briefed the governor. In-patient hospitals are also covered by the federal requirement.

Leean said the federal requirement created an unfair "entitlement" for nursing homes, which he said often provided more expensive care than care in a home setting. Wisconsin officials are lobbying Congress to repeal the requirement.

"The nursing home industry is a valid industry but the entitlement creates an unfairness," said Leean, whose agency will soon propose a redesign of how long-term care money is distributed.

Despite the rate increase, nursing home officials remain dissatisfied with Thompson's budget. Rate increases vary widely by nursing home, based on a complex formula, and some owners are fed up with the state's mathemetics.

The Wisconsin Health Care Association, the group of for-profit homes, paid for a study in December of a possible lawsuit on rates. The group, which feared a small rate increase, took no action on the idea after Thompson unveiled his budget. But some of its key members, including a staunch Thompson backer, say it's still a possibility.

"This has been going on so long we almost got used to the abuse," said Thomas Schanke, president of Oakridge Gardens nursing center in Menasha. Schanke said his home and many others have not been fairly reimbursed for costs.

A member of Thompson's Governor's Club who has given

Thompson his opinion at club events, Schanke said he's prepared to withdraw his future backing if the governor doesn't change the budget. "Absolutely we would look at a (rate) challenge," he said.

Tom Moore, executive director of the association, downplayed such talk but wouldn't rule out a suit, as did John Sauer, head of Wisconsin Homes and Services for the Aging, an alliance of non-profit homes.

Leean said he doubted the state would land in court, calling the nursing home increase adequate.

"Most nursing homes are not in danger of going into receivership," he said.



# WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

P.O. Box 7882 • Madison, WI 53707-7882

March 20, 1997

Secretary Joseph Loean  
Department of Health and Family Services  
1 West Wilson, Room 650  
Interdepartmental

Dear Secretary Loean:

We are writing in regard to proposed changes in the administration of the Wisconsin Against Drug Environments (WADE) program. Neighborhood organizations in our districts are very concerned that your department intends to put less emphasis on the types of strategies that they believe have been most effective in fighting drugs.

As you know, the Bureau of Community and Family Development held a meeting in Milwaukee on February 13 to discuss the use of the Substance Abuse and Prevention Block Grant funds. The background paper that your agency distributed for that meeting accurately states that the funds from the Neighborhood Drug Use and Violence Prevention Project "have been used to decrease the amount of drugs/alcohol abuse and/or related activities in Milwaukee communities by increasing the capacity of neighborhood groups and organizations to engage in anti-drug activities."

Much of WADE's neighborhood-based strategy has involved neighborhood organizing and the development of grassroots organizations that have the ability to develop and implement creative strategies for combating drug abuse and drug dealing in their neighborhoods. This type of grassroots effort has had a positive impact on neighborhoods in our districts - both in fighting substance abuse and in promoting the sort of neighborhood cohesiveness and pride that are critical to the success of a wide variety of anti-crime and anti-violence initiatives.

People attending the February 13 meeting came away with the impression that that the next RFP process will put considerably less emphasis on neighborhood organizing and empowerment and much more emphasis on economic development and job creation. We question the appropriateness of such changes for a couple of reasons.

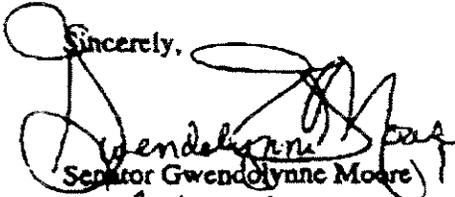
First, the state statutes do not seem to authorize such a change. Section 46.715 of the Wisconsin Statutes states that the funds in question shall be used: "to limit violence and abuse of controlled substances in neighborhoods, including funding for the creation of Wisconsin against drug environment centers and for the use of neighborhood

organizers, culturally representative alcohol and other drug abuse trainers, community speakers and persons to monitor certain court actions". Although economic development and job skills training are indirectly related to reducing substance abuse and preventing violence, we do not believe that those types of indirect strategies are consistent with the legislative intent.

Of course, there can be little question about the importance of economic development and job creation in our districts. But it should be remembered that there are many other programs addressing those issues and very few resources that can be used to empower our neighborhoods to fight substance abuse and prevent violence. If the W-2 program does not contain enough funding for job creation and job skills training in Milwaukee, then we should work together to address that issue in the budget bill, rather than siphoning off funds that ought to be used to fight drug use.

