

WISCONSIN STATE  
LEGISLATURE  
COMMITTEE HEARING  
RECORDS

2001-02

(session year)

Assembly

(Assembly, Senate or Joint)

Committee on  
Campaigns &  
Elections  
(AC-CE)

File Naming Example:

Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP

- > 05hr\_AC-Ed\_RCP\_pt01a
- > 05hr\_AC-Ed\_RCP\_pt01b
- > 05hr\_AC-Ed\_RCP\_pt02

*Published Documents*

> Committee Hearings ... CH (Public Hearing Announcements)

> \*\*

> Committee Reports ... CR

> \*\*

> Executive Sessions ... ES

> \*\*

> Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP

> \*\*

*Information Collected For Or  
Against Proposal*

> Appointments ... Appt

> \*\*

> Clearinghouse Rules ... CRule

\*\*

> Hearing Records ... HR (bills and resolutions)

> **01hr\_ab0373\_AC-CE\_pt01**

> Miscellaneous ... Misc

> \*\*

# Vote Record

## Assembly - Committee on Campaigns and Elections

Date: 9/27/01  
Moved by: Ladwig Seconded by: Fitzgerald  
AB: 373 SB: \_\_\_\_\_  
AJR: \_\_\_\_\_ SJR: \_\_\_\_\_  
AR: \_\_\_\_\_ SR: \_\_\_\_\_  
Clearinghouse Rule: \_\_\_\_\_  
Appointment: \_\_\_\_\_  
Other: \_\_\_\_\_

*Freese*

A/S Amdt: \_\_\_\_\_ to A/S Amdt: \_\_\_\_\_  
A/S Sub Amdt: \_\_\_\_\_ to A/S Sub Amdt: \_\_\_\_\_  
A/S Amdt: \_\_\_\_\_ to A/S Amdt: \_\_\_\_\_  
A/S Amdt: \_\_\_\_\_ to A/S Sub Amdt: \_\_\_\_\_

Be recommended for:

- Passage
- Introduction
- Adoption
- Rejection

- Indefinite Postponement
- Tabling
- Concurrence
- Nonconcurrence
- Confirmation

### Committee Member

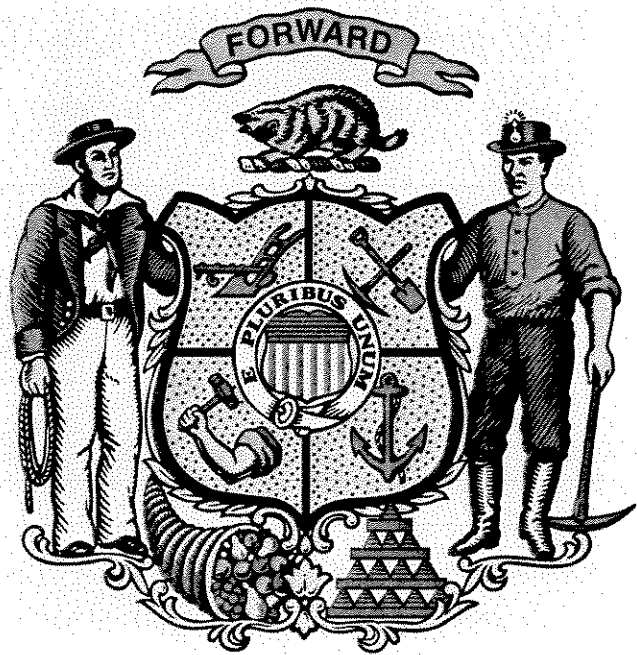
Rep. Stephen Freese, Chair  
Rep. Bonnie Ladwig  
Rep. Jeff Stone  
Rep. Jeff Fitzgerald  
Rep. David Travis  
Rep. Mark Pocan

	<u>Aye</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>Not Voting</u>
Rep. Stephen Freese, Chair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Bonnie Ladwig	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Jeff Stone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Jeff Fitzgerald	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. David Travis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Mark Pocan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Totals: 6 0 \_\_\_\_\_

Motion Carried

Motion Failed



## 361 felons voted illegally in Milwaukee

### Law is poorly understood, rarely invoked here

By **DAVE UMHOEFER** and **JESSICA McBRIDE**  
of the Journal Sentinel staff

*Last Updated: Jan. 20, 2001*

At least 361 felons voted illegally in Milwaukee on Nov. 7, breaking an often-misunderstood state law that disqualifies felons from voting until they are off probation and parole, a Journal Sentinel investigation has found.

