

# 97hr\_AC-CoFa\_Misc\_pt02c



## 1997 State Budget Relating to Department of Corrections

(FORM UPDATED: 08/11/2010)

### WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE ... PUBLIC HEARING - COMMITTEE RECORDS

## 1997-98

(session year)

## Assembly

(Assembly, Senate or Joint)

## Committee on ... Corrections Facilities (AC-CoFa)

### COMMITTEE NOTICES ...

- Committee Reports ... **CR**
- Executive Sessions ... **ES**
- Public Hearings ... **PH**

### INFORMATION COLLECTED BY COMMITTEE FOR AND AGAINST PROPOSAL

- Appointments ... **Appt** (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
- Clearinghouse Rules ... **CRule** (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
- Hearing Records ... bills and resolutions (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)  
(**ab** = Assembly Bill)                      (**ar** = Assembly Resolution)                      (**ajr** = Assembly Joint Resolution)  
(**sb** = Senate Bill)                              (**sr** = Senate Resolution)                              (**sjr** = Senate Joint Resolution)
- Miscellaneous ... **Misc**

\* Contents organized for archiving by: Mike Barman (LRB) (May/2012)

MILWAUKEE COUNTY JAIL - INMATE PROGRAMS

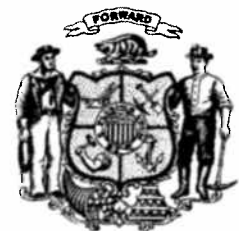
Revised: March 7, 1997

(F) = FLOOR MULTIPURPOSE ROOM  
(+) = MEETS 1X WEEKLY ON EITHER MON, WED OR FRI  
(P) = POD  
(G) = GYM  
(\*) = MEETS ALTERNATING WEEKS  
(\*\*) = ALTERNATES BETWEEN DAYS LISTED

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
BREAKFAST 6:30AM-8:00AM	BREAKFAST	BREAKFAST	BREAKFAST	BREAKFAST	BREAKFAST	BREAKFAST
9:00A - 11:00A Education 5A (P) 9:00 - 10:30A SB (P) 5C (P) 5D (P) 6C (P) 9:00-10:00A Bible Study 4C (P) 9:30-11:00A AODA Treatment 6A (P)** 9:30-11:00A Women's High- Risk Behaviors Grp 6D(P) SA 9:45-11:00A AODA 6A(P)	8:00-9:30A Art Class 5B (P) (HW) 9:00-11:00A Art Class 5A (P)(HW) 9:00 - 10:30A AIDS Education(MAP) (1st Tuesday only) 9:30-10:30A Bible Study 6A (G) (MW) 10:00-11:00A Bible Study 5D (P) 9:30-11:00A AODA Treatment 4C (P) (AL) 9:30-11:00A AODA Treatment 6A(P)**	9:00A - 11:00A Education 5A (P) 5B (P) 5C (P) 5D (P) 4C (P) 6C (P) 8:00A-9:00A Art Class 4C (P)(CC) 9:00-10:00A Art Class 6A (P) 9:30A-10:45A Sexual Abuse Grp 6A/6D (F) 9:30A-11:00A Bible Study 4B/A (P) (LC)	10:00A-11:15A AODA GRP 6A (P) 9:30-11:00A 5C (G) Bible Study (PM) 9:00-10:00A Planned Parenthood Educator 6A/6D (P) C/H/B 9:30-11:00 AODA Treatment 6A (P)** 10:00-11:00A AODA Treatment 4B/A (P)	9:30-11:00A 5A Bible Study (P) 09:00A-10:00A 9:00-10:00A Exercise 6A(G) 9:30-10:30A Anger Management (SA) 5B (P) 9:30-11:00A AODA Treatment 6A (P)** 9:30-11:00A AODA Treatment 6D (P) 10:00-11:00A AL-ANON 6D (P)	9:00A -10:00A AA 6A & 6D (G) 9:00 - 10:30A AIDS Education (2nd Saturday only) 9:00-11:00A Education (St. M) 6D (P) 9:00-11:00A (P) Education(St. M) 4C 9:30-11:00A NA 5C/5B(P) 5A (P)	8:30 - 9:30A Catholic Services (Men) 5th & 6th Floors (F) 8:30A - 11:00A Religious Services (G)
LUNCH 11:00AM-11:30PM	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
1:30-3:00P AODA Treatment 6D(P) 1:00-2:15P 5A(P) AODA 3:45-5:00P AODA 6D (P) 1:30-2:30P Bible Study (G) 3:30-5:00P Education 6A (P) Sr-I 1:00-3:00P AODA Treatment 6C(P) 1:30P Life Issues(WHEMIP) 6A & 6D (rotates) (P) 2:30-3:00P Social/Life Skills 5C (P) 4:00-5:00P Social/Life Skills 5D (P)	12:30P-2:00P Education 5D (P)(MC) 1:00-3:00P Bible Study 6C (G)(CS) 1:45-3:45P Spirituality Class (MI) 5C (P) 6D (P) 2:00-4:00P Education (P) (JB) 1:45-3:00P 5D (P) Men's Issues Grp(LH) 1:00-3:00P Pre-Natal Education (WHEMIP) 6A/6B/6D (P)	12:45 - 2:15P Parent Education Class 6D (P)MCM 1:30-3:00P 5D (MD) Spirituality GRP 2:30-3:00P Social/Life Skills 5C (P) 4:00-5:00P Social/Life Skills 5D (P) 1:00-3:00P Women to Women High Risk Prevention Grp 6A (P) 1:30-3:00P AODA Treatment 6D(P) 3:30-5:00P Life Issues Grp 6D(P)	12:45 - 2:15P Parent Education Class 6D (P)MCM 1:30-3:00P 5D (MD) Spirituality GRP 2:30-3:00P Social/Life Skills 5C (P) 4:00-5:00P Social/Life Skills 5D (P) 1:00-3:00P Women to Women High Risk Prevention Grp 6A (P) 1:30-3:00P AODA Treatment 6D(P) 3:30-5:00P Life Issues Grp 6D(P)	+ 12:30 - 01:30P AODA Aftercare Grp 6A/6D (P) 12:45-2:00P Anger Management 5B (P) SA 1:00-2:00P Education 6A (P) NM 2:00-4:00P 6A Education (P) JB 1:45P-3:00P AODA 6D (P) 3:45P-5:00P AODA 6D (P)	1:00-3:00P Spirituality Class 6A (P) 6C (P) 9:30-11:00A Parenting Support 6A(P) (PA)	LUNCH
DINNER 3:00P - 6:30P	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER
6:00-7:00P Bible Class 4C(P) 7:00P - 8:00P Bible Study 6B(F) 6A/D (G) 7:00-9:00P Gideons (P) all floors 7:15-8:30P AODA 6C(P) 7:00-8:30P Education 6D (P) 7:00P-8:30P Recovery Grp 6C (P) SA	5:45-7:15P Survivors Of Sexual Abuse Grp 6A/6D (F)** 7:00P - 8:30P NA 1st, 3rd, 5th weeks 6A/6D (G) 7:15-8:30P AODA Treatment 6D (P)	7:00P - 8:00P Bible Study 3B/3C (G) 4th & 5th Floors (G) 6A/6D (G) 6B(P) 6C (F) 7:00-8:00P AODA Treatment 5A & 5B (P)**	5:45-7:15P Survivors of Sexual Abuse 6A/6D (F)** 7:00P - 8:00P Bible Study 6A/6D (G) 7:00P - 8:00P AA 6A/6D (F) 5th Floor (F) 4B/b attend AA on 5th floor 4C(F) 7:00-8:30P Women's Issues Class 6D (P) SA	7:00P - 8:00P Bible Study 6A/6D (G) 6b(F)	7:00P - 8:00P AA 5th Floor (F) 4B/b attend AA on 5th floor	6:00-7:00P Sunday Service 4C(G)



# WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE



	BUDGET	MONTH-TO-DATE EXPENDITURES	YEAR-TO-DATE EXPENDITURES	TRANSACTIONS BALANCE	% OF OFFICE ACCOUNT SPENT
Copies Using Auditor Card		1.77	2.07		
TOTALS FOR Corrections Facilities C		1.77	2.07		

APR 21 1997

SYSTEM DATE 5/13/97  
SYSTEM TIME 14:57:38

Legislature Assembly  
OFFICE ACCOUNT  
Corrections Facilities Cm  
THROUGH 04/97

PAGE

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Copies Using Auditor Card			2.07		
TOTALS FOR Corrections Facilities C			2.07		

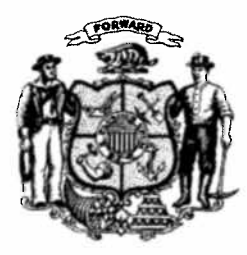
MAY 14 1997

Legislature Assembly  
 OFFICE ACCOUNT  
 Corrections Facilities Cm  
 THROUGH 05/97

	BUDGET	MONTH-TO-DATE EXPENDITURES	YEAR-TO-DATE EXPENDITURES	TRANSACTIONS BALANCE	% OF OFFICE ACCOUNT SPENT
Copies Using Auditor Card		2.40	4.47		
TOTALS FOR Corrections Facilities C		2.40	4.47		



# WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE





# **Milwaukee County Criminal Justice Facility**

## **FACT SHEET**



## CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACILITY FACT SHEET

### BASIC FACTS:

- 435,000 sq. ft.
- 12 floors
- 798 housing cells
- 150 intake housing seats
- 50,000 bookings per year
- Typical cell 72 sq. ft.
- Offices for District Attorney Sensitive Crimes/Domestic Violence units
- 3 State Courts
- 1 Municipal Appearance Court
- Central Courthouse Complex loading dock
- Construction cost \$73.6 million
- Meets handicapped access codes

### DESIGN AND PROGRAM GOALS:

- Minimize construction cost by including design and equipment features that reduce staff requirements
- Seek American Correctional Association (ACA) and National Commission on Correctional Health Care accreditation which requires that specific physical and program standards are met. Accreditation can help to reduce costly law suits and large monetary awards
- Use less costly construction materials in Direct Supervision housing areas
- Minimize extra staff for movement and supervision by having exercise, food service, visiting, educational and counseling programs, minor medical treatment, and religious services located in the housing areas. Each additional deputy position reduction saves \$40,000 per year of initial cost. This cost would rise each year.
- Direct Supervision reduces inmate violence against other inmates and employees which results in reduced costs for health care, sick leave, and injury pay claims for staff and inmates.
- Include an on-site infirmary and expanded medical clinic space so that deputies will not need to accompany inmates to the hospital for treatment or to provide 24 hour guard service for hospitalized inmates. This will result in cost savings of \$900,000 per year and reduce inmate escape opportunities.

### MOST FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS:

#### 1. How does the new jail compare to the old jail?

The old jail held 459 inmates and booked about 20,000 people each year. The new jail houses 798 inmates and holds an additional 150 in the intake area. It replaces the old jail and the City of Milwaukee jail and will serve as the central booking site for all of Milwaukee county. Over 50,000 people a year will be booked into the new jail.

Another major difference is that the new jail operates under a new type of management called **DIRECT SUPERVISION**. In the new jail there is one unarmed deputy in each housing area with 48 inmates. There are no bars to separate the deputy from the inmates. The deputy can see virtually all areas of the housing unit from one location. In the old jail, deputies were separated from inmates by bars and hallways so they could not visually observe all the cells under their control.

**2. Why are there gyms and TV's if the inmates have been arrested for crimes? Aren't they supposed to be punished?**

First, people who are arrested haven't been **convicted** of any crimes. They are being held while waiting to go to trial. If they are convicted, they will be sent to the House of Correction or to the state prison system.

Second, the new direct supervision management is based on controlling inmate behavior by offering rewards for good behavior and punishment for bad behavior. Rewards include watching tv, getting to use the exercise area, getting out of the cell, etc. Violation of rules is punished by withholding these privileges or by assigning violators to the maximum security/disciplinary housing. This housing is more expensive to build than the general housing.

