

5c

1995-1997 BUDGET REQUESTS

The Brown County District Attorney's office respectfully requests two full time additional positions for our office. We are asking for 200.0 FTE positions beginning October 1, 1995.

We are asking for these positions because:

- A. WE DO NOT HAVE ENOUGH ATTORNEYS TO COVER COURT.
- B. We do not have sufficient time to review all incoming cases. Some cases are taking much longer before being reviewed and being brought into court. Victims are becoming more impatient.
- C. We need to have some attorneys in our office to handle emergencies - those cases where action is necessary immediately (e.g. search warrants, arrest warrants).
- D. We need to have a prosecutor available to prosecute non-support cases.
- E. We need to specialize in the areas of "sensitive crimes" involving sexual assault and child abuse and in "white collar" economic crime. The number of referrals in this area is growing and it is taking longer to get these cases to court to the dismay of victims.
- F. GIVEN OUR POPULATION AND CRIME DATA, WE SHOULD HAVE SIMILAR RESOURCES AS OTHER COUNTIES. IT WILL ALLOW FOR MORE EFFICIENT PROSECUTION IN BROWN COUNTY.
- G. Our office has suffered due to inconsistencies among counties in evaluating juvenile statistics in the past.

There are only nine attorneys in our office including the district attorney. We have to appear in nine courts which handle criminal matters. We know there are no other populous counties in the state in a similar situation. Our office has been under-staffed for several years. Members of the public defender's office and the judges have acknowledged the thinness in our prosecutor ranks. The shortage is becoming more acute. We are approaching crisis proportions with upcoming murder trials including the complicated Monfils prosecution. There have been an increasing number of times when we have not had enough attorneys to cover all court assignments. We foresee an even greater problem in this area in the future.

Over the last four years our caseload has increased especially in the area of felony cases. Charged felonies traditionally require more work and preparation than other cases. Our misdemeanor, traffic, and juvenile prosecutors spend most of their day in court. The more time spent in court means the less time to review cases and issue complaints.

Some referrals are not prosecuted which would otherwise be filed as complaints because of time constraints. Other cases sit longer before action can be taken on them. The numbers which have been supplied by the State Court Office in the past demonstrate that Brown County is above the median average in most statistical categories which reaffirms our need and supports our request for additional positions.

However, there are other factors beyond our control that are unique to Brown County which are not quantifiable as statistics. They have stretched our office's ability to do its job to the breaking point. The picture continues to be clear: in Brown County it is not only a matter of too many cases but too many courts with too few attorneys to cover them.

A close look at the Brown County District Attorney's office should demonstrate why additional attorneys are needed. We did not request additional staffing four years ago. We were aware of the state budget restraints and were "getting by" at that point in time. We were told it would be fruitless to ask for more help. We did not know what new court rotation plan would be implemented by the Brown County judges. Two years ago we requested 160.0 FTE to cope with our needs. We received no help. The situation has worsened to where we now need, at a minimum, two more full time assistants.

We have utilized temporary assistant district attorneys and special prosecutors in an attempt to continue a reasonable level of effectiveness. We have had volunteer law clerks dictate complaints and make nominal court appearances to keep up with the caseload. We have attempted to rearrange case assignments among attorneys to maintain efficiency and fairness in the office. We have tried to manage without seeking additional permanent staff in the past. We have been at the point for some time now where the numbers dictate that staff must be added. Every week we are literally scrambling to find a prosecutor who can run to cover a court when cases are added to a court calendar or changed on late notice. There is more time spent in court and less time available to prepare cases for trial. The attorneys do not have the luxury of attending many of the evidentiary hearings in their own files. Additional personnel will enable the office to reduce the back log of cases and will enable the attorneys to better prepare for their respective cases.

We are requesting two full time positions (200.0 FTE). This is a bare minimum. We need an additional traffic prosecutor. We need an additional juvenile prosecutor. One attorney will do juvenile work (primarily CHIPS) and other misdemeanor work including non-support cases. Another attorney will share some of the juvenile case load (primarily CHIPS) and work felonies. This would help reduce case backlog and bring additional specialization to the office.

These additional positions would also allow the office to create a pseudo "sensitive crimes" prosecutorial team. Furthermore, all economic crime complaints would be funneled to one attorney as a "white collar crime" prosecutor in an effort to streamline prosecution of these types of cases. Other larger counties, such as Kenosha, have developed these area. More importantly these additions will help ease the court time crunch on the other attorneys.

I am proud of the efforts of our office and feel it is through their professionalism that we have managed to maintain a successful, effective office in spite of the increasing numbers of cases and courts

these past few years. Perhaps our problem has been in being too efficient. As long as our cases are successfully prosecuted and big numbers are accumulated as to output, perhaps some feel we really do not need any assistance. We are not asking for 200.0 FTE positions simply to make things "easier" for attorneys; their workload and output will continue to remain relatively constant. We make these requests out of necessity. We are asking for these positions because we need them and because it is fair; such staffing would be commensurate with the numbers of attorneys found in similar populous counties with similar caseloads.

BUDGET IMPACT

We made a most reasonable request for one full time and one part time attorney in 1992 which would have in effect saved money for the state. Now we need two additional positions. They would be hired at the minimum of \$17.762 per hour. With fringes this amounts to approximately \$48,600 per attorney or a state budget impact of approximately \$97,200.

We are starting a job sharing situation for Mary Kerrigan-Mares September 6th. This will be a 70/30 split and should actually save the state money because the new 30% individual will be hired at the minimum far below Mare's hourly rate. We are agreeing to do this to help Ms. Mares' family, to keep her morale up and most important, because we feel we can get maximum productivity out of two individuals. Mares has agreed to her usual caseload. The 30% prosecutor will also get her own cases to review and issue complaints. The two have developed a plan to keep up with the court calendar. We should be able to bet more output out of this one position

STATISTICS

The Brown County District Attorney's office is seeking additional positions out of need. We believe the statistics provided in the past by the State Prosecutor's Office support our request.

We feel the difficulty in attempting to discern an official need in one's office is that many times numbers are the only factor considered. That certainly seemed to be the case during the 1992 budget deliberations. The old adage that one can make any numbers say what they want others to hear is certainly possible. While we feel those numbers provided by the Department of Administration help demonstrate our needs, we feel it is other reasons which more aptly justify our request. We also believe some of the statistical numbers are skewed and inaccurate while others deserve an explanation. In particular, the state courts caseload data is dysfunctional when addressing workloads of juvenile prosecutors.

There is one important point we feel must be kept in mind when evaluation the statistics. Pure statistical analysis results in the rich getting richer - if you only look at cases filed. Under-staffed offices only have a certain amount of time to issue complaints. Roughly the same "X" amount of new cases will show up as cases filed.

Offices where attorneys have additional time to review referrals and issue complaints will be able to file an increased number of complaints. Complaints issued will show the increase and the "need" for additional staff.

It is extremely difficult to obtain a consistent, uniform procedure of counting or tabulating one's workload and its effect on office efficiency. Statistics do not add much information to decision-making if counties do not employ the same standard in reporting them.

We have learned that a few counties tabulate their numbers by filing separate petitions for each offense on a certain juvenile instead of issuing one file with multiple counts. During the last budget cycle, Winnebago and Racine counties employed this counting discrepancy and not surprisingly, were awarded positions. It is not fair. Racine claims to have had 1,629 juvenile dispositions in 1994. Neighboring Kenosha with a significant population, had less than one-third that number. Racine has less population than Brown but over five times the number of delinquency cases disposed of!!

POPULATION PER PROSECUTOR

There is really only one quantifiable statistic which is not open to multiple interpretation: population per prosecutor. There is a definite number of attorneys and a definite population base. Brown County is the fourth most populous county in this state and one of the fastest growing areas. The ten most populous counties are as follows:

1	Milwaukee	93 attorneys for 961,841or 1 for 10,342
2	Dane	27 attorneys for 370,633or 1 for 13,723
3	Waukesha	18.5 attorneys for 308,243	...or 1 for 16,662
4	Brown	9 attorneys for 195,694or 1 for 21,744
5	Racine	15.5 attorneys for 176,268or 1 for 11,372
6	Outagamie	7 attorneys for 141,521or 1 for 20,217
7	Winnebago	8 attorneys for 141,257or 1 for 17,657
8	Rock	12.5 attorneys for 141,064	...or 1 for 11,285
9	Kenosha	12 attorneys for 129,443or 1 for 10,787
10	Marathon	6 attorneys for 116,380or 1 for 19,397

The counties which have a greater population base have a disproportional number of attorneys far greater than Brown County. Waukesha has more than two times the number of prosecutors, but only 50% more the population of Brown County. Furthermore, Rock, Kenosha, Winnebago and Racine Counties all have populations less than Brown County but have significantly higher numbers of attorneys such that their population per FTE is well below the state average. Winnebago had been the only county of comparable size with a worse ratio. Now with eight attorneys, the population per prosecutor ratio is much lower than Brown County. This statistic makes clear that the number of prosecutors within Brown County is out of line with other large populous counties. Furthermore, how can St. Croix County justify

six FTE positions with a population base of only one-fourth Brown County and not anywhere near the same amount of case referrals!?!

If the average is one prosecutor per 13,800 people, then Brown County should have 14 prosecutors in its office. Racine County is at 15.5 FTE positions with a population base of 176,000. To carry the comparison further, the 1991 statistics Part I arrests per prosecutor in Racine County was 219 while in Brown County it was 311. Part II arrests per prosecutor in Racine is 981. In Brown County it was 1,360. Arrests means referrals to a prosecutor's office. There are apparently fewer referrals per attorney in Racine and other counties which do not justify the discrepancy in the number of attorneys. Brown County is not asking for 14 positions but rather only to be treated fairly by increasing its number from 9 to 11 total FTE attorney positions.

PART I ARRESTS (1991 STATISTICS). Brown County apparently ranked second in Part I Arrests Per Prosecutor. The types of statistics provided in 1991 are not available for this budget. However, Part I Arrests included the "serious crimes" such as robbery and sexual assault. This is the other statistic in which there may be little ability to misinterpret the data. (Unless different law enforcement agencies also "pad" their statistics. We are taking the numbers as accurate statewide.) Brown County's total arrest for full time equivalent positions was second highest in the state. Once again, more arrests mean more referrals. Referrals involve time. We review all referrals. As these files are reviewed, we may seek additional statements and may interview witnesses in files that may end up not being prosecuted and thus not treated as a case statistic.

PART II ARRESTS. According to the State statistics in 1991, Brown County ranks seventh in Part II Arrests with a 33.63% rate above the state average. The Fox Valley as a whole has seen a substantial jump in the statistics from our undercover drug unit. As with other counties, Brown County has been prosecuting more drug cases.

CRIMINAL TRAFFIC CASES FILED. Brown County has filed and disposed of the most criminal traffic cases per prosecutor in the State of Wisconsin, excluding Milwaukee. Only Waukesha and Dane counties have had more total criminal traffic cases filed and these counties also have 18.5 and 27 prosecution positions respectively.

Our office at this time has a single traffic prosecutor. The state's own statistics underscore our need for an additional traffic prosecutor. These numbers are legitimate; Brown County counts files, not charges. (For example, a case where the defendant is charged with one count of Operating After Revocation and One count of Operating While Intoxicated is listed as one file and therefore one number in the statistics.) One new 100.0 FTE position we are seeking will assist the current traffic prosecutor and take on other case assignments.

One reason the addition of a second traffic prosecutor is critical is that there are now four courts in Brown County handling traffic cases. There had been only two courts which had been handling such

matters. Double scheduling of traffic files has inevitably occurred and at times the traffic prosecutor has not been able to try his two cases at once. This has resulted in pulling another attorney in to do the other traffic trial. The types of cases which typically go before a jury in traffic include those which are more complicated such as felony hit and run, OWI causing injury, etc. necessitating more preparation time with witnesses. We also have the traffic prosecutor available for pre-trials on Wednesday afternoon in an attempt to settle cases before court. However, traffic court is still scheduled that afternoon meaning we scramble to cover the traffic court assignments.