The votes almost certainly sweetened Al Gore's narrow margin of victory in Wisconsin over George W. Bush, but by themselves did not put him over the top, according to the paper's review of 203,000 Milwaukee votes.

If disqualified felons elsewhere in the state voted illegally at the same rate as they did in the Milwaukee votes that were examined, as many as 1,100 votes could have been wrongly cast, according to the newspaper's analysis.

Gore topped Bush statewide by just 5,708 votes, or 0.2%, briefly causing Republicans to consider seeking a recount.

The findings raise questions beyond the recent presidential election. As one example, two aldermanic races in the last four years have been decided by just a few votes - one by 17, one by 22. Five of the city's 17 aldermanic districts this November had more than 35 illegal felon voters each.

African-Americans living in central-city neighborhoods cast nearly 90% of the illegal votes. Most of the illegal voters were women convicted of welfare fraud, and men and women guilty of forgery and other property offenses. But the list also included murderers, child molesters, robbers and other violent criminals. Some also voted illegally in past elections.

Records show that 34 of the felons were considered absconders - offenders whom probation or parole agents couldn't find.

In its two-month investigation, the newspaper analyzed records from 14 of the city's aldermanic districts, using computers to compare the city voting database with records from the state Department of Corrections and criminal courts. City officials are still entering 42,000 votes from the three other districts into their database.

Kevin Kennedy, executive director of the State Elections Board, said the number of felons voting illegally "undermines the process and people's confidence in it. Knowingly or not, it's a violation. It's not

### How Votes Were Analyzed

To trace ineligible voters, the Journal Sentinel obtained a city Election Commission computer database listing the voting history of 148,159 pre-registered voters and 55,134 new registrants who cast ballots on Nov. 7 in Milwaukee.

Reporters matched name and date of birth information from that database with statewide criminal court records available online, and with a Department of Corrections database of all people on probation or parole as of Election Day in the county. A state database of prison inmate histories was used to supplement gaps in information.

City election officials use dates of birth as a key identifier when purging voter rolls of ineligible voters.

Probation and parole officials personally confirmed the probation status and birth dates of matches found by the paper.

a complicated law to understand."

Told of the findings, Milwaukee County District Attorney E. Michael McCann vowed to prosecute each case his investigators can prove. McCann said he would even go so far as to seek fingerprints on voting registration cards. The violation is a felony.

"If they polluted the voting stream and are not supposed to vote, that's a crime," McCann said. Prosecution of the violation, he said, "sends a message" that election integrity is important. Ignorance of the law is not an excuse, but it likely would rule out prison time for the crime, he added.

Poll workers, McCann suggested, should be required to ask all new registrants whether they are on supervision.

But Milwaukee's top election official, Julietta Henry, said she feared that African-Americans would be targeted under McCann's idea.

"We don't want to get into election profiling," Henry said.

Henry called the illegal voting a concern, but said it was a small number considering that "no one is telling them not to vote."

Barbara White, a consultant on local voter registration drives, believes the law is unfair.

"Black people died to simply have the right to vote and then they just take it away like this? This has to change," she said. "If a felon is out here being a productive citizen, has a job, is paying taxes, he should be able to vote."

It's impossible to know who all the illegal voters supported - or even whether they made a selection for president on their ballots.

But very few Milwaukee voters skipped the presidential race, and Gore won 90% or more of the vote in Milwaukee's overwhelmingly black central city, an earlier Journal Sentinel study found. In addition, a 1998 national study of felon voting laws by two Midwestern professors found that the demographics of felons would make most of them very likely Democratic voters. Interviews with a sampling of illegal voters here backed up the experts' conclusion.

Milwaukee went for Gore by 96,000 votes, with the Democratic candidate taking 68% of the total.

Wisconsin's felon voting law disqualifies a higher percentage of voting-age black residents than 37 other states - 10.6%, according to the study. Wisconsin's law excludes 1.3% of all its voting-age residents, placing the state in the middle nationally.

### Ignorance of law

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other groups helped drive what they are calling the best black and Hispanic turnout in city history. Record numbers of voters registered on Election Day and shortly beforehand. Many of the recruits were young minorities. The NAACP, in

<http://www.jsonline.com/news/metro/jan01/vote21012001a.asp>

### ELECTION HOW WOULD FELONS VOTE?

A new study says **Democratic Party candidates lose when felons are barred from voting.** Estimates are based on the voting behavior of people matching felons on a variety of socioeconomic factors.