**3. Ok, maybe they need to exercise. But why are there so many exercise areas and why do they have to have a big gym instead of a small room?**

- The exercise gyms are located between and shared by two housing units. This means no extra staff are needed to supervise or move inmates to exercise. Without this shared space, an additional 9 deputies would be required to move inmates to recreation areas and supervise them at an additional initial annual cost of \$351,000.
- The exercise gyms will be used for other large gatherings such as religious services. No additional space for such gatherings has been required or provided.
- The ACA standards require indoor and outdoor exercise areas. The county saved space and cost by combining the indoor and outdoor exercise areas. The indoor space has a movable hangar door that opens and lets outside air into the space. This design eliminated the need for 3,500 sq. ft. of space and resulted in construction **savings of \$591,500**.
- The exercise areas are used as a tool to control behavior. Inmates who follow rules get to use the exercise space for longer periods. If rules are not followed, the privilege is reduced. Exercise also relieves tension and boredom which in traditional jails lead to vandalism and attacks on other inmates and staff. Reducing vandalism and attacks reduces the cost to the county of running the jail.

**4. Why do inmates have extensive medical facilities? They get better care than I can afford.**

- The County is required to provide health care to inmates in its custody by State statute, ACA, National Commission on Correctional Health Care Standards, and the State Dept. of Corrections.
- Saves money: a pre-design study showed an annual **savings of \$900,000** by not having to assign deputies to transport inmates for hospital treatment or to provide numerous 24 hour hospital watches.
- Reduces potential for escape when inmates are taken outside the jail.

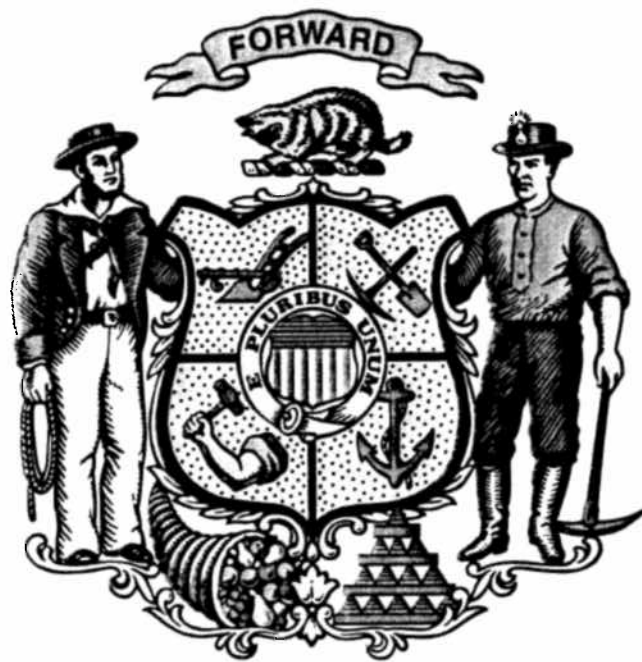
- Decreases liability lawsuits and damage awards. Failure to provide appropriate medical care is a basis for large lawsuits.
- Growth of severe health care problems in population admitted to jail. Inmates have multiple severe health care problems including TB, HIV virus, drug and alcohol abuse, sexually transmitted diseases, gun shot and physical injuries from assaults. Increasing numbers of women with pre and post natal health care needs are also being admitted.

**5. What are the advantages of Direct Supervision over traditional jails?**

1. Inmates are better behaved and more easily controlled.
2. There is less injury to inmates and staff. This reduces the cost of injury pay, workman's compensation costs, lost work days, and health care costs for inmates and staff. In 1991, there were 89 **reported** incidents of inmate assaults on other inmates and jail staff. Many more incidents against inmates occur that are never reported.
3. Improved inmate behavior substantially reduces vandalism and the costs of repairs and maintenance.
4. Because inmates are controlled and better behaved, less costly building materials can be used. For example, wood doors were used in the direct supervision housing cells. Steel sliding doors are used in the Disciplinary/Maximum Security housing. The use of wood doors instead of the sliding steel doors **saved over \$1,500,000** in construction cost. Swinging metal cell doors which are used in some of the indirect housing units would have cost an additional \$327,000. Vitreous china toilets and sinks which cost \$440 less per unit than stainless steel units were used. This **saved \$285,000**. Additional glass, partitions, and concrete are used in the indirect housing pod work stations. This additional material costs in excess of \$21,000. An amount in excess of **\$273,000 was saved** by not having to build these workstations in 13 housing pods.

**6. Why do they have windows in the cells?**

The State Administrative Code requires a minimum window dimension in any sleeping area. The windows are frosted to allow light in, but prevent people from seeing in or out of the cell.



# **BUDGET FORUM - MILWAUKEE**

**Media Information Packet**

**Thursday, May 1, 1997**

**ISSUE: Crime and Corrections**

# Wisconsin's Brag Sheet

## *Agriculture*

- Wisconsin's agriculture economy totals more than \$40 billion/year.
- Wisconsin's agricultural exports exceed \$1.5 billion annually.
- Wisconsin ranks first in the nation in exporting dairy products and genetics.

## *Child Care*

- In 1995, *Working Mother Magazine* named Wisconsin one of the 10 best child care states in the country.
- The 1995-97 state budget nearly tripled Wisconsin's support for low-income child care to \$158 million.

## *Crime*

- In 1995, Wisconsin's murder rate decreased by 4%.
- In 1995, total drug arrests increased 32.3%.
- In the first half of 1996, total violent offenses are down by over 6%.

## *Economy*

- Between 1985-95, Wisconsin led the nation in manufacturing job creation (a net gain of 82,700 jobs).
- In 1996, Wisconsin's unemployment rate averaged 3.5%, compared to the national average of 5.4%.
- Wisconsin's personal income growth rate is expected to increase to 4.8% in 1997 and 1998 and by 4.5% in 1999.