In conclusion, we would hate to see the dilution of initiatives that have been very effective in empowering neighborhoods to prevent violence and combat drug abuse.

Sincerely,

  
Senator Gwendolynne Moore

  
Senator Brian Burke

  
Representative Antonio Riley

  
Representative Tim Carpenter

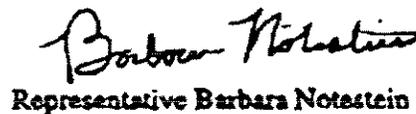
  
Representative Sheldon Wasserman

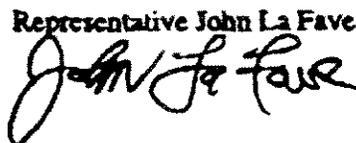
  
Representative David Cullen

  
Representative Peter Bock

  
Representative Walter Kunicki

  
Representative Leon Young

  
Representative Barbara Notastein

  
Representative John La Fave

cc: Susan Dreyfus, Claude Gilmor, Louis Oppor

Post-it® Fax Note	7671	Date	# of pages
To	Paul Bloyd	From	SOC
Co./Dept.		Co.	
Phone #		Phone #	672-8090
Fax #	344-7071	Fax #	672-8358

**COALITION TO KEEP W.A.D.E. ALIVE  
(WISCONSIN AGAINST DRUG ENVIRONMENTS)**

**"WADE STILL WORKS FOR MILWAUKEE NEIGHBORHOODS"**

**W.A.D.E.: A Proven Central City Anti-Drug Program Again Under Threat**

Streamlined, low-budget, de-centralized community-building work in Milwaukee's central city neighborhoods is again under serious threat of being dismantled on June 30, 1997. That work is "W.A.D.E."--Wisconsin Against Drug Environments," newly administered at the State level by the Department of Families and Children(DFC) and administered locally through the Social Development Commission(SDC). A broad range of critical anti-drug activities, designed to create "healthy neighborhoods" as the first line of defense against drugs, depend on the network support of 16 delegated neighborhood agencies and their organizers. Without a doubt, the successful activities of this network will continue beyond June 30th only if the program is maintained with the present organizing emphasis and with SDC as its fiscal agent.

**W.A.D.E. IN MILWAUKEE**

- \* Campaigns to close down drug houses.
- \* Identifies and reports sub-standard neighborhood housing which attracts drug dealers.
- \* Provides youth recreation activities as an alternative to the streets.
- \* Develops "Hang Tough" teen anti-drug social groups.
- \* Identifies liquor establishments that violate local ordinances and serve as gathering places for a range of illegal activities.
- \* Works with the Milwaukee Police Department in organizing block watches.
- \* Partners with all central city neighborhood strategic planning agencies and activities.

**WADE IS THREATENED**

DFC) appears to be paving the way to break up the structures, relationships and effective community work that been built over the past 7 years, and by preparing to skirt the legislative intent of the WADE program for Milwaukee.

**WHAT NEEDS TO HAPPEN**

Calls, letters, and visits by neighborhood residents and by interested elected officials at all levels, which communicate to DFC TO "KEEP WHAT'S WORKING IN PLACE. MILWAUKEE NEIGHBORHOODS NEED IT MORE THAN EVER."

For further information: Contact your local WADE delegate agency in central city Milwaukee.

**COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE**

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE  
INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE : April 8, 1997

TO : Sen. Brian Burke, Chair, and Members of the Joint Finance  
Committee

FROM : E. Michael McCann, Milwaukee County District Attorney

SUBJECT : Critical Need for Additional Assistant District Attorney Staff

I am attaching herewith materials reflecting the critical need for additional assistant district attorneys in Milwaukee County.

The materials reflect the impact of changes in legislation, the impact of additional police officers resulting in more arrests and cases brought into the district attorney's office, and the impact of fully implementing the legislative will contained in Wis. Stat. 968.075, the domestic abuse statute.

Caseload information not contained in the materials bearing on Milwaukee County indicate that in 1996, our felony case filings rose 16.7%, our misdemeanor/traffic crimes rose 9.1%, and our juvenile filings dropped 7.7% (reflective of the change in statute involving the transfer of 17-year-olds to adult court).

Assistant district attorneys, particularly in the misdemeanor/traffic section, are overwhelmed with cases. On the average, they are carrying virtually double the caseload that requirements of professional competence would permit. It is physically impossible for an assistant in the misdemeanor/traffic courts to give each case the preparation and attention that it requires.