JUVENILE CASES

This is a prime example of statistical apples and oranges. We know the numbers presented by the Department of Administration do not accurately reflect the workload in our office as compared with other counties. The number of Brown County referrals received in 1991 was lower than the State statistics. Social Services reported 415 delinquency petitions and 203 CHIP's petitions in 1991.

In Brown County our single juvenile prosecutor handles both CHIPS and Delinquency Petitions. Some other counties have their Corporate Counsel processing all CHIPS actions leaving the juvenile prosecutor with only Delinquency Petitions to contend with. Those counties include Chippewa, Columbia, Dodge, Eau Claire, Forest, LaCrosse, LaFayette, Manitowoc, Marquette, Monroe, Oneida, Price, Rock, Taylor, Vilas, Walworth, Waukesha and Waushara. Our Corporation Counsel does TPR hearings (termination of parental rights). Those have always been a small number of cases. There were only 26 in 1993. Our CHIPS petitions have grown as shown in the attached statistics.

Unlike Sheboygan County and others Brown County does not attach a new case number to every piece of paper which is involved in a juvenile file. For example, a Change of Placement Petition may be listed as another file number in other counties; in Brown County such a petition simply follows the original file and it is not listed as an additional statistic.

The disparity is rampant in juvenile reporting. Some counties count not only juvenile delinquency petitions filed, but also extension petitions, change of placement petitions, review and juvenile ordinances as juvenile statistics. Some other counties receive requests for an extension or consent decree in their office and consider this request as another referral. Some also consider "counseled and released" notices as a referral even though nothing may be done on this notice throughout the court system. Informal Disposition Agreements are also counted in this fashion because at some point it may become a referral.

Brown County only counts juvenile delinquencies. We used to count statistics the same way in the "old days" of the late 1980's. A "master file number would be assigned the juvenile, and the numbers were assigned to change of placements, extensions and

reviews. Outagamie and Winnebago Counties count their cases in this matter. This is significant. Winnebago received 200.0 FTE positions in large part due to their large number of juvenile dispositions. But in reality they did not have anywhere near that number. Sheboygan County is listed as having 1942 cases disposed of in 1991. Their own clerk's office reported they had but 861 total referrals in that same year. Wood County counts only referrals.

Last year alone we had 601 referrals. If we use that as a basis, $601 \times .4 = 240.4$ and our weighted caseload per prosecutor increases to 182. Brown County then jumps from 25th to 16th in ranking. We do not have any idea how many extensions, change of placements and reviews were handled in 1993, but we are aware of a large number of extensions. Our statistics show numbers similar to the aforementioned counties up to 1990. One of our judges discontinued the practice in part because of the amount of clerk time involved.

Another reason for the discrepancy is that Winnebago and Outagamie Counties receive all such referrals directly to their district attorney's office -- the referrals are not forwarded to them through intake workers at the Social Services Department.

These factors all account for the large discrepancy in numbers between counties. We take strong exception to being listed below average in juvenile workload because we know there is great variance in how counties keep statistics and this does not accurately reflect the workload in this division.

What is still extremely frustrating is the lack of uniformity in juvenile courts. How can one make a sound judgment on caseload when the methods of denoting cases is so different? Furthermore, there is a difference between referrals and actual delinquencies filed. Many referrals are reviewed and read-in as part of a previous juvenile's file. There is a significant amount of time involved in reading/evaluating the new referrals, but it is properly and efficiently resolved without any denotation of the case work in statistics.

Another disturbing fact is some clerks of courts in counties without municipal courts count every juvenile citation which goes to court as a juvenile case. This throws the juvenile numbers completely out of whack. Many, if not most of these citations (e.g. underage drinking), are pled to at the initial appearance and never are handled by the D.A.'s office. In effect these D.A. offices are getting credit for work they do not do.

We must assist our juvenile prosecutor. He already works after hours more than most attorneys in the office. An increasing percentage delinquency petitions are felonies and therefore take more preparation and court time. Our juvenile prosecutor is extremely competent, but also extremely busy and often struggles to make necessary filings within time limits of the juvenile justice system. We have received concerns from individuals in the Social Services Department within the last six months about our office's preparation in sensitive cases.

Quite frankly, our juvenile prosecutor is doing the best job he can under the circumstances. He is in court most of the time and being the only prosecutor to review the referrals, he does not have alot of preparation time available.

This also has an impact on decisions made for juvenile dispositions. Brown County's Human Services Department believes strongly in in-home placement for delinquent juveniles. There are times our juvenile prosecutor disagrees with this disposition but does not have the time to talk with necessary witnesses and prepare a case against in-home placement. The job becomes one of processing referrals in line with Human Service's requests. We are not saying other juvenile prosecutors may not be similarly overworked, but only that the statistics used in this area are highly disproportionate as a barometer for juvenile workload.

We are therefore seeking one of the additional positions to help provide assistance to our juvenile prosecutor.

FELONY CASES FILED

Our felony prosecutors cannot always issue felony referrals as quickly as they would like due to time and workload constraints. Additional attorney staff may lessen the number of referrals to a particular prosecutor but it will not decrease and should in fact increase the amount of cases issued per prosecutor. Attorneys will have more time to attend to their referrals and to issue complaints.

The number of felony cases has increased dramatically. No other type of case is weighted as heavily. The court statistics show a 16% increase from 1991 to 1992, an 8% increase from 1992 to 1993, and for the first six months of 1994 (at the current pace) a 24% increase. Please note the attached newspaper articles help underscore the rising tide of serious crime in our area.

MISDEMEANOR CASES FILED

In using the Brown County judges' statistics, we note there were 1,368 misdemeanor cases filed in 1992 and 1,517 in 1993, an increase of 11%. They indicate a projected increase in misdemeanors filed in 1994 of also 11%.

Due to under-staffing, we have not been in a position to take a large number of referrals from the child support agency for criminal non-support cases. We have been appointed a private bar attorney as a special prosecutor to handle these referrals. Roughly only 70 cases are prosecuted each year. There are over 3,000 case files at the Child Support Agency in which a parent is delinquent in his/her support payments. Hundreds of the cases meet the criteria which have been set up as guidelines for these types of prosecutions. Another attorney in our office will allow us to prosecute substantially more of these non-support cases without detracting prosecution in the other areas of criminal law. We would anticipate filing 175 - 200 criminal cases per year. The Child Support Agency currently has a waiting list of 196

suspects. Aggressive prosecution of non-support cases will result in large sums of back child support being collected. Even with only 70 cases per year the special prosecutor has collected over \$175,000. Because of cases being filed, other defendants have begun to pay their support and the dependent parent has been taken off AFDC rolls. This non-support prosecutor in effect will pay for itself.

OTHER FACTORS

PUBLIC DEFENDERS. An important statistic which is not listed is the ratio of public defenders to prosecutors per county. The following is a list of the ten most populous counties (excluding Milwaukee) and their respective numbers per prosecutor and public defender as of 1992.

- 1 Dane.....27 prosecutors/20 public defenders (Dane)
- 2 Waukesha...18.5 prosecutors/12 public defenders (Waukesha)
- 3 Brown.....9 prosecutors/9 public defenders (Kewaunee/Door/Brown)
- 4 Racine.....15.5 attorneys/14 public defenders (Racine)
- 5 Outagamie...7 prosecutors/4 public defenders (Outagamie)
- 6 Winnebago...8 prosecutors/6 public defenders (Waushara/Winnebago)
- 7 Rock.....12.5 prosecutors/8 public defenders (Rock)
- 8 Kenosha....14 prosecutors/7 public defenders (Kenosha)
- 9 Marathon...6 prosecutors/6 public defenders (Marathon)
- 10 Sheboygan...7 prosecutors/4 public defenders (Sheboygan)

In Brown County the public defender's office also handles referrals from Door and Kewaunee Counties. However, the caseload is much smaller in these counties. Furthermore, the public defender's office farms out a large percentage of its cases to private bar defense attorneys. Statistics received from the local Public Defender's office shows that out of 3,298 Brown County referrals in 1993, 1,069 or 32.4% of those cases were forwarded to private lawyers. Every criminal case is handled by the district attorney's office but not every criminal case involves the public defender's office.

The public defender's office in Brown County has grown rapidly over the last few years in response to increases in population and caseload. In 1987, there were eight attorneys in the district attorney's office and only five in the public defender's office. There has been only one prosecutor added to the district attorney's office in this past seven year span; however, four additional public defender attorneys have been hired. The public defender's office was also representing Door and Kewaunee Counties in 1987.

The public defender's office has not been subject to any factor which has not also affected the district attorney's office. The large amount of public defender attorneys in the public defenders office means that the defense attorneys have more time to prepare and review their cases as do the prosecutors. The Brown County District Attorney's office is asking for 200.0 FTE positions to help "keep up"

with the public defender's office. Why should the defendant have the advantage in criminal court?

EFFECTIVE CHANGES IN THE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE. One insignificant intangible factor is the change in court proceedings since 1987. That year a new First State Public Defender was appointed to Brown County. His case approach was markedly different than that of his predecessor. While not commenting on whether the new philosophy in the Public Defender's office is more effective for their clients, it definitely has increased the amount of court time that our prosecutors spend on most cases. The new, more aggressive motion practice results in more court dates and longer court hearings. It may have taken on average, three court appearances to dispose of a felony case in years past but now it often requires five or more court appearances. Brown County may not be alone in experiencing this phenomena but the point is that the style and practice of the public defender has significantly increased the amount of time spent in our office prosecuting each case.

NEW COURT ROTATION PLAN. A very important factor which in most unique or Brown County is our new court rotation plan. This went into effect on September 1, 1992. We had not had to deal with this particular plan until then. Our already thin ability to cover courts was made even more difficult by this rotation plan. Previously, seven out of eight courts scheduled criminal matters. Only two courts, Branches III and VIII handled traffic matters. All juvenile proceedings were heard in Branch VII. Under the new plan criminal cases are being handled by all courts. Traffic matters are now being heard in four courts. Juvenile cases are scheduled in three courts. Courts have attempted to coordinate scheduled hearings; they have been helpful in attempting to stick with a plan but good intentions notwithstanding, cases are sometimes set at a time and place whenever an opening on a court's calendar arises regardless of what other courts are scheduling. Many times there are add-ons due to time constraints, especially in the juvenile court. Double scheduling has inevitably occurred.

We understand some of the reason the judges may have had in arriving at the new plan but both our office and the public defender are concerned about future court coverage. We still have not found any county to have a comparable court plan. When we questioned the rotation plan in 1992, all we received was a calling on the carpet from a few judges for questioning the system. (They had been contacted by the State Court office.) The point is - with this plan we must have more attorneys to cover court.

COURT COMMISSIONERS. Brown County is also unique in its utilization of court commissioners. We currently have two court commissioners who hear criminal matters. A court commissioner hears juvenile lock-ups, preliminary hearings and adult initial appearances every day. All these proceedings necessitate the appearance of a prosecutor. Generally these three hearings take at least a total of four to five hours daily. There may also be restitution hearings and fine reviews. It may be accurate to state that the court commissioner

often has a more crowded criminal calendar than the circuit court judges themselves.

We believe that his court room is at least the equivalent of another circuit court branch, meaning that Brown County has in effect nine attorneys to cover nine courts. If one or two attorneys are ill or on vacation there will be situations where no attorney will be available to cover assignments in a circuit court. This can also arise when one or two attorneys are tied up in a lengthy jury trial. The armed robbery trial of UWGB player Chris Yates took nine days earlier in 1992 and created prosecutor shortages in other courts. The Sherideanne Peters attempted murder trial went six days and caused similar problems in November, 1993. There are now two court commissioner's courtrooms. The situation of not having an attorney available for court happened with seven of eight courts operating with criminal cases; it has worsened in the future with all eight courts handling criminal matters along with two court commissioners.

To underscore the significance of these factors, the following is how the Brown County Circuit Court System compares with counties of comparable size where there is one more prosecutor than there are numbers of circuit courts.

Columbia: (three courts, three attorneys.) There is no rotation plan. One judge handles all criminal and traffic matters. One judge handles all juvenile matters. Judges hear preliminary hearings.

Douglas: (Two courts, two attorneys.) There are two circuit courts. One handles criminal, the other handles civil.