## *Education*

- Wisconsin ranks number one in the nation in ACT scores.
- In 1995, the state's dropout rate hit a 10-year low of 2.63%.
- In the last budget, Wisconsin increased its support of public schools by \$1.2 billion - that's support of 2/3 of the costs of local schools.
- UW-System schools award nearly 20,000 bachelor and 6,500 advanced degrees each year.

## *Environment*

- Since 1972, the number of rivers and streams that are fishable and swimmable according to EPA standards has more than doubled.
- Ninety-seven percent of all Wisconsin households recycle at least some portion of their trash.
- Between 1980 and 1993, annual sulfur dioxide emissions from Wisconsin's electric power plants fell 65%.

## *Health Care*

- According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 1995 more Wisconsin residents had health coverage than any other state in the country.
- In Wisconsin, over 91% of the population has health insurance.

## *Property Taxes*

- In 1996, Wisconsin property tax payers received the largest property tax cut in state history - an average of almost \$235 per household.
- Republicans cut property taxes without raising sales or income taxes.
- In the last budget before Republicans took control of the State Assembly, Democrats increased state-wide property tax levies by nearly half a billion dollars. Since then, Republicans have reduced property tax levies by over a half a billion dollars.

## *Transportation*

- Wisconsin provides local governments with over \$300 million/year in General Transportation aids to help cover the costs of road construction, maintenance and safety improvements.
- Affordable transportation should be available to everyone; Wisconsin provides elderly and disabled transportation programs nearly \$6 million annually.
- In the last budget, Wisconsin spent \$430 million to support the rehabilitation of our state highways and bridges.

## *Welfare Reform*

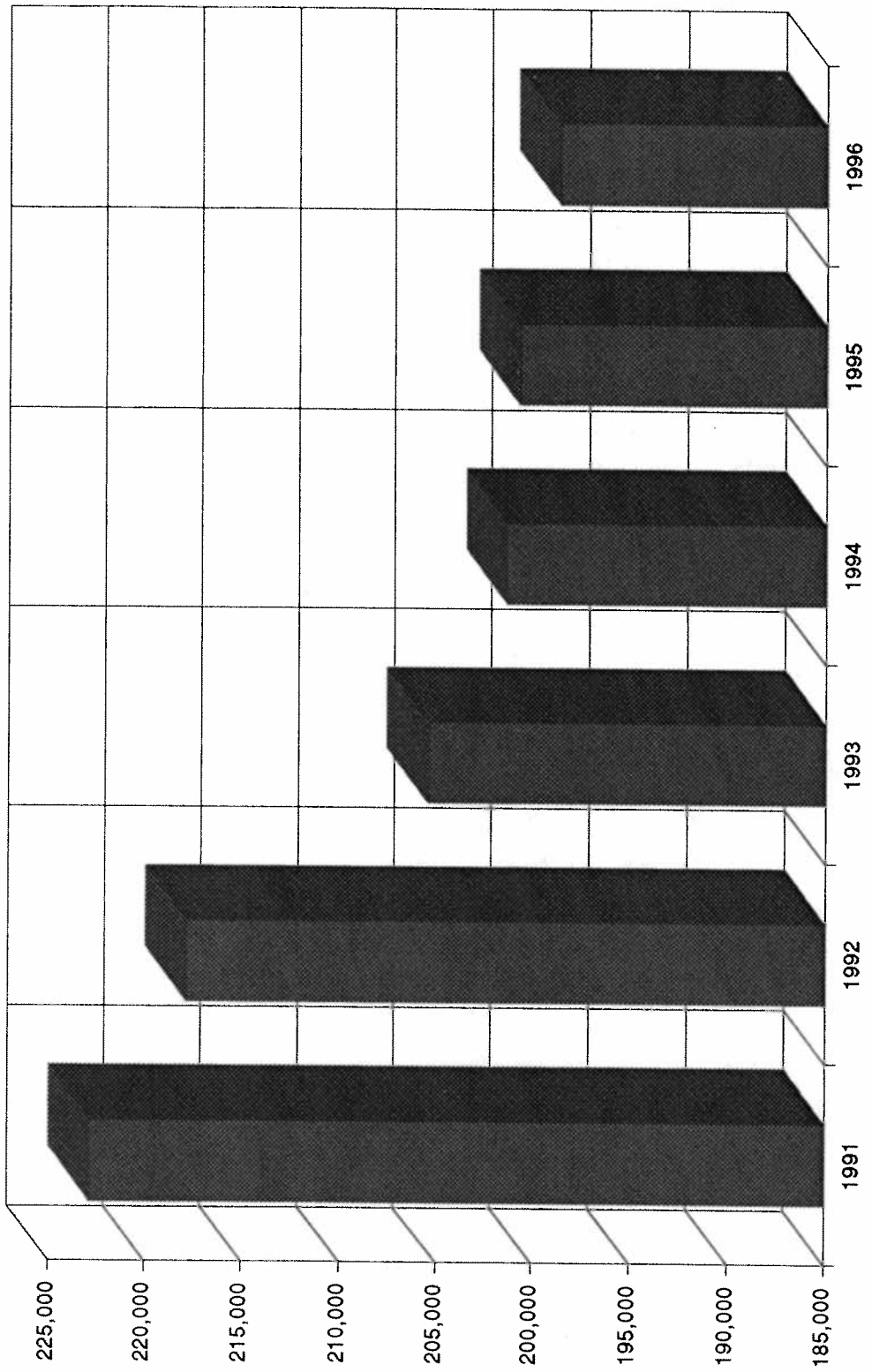
- Over the last nine years, Wisconsin's AFDC caseloads have dropped by 37%.