I urge you to give this critically important matter your attention and to create 12 additional assistant district attorney positions for Milwaukee County.

EMM:ss  
Att.

**MILWAUKEE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE  
LAB TIME AVAILABLE WORKSHEET  
1995 DATA**

Case Type	Hours
1. Class A Homicides <u>51</u>	(X 100 hrs per case) = 5,100
2. Class B Homicides <u>50</u>	(X 100 hrs per case) = 5,000
3. Felonies (Not Homicides) <u>6,624</u>	(X 8.49 hrs per case) = 56,238
4. Misdemeanors <u>18,273</u>	(X 2.17 hrs per case) = 39,652
5. Criminal Traffic <u>8,400</u>	(X 1.68 hrs per case) = 14,112
6. Juv. Delinquencies <u>6,195</u>	(X 3.32 hrs per case) = 20,567
7. CHIPS <u>3,184</u>	(X 2.61 hrs per case) = 8,310
8. TPR <u>249</u>	(X 7.00 hrs per case) = 1,743
9. Writs of Habeas Corpus <u>59</u>	(X 2.00 hrs per case) = 118
10. Inquests <u>5</u>	(X 64 hrs per case) = 320
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>151,160</b>
(Divide by 1227) Number of ADAs needed in Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office <u>123.19</u>	

**MILWAUKEE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE  
LAB TIME AVAILABLE WORKSHEET  
AVERAGES OF 1993-95 DATA**

Case Type	Hours
1. Class A Homicides <u>65</u>	(X 100 hrs per case) = 6,500
2. Class B Homicides <u>37</u>	(X 100 hrs per case) = 3,700
3. Felonies (Not Homicides) <u>6,203</u>	(X 8.49 hrs per case) = 52,663
4. Misdemeanors <u>15,545</u>	(X 2.17 hrs per case) = 33,733
5. Criminal Traffic <u>8,152</u>	(X 1.68 hrs per case) = 13,695
6. Juv. Delinquencies <u>5,457</u>	(X 3.32 hrs per case) = 18,117
7. CHIPS <u>3,054</u>	(X 2.61 hrs per case) = 7,971
8. TPR <u>144</u>	(X 7.00 hrs per case) = 1,008
9. Writs of Habeas Corpus <u>52</u>	(X 2.00 hrs per case) = 104
10. Inquests <u>5</u>	(X 64 hrs per case) = 320
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>137,811</b>
(Divide by 1227) Number of ADAs needed in Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office <u>112.32</u>	

## NEWS RELEASE

Representatives of the Wisconsin District Attorney's Association will appear before the regional meetings of the Joint Finance Committee of the Legislature from April 8 through 22 to request additional staffing resources. The Wisconsin District Attorneys Association "WDAA" is the organization representing all elected District Attorneys and appointed Assistant District Attorneys in Wisconsin. The WDAA believes that adequate provision of prosecution resources is the single most effective tool in the fight against crime in this state. While the number and severity of crimes has substantially increased over the last four years, the staffing of Wisconsin district attorney offices has remained virtually static. This has threatened to limit DA's ability to deliver aggressive and appropriate prosecution of defendants, while further prohibiting the zealous and effective representation of our state's crime victims. While the Legislature has provided new and effective laws to fight crime, DA's must also have adequate human resources to properly make use of these laws.

Historically the Governor and Legislature have voiced their concern that there was no methodology to compare the necessity for new prosecutor positions in a systematic and objective manner. Previous requests have therefore been subjected to close official scrutiny, with the result being no new prosecutors being authorized.

The problems which have limited the ability to address the need for new prosecutor positions have been removed. Relying on the same statistical data used to assess the need for new judges and public defenders, the Legislature will now have the ability to interpret DA workload information.

Representatives of the WDAA will appear at the regional meetings of the Legislature's Joint Finance Committee to present the conclusions and findings of this new methodology. The WDAA will demonstrate that the statistical information collected clearly mandates a significant additional investment in prosecutorial resources throughout the state. The WDAA will recommend a two year strategy to increasing staffing levels of those district attorney offices in the greatest need.