Fond du Lac: (Four courts, five attorneys.) The Intake System is utilized. There are four courts with each judge taking Intake (incoming criminal cases) for six weeks at a time. The judge gets everything that comes in during that time period and then has eighteen weeks off to settle or try cases that he had received during the six week period. Judges hear preliminary hearings.

LaCrosse: (Four courts, five attorneys.) The Intake System is utilized. Each of the judges has intake for five weeks then there are fifteen weeks to clear out cases.

Washington: (Four courts, five attorneys.) The Intake System is utilized. Each of four judges will handle intake for four weeks and then have four months to clear out cases. Judges hear preliminary hearings.

Sauk: (Three courts, four attorneys.) Pick of the draw system. The cases are assigned in order (a court may get three criminal cases in a row while the next court may get three civil cases in a row). Judges hear preliminary hearings.

Outagamie: (six courts, seven attorneys.) Juvenile cases are handled by one one court at six month intervals. After the

preliminary hearing the criminal cases are assigned to anyone of the six judges. Preliminary hearings are rotated in six month intervals between the six judges.

Oneida: (Two courts, two attorneys.) The Intake System is utilized every two weeks between the two courts.

Manitowoc: (Three courts, four attorneys.) The Intake System is utilized. The three branches take turns handling intake on a monthly basis. Judges hear preliminary hearings.

Winnebago: (six courts, eight attorneys.) The Intake System is utilized. This six courts rotate a monthly intake schedule. judges hear preliminary hearings.

Wood: (three courts, four attorneys.) No rotation plan. Juvenile matters are held in one branch, traffic in another; all other criminal matters are held in Branch III. Judges hear preliminary hearings.

The analysis indicates the no other comparable county has a criminal calendar in every court with both intake and preliminary hearings held in front of a court commissioner. This court rotation plan and use of court commissioners is a factor unique to Brown County which necessitates additional staffing.

EXTRA JUDGESHIP

We are not over stating our need for two extra attorneys. Earlier this year a ninth judgeship had been approved for Brown County. This would have resulted in nine attorneys for ten courts (including the court commissioner). NOWHERE would this exist in any other county where courts out numbered prosecutors. Every indication is the same rotation plan that all courts hear criminal cases would be implemented.

The governor vetoed the statewide judgeship bill. We have every reason to believe Brown County will still eventually land another judgeship within the next two years. This means if we would obtain only one attorney, we would basically be facing the same predicament as far as court coverage.

The judges have declared they need another court in Brown County because of the increase in felonies, traffic and juvenile cases. This is true. At the same time, who prosecutes these cases? The District Attorney's office handles these matters. Logic would dictate that if these numbers justify an additional judgeship. They also necessitate additional prosecutors.

CONSEQUENCES. What are the consequences of not having enough attorneys to handle all the courts? Even prior to the new rotation plan, the attorneys in our office are almost always scheduled in court five times a week (unless two judges are on vacation). There continues

to be few days in which an attorney can exclusively commit to office time.

1. There is less time to review files and to issue complaints. This results in a backlog of cases. Our office had originally instituted a 60 day turn around rule in which it was expected each attorney would issue a charging decision within 60 days of case assignment. This seems like ancient history. Some referrals received more than six months ago have not as yet been acted upon because other cases (especially assaultive crimes) take precedence. There have been some indignant victims who understandably do not appreciate responses such as "We have not been able to review your case, but we will do so as soon as possible." In an employee evaluation sent to the state in April of 1992, we stated that this 60-day rule had to be suspended because of our staff shortage and that there were too many more referrals and less time to review and prosecute them. The cases in which arrests have already been made and people are waiting initial appearances obviously demand immediate attention. Even today some marginal cases are not being prosecuted due to time constraints upon attorneys. That number grows without some staffing assistance.

2. Fewer criminal non-support cases will be prosecuted. Our county has a poor civil contempt procedure for victims of non-support. The only avenue for relief in many cases is through criminal non-support complaints.

3. More time in court means less time in the office with which to spend interviewing witnesses. The ability to meet with witnesses has become more difficult in arranging schedules; it would be less difficult if an attorney had a specific office "day" (either morning or afternoon hours) to meet with police officers and lay witnesses.

4. Our office staff works diligently and our major cases have been successfully prosecuted with good results. The fact remains, however, that some cases are settled with a different disposition than if more preparation was available.

5. We believe one of the important functions of the District Attorney's office is to teach the in-service programs held at the local technical college. Many local police officers from not only Brown County, but surrounding counties attend these four hour classes. The college and law enforcement administrations strongly urge our office to continue to lecture during these sessions. There were 24 such classes during the last 1993-1994 school year. We feel the ability to teach law enforcement is something our office should provide. (We are aware other district attorneys' offices perform this service.) The ability to review important issues of Search & Seizure and Miranda Goodchild have long term, positive effects. material reviewed in class may well assist officers in future cases and preserve obtained evidence and confessions.

It was extremely difficult to have an assistant available for these classes last year. Two times we were unable to attend the classes. There will be fewer classes, but without some additional

staffing we may not be able to have an attorney to address the in-service officers.

6. Emergencies will arise without an attorney to handle the situation. There have been numerous examples of this over this last few months. Many time emergencies will arise involving work that has to be done immediately. For example, recently there have been two occasions when law enforcement officials needed a search warrant, in one case to enter the home of an individual barricading himself as a result of a DVO dispute, and the other to obtain entry into a home for stolen property. In both situations time was of the essence. In both cases there were no assistants available to do the warrant. In one case the district attorney was in the office working on the county budget and was able to draft the warrant. In the other situation the district attorney was at a meeting and arrived shortly after the request and prepared the warrant.

EXPLANATION TO P7

I(a)(2). The Sheriff's Department and the District Attorney's office have agreed to this arrangement. The Brown County Law Enforcement Center consists of three floors. The Sheriff's Administrative Division occupies the first floor and the Investigative Division, the second. The District Attorney's office is found on the third floor of this building. Offices will be created to house at least two additional attorneys. There also is existing office space on the second floor which may become available for expansion at a later date. We have not remodeled the second floor in part due to the failure to received addition prosecutors. If we can hire additional attorneys, our county generally will fund such projects from its general fund throughout the course of the year - as the needs become apparent. Plans have been drawn up for two offices and a secretary station on the second floor.

II(a)&(b). The break-down of additional expenses if 200.0 FTE positions are added is as follows:

WDAA Dues	\$ 100
County Bar Dues	40
State Bar Dues	556
2 Executive Desks & Chairs	998
2 Chairs	350
Telephones	150
Computer Stations	1,250
Dictaphones	800
Badges	90

II(c). We would need an additional support staff position even if only one attorney was added. The traffic and juvenile secretaries are swamped. Three other secretaries work for two attorneys each. My secretary is also the administrative supervisor. We have not budgeted for an additional legal secretary in 1995. Three-quarters of the year we will be at our current level. If attorneys are added in October, 1995, we can utilize our "temporary help" budget account to provide for

temporary secretaries. This is similar to this past year, when four secretaries have been out on maternity leave.

We are planning on filing charges in the Thomas Monfils murder case sometime in the future. This case has three attorneys (myself and two assistants) assigned to it. It involves the brutal killing of a paper mill worker who was found at the bottom of a pulp vat with a rope wrapped around his neck and a 40 lb. weight tied to it. There are presently eight suspects. A civil lawsuit has been filed by the widow. When this case gets to court we anticipate a preliminary hearing which will last roughly two weeks and later a trial lasting at least three weeks. We will have special prosecutors appointed to handle our regular case work. Three special prosecutors, at only \$40 per hour, will cost the State \$19,200 for one month. If they have to work considerably more than one month, it will cost the State nearly as much as an entire year's salary on a new position. These special prosecutors will be a necessity. The Monfils case is the biggest case this County has seen and we will respond appropriately to its needs. However, we will also have to ensure the other matters are being taken care of.

Two weeks ago an individual was arrested in Chicago. He had been involved in credit card fraud in Brown County. The Green Bay Police Department rushed over with their paperwork and claimed they had to have a warrant within two hours or the individual would be released. Nobody was available. The district attorney was scheduled to attend a sexual assault meeting at Social Services. He had to cancel the meeting, review a pile of police reports and dictate a criminal arrest warrant. What if he had already left and nobody was available? The sought after suspect would have been released.

We have received three sexual predator cases from the Department of Justice. In each instance we received two to three days notice, to draft a petition. We are told "here is the mound of paperwork, you must review it and file a petition under Chapter 980 tomorrow or the defendant will be released from prison." If a petition is not filed with the court while the inmate is in custody, we cannot begin commitment proceedings under the law. In effect, we have to drop everything to prepare a petition. Normally that would not be a problem, BUT THERE IS NOBODY AVAILABLE TO DO THE PETITION! The district attorney worked through one evening to prepare one petition. We rearranged a court calendar to allow an assistant to do another.

The point made is even if these "emergencies" occur in other counties, due to our size they are occurring more and more frequently. If there were attorneys working in the office, they would have time to handle these matters. We have been able to "get by" only because the district attorney himself has not been in court or out of the office in meetings.

Attached are random court calendars showing the case assignments and changes. We must assign an attorney to a particular branch. He or she cannot do all appearances, even evidentiary motions in their own files because they are in another court. The capital letters mean at

the time the schedule is prepared (usually two weeks in advance) the attorney has cases scheduled in that court. The small letters indicate the attorney is assigned to that court and will cover any cases which are added.

Cases are added at the last minute all the time. Bond hearings, lifting of no contact provisions, rescheduled proceedings for defendants who earlier missed appearances, and certain evidentiary motions before trial are added frequently, often with less than 24 hours notice. Recently one court added two cases (which took roughly one hour) to its afternoon calendar which had been empty. The attorney which had been scheduled in the morning had made plans to be out of town in the afternoon because nothing was on the calendar. We scrambled to find somebody else to cover the two court appearances at 1:00 and 1:30 p.m. The attorney had intake at 2:00 p.m. and should have been able to cover court. Then that very day the court moved the times for both hearings to 1:45 p.m. The newly assigned attorney could not cover it because he had to leave at 2:00 p.m. Somebody eventually was able to finish another branch before 1:45 p.m. and handle the hearings. This is but one example of how difficult it is to cover court assignments.

One court is always handling juvenile matters - wherever (Kevin) appears indicates juvenile court. (Kevin) denotes juvenile prosecutor Kevin Rathburn.

Crime is a major issue. We have heard so much about the crime bill and money for extra treatment, extra police officers, greater penalties and more prisons. It is time we do something about a vital cog in the criminal justice system - the hiring of additional prosecutors. Without the attorneys to prosecute the cases, we will not be getting more dangerous individuals off the streets.

NOTES ON ESTIMATES

Pat Hitt (PCH) - (Car Theft, Forgery, Uttering, Sexual Assaults, Other Felonies, Some Misdemeanors) Pat Hitt is the individual who has covered a variety of felony and misdemeanor complaints and who often takes referrals for someone who is out of the office. He has handled many sexual assaults and would be the second attorney comprising the "sensitive crimes" unit with Attorney Lasee. His numbers should increase slightly.

Steven Madson (SJM) - He is currently our full time traffic prosecutor. Due to the large volume of cases, he is exclusively in court and settling traffic cases. He sometimes has to appear in two courts in one day (which is not unlike other prosecutors in our office.)

Kevin Rathburn (KAR) - He has exclusively handled juvenile CHIPS petitions and delinquency cases. He needs someone to help him with covering juvenile court and processing CHIPS petitions. Juvenile intake begins each morning at 8:15 a.m. in another branch. Rathburn cannot be in two places at once. Another attorney has to cover for him who is not familiar with the files.

John P. Zakowski (JPZ) - The district attorney currently handles welfare fraud cases, non-support cases and a variety of felonies and misdemeanors. Some are major felonies, others are forfeitures involving underage drinking. The welfare fraud cases would be primarily taken up by our economics crime prosecutor allowing the district attorney to spend more administrative time while allowing more preparation time on his major cases.

Roger J. Shaha (RJS) - (Misdemeanors, DNR) Mr. Shaha handles a bulk of the misdemeanor work. As misdemeanor referrals slowly rise we see his numbers increasing in a similar fashion. Even if another attorney does misdemeanor work, Shaha will have time outside of court to increase the issuance of cases which currently are back-logged.