## FORUM THEMES

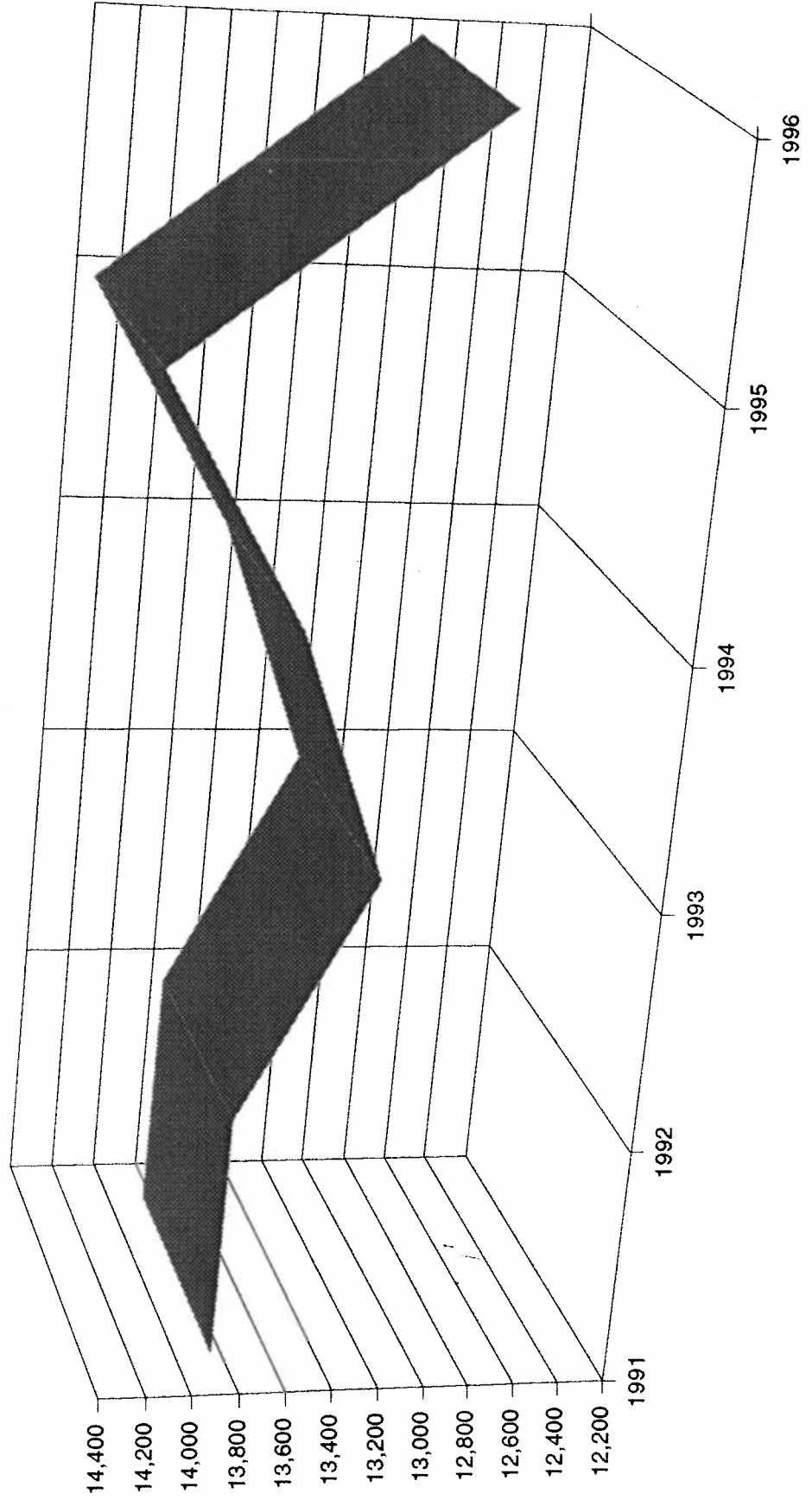
- Republicans are continuing our efforts to strengthen public confidence in our criminal justice system by proposing a fundamental, top-to-bottom restructuring of the entire system. We will impose strict sentences; expand the beds in our corrections system; and reduce recidivism through expanded prison work programs.
- If the state does nothing to change the current system, it will have to continue building prisons. Trying something innovative might help break that cycle. Instead of having criminals end up in court numerous times for repeat offenses before going to prison, our proposal is aimed at making sure that a person's first crime is his last.
- Republicans are willing to invest more dollars in prisons to keep our families safe. Compared with the human and financial toll of revolving-door justice, prisons are a real bargain.
- Republicans are taking action keep our neighborhoods safe and give our families the piece of mind they deserve.