CANDIDATE	PROJECTED SUPPORT AMONG FELONS
Bill Clinton 1996	93%
Clinton 1992	86
Michael Dukakis 1988	76
Walter Mondale 1984	76
Jimmy Carter 1980	73
Carter 1976	87
McGovern 1972	72

### DEMOCRATIC U.S. SENATE CANDIDATES

1998	69%
1996	80

Source: "The Political Consequences of Felon Disenfranchisement Laws in the U.S.," January 2001

BOB VEIERSTHALER/  
Journal Sentinel

conjunction with organized labor, made a push to get out not only regular voters, but the previously apathetic and the very poor.

Joan Hollingsworth Harrington, Milwaukee coordinator for the NAACP voting drive, said the organizers did not seek out felons to vote.

"There were enough people who haven't voted who weren't felons," she said, adding: "It's insane for anyone to think we'd go around asking people, 'Are you a felon and do you want to vote?'"

The newspaper's review found no evidence that ineligible voters were knowingly steered to the polls by any political party or voter-turnout organization.

Rather, the newspaper found that:

- There is widespread ignorance of Wisconsin's law prohibiting voting until after a felon is off supervision - among convicts and among those who register voters.
- There are virtually no safeguards or notification requirements to prevent or discourage ineligible voters from participating. It's an honor system.
- State officials do not provide names of the convicts to elections clerks. Felons are not warned against voting by their sentencing judges or by probation and parole agents. Poll workers are not told to inform voters about the law when they register, and no polling-site signage explains the law.
- The tight presidential election brought a surge of first-time voters in Milwaukee, and the pool of felons has grown in recent years because of fast-rising incarceration rates. Those factors led to overworked poll workers letting many voters register without listing an address, naturalization data or even a full name.

### Felon voters surprised

One 20-year-old northwest side woman, a first-time voter who cast a ballot illegally for Gore, said she was asked by a poll worker for identification because she looked underage.

She was surprised to learn her vote had been illegal, not because of age but because she is a felon and still under supervision. She said no one ever told her she couldn't vote until she was off probation.

"This is the first time I'm hearing of it," said the woman, who works at a clothing store and is raising a young child. Her forgery conviction is a first-time offense; she is paying restitution. The woman, like other illegal voters interviewed, would comment only if her name was not printed.

"If I had known, I wouldn't have voted," she said.

A 47-year-old man on probation for child molestation answered his holiday-festooned door on the city's north side and admitted voting for Ralph Nader. City records show the man also has cast three other illegal votes during his probation period.

"I thought every citizen could vote," the man said. "No one ever mentioned that to me. I think it's a personal right. I pay taxes. I think it stinks."

### ELECTION DISENFRANCHISED FELONS

Compared with Wisconsin, **only 12 states have a higher rate of disenfranchisement among African-American voting-age residents.** Among the top 15, only Wisconsin, New Jersey and Rhode Island allow all ex-offenders to vote after completing their sentence.

THE TOP 15:	RATE
New Mexico	25%
Iowa	23
Nevada	17
Delaware	16
Wyoming	15
Kentucky	15
Florida	14
Virginia	14
Alabama	12

At sentencing, the judge told the man he couldn't be around children or possess a gun and had to provide a DNA sample. But he was not told he could not vote until his sentence was served.

Arizona	12
Rhode Island	12
Washington	12
<b>Wisconsin</b>	<b>11</b>
Mississippi	10
New Jersey	10

Source: Upper Merion study using Dec. 31, 2000 data. **DOB VEIERSTÄHLER**  
Journal Sentinel

One 51-year-old felon on supervision used a registration address that is now a vacant lot, city records and a trip to the neighborhood showed. State law says that voters must live at their voting address for at least 10 days.

The man, a mechanic known for his singing voice and handyman skills but also his alcohol problem, was convicted in 1999 for torching the house he owned on that now vacant lot - with his estranged wife inside, records show. She escaped unharmed.

Corrections officials say the man is living at an address in another ward. A man who answered the door at that house said the felon was not home and quickly shut the door.

And another 51-year-old voter also was not at her voting address.

"She doesn't live here. She stayed here sometimes," a woman who identified herself as the voter's mother shouted from an upstairs window.

The voter, who has a 1999 drug conviction, is an absconder, according to the Department of Corrections.

City records show she has voted in each election - including primaries - since 1992. Four of those votes were illegal.

A 43-year-old woman convicted of welfare fraud in 1987 also has voted illegally four times, according to city records. The woman said her problems started when the father of her children left. She started working but kept "that last (welfare) check to get on my feet and I got caught."