William Griesbach (WCG) - (Drugs, Arson, White Collar, Child Abuse, Sexual Assault) He handles some of our most intricate prosecutions. His time spent in court has increased due to the lengthy court proceedings surrounding his cases. His caseload should remain relatively constant. With an additional attorney to help in the area of felonies, Griesbach would handle all economic crime cases, such as fraud and internal theft. Currently three attorneys handle such files. He would continue to prosecute arson, drug and child abuse cases.

Lawrence Lasee (LJL) - (Drugs, Burglary, Sexual Assault, White Collar, Other felonies) Mr. Lasee handles many major felony cases. With an additional attorney to peel off some of his felony caseload, his white collar crimes cases would be assigned to Griesbach. He would become our main sexual assault prosecutor. He already sits in on numerous committees in the system concerning issues surrounding sexual assault cases. The number of cases he issues should also remain constant. One important difference, especially with sexual assault cases, is that they will get into court faster.

Dana Johnson (DJJ) - He is currently our DVO (domestic violence) prosecutor. He also handles violation of restraining orders. These types of cases are increasing greatly. He also handles our wage claims, too. The numbers for domestic violence cases may have peaked. We would expect his case numbers to remain similar to the past two years.

100.0 FTE (#1) - (Juvenile, Misdemeanor, Non-support) The new position would be a part time juvenile prosecutor. (S)he would help, and most likely eventually specialize, in processing CHIPS cases. The attorney would make necessary court appearances in juvenile court. The attorney would also handle misdemeanor cases (so that they will not sit for months on other attorney's desks). This person would also streamline non-support prosecutions and increase the number of those cases going into court. At least 175 non-support cases be prosecuted.

100.0 FTE (#2) - (Traffic, Felony) This new position would also handle traffic court and in effect be our second traffic prosecutor. The attorney would also handle felony cases. This position may handle more of the other types of felonies to help free up two attorneys to specialize in doing all the sexual assault cases. This attorney will handle more of the property type felonies.

APENDIX

- A - Organizational Table
- B - 1991 State Statistics
- C - Brown County Judge's Court Statistics
- D - Domestic Violence Statistics
- E - Examples of Court Assignments
- F - Juvenile Statistics
- G - Newspaper Article

FELONIES	1991:	488	
	1992:	565	%Change = 16%
	1993:	613	%Change = 8%
(est.)	1994:	766	%Change = 24%

Using an average of 16% increase per year we would expect the following totals:

(est.)	1995:	888
(est.)	1996:	1,030
(est.)	1997:	1,194

If one looks at straight numerical difference in felonies filed in 1991 and what is projected in 1994 based on our first six months, you get an increase of 278 cases, or approximately 92 cases per year. At an increase of only that number the estimates would be:

(est.)	1995:	858
(est.)	1996:	950
(est.)	1997:	1,042

MISDEMEANORS	1991:	1,459	
	1992:	1,368	%Change = (6%)
	1993:	1,517	%Change = 11%
(est.)	1994:	1,678	%Change = 11%

Using an average of only 5% increase per year we would expect the following totals:

(est.)	1995:	1,762
(est.)	1996:	1,850
(est.)	1997:	1,942

If one looks at the straight numerical difference in felonies filed in 1991 and 1993, what is projected in 1994 based on our first six months you get an increase of 219 cases or 73 per year. At an increase of only that number the projections would be:

(est.)	1995:	1,751
(est.)	1996:	1,824
(est.)	1997:	1,897

CRIMINAL TRAFFIC (per judge's statistics)

	1991:	1,538	
	1992:	1,765	%Change = 15%
	1993:	1,661	%Change = (6%)
(est.)	1994:	1,690	%Change = 2%

Using an average increase of 3% per year we would expect the following totals:

(est.)	1995:	1,740
(est.)	1996:	1,792

(est.) 1997: 1,845

If one looks at the straight numerical difference in criminal traffic cases filed in 1991 and what is projected in 1994 based on our first six months, you get 152 or approximately 51 cases per year. At an increase of only that number the estimates would be:

(est.) 1995: 1,741
(est.) 1996: 1,792
(est.) 1997: 1,843

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY (actual cases filed)

1991: 245
1992: 260 %Change = 6%
1993: 311 %Change = 11%
(est.) 1994: 256 %Change = (21%)

Comparing January to June following 1993 to 1994, there is a 5% increase in 1994. We are running ahead of last year's pace for juvenile petitions although the six month projection would seem smaller than last year. A 5% increase over last year would mean 326 petitions would be filed this year. A 5% increase is small compared to numbers of 1991 and 1992. Using that for future projections we find:

(est.) 1995: 342
(est.) 1996: 359
(est.) 1997: 376

JUVENILE CHIPS

1991: N/A
1992: 162
1993: 190 %Change = 17%
(est.) 1994: 212 %Change = 12%

Using an average of 14% increase per year we would expect the following totals:

(est.) 1995: 241
(est.) 1996: 274
(est.) 1997: 312

If one looks at the straight forward numerical difference in CHIPS cases filed in 1992 and what is projected in 1994 based on our first six months, you get 50 or 25 per year. At an increase of only that number the estimates would be:

(est.) 1995: 237
(est.) 1996: 262
(est.) 1997: 287

TOTAL REFERRALS

1990: 3,821
 1991: 3,413 %Change 90 - 91 = 12%
 1992: 3,876 %Change 91 - 92 = 13.5%
 1993: 4,363 %Change 92 - 93 = 12.5%

TOTAL CASES (REFERRALS)

	1991	1992	1993	est. 1994	est. 1995	est. 1996	est. 1997
WCG	302	276	273	280	290	300	300
LJL	312	233	319	320	325	330	350
PCH	506	315	330	330	350	360	370
RJS	278	785	1385	1480	1550	1600	1690
DJJ	N/A	226	913	840	850	850	850
SJM	1538	1765	1661	1690	1748	1792	1845
MKM*	344	861	222	86			
JPZ	146	96	69	88	95	100	100
100.0 FTE #1					100	250	300
100.0 FTE #2					35	150	175

*Mary Kerrigan-Mares has been on maternity leave four times.

Note: These numbers have been generated off of our computer system. We have the rough data, if necessary. Our system changed two years ago.

1993 - RJS: Includes checks

1995 - 100.0 FTE #1: Last 5 mos.

1996 - 100.0 FTE #1: Include CHIPS & Non-support

1995 - 100.0 FTE #2: Felonies

1996 - 100.0 FTE #2: Plus Traffic

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Brown County

300 EAST WALNUT
P.O. BOX 23600
GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN 54305-3600

JOHN P. ZAKOWSKI

PHONE (414) 448-4190
FAX (414) 448-4189

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Assistant District Attorney

Victim Witness Coordinator

Roger J. Shaha
Patrick C. Hitt
Lawrence J. Lasee
William C. Griesbach
Mary M. Kerrigan-Mares
Steven J. Madson
Kevin A. Rathburn
Dana J. Johnson

Karen H. Dorau
(414) 448-4194

September 13, 1994

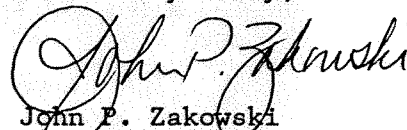
Mr. Stuart Morse
Director
State Prosecutor's Office
P. O. Box 7869
Madison, WI 53707-7869

RE: Brown County Request For Additional Prosecutors

Dear Stuart:

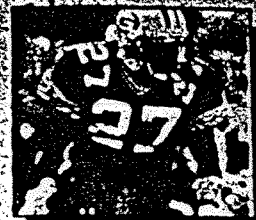
Enclosed are articles from the Green Bay Press-Gazette taken over the last two years since our last budget request. We believe the articles show the significant increase in violent (felonious) crimes and in juvenile crime in the Green Bay area. These factors have created more pressure on our previously undersized office.

Yours very truly,


John P. Zakowski
District Attorney

JPZ/hs

Green Bay Press-Gazette



Kids give defensive backfield boost

Each team's backfield in pro could benefit youngsters

FRIDAY, July 16, 1993

Danger growing in our streets

By Anne Klemm
Press-Gazette

Police are blaming Green Bay's growing pains for a 50 percent increase in violent crime from 1990 to 1992.

"Green Bay is growing up," Deputy Chief James Taylor said. "Once Green Bay starts to grow and the population base grows, you start to see big-city problems." The city's crime increase includes growth in murder, armed robbery, forcible sexual assault and aggravated assault.

The crime rate far outstripped the city's growth rate. In the same 1990-92 period, the city grew about 14 percent, to an estimated population of 97,801.

Police Chief Bob Langan and Mayor Sam Hallon could not be

reached for comment this morning. Statewide, violent crime rose 0.3 percent from 1991 to 1992.

Population growth also apparently is taking its toll on all of Brown County, which had an increase in violent crime of 19.5 percent from 1991 to 1992. But without Green Bay's figures in the county average, violent crime in the Brown County Sheriff's Department jurisdiction rose 2.3 percent.

Sheriff Mike Donart said the county's rise may be smaller because its population isn't as dense as the city's.

"As the population grows in any area, the tendency is for nerves to flare, people to become more tense, more on edge," Donart said.

Continuing rigorous enforcement of domestic violence laws is

one way the department will address its increase, Donart said.

Taylor said Green Bay police are clearing more cases than the state average. He credits "good, solid detective work" and "dedicated and well-trained" investigators for the number of cleared cases.

Green Bay police cleared 85.1 percent of violent offenses; the state rate was 53.9 percent.

They cleared 33 percent of property offenses, above the 22.6 state average.

They cleared 83.7 percent of forcible rapes, compared to the 63.3 percent state average.

A crime is considered cleared when at least one arrest is made and the person is charged and sent to court for prosecution, the Justice Assistance report says.

Brown County violent crime and percent change for 1992

Law enforcement agency	1991 violent offenses	1992 violent offenses	percent change	1991 property offenses	1992 property offenses	percent change	1991 murder	1992 murder	percent change	1991 forcible rape	1992 forcible rape
Brown Co. Sheriff	44	45	2.3	1,280	1,245	-2.2	0	0	0	5	9
Ashwaubenon	25	28	12.0	1,007	910	-9.8	0	0	0	12	4
De Pere	25	21	-16.0	647	585	-9.8	0	0	0	3	3
Green Bay	344	430	25.0	4,648	4,270	-8.1	2	2	0	22	40
Pulaski	3	3	0.0	31	41	32.3	0	0	0	0	0
UNGB	0	0	0	61	55	-9.8	0	0	0	0	0
Brown Co. total	441	527	19.5	7,654	7,106	-7.2	2	2	0.0	31	65



Laboring for fruit

Door County cherry harvest slowed by soggy weather

By Sean Schultz
Press-Gazette

Cherry tree limbs aren't breaking from the weight of the fruit this summer, but expense ledgers are bending because of growing costs for fungicides and insecticides.

The yield from Door County cherry trees should be average, not a limb-breaker, said Larry Sabs of Larry Sabs Orchards, County St.urgeon Bay.

But growers are battling leaf spot fungus, aphids and mites because of too much rain.

Richard Woodman, superintendent of the University of Wisconsin's Peninsular Experimental Station, north of Sturgeon Bay, blamed the excessive wet weather this season for a two-week delay in the cherry crop.

Northern Door growers have it worse than their colleagues in the southern part of the county.

A year ago, cherries were ready July 27, said Jim Sequist, co-owner with his father Dale of Sequist Orchards on Wisconsin 42.

This year, Jim is skeptical whether he will harvest a cherry in July. Probably not until Aug. 27, he said.

The Sequist farm about 500

acres of tart cherries with orchards from Ellison Bay to Egg Harbor, offices in Sister Bay and a plant in Egg Harbor, he said.

"We're the largest grower in the county, or the stupidest," he said. "It's either real good or real bad. But that's what keeps it interesting."

Cherry pricing also is depressed this year, he said, making for "kind of a demoralizing year."

Sabs estimated he's already spent \$13,000 to \$14,000 on chemicals trying to keep fungal and insect problems in check.

"The leaf is like the manufacturing plant for the tree," he said. "It furnishes the food for the tree and the fruit on the tree."