APRIL 7, 1997

The specific counties and recommended additional positions are as follows:

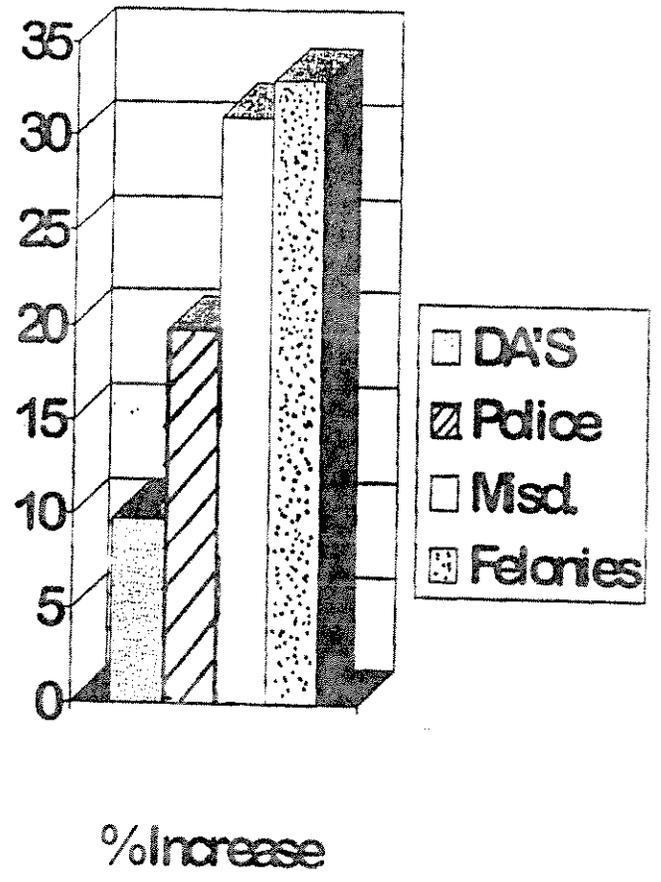
<u>County</u>	<u>Current Staff</u>	<u>Prosecutor's Need (1995 Case Load Level)</u>	<u>WDAA Request 10/97 - 7/98</u>
Adams	1.0	1.44	0.5
Brown	9.0	12.00	3.0
Chippewa	2.5	3.15	0.5
Dane	27.0	33.96	7.0
EauClair	6.0	9.74	3.0
Grant	2.0	2.87	0.5
Green Lake	1.0	1.12	0.5
Jefferson	4.8	5.20	0.5
LaCrosse	6.0	8.37	2.0
Marathon	6.0	8.61	2.5
Marinette	2.0	2.45	0.5
Milwaukee	96.0	125.20	12.0
Monroe	2.0	2.82	1.0
Outagamie	7.0	9.17	2.0
Racine	15.5	20.60	4.0
Rock	12.5	17.31	4.0
Sauk	4.0	4.76	0.5
Sawyer	1.0	2.66	1.5
Sheboygan	7.0	7.58	0.5
Taylor	1.0	1.12	0.5
Washburn	1.0	1.27	0.5
<b>Positions Needed</b>		<b>65.63</b>	<b>47.0</b>

Recognizing the substantial increase in criminal cases, the burden placed on prosecutors by recently passed anti-crime legislation, and the clear public mandate to maintain vigorous and effective prosecution, adequate staffing of DA offices is of paramount concern. When we consider that virtually no increase in prosecutorial staffing levels has occurred over the last four years, the deficiency of DA staffing threatens Wisconsin prosecutors' ability to satisfy the public trust in dealing with criminals through aggressive and effective prosecutorial efforts. The WDAA is hopeful that the 47 Assistant DA positions requested will be included in the State Budget.

The following chart demonstrates the grave need for an increase of prosecutor positions:

# Staffing/Caseload Comparisons

- Prosecutors increased 9.8% from 1990 to 1996
- Police officers increased 19.7% from 1987 to 1994
- Misdemeanors increased by 31% from 1989 to 1995
- Felonies increased 33% from 1989 to 1995



**COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE**  
**DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE**  
**INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION**

DATE: March 24, 1997  
TO: E. Michael McCann  
FROM: Jim Martin  
SUBJECT: Statutory Changes

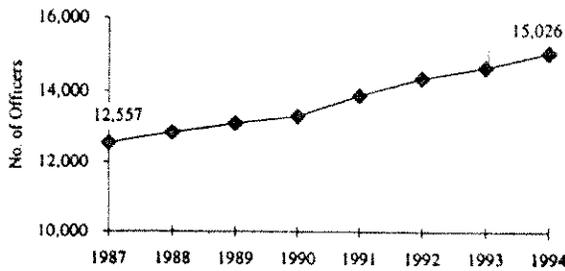
1. The sex predator law, chapter 980, was 1993 Wisconsin Act 479, effective June 2, 1994.
2. "Joyriding" was upgraded to a felony as part of 1993 Wisconsin Act 92, effective December 25, 1993. Act 92 also created the crime of carjacking.
3. Fleeing was upgraded to a felony in 1993 Wisconsin Act 189, effective April 21, 1994.
4. The felony of substantial battery was created as part of 1993 Wisconsin Act 441, effective May 10, 1994.