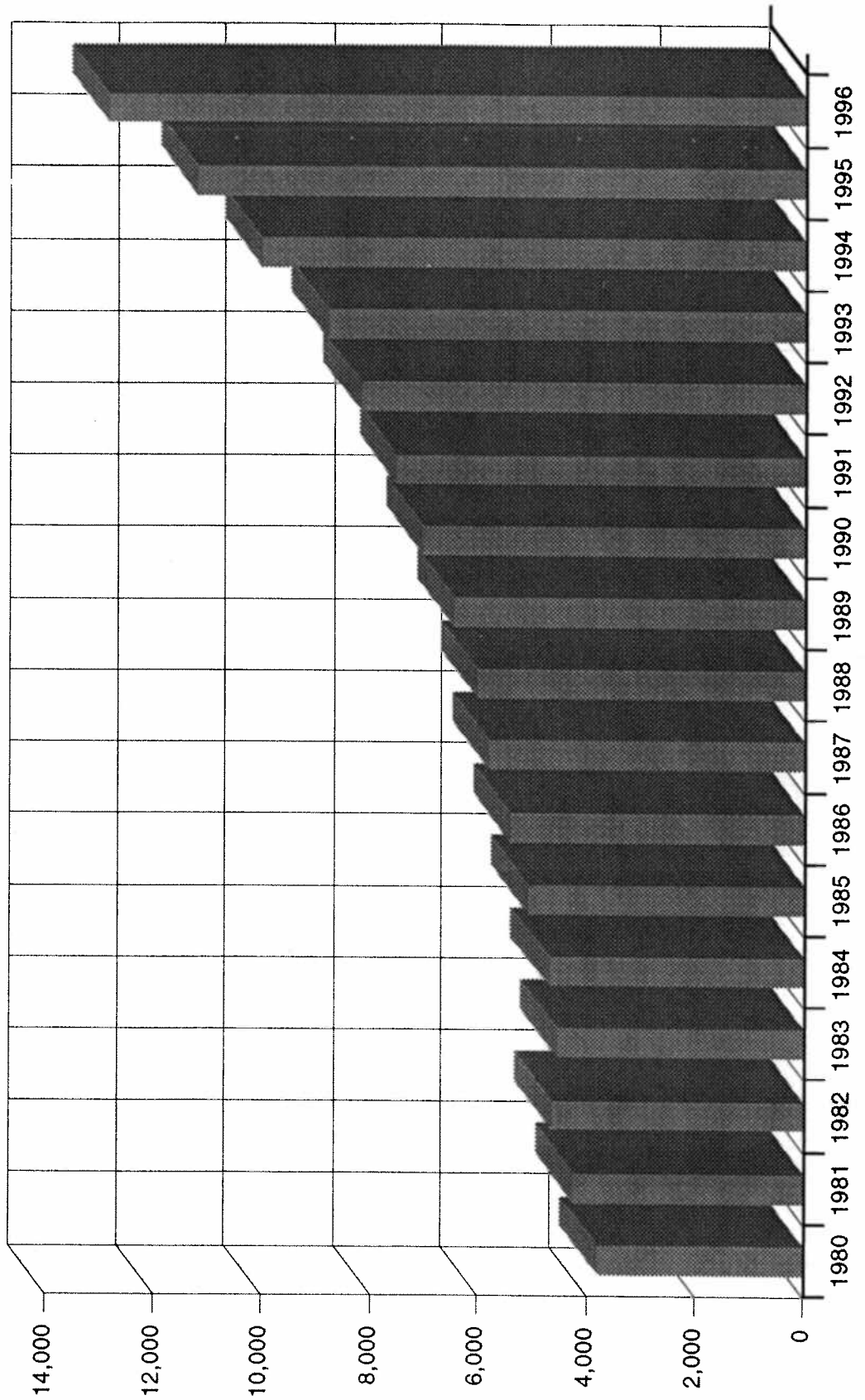
# Crimes in Wisconsin



# Violent Crimes in Wisconsin



# Adult Inmate Population



# **THE ASSEMBLY REPUBLICAN MAJORITY**

## ***We Kept Our Promises...***

Last year, Assembly Republicans promised to make our families safer. We set our legislative goals and delivered on that promise:

### **ANTI-CRIME LEGISLATION**

- Juvenile Justice Overhaul
- Increased Sex Offender Penalties
- School Anti-Crime Legislation
- “Chain Gangs” for Prisoners
- Ending Prisoner Tuition Grants
- “Supermax” Prison

**1997-99 PROPOSED STATE BUDGET**  
**Crime and Corrections**

## **CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONS INITIATIVES**

**Corrections Budget Summary:** The Governor recommends an increase in the Department of Corrections (DOC) budget of 11.1% over the next two years. The 1996-97 adjusted base was \$610,871,800. The Governor recommends spending \$665,819,200 in FY 1997-98 and \$691,655,000 in FY 1998-99.

**Additional Staffing and Facilities in the Budget:** The Governor's budget addresses the overcrowded prison system by adding nearly 4,400 beds, including 2,241 more beds that are ready to come on line in our corrections system this biennium.

**Truth in Sentencing:** Assembly Republicans will pass absolute truth in sentencing that will eliminate mandatory release and abolish the charade of parole. And absolute truth in sentencing will mean no more time off for good behavior, but more time in for bad behavior.

**New Innovations for Confining Convicts:** To help ease overcrowding in our corrections system, we will pursue two new programs for confining convicts: contracting with out-of-state private prisons, and building a Control and Confinement Center.

**Private Business/Prison Employment Projects:** The Governor's budget increases the number of private business from 3 to 11 that can contract with the DOC to operate a business inside a correctional facility.

**Additional District Attorneys for Sexual Predator Cases:** The Governor's budget recommends spending approximately \$350,000 over the biennium for four project assistant district attorneys located in Brown, Dane, Marathon and Milwaukee Counties to help coordinate the prosecution of sexual predator cases.

**Restore Federal Anti-Drug Funding:** The Governor's budget restores to our Justice Department more than \$1.7 million (\$150,000 in FY98 and \$1.5 million in FY99) to replace federal funding for 27 positions and several anti-drug programs.

## CORRECTIONS BUDGET SUMMARY

### ✦ Population Increases

The prison system now has an operating capacity of roughly 9,500. But the prison population is estimated to increase from 13,029 in FY97 to 16,343 in FY99. The probation/parole population is estimated to increase from 57,610 in FY97 to 65,284 in FY99. The population in juvenile correctional facilities is estimated to increase from 982 in FY97 to 1,107 to FY98.

### ✦ Spending

The Governor recommends in his 1997-99 biennial budget an increase in the Department of Corrections (DOC) budget of 11.1%. The 1996-97 adjusted base was \$610,871,800. The Governor recommends spending \$665,819,200 in FY 1997-98 and \$691,655,000 in FY 1998-99.

### ✦ Positions

The Governor recommends an 11.9% increase in Department of Corrections employees. In 1996-97 there were 7,695 positions. The Governor recommends 8,494 positions for FY 1997-98 and 8,611 positions for FY 1998-99. The FY 98-99 level represents a 915 increase from FY 1996-97.

## TALKING POINTS

- ◎ Assembly Republicans will back up our tough talk with a commitment to build the necessary prison space to keep violent criminals locked up and off the street. Keeping our families safe is our Number One priority.
- ◎ We have a potentially explosive situation with too many prisoners for the space that we have. Prisoners aren't being housed safely, and we are putting guards in jeopardy

## ADDITIONAL STAFFING AND FACILITIES IN THE BUDGET

### DESCRIPTION

➤ The Governor's budget addresses the overcrowded prison system by adding nearly 4,400 beds, including 2,241 more beds that are ready to come on line in our corrections system this biennium. These facilities will need the following appropriations to fund staffing and resources over the next two years:

- Seven new barracks that were constructed at six existing correctional institutions will add 1,050 to the DOC's bed capacity by July 1, 1997. Over \$10 million and 147 positions will be needed to fund and staff these barracks;
- The 500-bed Racine Youthful Offender Correctional Facility will be available for occupancy in January, 1998, costing approximately \$19 million and 220 positions;
- A 600-bed facility in SE Wisconsin for probation/parole violators;
- 1,000 new medium security prison beds;
- A new 108 bed segregation unit (for violators of prison rules) at the Green Bay Correctional Facility, scheduled for occupancy in October 1998, costing \$1.2 million and 36 positions;
- A 300-bed expansion to the Wisconsin Resource Center requires \$1.7 million and 33 positions in order to provide security; and
- The new 75-bed Southern Oaks Girls School Annex at the Southern Center in Union Grove is scheduled to be operational in October, 1997 at a cost of \$4 million and 59 positions.