In Wisconsin, completing your sentence includes paying court-ordered restitution as a condition of probation. In a number of welfare fraud cases involving mostly women, the Journal Sentinel found that probation can last 10 to 15 years.

The woman, who voted for Bush, said she thought she was off supervision; corrections officials said she has to pay off the less than \$200 she still owes first.

"It's a crime to vote?" the woman asked.

A 20-year-old man on supervision for possessing a firearm said he wouldn't have voted had he known it was illegal.

But he added, "It's fair. That's the consequences of a felony."

And Andre Wilson, 40, a felon on supervision, said he knew that he wasn't supposed to vote - and didn't.

"Somewhere in the system, I was told you can't vote if you are a felon if you're not off parole," he said.

White - the voter registration consultant - said she believed many felons understood the law.

"In most cases people on probation or parole will tell you they can't vote. Most know they can't," she said.

**Law rarely enforced**

In December, McCann charged two men - Nemencio Rivas and Rodney L. Marshall - with voter fraud after the men told the Journal Sentinel that they voted while on felony supervision. They now face possible penalties of four years in prison and \$10,000 fines because of the felony charges. Both Rivas, 20, and Marshall, 28, argue that they weren't aware of the law.

Since the election, Marshall has landed in the House of Correction on an alleged driving offense, and Rivas has been charged with two armed robberies.

Statewide, not a single other criminal case has been filed against an illegal voter since at least the mid-1990s, according to a search of criminal cases from 69 of the 72 Wisconsin counties. McCann said he had never before charged such a case in his 32 years in office.

Peter Goldberg, the public defender representing Rivas, thinks McCann should have kept his streak alive.

"I think it's absolutely absurd to charge someone when you're trying to aid people's integration back into society and they do something we consider a civic duty," he said.

Goldberg said McCann reacted to political pressure. After the election, the state Republican Party sent a list of voting fraud allegations to McCann, a Democrat.

"It was a foolish use of discretion," Goldberg said.

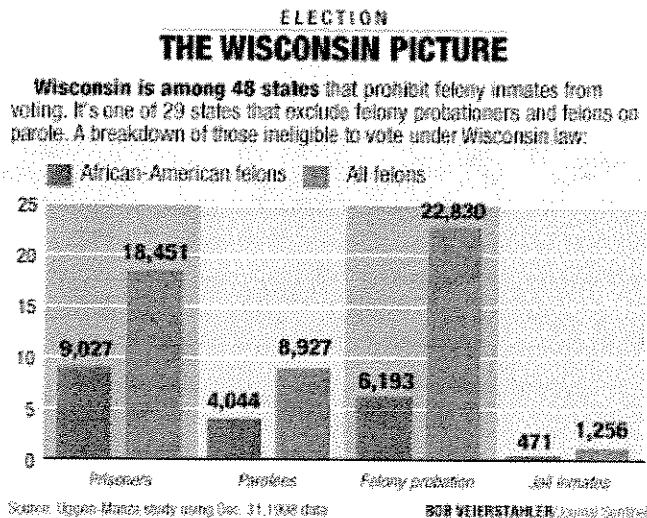
McCann denied that political pressure played a role in his decision.

**Issue has racial edge**

The evidence of illegal voting by felons in Milwaukee comes at a time when felon voting laws are under attack in several states by civil rights groups. The issue has a distinct racial edge.

Such laws are more than a century old and in many states have roots in the Jim Crow era, the clean government movement or both, said Chris Uggen, the sociologist from the University of Minnesota who co-authored the 1998 study on felon voting laws.

Wisconsin's law dates to early statehood: 1849.





But the issue has heated up because an estimated 3.9 million Americans are currently or permanently barred from voting because of a felony record. More than half are white, but blacks' voting strength is diluted more. An estimated 13% of black men can't vote nationwide, some 1.4 million people, according to a study by The Sentencing Project, a national non-profit group that advocates alternative sentencing programs.

Wisconsin's law, on the whole, is "a little stricter than other states," Uggen said.

Fourteen states are tougher, barring some or all felons even after they are off probation or parole. And 22 are more lenient, with most of those allowing felons to vote once out of prison and two (Maine and Vermont) allowing those behind bars to vote, according to the Sentencing Project.

Wisconsin is in a group of 15 states where felons must be "off paper" - completely off probation or parole - before they are allowed to vote again.

### **'System is wide open'**

Although illegal voters interviewed in Milwaukee said they thought they could vote, some get-out-the-vote organizers said they believe there is at least as much confusion among felons who are off supervision and could vote, but don't because they are unsure about the Wisconsin law.