RECEIVED

MAR 24 1997

Office of District Attorney  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233

**Full-Time State and Local Police Officers  
Wisconsin, 1987-1994**



Between 1986 and 1994, the number of prisoners (per 100,000) serving more than one year has increased 48.4% in Wisconsin and 67.5% across the U.S.

---

**Wisconsin crime trends are similar to the nation's. Increasing violent crime is resulting in more prisoners and police officers.**

**Police Per 1,000 Population**

As violent crime has increased, the number of police officers has also risen. In 1987, there were 2.7 state and local police and sheriffs per 1,000 population in Wisconsin and 2.8 nationwide. In 1994, the numbers increased to 3.0 in Wisconsin and 3.1 nationwide.

The number of full-time Wisconsin police officers has grown 19.7% from 12,557 in 1987 to 15,026 in 1994 (see graph).

**Crime Statistics Summary**

Less crime occurs in Wisconsin than nationwide. Violent or nonviolent crimes per capita are far below national averages. The

state and national trend in crimes committed between 1986 and 1995 is fewer nonviolent, but increased violent, crimes. This has resulted in more police officers and longer sentences for convicted offenders.

**COMPARABLE STUDIES**

As mentioned at the outset, a few states do formal "benchmarking," most notably Oregon, Minnesota, and Utah. The Oregon study, *Oregon Benchmarks, A Report to the 1995 Legislature*, has received the most national attention.

This study, released in December 1994, was the third biennial edition. It summarizes the state progress on indicators adopted by the legislature. Included are 259 benchmarks, covering such items as: child care, school performance, adult health, natural environment, housing, transportation, and the economy. In addition to providing historical trends in these areas, the study includes targets that the state will try to meet in future years.

One concern with the Oregon study is that the number of benchmarks has continued to grow to the point where too much is being measured. □

---

**DATA SOURCES**

Statistical data in this report are compiled by the Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance from: Wisconsin Department of Revenue (economy); U.S. Department of Education, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1996* (education); Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (ACT scores); U.S. Department of Commerce, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, various years* (childbirth information, AFDC and food stamp recipients, crime information); U.S. Department of Commerce (child poverty); U.S. Census Bureau (health insurance); and Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (police officers).

N. B. THE ABOVE INFORMATION DOES NOT INCLUDE POLICE OFFICERS ADDED DUE TO ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL 1994 CRIME CONTROL ACT WITH ITS OBEJECTIVE OF ADDING 100,000 POLICE TO THE STREETS OF AMERICA

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Misd	48,448	50,745	50,776	55,211	60,368	58,479	63,576
Felon	17,625	18,738	20,087	20,273	21,958	22,685	23,446

Data provided by Director of State Courts Office.

1991 DA Caseload

Code	COUNTY	FELONY CASES		MISDEMEANOR CASES		CRIM TRAF FORF FILED		CONTESTED TRAF FORF FILED		UNTESTED NON-TRAF ORF FILED		JUVENILE CASES DISPOSED
		FILED	FILED	FILED	FILED	FILED	FILED	FILED	FILED	FILED	FILED	
1	ADAMS	45	188	109	333	95	215					
2	ASHLAND	78	281	70	105	64	243					
3	BARRON	100	390	121	242	273	211					
4	BAYFIELD	70	153	54	114	62	81					
5	BROWN	488	1,459	1,538	764	137	506					
6	SUFFALO	29	99	0	326	2	88					
7	BURNETT	74	137	54	174	58	115					
8	CALUMET	88	137	198	532	197	245					
9	CHIPPEWA	177	393	227	719	614	212					
10	CLARK	119	308	137	272	44	251					
11	COLUMBIA	183	587	313	2137	148	433					
12	CRAWFORD	59	127	34	82	93	193					
13	DANE	1,871	4,337	2,317	4,583	1,298	2,641					
14	DODGE	214	407	441	1,415	163	693					
15	DOOR	145	254	120	268	111	341					
16	DOUGLAS	271	629	231	675	804	644					
17	DUNN	142	403	169	869	842	164					
18	EAU CLAIRE	338	1,947	511	2,622	1,352	436					
19	FLORENCE	27	60	11	33	8	21					
20	FOND DU LAC	251	867	499	1,916	651	1,354					
21	FOREST	41	99	100	170	30	16					
22	GRANT	162	368	176	340	124	279					
23	GREEN	96	286	178	325	0	208					
24	GREEN LAKE	27	109	89	386	214	54					
25	IOWA	36	180	88	192	40	55					
26	IRON	30	38	31	59	22	59					
27	JACKSON	73	283	133	462	95	184					
28	JEFFERSON	320	628	565	1,309	254	412					
29	JUNEAU	125	201	147	677	126	98					
30	KENOSHA	666	1,323	833	841	109	836					
31	KEWAUNEE	37	130	73	216	72	115					
32	LA CROSSE	447	1,381	638	227	94	342					
33	LAFAYETTE	16	53	41	0	0	9					
34	LANGLADE	95	200	80	199	116	357					
35	LINCOLN	83	214	83	488	69	310					
36	MANITOWOC	268	1,066	481	1,011	163	480					
37	MARATHON	322	1,472	701	1,321	231	270					