### TALKING POINTS

⊙ Assembly Republicans are moving swiftly to address Wisconsin's overcrowded prisons. Citizens can rest assured that if someone breaks the law, we will have a place to lock them up, away from the rest of us.



# TRUTH IN SENTENCING

## DESCRIPTION

- **This item is no longer in the budget.**
- Require convicted felons to serve 100 percent of their sentence.
- Eliminate discretionary and mandatory parole. The only release will come after 100 percent of the sentence is served.
- Allow judges to impose an extended period of supervision, amounting to at least 25 percent of the prison sentence, after the sentence has been completely served.
- Judges are given plenty of room to impose tougher sentences by increasing maximum penalties for felonies by as much as 20 years.

## BACKGROUND

- 📖 Under current law, even if an offender in our current system receives the maximum penalty for their offense, most are eligible for discretionary parole after serving just 25% of their sentence, and for mandatory parole after serving 66% of their sentence. Exceptions to this policy are inmates that are sentenced to life in prison, inmates that are disciplinary problems, and violent offenders who are subject to presumptive mandatory release.
- 📖 The Parole Commission may only deny mandatory parole of a violent offender if they believe the offender is a threat to the public, or if the offender has refused to participate in counseling or treatment while incarcerated.

## TALKING POINTS

- ⊙ A "catch-and-release policy" may be great for fishing, but it takes a terrible toll on society when it applies to hardened criminals.
- ⊙ We are replacing time off for good behavior with more time in for bad behavior.

## **NEW INNOVATIONS FOR CONFINING CONVICTS**

To help ease overcrowding in our corrections system, we will pursue two new programs for confining convicts:

### DESCRIPTION

- The budget includes statutory language and funding for 500 beds annually to allow the DOC to contract with private prisons in other states to house Wisconsin prisoners. Currently, a contract is being pursued with a private prison in Appleton, Minnesota.

### TALKING POINTS

- ⊙ This is a fast, safe and cost-effective way to address our immediate needs.

### DESCRIPTION

- We will create 100 beds in a Control and Confinement Center providing secured supervision for those well-behaved inmates nearing completion of their sentence. This pilot program will be added to the Thompson Correctional Center, along with a secure barbed-wire fence around the entire compound to ensure community safety.

### TALKING POINTS

- ⊙ This pilot center is designed to meet our immediate prison needs as well as help reduce recidivism and ease prisoners back into society.
- ⊙ But one false move and they're back in prison.

## PRIVATE BUSINESS/PRISON EMPLOYMENT PROJECTS

### DESCRIPTION

- The budget increases the number of private business from 3 to 11 that can contract with the DOC to operate a business inside a correctional facility.

### BACKGROUND

☐ Faced with the possibility of going out of business, family-owned Fabry Glove and Mitten Co. closed its Marinette plant and consolidated its operations in Green Bay, saving 120 jobs. All workers affected by the consolidation were offered other jobs with the company. Those who chose not to remain with the company were given job placement help in Marinette. No prisoners took any jobs away from the workers.

### TALKING POINTS

- ◎ Our prisoners are going to work their way out of a life of crime. Assembly Republicans will make sure all our prisoners are working and not sitting around watching "Oprah."
- ◎ Inmates should pay their own way. Already we're saving millions annually by making prisoners pay for their room and board – and taxes.
- ◎ By working in prison, inmates will gain the work ethic and skills necessary to find a job once they leave prison. This is important for reducing recidivism.

## **ADDITIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS FOR SEXUAL PREDATOR CASES**

### DESCRIPTION

- The Governor's budget recommends spending approximately \$350,000 over the biennium for four project assistant district attorneys located in Brown, Dane, Marathon and Milwaukee Counties to help coordinate the prosecution of sexual predator cases.
- Responsibilities include providing assistance in Counties with heavy sexual predator caseloads, and providing expertise in Counties where the District Attorney has little or no experience prosecuting sexual predator cases.

### BACKGROUND

- 📖 Prosecutors became state employees in 1990. Previously, they were county employees.

### TALKING POINTS

- ⊙ Not only do we need prisons to keep the bad guys, we also need prosecutors to put them there.
- ⊙ Assembly Republicans pledge to do all we can -- and more -- to keep sexual predators away from our children.

## RESTORE FEDERAL ANTI-DRUG FUNDING

### DESCRIPTION

- The Governor's budget restores more than \$1.7 million (\$150,000 in FY98 and \$1.5 million in FY99) to our Justice Department to make up for a loss of federal funding for 27 positions and several anti-drug programs.

### BACKGROUND

- 📖 The positions and programs include 17 special agents in the Division of Narcotics Enforcement, seven forensic scientists and two technicians in the state crime labs. They will be funded with a mixture of penalty assessment funds and revenue from a new state crime lab assessment. The four-year federal funding limit for these programs will be reached during the 1997-99 biennium.

### TALKING POINTS

- © Assembly Republicans will continue funding these programs, because we know there is no time limit on how long we need to keep our neighborhoods safe from drugs and the crime they spawn.