Ella Smith, co-manager of the NAACP's voter drive, was shocked to learn that felons can vote in Wisconsin after they are off probation and parole.

"I heard they could vote as long as they are off probation for five, seven or 10 years," she said.

At the same time, she believes it's easy for ineligible felons to vote.

"The system is wide open - it's a liberal system," she said. "Probably a lot of felons voted and nobody knows."

John Gaudet, 35, of West Milwaukee is a felon who works as a prison minister at the Salvation Army in Milwaukee. Gaudet said he didn't vote in at least three elections because he mistakenly thought he couldn't.

Gaudet said he walked into a polling place this November and asked whether his felony conviction disqualified him from voting. He said the poll workers made some calls and then let him vote.

"I know I'm on good standing now with society and the Lord," Gaudet said. "I wanted to do this (vote). It's a patriotic and good thing to do."

George Dunst, legal counsel for the state Elections Board, said he received about two dozen calls last year from felons off supervision for as long as 20 years wanting to know whether they could vote.

"They were so afraid to come forward," he said. "It almost felt like I was baptizing them. They were so excited - almost galvanized."

### **Solutions?**

Officials agree on one thing: Felons should be given more information on the voting law.

Henry said state law should require a line on voter registration cards asking if the applicant is a felon on supervision.

And Kennedy, the state elections head, said it might be a good idea for municipalities to compare their registration lists with Department of Corrections data, if financially feasible.

In light of the Rivas and Marshall cases, the Department of Corrections now requires that all felons beginning supervision sign a form that tells them they can't vote until they are "off paper."

"The problem never came to our attention before," said John Barian, a top official with the Milwaukee probation and parole office. "Clearly, we don't see it as a public safety issue. But it is felonious behavior, so we plan to take steps to counsel them."

Craig Mastantuono, a local criminal defense attorney, said judges should warn felons.

"It's an issue of fairness," he said. "If they're going to be prosecuted for voting, they should be informed they can't vote."

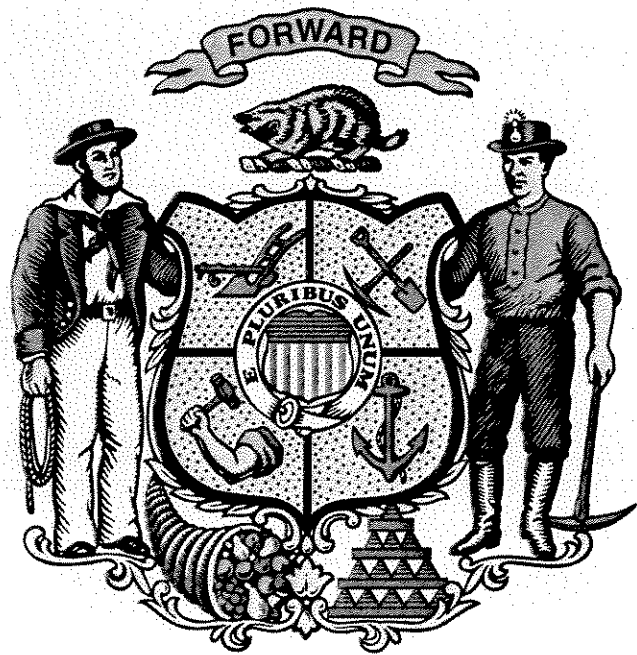
Appeared in the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel on Jan. 21, 2001.

[BACK TO TOP](#)



JS Online Features List

© Copyright 2001, Journal Sentinel Inc. All rights reserved. Produced by Journal Interactive | [Privacy Policy](#)



**Richard, Rob**

---

**From:** Freese, Steve  
**Sent:** Friday, March 30, 2001 12:39 PM  
**To:** \*Legislative Assembly Democrats; \*Legislative Assembly Republicans; \*Legislative Senate Democrats; \*Legislative Senate Republicans  
**Subject:** Co-sponsorship of LRB-2627, relating to notice regarding ineligibility to vote