If leaf spot fungus isn't treated, leaves turn yellow and fall off. The fruit turns orange and never ripens.

Clyde Robillard, owner of the 59-acre Paradise Farm on County C north of Brussels, said his tart cherries won't be prime until about Aug. 1 instead of the usual July 20. Sweet cherries

Please see **Cherries/A-2**



Press-Gazette by Ken Wesely

Picking time approaches: Clyde Robillard holds a flat full of sweet cherries at his Paradise Farm, four miles northwest of Brussels in Door County. He said his crop is better than average this year despite the heavy rains.

Closing shouldn't hurt here

Procter & Gamble says close 30 of its 147 plants

By Roger Schneider and Kathleen McGillis
Press-Gazette

Procter & Gamble's announcement it would close 30 of its 147 plants made around the country nervous, but people it shouldn't be, local officials say.

"I don't think there's any merit in that," Mastalish, public affairs manager at Products, Green Bay, "Green Bay has done."

"I'd be surprised if it had any effect on said Mike Gronos, United Paperworkers local Union representative in Appleton, Green Bay's probably not a target site for job elimination."

Gronos, who represents about 1,300 of the employees at the East River and Fox River Green Bay, said the situation was different.

"Since 1987, Green Bay's been having success," he said, mentioning the areas of union and teamwork. "Before that time, it was struggling to make a profit."

Mastalish agreed the local plants are cautious. "We just need to continue to do so, striding no decisions on plant closings made."

Still, the announcement by the parent of one of Green Bay's largest employers concerns local business people.

Jim Schies, Green Bay economic development coordinator, said he was "caught a bit by surprise." He toured the company's local plants a month ago.

"I have every reason to believe the Procter plant here is a very productive plant for a company," he said.

Diane Roundy, vice president of market Prime Federal Bank, said she hopes local conditions will be affected as little as possible.

"It's kind of devastating when a reputation like this announces layoffs. It concerns," she said. "I think P&G is a big asset to the community."

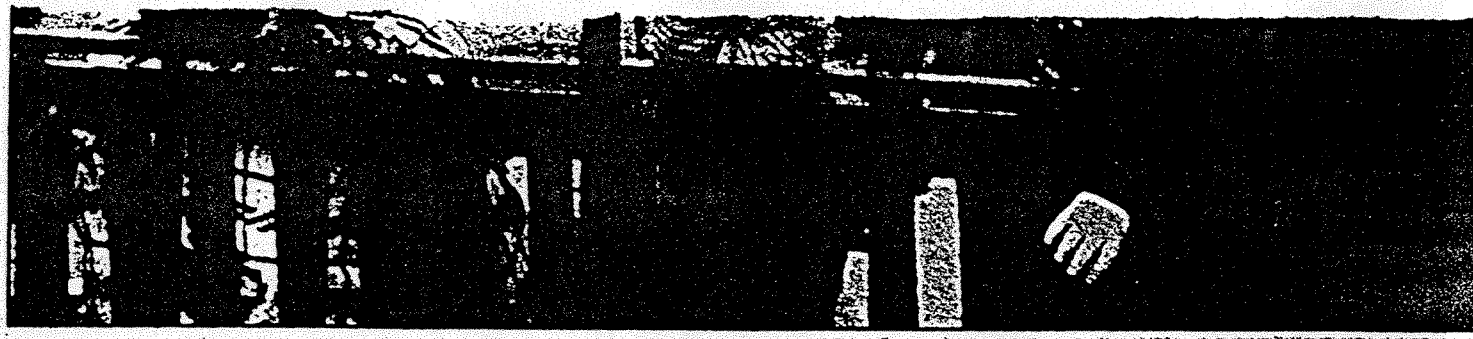
The Cincinnati-based consumer products will continue to study all operations as restructuring, with decisions on plant closing

Missouri levee gives way, more evacuations

The rain keeps falling

Major levee breaks were discovered this morning about 4 miles north of St. Charles.





Sex assaults soar

30% more were reported in Brown County in '92 than in '91

By Scott Hildebrand

Press-Gazette Madison Bureau

MADISON — Sexual assaults reported in Brown County last year increased 30 percent over the number reported in 1991, according to a state report released Friday.

The Office of Justice Assistance report showed that 273 sexual assaults were reported in the county in 1992. That compares with 210 reported sexual assaults in 1991.

Beverly Pautz, sexual assault crisis counselor at the Brown County Sexual Assault Center, said the increase may indicate that more sexual assault victims are becoming more comfortable going to the police.

Because of an increasing number of services available to victims, they are discovering they don't have to go through the legal process alone, Pautz said.

"That makes it easier to come forward," she said.

The number of sexual assaults reported to Green Bay police increased to 176 in 1992 from 147 in 1991, an increase of almost 20 percent.

Assistant Green Bay Police Chief Thomas Hinz also said the statistics reflect more than just an increase in incidents of sexual assault.

"These statistics may have been there all along," he said. "But because of the negative

Reports, by the numbers

	1992	1991
Brown County total	273	210
Brown County Sheriff's Department	59	32
Green Bay Police Department	176	147
De Pere Police Department	14	29
Ashwaubenon Police Department	24	2
Pulaski Police Department	0	0
Door County total	45	43
Oconto County total	64	62
Kewaunee County total	24	58
Shawano County total	67	54

Source: Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance

consequences and because those services weren't available in the past, people may not have reported them."

Sexual assaults reported to the Brown County Sheriff's Department nearly doubled from 1991 to 1992.

Ashwaubenon police also saw a large increase, while cases reported to De Pere police last year were about half the previous year's total.

Statewide, 7,159 sexual assaults were reported to police last year, a 4.5 percent increase over the previous year.

According to the state report, 75 percent of all sexual assault victims in Wisconsin last year were juveniles. Two-thirds of all victims were age 15 and under.

A breakdown of victims by age group was not available for individual counties. But Pautz said about half the victims served at the Sexual Assault Center last year were age 17 or younger.

She said it is "scary" that so many children are showing up in the sexual assault statistics.

"We should be really alarmed with these numbers," she said.

Hinz said children who were sexually assaulted would not have been believed years ago because of the perception that sexual assaults were committed primarily by strangers.

He said children who say they were sexually assaulted should be taken seriously.

About 54 percent of the sexual assaults reported in Brown County last year were in the category of "forcible fondling." That includes the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification or victim humiliation, forcibly or against that person's will.

Statewide, 90 percent of all sexual assaults were committed by an offender known to the victim. About 55 percent of the assaults took place in either the victim's or the offender's home.

Thompson: I'll be busy in Tokyo

■ The governor's new itinerary shows more meetings with business leaders

By Richard Eggleston
Associated Press

MADISON — Gov. Tommy Thompson said Friday that his itinerary will be crammed for a trade mission to Asia that coincides with a University of Wisconsin football game in Tokyo.

"There isn't a day that I have less than 12 hours on my schedule," the governor told a news conference.

News stories indicating he had a day off in Tokyo before the Wisconsin-Michigan State game were

"After seven years of never taking any vacations, somebody in the press corps thought I wasn't working hard enough."

— Gov. Tommy Thompson



Dec. 4 Wisconsin time.

The governor's latest schedule Dec. 4 begins with a morning news conference and includes visits with several business people, lunch with a member of the Japanese parliament and a meeting with a representative of Toyota Motor Corp.

The governor said he wanted Toyota to purchase more automo-

tion" hosted by the Japan-Wisconsin Association.

"After seven years of never taking any vacations, somebody in the press corps thought I wasn't working hard enough," Thompson said.

Questioned by a reporter, he acknowledged he took a two-day vacation to hunt elk earlier this fall. Thompson said he had also been deer hunting this week, but with-

ple are accompanying Thompson and other state officials on the trip.

The Associated Press reported earlier this month that Wisconsin taxpayers would be billed about \$48,000 toward the Far East trip. Since then, four state legislators dropped out of the delegation, reducing the cost to the public to about \$24,000.

State Sen. Lynn S. Adelman, D-Waterford, responded to the story with a request that the Legislative Audit Bureau evaluate the fiscal benefits of Thompson's trade missions abroad.

Thompson said members of the Far East trade mission would hand out 12,000 red-and-white "Bucky Bandanas" at the Tokyo game to give it an aura of a home game in Madison.

The bandanas are being printed

Green Bay crimes get more violent

Number of offenses jumps 7% in the first half of 1993

By Anne Klemm and Scott Hildebrand
Press-Gazette

A rise in violent crime that had Green Bay's police chief begging the City Council for more officers in recent years has continued in 1993.

State figures released Monday show the number of violent crimes in Green Bay increased about 7 percent in the first six months of 1993 compared with the same period in 1992.

Violent crime jumped by 50 percent from 1990 to 1992.

Violent crimes include murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

An influx of people who aren't anchored to the community is a main reason for the rise, Police Chief Bob Langan said today.

The City Council gave Langan two of the three officers he wanted next year to fight the crime wave.

The officers will do proactive, problem-solving policing, Langan said.

"It's like throwing rocks against the ocean. But you try to think positive. We want to put a cap on this rise in crime," he said.

The number of all crimes in Green Bay dropped 1.4 percent comparing the first half of 1992 to the same period of 1993.

The workload caused by the surge in violent crime has decreased the number of arrests police made so far this year, Langan said.

"If you have the time to address each case, each action, and do the follow up, you're much more successful making arrests and clearances."

Police made 330 fewer adult arrests in the first half of 1993, and 381 fewer juvenile arrests.

They arrested 2,225 adults in the first half of 1992, 1,895 in 1993.

By the numbers

Number of crimes reported to Green Bay Police Department)

Offense	1st half 1992	1st half 1993	Percent change
Violent	215	231	7.5%
Murder	0	1	
Forcible rape	22	31	40.9%
Robbery	16	22	37.5%
Aggravated assault	177	177	0.0%
Property	2,094	2,046	-2.2%
Burglary	281	288	2.5%
Theft	1,692	1,670	-1.3%
Motor vehicle theft	117	85	-27.3%
Arson 4	3		-25.0%

Total offenses 2,309 2,277 -1.4%

Source: State Office of Justice Assistance

They arrested 1,965 juveniles in 1992, 1,584 in 1993.

That's a 15 percent decline in adult arrests, 19 percent for juveniles.

Yet the clearance rate — the rate at which crimes are considered solved — is higher than the state average, Langan said.

Green Bay cleared about 38 percent of its cases, compared with 28 percent statewide.

Dedicated, educated officers are the reason for that, he said.

"When things are going wrong, they go home with headaches at night," he said.

Please see Crime/A-2

of billing taxpayers for stay a condominium he owned. The judge dismissed the indictment without prejudice leaving prosecutors free to seek another indictment. T of Durenberger's former associates also were indicted in case and the charges against them stand.

Woman alleged paid to be killed

SUMMIT, Ill. — Susan Potempa was so determined to die that she allegedly paid a teen-ager \$2,100 to kill her. And when he botched her strangling, police say, she cracked him down and made him finish the job.



Potempa Found dead
torney said Monday.

Reginald Williams, who lives a few blocks from the Potempa house, was jailed on murder charges Monday.

Potempa's husband and found her dead in the family garage on Nov. 26.

— Wire service report



C

Featur
High-Qual

Madison on Monday Stacy Johnson. Ill team was greeted by fans at a pep

ure

Crashes on beltline highways

He said park attendants are instructed "to get familiar with the neighborhood" in case an emergency call has to be made.

He said some options would be permanent or seasonal lines into the parks, cellular phones or portable radios on a frequency band to the department office.

"Right now it's nebulous because we don't know what they want," Miller said. "I guess the is-

o up top



Press-Gazette photo by Ken Behrend

ne routine helped the Green ski team capture a state title in Rapids last weekend.

rrriors le' year

June to August, the 11-year-old club is active throughout the year with land practices, meetings and fund-raising.

"They ski, learn routines, singing, dancing and voice-overs... it's a whole theatrical production," Pouwels said.

"We keep refining our acts over the years," said Dennis Czechowicz, show director.

"It's a full-time job," Czechowicz said. "But then, we're waterskiers. It's our passion."

This year's rain has had more than a dampening effect with lightning and 30-mile-an-hour winds threatening practices.