1991 DA Caseload

Code	COUNTY	FELONY		MISDEM		CRIM TRAF		CONTESTED		ONTESTED		JUVENILE	
		CASES FILED	CASES FILED	CASES FILED	CASES FILED	TRAFFIC FILED	TRAFFIC FILED	TRAFFIC FILED	TRAFFIC FILED	NON-TRAF ORF FILED	NON-TRAF ORF FILED	CASES FILED	CASES FILED
38	MARINETTE	185	273	152	508	130	168						
39	MARQUETTE	79	149	54	620	68	23						
40	MILWAUKEE	153	353	181	399	56	185						
41	MONROE	94	137	130	265	45	45						
42	OCONTO	145	279	95	316	194	432						
43	ONEIDA	333	1,048	639	951	648	1,452						
44	OUTAGAMIE	131	462	332	2837	381	703						
45	OZAUKEE	23	60	7	56	21	20						
46	PEPIN	103	236	80	270	131	171						
47	PIERCE	98	308	167	472	91	73						
48	POLK	161	422	270	432	79	715						
49	PORTAGE	43	172	53	214	51	78						
50	PRICE	978	3,784	1,474	2,210	400	3,427						
51	RAGINE	56	131	96	141	73	70						
52	RICHLAND	955	2,647	1,196	2,855	370	2,161						
53	ROCK	57	136	37	202	91	71						
54	RUSK	180	608	242	1,365	127	216						
55	SAINTE CROIX	236	783	405	1,204	290	885						
56	SAUK	98	408	85	383	25	144						
57	SAWYER	142	647	256	800	138	809						
58	SHAWANO/MENOMINEE	288	919	577	2,477	678	1,842						
59	SHEBOYGAN	37	65	52	230	119	131						
60	TAYLOR	52	259	115	676	80	258						
61	TREMPEALEAU	59	121	80	129	47	68						
62	VERNON	93	329	116	388	55	134						
63	VILAS	346	816	597	385	44	498						
64	WALWORTH	79	227	41	128	38	165						
65	WASHBURN	255	737	572	2,364	612	1,095						
66	WASHINGTON	616	1,595	1,884	3,254	502	2,018						
67	WAUKESHA	127	589	216	430	151	210						
68	WAUPACA	73	208	119	202	40	347						
69	WAUSHARA	384	1,543	804	1,859	722	2,058						
70	WINNEBAGO	273	761	378	1,282	319	719						
71	WOOD												
	STATE	20,087	50,776	27,139	56,458	42,805	43,302						