To: All Legislators

From: Representative Steve Freese

Date: March 30, 2001

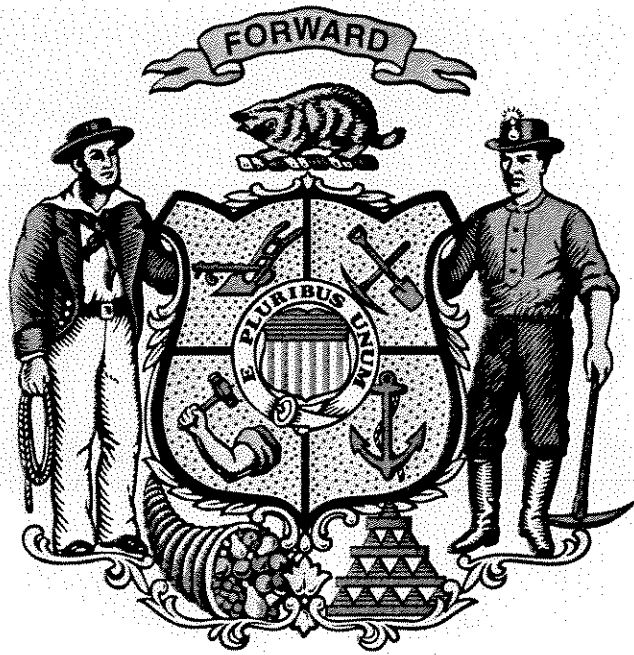
Re: Co-sponsorship of LRB-2627/1, relating to notice regarding ineligibility to vote.

In the 2000 election, there were a significant number of felons who voted due to an often-misunderstood state law that disqualifies felons from voting if they are on parole or probation. I am introducing legislation to help clarify the law and to give proper notice to felons of their voting rights.

The analysis by the LRB can be found below. **If you would like to co-sponsor LRB-2627/1, please contact Rob in my office at 6-7502 by April 13, 2001.**

*Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau*

Current law requires a court to provide a defendant certain information at sentencing. For example, when a court sentences a person or places a person on probation for a felony, the court must inform the person that he or she is prohibited from possessing a firearm. Under this bill, whenever a court imposes a sentence or places a person on probation for a conviction that disqualifies the person from voting, the court must inform the person of that disqualification. The bill also requires the department of corrections to inform the person of the disqualification to vote if the person is or has been placed on probation or released to parole or extended supervision.



## Richard, Rob

---

**From:** Sumi, John  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 01, 2001 3:58 PM  
**To:** Richard, Rob  
**Subject:** RE: Co-sponsorship of LRB-2627, relating to notice regarding ineligibility to vote

sorry for not getting back to you sooner. Rick said he would be willing to be the lead.

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Richard, Rob  
**Sent:** Monday, April 30, 2001 12:09 PM  
**To:** Sumi, John  
**Subject:** FW: Co-sponsorship of LRB-2627, relating to notice regarding ineligibility to vote

John:

Rick signed onto this bill. Would he be willing to be the Senate lead?  
Please check for me. Thank you!

Rob

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Freese, Steve  
**Sent:** Friday, March 30, 2001 12:39 PM  
**To:** \*Legislative Assembly Democrats; \*Legislative Assembly Republicans; \*Legislative Senate Democrats;  
\*Legislative Senate Republicans  
**Subject:** Co-sponsorship of LRB-2627, relating to notice regarding ineligibility to vote

To: All Legislators

From: Representative Steve Freese

Date: March 30, 2001

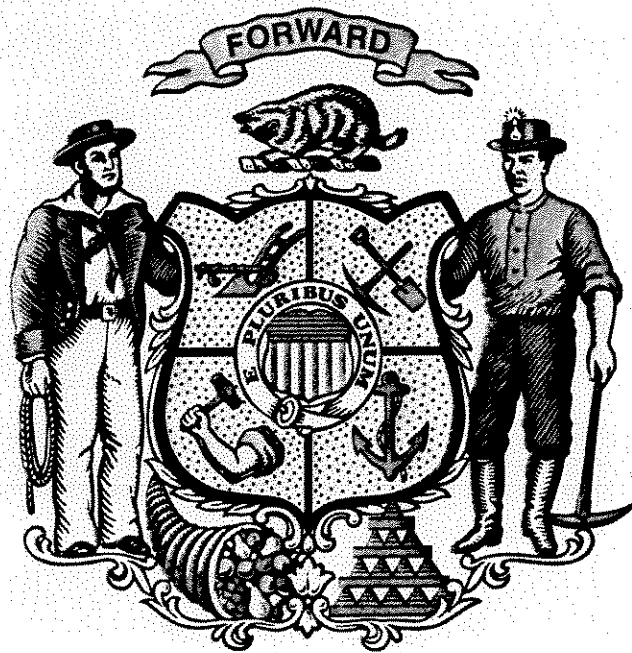
Re: Co-sponsorship of LRB-2627/1, relating to notice regarding ineligibility to vote.