"But we're lucky because our docks float. Other groups don't have much practice time at all," said Ken Mushel, club treasurer.

The Waterboard Warriors

dent where a child was endangered because a parkie couldn't get a phone.

Rosow said he also was concerned about teen-age "gangs" congregating in the park after hours. He said criminal activity was less a concern than a potential accident, but older teens at times intimidate younger kids.

Miller said his department hadn't had any complaints about

mer because of reported gang-related activities.

Police Deputy Chief James Taylor said the parks haven't been a big problem this summer. Police haven't had any gang-related calls. The chief complaint has been kids staying in the parks after hours.

But Taylor liked the idea of park attendants having cellular phones or other means of quick communication.

Juvenile arrests up 6.6% in '92

■ That's just under the statewide average of 7.3%

By Anne Klemm
Press-Gazette

Juvenile arrests were up about 6.6 percent in the Green Bay area in 1992, just under the statewide arrest increase of 7.3 percent, state figures show.

There were 4,735 juvenile arrests in all of Brown County in 1992, up from 4,443 in 1991.

In 1992, 1,369 of those arrests were for crimes such as aggravated assault, rape, murder, robbery, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. That's a 3.2 percent drop from 1,414 such arrests in 1991.

In 1992, there were 3,366 arrests for offenses such as fraud, vandalism, weapons, curfew violations, running away and disorderly conduct. That's an 11 percent increase from 3,029 such arrest in 1991.

A recent problem in Green Bay is gang-related thefts. Police Capt. Richard La Plant said.

Those kids often come from outside the area, commit crimes here, then return to wherever they live,

La Plant said. But he said it's important not to overemphasize gang activity. It hasn't been a big problem here and its local effect is property crimes, not crimes against people, he said.

"We're lucky on that part so far. You hate to get publicity on the bad side because to them, that'll be a big deal."

Kids may steal items, then give them to friends to take with them back to Minnesota, La Plant said.

Others break into vehicles to steal the vehicles themselves.

"Kids are big on going for joyrides," La Plant said.

Police are responding by more prowling and curfew calls. Police also are being more thorough about stopping kids behaving suspiciously or remaining out after hours, he said.

"In the past, an officer might not have stopped them, assuming they were going home, or coming from an organized activity. Now, they're questioning them. The officers are really watching them closely."

Even off-duty officers have gotten into the act, taking the time to check out kids behaving suspiciously, La Plant said.

The Associated Press contributed to this report.

School expulsion review ordered

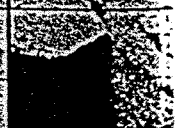
■ School Board members want uniform policies

By Jeff Kleinhuizen
Press-Gazette

Among ideas: allowing students with good attendance to skip some final exams.

Those recommendations could be brought back to the board as early as next month.

"We think students should be



Cathy Williquette register of de the new, prsiede air Register of I

Williquette h board of directo tary and vice pr

"I've witness County Register go from quill pe computers. Und we have become progressive offic Williquette said

Several Wiscc have bought pr Williquette's off quests pending t systems.

She is a meml Green Bay Boar has been on its j committee for th She is active in ing on its board

Briefin

De Pere discuss 4 new te

An increase in Pere schools is pr trict to hire four.

The issue will c School Board wh p.m. Wednesday School.

The district is i cross of bet weer dents this fall.

Also at Wedne

• The board w teacher pay. The recommending th creased to \$68.50

• The board wi tions from Jacqu middle school gui and Pat Poppe, el music teacher.

Cyclist 'c after acci

A west side mar critical condition St. Vincent Hospi torcycle crashed S the 1600 block of F Street.

Scott J. Meverd nen Court, was go in a race with a ca Bellevue man, 22. Gary Smith. Meve cla struck a curb, t about 180 feet.

The Bellevue ma after Meverden cr

Brown County ranks 6th in total juvenile arrests

■ A steady increase in violent crimes is seen in our area

By Paul Srubas

Press-Gazette

Brown County had the sixth-highest number of juvenile arrests in 1991 in Wisconsin.

That's according to *WISKIDS Count*, a study of children's issues released today by the Wisconsin Council on Children and Families.

Police arrested 4,443 youths in Brown County in 1991, the study said. Counties with more arrests, in order, were Milwaukee, Waukesha, Dane, Rock and Racine.

"We are becoming an urban area with urban problems," said Jeff VandeLeest, supervisor for the Brown County Juvenile Court Services. "We've definitely seen in the last five to six years a steady increase in violent crimes. We're not anywhere near the metropolitan areas in term of gang violence, but it is increasing."

With population differences taken into account, Brown County ranked 20th in juvenile arrests, with 84.4 arrests per 1,000 youths, the study said. The state average was 81.3 per 1,000.

The study differentiated between crime and violent crime. In violent youth crimes, Brown County ranked 14th in the state, the study said.

VandeLeest said violent youth crimes have increased over the past five years.

"I don't think we're seeing a lot more kids getting into trouble — there's a basic pool, a small percentage — but the crimes are getting more violent, and that's what concerns me."

Other findings in the study:

Population: Brown County had 194,594 people in 1990, making it the state's fourth-largest county. It had an average of 371 people per square mile, making it the fifth most densely populated county.

Its child population dropped to 52,651 in 1990 from 54,840 in 1980.

Mental health: Proportionately more Brown County children received mental health care in 1991 than children from any other county.

Hospital mental health units discharged 504 Brown County juveniles in 1991. Only Milwaukee County had more, with 1,528 youths discharged.

But when the overall population differences are taken into account, Brown County led the way, with 9.6 youths per 1,000 discharged from mental health units in 1991.

Deaths: Brown County had 30 infant deaths in 1991, more than any county except Milwaukee and Dane. But Brown County had 9.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1991. That ranked 29th in the state.

Poverty: Poor children made up 12.1 percent of Brown County's juvenile population in 1990, compared with 14.9 percent statewide.

Diversity: Minorities made up 7.3 percent of all Brown County children in 1990, the 18th largest percentage in Wisconsin.

American Indians, at 2.9 percent of the population in 1990, were the county's largest minority group. Asians made up 2.6 percent, Hispanics 1.3 percent, and African Americans 0.5 percent.

Single parenthood: Of 52,651 children in the county in 1990, 16.2 percent lived in single parent households, compared with 18.7 percent statewide.

Honored bouquet of smiles Tue Theatricals Cambridge

Energy

U.S. Energy Day she will see President Clinton 1993

"I think over years and four at the National

From

□ Ex

From A-1

□ Children

centage of children in single-par

Dibdin repl

Juvenile arrests jump 22% in 1 year in Brown County What's wrong?

By Anne Klemm

Press-Gazette

No consequences.

That's the heart of a juvenile crime problem that saw the number of kids arrested in Brown County shoot up 22 percent in 1993, to 5,779 from 4,735 in 1992.

So say police, juvenile justice workers, Wisconsin's attorney general and a variety of others who work with troubled children.

The *Press-Gazette* interviewed about 40 children, police officers, court workers, judges, school employees, counselors, social activities workers and parents.

It also compiled a computer-assisted analysis of juvenile crime records using statistics from the Wisconsin Department of Justice Assistance and Brown County Human Services Department.

Some police officers say a small core of kids — perhaps as few as 5 percent — is responsible for most of Brown County's juvenile crime.

Many people who work with children say a lack of consequences at home and in the juvenile justice system has resulted in kids turning increasingly to crime to get what they want.

With few consequences, kids learn no lessons, they say.

More car thefts.

More assaults.

More weapons violations.

Offenses such as thefts, robberies and burglaries have held steady, at best, since 1984.

Despite millions of taxpayer dollars spent on schools, law enforcement, human service agencies and courts, the arrest rate is rising.

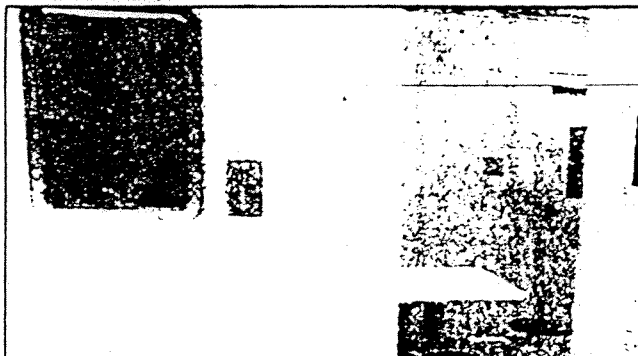
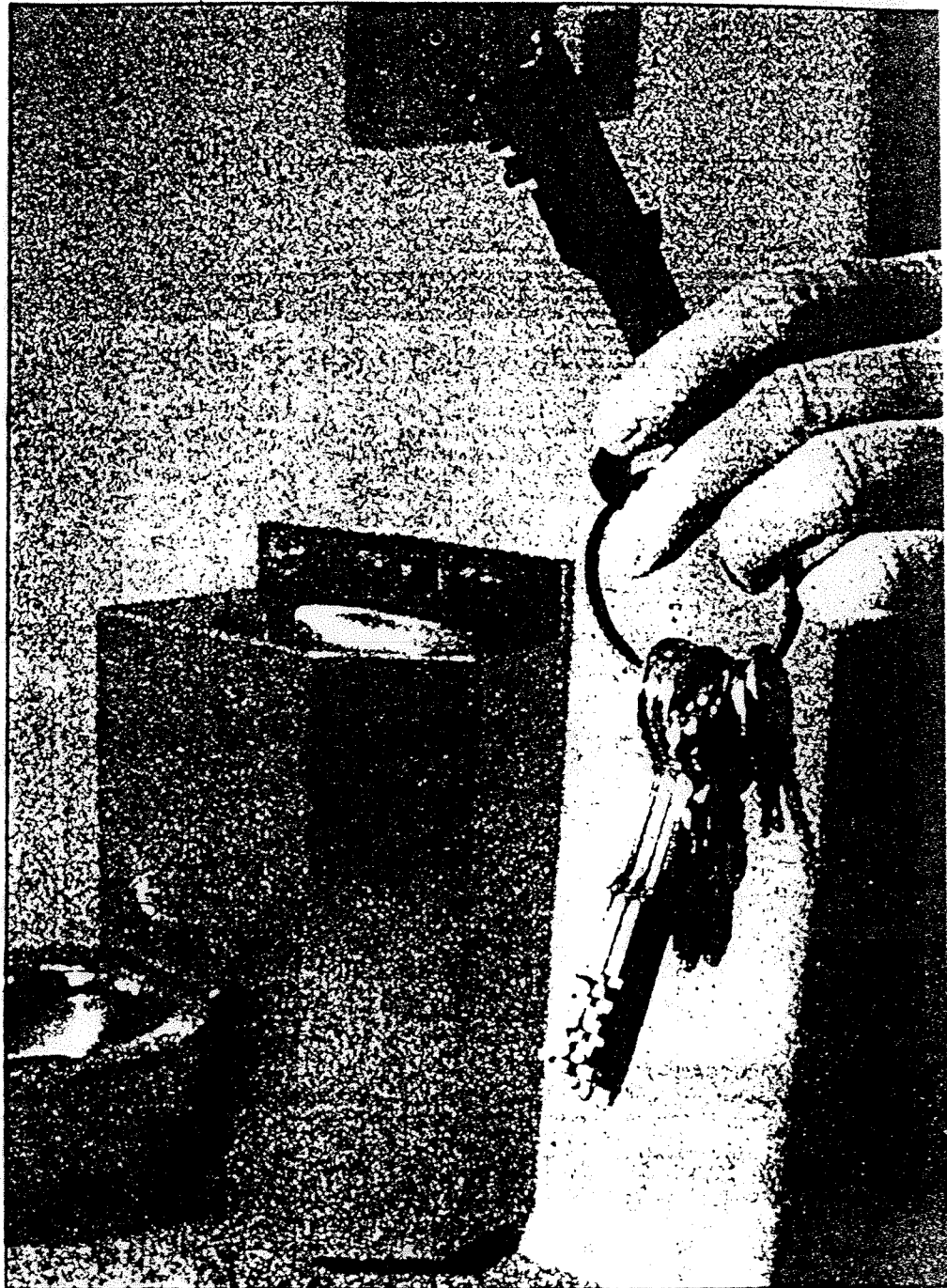
Most families are doing their best to keep their kids from crime. Diane Omdahl of the Edison Middle School parenting network said.