1993 DA Caseload

Page

DA Office Code	3/19/97 16:56 DA Office	All Fel.		Class A Hom.		Class B Hom.		All other Fel.		Misdemeanor		Juv. Del.		CHIPS		Crim. Traf.		All TPR		Writs of Habeas Corpus		Inquests	
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1	Adams	77	0	0	77	0	0	0	235	35	20	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Ashland	118	0	0	118	0	0	0	323	72	12	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Barron	108	1	0	107	0	0	0	378	86	44	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Bayfield	28	0	0	28	0	0	0	140	23	9	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Brown	566	3	1	562	0	0	0	1,479	311	190	1,778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Buffalo	63	0	0	63	0	0	0	103	27	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Burnett	64	0	0	64	0	0	0	185	26	24	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Calumet	87	0	0	87	0	0	0	163	68	36	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Chippewa	136	0	2	134	0	0	0	799	146	0	321	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Clark	153	0	0	153	0	0	0	310	81	0	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Columbia	172	0	0	172	0	0	0	625	75	0	329	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Crawford	48	0	0	48	0	0	0	64	26	19	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Dane	2,270	5	0	2,265	0	0	0	4,568	1,447	364	2,524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Dodge	188	0	0	188	0	0	0	310	81	0	464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Door	146	0	0	146	0	0	0	282	100	30	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	Douglas	230	0	3	227	0	0	0	528	178	63	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Dunn	160	1	0	159	0	0	0	411	134	63	191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Eau Claire	363	0	0	363	0	0	0	2,252	171	0	493	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Florence	33	0	0	33	0	0	0	103	12	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	Fond du Lac	291	2	0	289	0	0	0	944	396	0	589	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	Forest	50	0	0	50	0	0	0	105	35	0	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Grant	135	0	0	135	0	0	0	493	120	43	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	Green	96	0	0	96	0	0	0	335	29	26	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24	Green Lake	48	0	0	48	0	0	0	223	66	21	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	Iowa	60	0	2	58	0	0	0	145	17	27	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Iron	34	0	0	34	0	0	0	83	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Jackson	60	0	0	60	0	0	0	165	44	14	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Jefferson	368	2	0	366	0	0	0	945	197	64	519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
29	Juneau	102	0	0	102	0	0	0	373	47	29	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30	Keneshaw	854	5	3	846	0	0	0	1,542	519	204	878	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

DA Office Code #	3/13/97 16:56 DA Office	All Fel.		Class A Hom.		Class B Hom.		All other Fel.		Misde-meanor		Juv Del.		CHIPS		Crim. Traf.		All TPR		Writs of Habeas Corpus		Inquests	
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
31	Kewaunee	65	0	0	0	0	0	65	138	22	1	63	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	La Crosse	527	0	0	0	0	0	527	1,693	401	0	577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Lafayette	45	0	0	0	0	0	45	88	18	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34	Langlade	128	0	0	0	0	0	128	237	46	55	93	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35	Lincoln	114	0	0	0	0	0	114	326	31	27	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36	Manitowoc	241	3	9	9	229	944	229	944	283	0	581	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
37	Marathon	356	0	0	0	0	356	1,424	344	27	681	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
38	Marquette	259	0	0	0	0	259	301	21	85	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
39	Marquette	65	1	1	1	63	199	63	199	22	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
40	Milwaukee	5,577	87	32	32	5,458	14,111	5,458	14,111	5,212	2,730	8,501	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
41	Monroe	180	0	1	1	179	514	179	514	139	0	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
42	Oconto	110	1	0	0	109	187	109	187	26	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
43	Oneida	128	0	0	0	126	399	126	399	57	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
44	Outagamie	420	1	1	1	418	1,358	418	1,358	427	250	692	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
45	Ozaukee	145	0	0	0	145	550	145	550	195	0	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
46	Pepin	13	0	0	0	13	30	13	30	19	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
47	Pierce	78	1	0	0	75	238	75	238	38	34	109	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
48	Polk	156	0	0	0	156	307	156	307	69	37	141	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
49	Portage	157	2	0	0	155	423	155	423	104	66	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
50	Price	44	0	0	0	44	151	44	151	31	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
51	Racine	1,151	12	1	1	1,138	3,303	1,138	3,303	1,629	353	1,383	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
52	Richland	114	0	0	0	114	145	114	145	36	46	55	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
53	Rock	1,021	6	0	0	1,015	2,756	1,015	2,756	883	140	966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
54	Rusk	45	0	0	0	45	182	45	182	50	20	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
55	Saint Croix	174	0	0	0	174	559	174	559	162	47	318	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
56	Sauk	191	1	4	4	186	990	186	990	104	82	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
57	Sawyer	96	0	0	0	96	503	96	503	48	23	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
58	Shaw/Men	182	0	1	1	181	598	181	598	126	22	263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
59	Sheboygan	416	1	0	0	415	1,142	415	1,142	453	98	541	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
60	Taylor	65	0	0	0	65	73	65	73	48	5	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