**THEM DEMS...**

# (NO)TRUTH-IN-SENTENCING

## MESSAGE AND THEMES

➤ Democrats say the GOP plan is no different than their own proposals (if so, they should rally behind our plan and pass it on a bipartisan basis). ***But there are major differences between Republicans and Democrats on what truth-in-sentencing means:***

### Republican

No time off for good behavior

Extend terms of inmates who behave badly

Abolish parole and unelected parole board

Extended supervision once full prison term is served

### Democrat

Reward good behavior by having prisoner serve just 85 percent of sentence

Let convicts out early for good behavior

Unelected parole board would decide which prisoners would get out early

Early parole with no full sentence

➤ Sen. Chvala has proposed elimination of parole for a list of 27 serious felonies. **But his list does not include:**

2<sup>nd</sup> degree reckless homicide • Homicide by negligent handling of a dangerous weapon • Homicide by negligent operation of a vehicle • Mutilating or hiding a corpse • Burglary (unarmed) • Theft • Child abandonment

## TALKING POINTS

⊙ The Democrats say they are for truth-in-sentencing, but they only require inmates to serve 85 percent of their sentences. To Assembly Republicans, 85 percent of the truth does not equal the truth.

# DEMOCRATS DELAY INMATE TRANSFERS TO TEXAS

## DESCRIPTION

- Wisconsin's prisons now are 4,100 convicts beyond capacity, yet Democrats held up inmate transfers to Texas and played politics with a potentially dangerous situation.

## BACKGROUND

- 📖 Over a month ago, Corrections Secretary Michael Sullivan submitted tentative contracts with four counties for the panel's review. An objection by Rep. Spencer Coggs (D-Milwaukee) on March 26 put the approval on hold.
- 📖 As of Friday, April 11, the state was holding 13,649 inmates in prisons designed for 9,500.
- 📖 Joint Finance finally approved the transfer of 708 inmate by an 11-4 vote on April 16, 1997, with Democratic Representatives Coggs (D-Milwaukee) and Linton (D-Highbridge) voting no, along with Democratic Senators Burke (D-Milwaukee) and Wineke (D-Verona). George (D-Milwaukee) was absent.

## TALKING POINTS

- ⊙ Democrats on the Joint Finance Committee played politics for weeks on an otherwise routine matter with repeated delays that contributed to prison overcrowding, a potentially dangerous situation.



# DEMOCRATS KILL FOUR-YEAR TERMS FOR SHERRIFS

## PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION

Assembly Joint Resolution 12 increases the term of office of sheriffs from 2 years to 4 years, beginning at the next gubernatorial election.

## BACKGROUND

- 📖 Under current law, the Wisconsin Constitution requires county sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other elected county officers, except judicial officers and chief executive officers, to be elected every two years.
- 📖 In order to amend the Wisconsin Constitution, a proposed amendment must be adopted by a majority of both houses in two consecutive legislative sessions and then approved by a voter referendum. Last session, Assembly Joint Resolution 37 was adopted by the Assembly on a 68-26 vote and concurred in by the Senate on a 30-3 vote. This proposal easily won approval in the Assembly on second consideration in a 82-15 vote last January 30.
- 📖 The Democrats in the state Senate have refused to vote on second consideration of the amendment and missed an opportunity to place it before the voters on the spring ballot.

## TALKING POINTS

- 🗳️ We need our law enforcement officials focused on making our streets safe, not lining them with campaign signs.
- 🗳️ The productivity of an entire County Sheriff's Department diminishes every two years while the Sheriff is running for office. Longer terms of office will keep County Sheriff Departments focused on what is important, enforcing the law.



# THE MORNING MAIL

SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1997

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL SENTINEL

CROSSROADS 71

Send letters to: The Morning Mail, Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, P.O. Box 371, Milwaukee, Wis. 53201-0371. Fax us at (414) 224-5175. Our e-mail address is: [MSedit@aol.com](mailto:MSedit@aol.com)

## No-parole plan will work for Wisconsin

Would you buy a product that did not work the way you wanted it to 80% of the time? Unfortunately, that is the status of the corrections system in Wisconsin.

Currently, 79.7% of the convicted criminals in this state are on parole or probation. The recidivism rate for those out on parole is 31.8%.

Gov. Tommy Thompson correctly points out that "our criminal justice system breeds distrust in its lack of consistency and maze of criminal-coddling legalities." Thankfully, the governor has also proposed a solution: truth-in-sentencing.

Cynics argue that the governor's proposal to end parole and early release is too costly. In response, I argue that the cost of not keeping criminals in prison will be the eventual loss of entire neighborhoods in Wisconsin. National reports show that 15 to 20 crimes per year are averted for each additional incarcerated inmate.

Most importantly, the governor's proposal shows that punishment will be swift and certain. This is an important message to would-be criminals and is a comfort to victims and to the community. In the end, the real question must be, "Can we afford not to keep criminals off of our streets?"

Scott Walker  
State representative,  
Wauwatosa



4-9-97 Committee on Corrections Facilities

Dep of Corrections

- Scott Peterson
  - Jan Cummings
  - John Barrion
- } Testify - in favor

I Use of Facilities

- individuals convicted sentenced in Milwaukee County
- see 177 p
- incarcerate while being investigated
- detention order =  $\nabla$  absolutely no release.

II Projections

- 600 beds
- 200 alcohol + drug (AGDA)
- building of facility is in Capital budget

Sheriff

- Ter Baldwin

Community

- South - parking lot
- West - freeway
- North - House of Corrections
- East - Jail

- 300 parole + probation violators in custody
- unfunded mandate on Milwaukee County
- 4506 come from Milwaukee County

John Bowles

- Community
- support for probation & Parole officers
- people want criminals locked up rather than deal with them.

Currently 20 to 100 to 1

17 to 1 for safety

Leon Todd

Q Why build it here?

- construction jobs here
- hospital here
- Education here

Q Provide for inmates

- AOD - outside prison under Huber Law conditions
- library
- interview room for jobs
- separate gymnasiums

Pete Van Horn - Subcap Penn on issue of US

- privatize prisons
- save money
- good or better quality
- will send info



Mike Johnson  
- Deputy Inspector

① Pop compared to opr capacity

② Gymnasium

625 over capacity

40 deputies short

City Jail 70 inmates - 5 cops

70% felony

30% misdemeanors  
Madison County Jail

CJIS

Criminal Justice Info System

40,000 to 50,000 a year migrants

Date?