"We have five kids and I'm finally feeling with our youngest, it's starting to fall into place. When you go through school, they don't teach you to parent," she said.

Another factor: More parents working more time to pay the bills.

Please see Raising/A-5

Children and the law



A grim stop

Detention: Keys like those above open the cells in the juvenile detention center at the Brown County Jail. A door, left, leads out of a cell fitted with a sink and toilet. A table with stainless steel seats sits inside a room (below) near the cells.



Press-Gazette photo

of school students. Jonet says his job is one way police can reach children before they start committing crime.

Life isn't easy

courts, children

children 12 years old and older in juvenile court.

A judge can waive children 14 years old and older into adult court for certain charges, such as first-degree intentional homicide and first-degree sexual assault.

Prosecutors charge people 18 and older in adult court.

Source: Brown County Court, Brown County Human Services Department, De Pere Police Department

ing court reports and recommending plans for rehabilitation, treatment and care.

Maloney said his heavy caseload requires that he spend a lot of time on court records, testifying and attending hearings. With fewer cases, "I could be a therapist and a social worker instead of a paper-pushing, court-attending social worker," he said.

Police find their time strained as well, school liaison officer Fran Jonet said. The liaison officers divide their time among elementary,

middle and high schools. They talk with students and teach anti-crime and safety classes to the younger ones. Heavy activity can keep a liaison officer tied up at a high school for an entire week, leaving no time to teach the preventive programs that work, Jonet said.

De Pere juvenile officer John Koser said police have so many investigations involving juveniles, the department is considering having another officer go into schools for safety and awareness classes.

Green Bay School District guidance counselors also are swamped, Sue Today, director of student support services, said.

Counselors typically have 350 to 375 children assigned to them.

They would like to do more career counseling, but personal and social counseling also take time.

Often, counselors rely on referring students and their families to outside agencies for help, she said.

Today would like more counselors but knows the budget is tight. "We have to work smarter."

She doesn't have the answers, she says, but she's wondering the same thing everyone else wonders. "How do we do more with less?"

gangs has led to more violent crime without a doubt."

—Green Bay police Sgt. Greg Urban

Violence rises with gangs' role

City police say some immigrants, outsiders figure in the problem

By Anne Klemm
Press-Gazette

Five gang members allegedly beat up another member for breaking a gang rule, sending him to the hospital for five days in December.

A gang member sits in a car, tries to unjam a stolen semiautomatic handgun and accidentally fires it, rocking a Redwood Drive neighborhood one September night.

Those involved in the beating have been sent to juvenile or adult court. The gang member with the handgun was referred to the juvenile intake system, said Green Bay police Sgt. Greg Urban.

"The influence of gangs has led to more violent crime without a doubt," he said.

Green Bay hasn't seen a wave of gang shootings and homicides that Milwaukee and other Wisconsin cities have seen and Urban hopes it won't.

But he says the area has seen an increase in gang-related car thefts, beatings and gun thefts. Brown County figures back up his belief. Car thefts and assaults are on the rise; thefts are holding steady.

In particular, Southeast Asian gangs are starting to pose more of a problem for police, Urban said.

"Southeast Asian gangs are probably right now the most active across the country, or at least in our area for sure," Urban said.

Thirty to 50 children belong to Asian gangs in Brown County. Their activities include stealing cars and guns, he said.

They use cars to get to out-of-town meetings and guns as a source of power, Urban said.

For gangs, the gun is "the ultimate decision-maker," he said.

Immigrant populations, historically have formed gangs for self-protection and profit, Urban said.

Immigrant gang members find it easy to slip into criminal activity as a quick way "to make it to the top" of society, he said.

Green Bay police belong to an Asian Gang Investigators Association to share intelligence on gang activity and get cultural training.

Southeast Asian children face a lot of pressures in this society, said Vaughn Vang, the Green Bay School District's Southeast Asian family resource counselor.

Vang said he came to the United States from Laos in 1978 and experienced the discrimination and alienation a lot of Southeast Asian children feel.

The children must deal simultaneously with the pressures of adolescence, a new country, a new language and conflicting cultures.

Southeast Asian kids find they can assimilate into the culture and pick up the language more quickly than their parents can, and that breeds conflict between the Americanized kids and their traditional parents, Vang said.

Sometimes those pressures drive children into gangs, he said. They also join gangs for self-protection, and because they don't feel accepted by schools and other children.

But Vang emphasized most Southeast Asian students don't join gangs or commit crimes.

Non-Asian gang members also contribute to crime, Urban said.

While some gang crime is "homegrown," gang members from outside the area influence some of it, he said.

Gang members from Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha and Chicago bring their activity and influences here, Urban said. "Word gets around that Green Bay is a nice place to hang out."

Some of them pass through the area; others stay here for a rest from tougher streets elsewhere, Urban said.

Police liaison officer Fran Jonet agrees. He works in West High School and its feeder schools, talking to students and teaching anti-crime and safety classes at the elementary schools.

Police deal with children whose families send them to other Bay for safety, Jonet said.

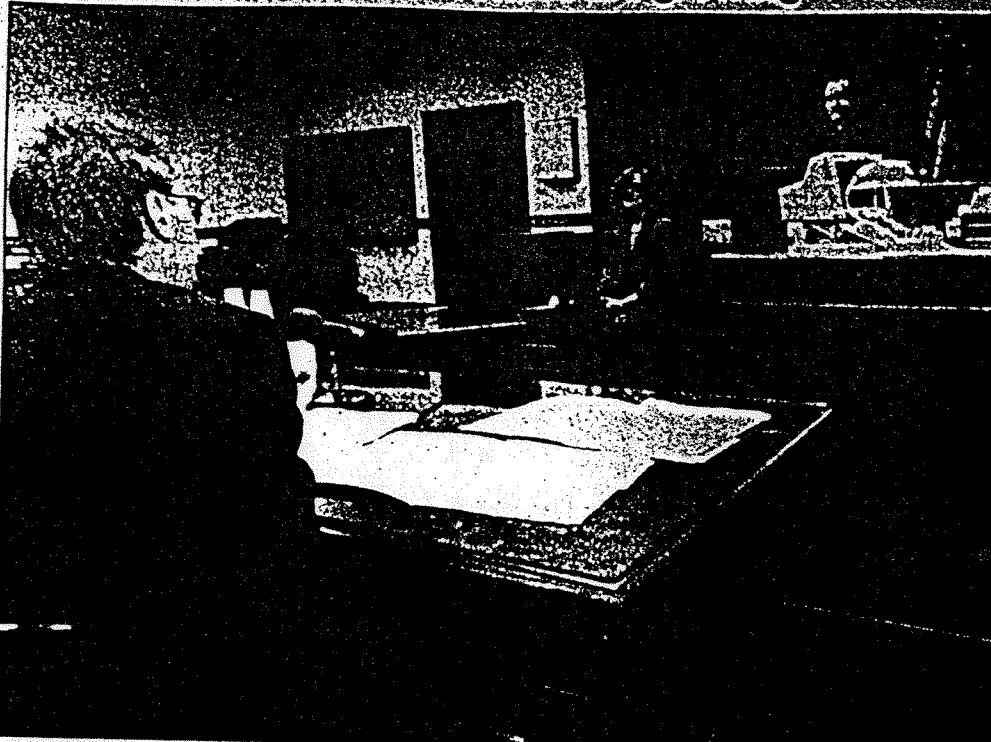
Some of them who arrive from Milwaukee or Chicago were shirt-tail or low-level gang members elsewhere.

"They're the top dog here," Jonet said. When they arrive with big-city attitudes, "a certain percentage" of Green Bay students are impressed.

City stabbing death

der today

Juvenile court cases are growing



Press-Gazette photo by John Robb
 Preparing for the day: Brown County Judge Richard Dietz, court reporter Lori Makela and Assistant District Attorney Dana Johnson talk before a juvenile hearing. Juvenile court is almost always closed to the public.

Kids, courts collide

■ The stories, and often the faces, are the same

By Anne Klemm
 Press-Gazette

The 15-year-old girl in blue jail pajamas sits at a table in a Brown County courtroom, chewing her nails. She's listening to Judge Richard Dietz decide her fate.

She's got a history of aggressive behavior and has spent two years at Lincoln Hills School, an educational and treatment center for juvenile delinquents near Merrill.

She's been through psychological assessments, foster care, group homes and secure detention.

Now the system will try sending her home to see whether that will help her straighten out.

"The people of Brown County have spent enough money on you already, young lady," Dietz says.

• A 17-year-old boy sits at the same table the same day, listening to Dietz send him to adult court in connection with a series of burglaries ranging from Brown to Marinette counties.

Police recovered several vanloads of electronics from an area home and have linked the boy and several others to the goods.

• A girl's mother tells Dietz her daughter won't make her court appearance because she's been on the run for several months.

Dietz orders a *capias*, the same as an arrest warrant for an adult, so police can hold the girl in secure custody and guarantee a court appearance if they find her.

• Dietz sends a boy, 14, to the Winnebago Mental Health Institute near Oshkosh for an evaluation to decide whether he's competent to understand the court proceedings against him.

The boy can't or won't respond to lawyers or the court. He remains impassive as a Brown County sheriff's officer handcuffs him and leads him from the courtroom to the juvenile secure detention center in the Brown County Jail.

The boy's mother sobs. Stories like these unfold every day in

Please see Court/A-3



Press-Gazette photo by John Robb

A sister's grief: Lois Midtvedt shows the size of the rock that juveniles dropped through her brother's windshield, killing him. She believes Wisconsin juvenile law doesn't address adequately those hurt by juvenile crime. Please see story on page A-3.

Special report

This is the second part of a three-day package on juvenile crime. Today we'll address who pays when kids turn to crime.

► After brother's death, Lois Midtvedt has become an activist/A-3
TUESDAY: We can help.

Call in your comments: Why do you think juvenile crime is increasing in Brown County; what's the solution?



Leave your name and phone number with your message. Our Newsline numbers are (local) 438-7838 and 436-7839 or (toll-free) 800-510-5353 and 800-820-5858.

Thompson plans to put on a...

He plans a... to increase

MADISON (AP) — Gov. Thompson said he will focus on state hiring a critical state program for next six weeks to save money for a property tax on schools.

Thompson also said he states a goodly chief that look for 1995-97 budgets to be tighter than ever. The view poll threaten all state program aid to public schools, he said. "All (agencies) are going to tighten their belts," he said. "I'm going to put an argument on Slim-Fast" from this summer.

The governor, in an interview Sunday with the *Milwaukee Journal*, said he sees no need state sales or income taxes pay for; the plan to increase state's share of school fund he said, extending the percentage sales tax to some services that now are exempt.

State officials say about 10 million more a year could be raised if all exempt products and services were taxed.

Thompson praised a law for deciding to shift \$1 billion property taxes to state aid. He repeated his pledge on to sign the bill into law.

"Everybody's got to realize schools now are going to get

Bigger coming

■ The new venture may mean \$5 million for local economy

By Warren Gerds
 Press-Gazette

The Weidner Center has partner, one eager to bring touring musicals to Green I.

Among them are *Les Miserables* with Robert Goul and *The Sound of Music* with Osmond.

According to Weidner Center, the venture could pump \$5 million into the local economy next season.

The teaming of the center and the New York-based Jujamycyn Theatre was announced at a conference this morning at the center.

"Essentially, we're going to do Broadway in Green," says Rocco Landesman, president of Jujamycyn.

"What the Weidner Center is attempting to do is bring the quality of Broadway to the Northeastern Wisconsin area. A minimum amount of money," Kurt Rothe, Weidner Center executive director.

In the first year of the center, Jujamycyn is bearing the bulk of the risk, Rothe says.

"It's exciting — the challenge — but we really don't know all it is going to be involved Landesman says.

With the name recognition shows and stars going up, so is the length of performance runs. Shows such as *Camelot* and *Les Mis*

my.



IF YOU'RE TO EAT THE LEAST...



I AM COURSE DON'T VE MY KEY!



I AND LIKE A ALL OVER DUGH, KID.