DA Office Code #	3/1/97 15:55 DA Office	All Fel.		Class A Hom.		Class B Hom.		All other Fel.		Misdemeanor		Juv. Del.		CHIPS		Crim. Traf.		All TPR		Writs of Habeas Corpus		Inqusst Number	
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
61	Tempealeau	62	0	0	0	62	300	31	4	114	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	Vernon	66	0	1	65	164	29	15	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	Viles	92	0	0	92	244	76	0	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	Walworth	359	0	2	357	652	129	0	448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	Washburn	68	0	0	68	210	38	15	77	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	Washington	285	0	0	285	678	301	123	706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	Waukesha	660	1	0	659	2,026	579	0	1,642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	Waupaca	208	1	0	207	592	206	62	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	Waushara	90	1	1	88	271	25	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	Winnebago	419	1	0	418	1,625	769	220	931	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	Wood	240	0	0	240	929	108	70	402	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	STATE	21,956	139	65	21,752	60,368	17,904	5,959	32,576	265	123	19											

1995 DA Caseload

DA Office Code #	3/20/97 10:23 DA Office	All Fel.		Class A Hom.		Class B Hom.		All other Fel.		Miscellaneous		Juv. Del.		CHIPS		Crim. Traf.		All TPR		Writs of Habeas Corpus		Inquests	
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1	Adams	52	2	1	59	224	80	18	102	0	1												
2	Ashland	94	0	0	94	345	148	34	64	1	0												
3	Barron	115	0	0	115	439	184	113	143	8	1												
4	Bayfield	50	0	0	50	184	83	7	71	2	0												
5	Brown	703	11	2	690	1,489	331	230	1,591	0	2												
6	Buffalo	59	0	0	59	103	21	0	37	1	0												
7	Burnett	84	0	0	84	170	96	66	87	1	0												
8	Calumet	106	0	0	106	302	90	45	147	7	0												
9	Chippewa	176	0	1	175	617	152	0	252	0	0												
10	Clark	99	0	1	98	332	72	0	130	0	0												
11	Columbia	190	0	1	189	612	177	66	373	4	3												
12	Crawford	45	0	0	45	80	35	50	35	0	0												
13	Dane	2,471	7	0	2,464	4,487	1,544	406	2,434	0	17												
14	Dodge	245	1	0	244	589	204	0	435	0	4												
15	Door	117	0	1	116	256	91	23	144	4	0												
16	Douglas	150	0	1	149	458	177	67	213	4	1												
17	Dunn	148	2	5	141	466	139	82	158	13	0												
18	Eau Claire	505	2	0	503	2,301	502	0	479	0	7												
19	Florence	19	0	0	19	34	18	4	7	1	0												
20	Fond du Lac	308	1	1	306	890	341	136	548	3	2												
21	Forest	46	0	0	45	112	63	0	84	0	0												
22	Grant	143	0	10	133	350	96	35	127	0	2												
23	Green	78	0	0	78	363	46	25	182	0	0												
24	Green Lake	63	0	0	63	196	58	22	103	0	0												
25	Iowa	50	1	0	49	116	38	40	62	2	0												
26	Iron	26	0	0	26	32	5	6	4	0	0												
27	Jackson	58	0	0	58	130	53	13	117	1	1												
28	Jefferson	309	1	0	308	720	280	119	516	0	0												
29	Juneau	125	1	0	124	367	84	39	121	0	0												
30	Kenosha	701	4	3	694	1,399	506	184	843	15	3												
31	Kewaunee	58	0	0	58	122	46	11	98	7	0												
32	La Crosse	574	0	0	574	1,466	378	0	566	0	3												
33	Lafayette	10	0	0	10	41	4	0	18	0	0												
34	Langlade	93	0	0	96	261	77	43	103	3	0												
35	Lincoln	128	0	0	128	266	94	43	188	0	1												
36	Manitowoc	320	0	9	311	1,029	273	0	491	0	0												





Prosecutorial positions (Fulltime equivalents)

	1/1/90	7/1/90	7/1/91	7/1/92	7/1/93	7/1/94	7/1/95	7/1/96	3/28/97	NOTES
PRICE	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
PACIFIC	12.00	13.50	14.50	14.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	
RICHMOND	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	
ROCK	10.00	10.00	10.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	
RUSK	0.80	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
SAINT CROIX	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	
SAUK	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
SAWYER	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
SHAW/MEN	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
SHEBOYGAN	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
TAYLOR	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
TREMPEALEA	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	
VERNON	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	
VILAS	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
WALWORTH	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
WASHBURN	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
WASHINGTON	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
WALKESHA	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	
WAUPACA	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
WAUSHARA	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
WINNEBAGO	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	
WOOD	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
State	332.05	338.49	339.99	354.50	361.00	361.00	361.00	364.50	366.00	