In the 2000 election, there were a significant number of felons who voted due to an often-misunderstood state law that disqualifies felons from voting if they are on parole or probation. I am introducing legislation to help clarify the law and to give proper notice to felons of their voting rights.

The analysis by the LRB can be found below. **If you would like to co-sponsor LRB-2627/1, please contact Rob in my office at 6-7502 by April 13, 2001.**

### *Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau*

Current law requires a court to provide a defendant certain information at sentencing. For example, when a court sentences a person or places a person on probation for a felony, the court must inform the person that he or she is prohibited from possessing a firearm. Under this bill, whenever a court imposes a sentence or places a person on probation for a conviction that disqualifies the person from voting, the court must inform the person of that disqualification. The bill also requires the department of corrections to inform the person of the disqualification to vote if the person is or has been placed on probation or released to parole or extended supervision.



# **Assembly Republican Majority Bill Summary**

## **AB 373: Felon Notification**

Relating to: notice regarding ineligibility to vote.

By Representatives Freese, Albers, Duff, Gunderson, Hahn, Krawczyk, La Fave, J. Lehman, M. Lehman, Lippert, McCormick, Musser, Nass, Ott, Owens, Petrowski, Pettis, Ryba, Seratti, Skindrud, Starzyk, Stone, Suder, Sykora, Townsend, Wade and Wood, cosponsored by Senators Grobschmidt, Darling, Huelsman, Roessler, Rosenzweig and Schultz. Referred to Committee on Campaigns and Elections.

**Date:** November 6, 2001

### **BACKGROUND**

Under current law, a court to provide a defendant certain information at sentencing.

### **SUMMARY OF AB 373**

Whenever a court imposes a sentence or places a person on probation for a conviction that disqualifies the person from voting, the court must inform the person of that disqualification. The bill also requires the department of corrections to inform the person of the disqualification to vote if the person is or has been placed on probation or released to parole or extended supervision.

### **FISCAL EFFECT**

A fiscal estimate was not prepared for AB 373.

### **PROS**

1. This bill will clearly define for felony offenders that they are prohibited from voting until they have completed their term of probation, parole or extended supervision.
2. This bill addresses the concerns of some 361 felons voting in Milwaukee in the November 2000 election.

### **CONS**

None apparent.

### **SUPPORTERS**

Rep. Steve Freese, author; Jolene Plautz, WI Towns Association; Daniel Young, Madison

### **OPPOSITION**

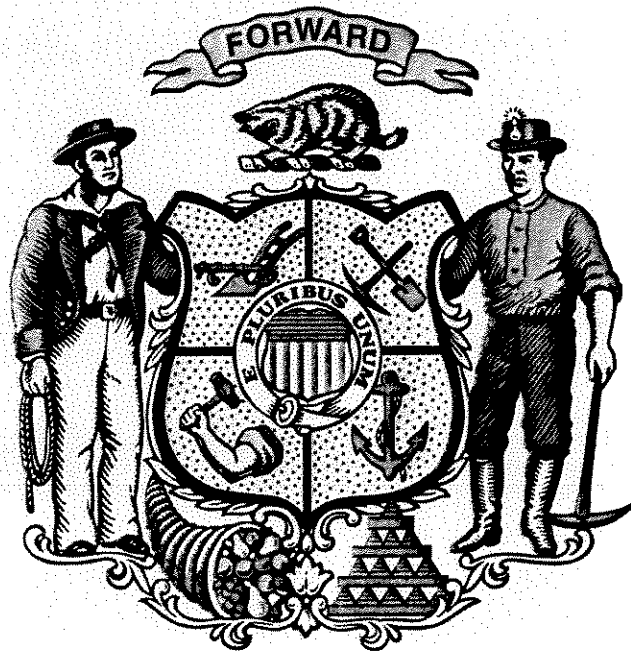
No one registered or testified against AB 373.



**HISTORY**

Assembly Bill 373 was introduced on May 3, 2001, and referred to the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections. A public hearing was held on September 13, 2001. On September 27, 2001, the Committee voted 6-0 to recommend passage of AB 373.