Justice: Lois Midtvedt became a juvenile justice reformer after

two teens killed her brother, Maynard Bloomer.

Bloomer taught math to middle school children in New Brighton, Minn. His philosophy emphasized teaching kids to like themselves. Teaching math ranked second, Midtvedt said.

He was a loving father who devoted much of his free time to support his children at swimming.

He was driving Jeff, Jennifer and Priscilla home from a swim meet in Milwaukee when the teenagers threw the rock from the overpass.

As painful as his death is for the family, the system made it worse, Midtvedt said.

"I just think everything that took place in that courthouse made my brother's life meaningless and made a mockery of his death. She has a list of grievances:

- The system never compelled the teenagers to write apologies to the family.
- The system had social workers to sit by and drape their arms over

Midtvedt wants the system to include more accountability and more consequences for kids who commit crimes.

She advocates separating children from their families briefly and traumatically when they commit their first major offense. That will give them a sense of consequences and time to think, write and talk about what they did, she said.

"They should watch videos to put them in touch with their victim's pain," Midtvedt said.

Most importantly, the system should allow children to apologize to those they've hurt, she said.

"It's counterproductive to keep them shielded and not have them get in touch with the people they violate and the anguish they cause," she said.

"How will kids change their behavior when they aren't put in touch with how their behavior affected others?"

They aren't put in touch with how their behavior affected others?

Lois Midtvedt, whose brother was killed in 1991 by two teens who threw a rock from a highway overpass

Taxpayers are paying the price kids in trouble

Press-Gazette

If it's not my child in trouble, it's not my problem.

Right? Wrong.

Every taxpayer in Brown County is paying dearly for children who break the law or need protection.

They're paying in cash through human services agencies, schools, police departments, lawyers' services, courts and jail.

And they're paying in peace of mind as local kids become increasingly involved in crime.

In 1993 alone, the county's Human Services Department spent about \$9 million on troubled children. Income reduced the cost to \$7.5 million but that still was about \$37 for every man, woman and child living in the county.

The money paid for such things as foster and group homes, shelter care, the children's unit at the Brown County Mental Health Center and children's services that agencies like the Family Violence Center, Crisis Center and Family Services Association provide.

School districts don't routinely keep track of the specific cost of helping troubled children.

"It's interwoven in so many areas that I can't give a breakdown," said Dan Van De Water, assistant superintendent for business in the Green Bay School District. "We don't log (employees') time and we don't pay them on the nature of what they're dealing with."

But what's certain is that the Green Bay district is spending a portion of its \$112.6 million budget for 1993-94 on people who work at least part time on children's problems: counselors, social workers, psychologists, teachers, principals, alcohol and other drug abuse workers and police liaison officers.

Brown County has eight public school districts, all of them paying in some way to help kids in trouble or to keep them out of it.

The state of Wisconsin and Brown County courts also do not break out the cost of children in trouble, but it includes portions of the salaries for judges, court reporters and the district attorney's and clerk of courts' offices.

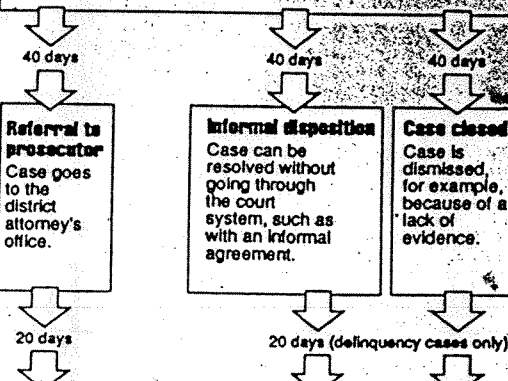
At the Brown County Juvenile Detention Center, staffing alone will cost taxpayers almost a half-million dollars this year.

Add to that a portion of all the police department budgets in Brown County — Green Bay, De Pere, Ashwaubenon, Pulaaski, Denmark and the Brown County Sheriff's Department — and it's clear that helping troubled kids has a big price tag for everybody in Brown County, parent or not.

1993 the wnty an ses rt-ent \$9 on led en. med t to 7.5 out still out for an, nd ing the

How the juvenile system works

Refer information to intake worker
An agency such as the police or school system sends information on the child's alleged offense(s) to the juvenile intake system, which decides how to handle the matter.



Prosecutor files petition
District attorney files the charge(s) against the child in a delinquency petition, which is the same as a criminal complaint against an adult.

Plea hearing
Child enters a plea to the charge(s).

Fact-finding hearing
The hearing discovers whether the petition alleging the offense(s) and the facts presented are true.

Disposition hearing
Judge decides what should happen to the child, such as time at Lincoln Hills School, an alcohol or other drug abuse program, a wilderness challenge or family therapy.

Extension hearing
Judge decides whether the child's treatment should continue for another year, after which another extension hearing will take place.

Source: Brown County Human Services Department

What can happen

Delinquent kids may face these options

Here are some possible consequences for delinquent children in Brown County:

- **Community supervision.** This is similar to probation for adults. Children have to follow rules and participate in some measures to hold them responsible and get treatment.
- **Treatment** can include alcohol and other drug counseling and family or intensive in-home therapy.
- **Victim mediation** brings children and their victims together so kids can learn how their behavior affected others.
- **Restitution** means repaying the victims with a portion of the children's earnings or through community service work at places such as nursing homes and non-profit organizations.
- **Placement outside the home.** Options include foster homes, group homes and child care institutions.
- **Foster homes** seek to place kids in substitute families to provide a stable environment. Staff members operate group homes, which can have up to eight kids. Child care institutions often have kids going to school on the grounds instead of their home schools.
- **Corrections.** For most Brown County children, that means Lincoln Hills near Merrill. It's a prison with schooling and some treatment available.
- **Waiver to adult court.** A judge decides to send children into adult court, meaning they can face penalties such as jail or prison. Usually, judges make that decision based on the child's criminal history and the seriousness of the alleged offense.

Source: Brown County Human Services Department

From A-1

Court

The Brown County Courthouse... The children go to an adult-sized courtroom.

Judges, court reporters and clerks all sit in the same place they do when an adult is in court. The only clue to the juvenile court is the "Do Not Enter Closed Hearing" sign on the courtroom door.

Diets earlier this month gave the *Press-Gazette* permission to hand a day in juvenile court over the paper agreed not to identify the children or their families. (Condition Diets explained to participants at appearance this month: Wisconsin law keeps confidential the names of children charged in juvenile cases.)

Three judges — Diets, William Atkinson and Sue Bischoff — hear juvenile cases in Brown County. Diets heard all of them from August 1988 until, about two years ago, when the judges realigned their caseloads to distribute the work more evenly.

The number of cases that risen substantially since 1988, Diets said, "sitting at his desk in his chambers between hearings."

The children haven't changed since 1988, but their cases have, he said.

"They're just a product of what tends to be a more violent society," Diets said.

More children commit violent crimes against people.

More carry weapons.

More belong to gangs.

Most of them come from families that don't or can't care for them properly.

"Nobody's telling them what's right and what's wrong," Diets said.

That means some of the children make appearances after appearance, graduating eventually to the Green Bay Correctional Institution, an adult maximum-security prison, Diets said.

"We see a lot of old faces, kids who've been in the system a long time," Diets said.

Usually by the time children get there, they're so troubled and needy, they're likely to continue committing crime, Diets said. Such children don't fear the court.

"They don't look at a disposition order that DOESN'T send them to Lincoln as consequential."

Still, some children learn their lesson and never appear in court again.

Children can and do turn their lives around, Diets said.

That's what he tries to tell the 15-year-old girl in blue jail pajamas before she leaves the court.

"You're worth saving," he says. The girl says nothing.

Press-Gazette graphic

oanots from
But the re-

party would
foreign aid,
halt to con-
dustry to ci-

xtremist im-
te with Yelt-
old reporters.
until 1996,
stitution en-
his main ob-
tiparty elec-
n.

mission said
illion voters
cent backed

eks to get fi-
entary elec-
ng, officials

nationalists
te a parlia-
frontational
faced before
t in Septem-

rt by failing
Yeltsin's top
of the 13 par-
He endorsed

e tactically
ng by reject-
pushed the
eed reliabil-
sin's chief of

e just three
ged in popu-
ans hurt by
He gained a
lection cam-
ks on ethnic

omise, presi-
av Kostikov
operate with
the Commu-
extreme slo-

s said they
ts.



Press-Gazette photo

Sealing the victory: Green Bay Packers cornerback Terrell Buckley intercepts a pass late in the fourth quarter of Sunday night's game to

stop a scoring threat by the San Diego Chargers. Also shown are Chargers receiver Lewis and Packers safety LeRoy

Crime replaces taxes as our biggest worry

Statewide survey finds it's the top issue in Northeastern Wisconsin

By Tony Walter
Press-Gazette

Crime is now the most important concern of Green Bay area residents, beating out taxes for the first time, a survey says.

The Wisconsin Policy Research Institute survey shows 26.2 percent of people in the Green Bay area think fighting crime and violence needs the most attention from government.

Taxes had been the priority in almost every survey since 1988.

The Gordon S. Black Corp. conducted the survey of 1,000 randomly select-

ed Wisconsin residents. The margin of error is 3 percent.

"I see the groundswell here in Green Bay," said Police Chief Robert Langan. "People want the comfort of feeling safe."

Langan said evidence of public concern for fighting crime came during the last city budget debate when pressure from citizens led the City Council to add two police officers to the department.

"It was the power of the people," Langan said. "I had resigned myself that we weren't going to get any officers."

"I think the numbers (in the survey) are Milwaukee-driven and I think it reflects reality," said Black of Rochester.

Please see **Crime/A-2**

Survey

One thousand Wis-
think needs the mos

Total
Milwaukee area
Milwaukee city
Milwaukee suburbs
Waukesha county
Green Bay area
Madison area
La Crosse/Eau Claire
Southwest Wisconsin
Rest of state

*Percentages do not add
Source: The Wisconsin

Green Bay

Press-Gazette

TUESDAY, August 3, 1993

City leaders: Get tough on crime

■ Throwing more police at the problem won't help, they say

By Don Langenkamp

Press-Gazette

Castrate the rapists, says Mayor Sam Hallom.

Don't plea bargain, says Ald. Roger Vander Leest, chairman of the city's Protection and Welfare Committee.

Solitary confinement, hard labor and short rations for all criminals, says Ald. Gay Zima.

Throwing more police at the problem won't help Green Bay cut its soaring violent crime rate, the three politicians say. Getting tougher on criminals might.

"This might be blunt, but we've gone too lenient in punishing crimes," Hallom says. "For forcible rape, for example, I'd be agreeable to castration."

"We need stronger penalties to give people reasons to not commit crimes," Vander Leest says. "I remember when I was in the Army and stationed in Turkey. If somebody in that country stole something, they chopped his hand off. I

never saw anybody with two hands chopped off."

Zima: "We have to put punishment back in the penal system. I'm talking in the context of violent crimes only, but I believe the first three to six months in prison should be hard labor, solitary confinement, short rations and few, if any, privileges. Then some rehabilitation."

The city's violent crime rate has climbed 50 percent in two years. There were 430 violent crimes in 1992 compared with 285 in 1990. Violent crimes include murder, armed robbery, forcible rape, sexu-

al assault and aggravated assault.

The police department sees it as a manpower problem.

"We don't make superfluous requests for more personnel," says Deputy Chief Thomas Hinz. "More uniformed officers will give people the perception of safety. And that's positive."

The last time Green Bay had walking beat officers was in about 1980. And the department's direct patrol unit — a three-officer team that responded to concentrations of problems in certain neighbor-

Please see Crime/A-2

Mom part of search for her only child

■ Jason Listle is still missing after a party Sunday

By Tony Walter

Press-Gazette

Pam Bongle's husband was killed in a motorcycle crash four years ago.

Her only child, Jason Listle, hasn't been seen since he fled from a beer party in the woods in the town of Glenmore early Sunday.

"I can't lose my one and only baby," said Bongle, as she stood in a muddy farm field this morning, ready to join the second full day of searching.

'It's going to be a slow process (pinpointing the



Cig mic sta

■ Damages of hundreds of the dollars in Sunc on Washington

By Anne Klemm
Press-Gazette