**CONTACT:** Terri S. Griffiths, Office of Rep. Steve Freese





---

---

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

---

---

MATERIALS FOR BILLS IN  
ASSEMBLY RULES COMMITTEE

Bill Number

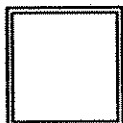
AB 373

Committee Staff  
Member

Bob Conlin

Telephone

6-2298



NO WRITTEN MATERIALS AVAILABLE IN COUNCIL FILES



Mailing Address

3099 E. Washington Ave.  
Post Office Box 7925  
Madison, WI 53707-7925  
Telephone (608) 240-5000  
Fax (608) 240-3305

Scott McCallum  
Governor

Jon E. Litscher  
Secretary

State of Wisconsin  
Department of Corrections

---

September 12, 2001

Representative Stephen Freese, Chair  
Committee on Campaigns and Elections  
State Capitol, Room 115 West  
Madison, WI

Dear Representative Freese:

This is in response to AB 373 relating to notice to felony offenders regarding their ineligibility to vote. I understand that the bill is scheduled for a hearing on Thursday, September 13<sup>th</sup> and wanted to provide you with some information on how we currently handle this matter.

In February 2001, the probation/parole rules, which all offenders on community supervision are required to follow, were revised to address the issue of notification. Under rule 13 we inform convicted felons that until they complete the terms and conditions of the sentence they cannot vote in any federal, state or local election as outlined in Wisconsin Statutes s. 6.03 (1)(b). (See attached)

If you have any questions concerning our current process please let me know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jon E. Litscher".

Jon E. Litscher  
Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
Division of Community Corrections  
DOC-10 (Rev. 2/01)

WISCONSIN  
Administrative Code  
Chapter DOC 328 & 332  
Federal Law  
42 U.S.C. §§ 29000-3, 29000-3  
Federal Regulation  
42 C.F.R. Part 2

# PROBATION / PAROLE RULES

DCC NUMBER

OFFENDER NAME

Notice: If you are on parole and sentenced for crimes committed on or after June 1, 1984, or have chosen to have the new Good Time Law apply to your case and you violate these rules, the highest possible parole violator sentence will be the total sentence less time already served in prison or jail in connection with the offense.

As established by Administrative Rule DOC 328.11, you have an opportunity for administrative review of certain types of decision through the offender complaint process.

The following rules are in addition to any court-ordered conditions. Your probation or parole may be revoked if you do not comply with any of your court-ordered conditions or if you violate any of the following rules.

1. You shall avoid all conduct which is in violation of federal or state statute, municipal or county ordinances, tribal law or which is not in the best interest of the public welfare or your rehabilitation. Some rules listed below are covered under this rule as conduct contrary to law and are listed for particular attention.
2. You shall report all arrests or police contact to your agent within 72 hours.
3. You shall make every effort to accept the opportunities and counseling offered by supervision.

The confidentiality of drug and alcohol treatment records is protected by Federal laws and regulations. Generally programs you are involved in may not say to a person outside the Department of Corrections that an offender is attending the program, or disclose any information identifying him/her as a drug/alcohol abuser unless: 1) You consent in writing; or 2) The disclosure is allowed by a court order; or 3) The disclosure is made to medical personnel in a medical emergency or to a qualified personnel for research, audit, or program evaluation; or 4) You commit or threaten to commit a crime either at the program or against any person who works for the program. Programs that contract with the Wisconsin Department of Corrections can release information to Wisconsin Department of Corrections staff.

Violation of the Federal law and regulations by a program is a crime. These regulations do not protect any information about suspected child abuse or neglect from being reported under state law to appropriate authorities.

Refusal to sign the consent for releasing information, including placement for treatment, shall be considered a refusal of the program.

4. You shall inform your agent of your whereabouts and activities as he/she directs.
5. You shall submit a written report monthly and any other such relevant information as directed by your agent.
6. You shall make yourself available for searches or tests ordered by your agent including but not limited to urinalysis, breathalyzer, DNA collection and blood samples or search of residence or any property under your control.
7. You shall not change residence or employment unless you get approval in advance from your agent, or in the case of emergency, notify your agent of the change within 72 hours.
8. You shall not leave the State of Wisconsin unless you get approval and a travel permit in advance from your agent.
9. You shall not purchase, trade, sell or operate a motor vehicle unless you get approval in advance from your agent.
10. You shall not borrow money or purchase on credit unless you get approval in advance from your agent.
11. You shall pay monthly supervision fees as directed by your agent in accordance with Wis. Stats. s.304.073 or s.304.074, DOC Administrative Rule Chapter 328.043 to 328.046 and shall comply with any department and/or vendor procedures regarding payment of fees.
12. You shall not purchase, possess, own or carry any firearm or any weapon unless you get approval in advance from your agent. Your agent may not grant permission to carry a firearm if you are prohibited from possessing a firearm under Wis. Stat. s. 941.29, Wisconsin Act 71, the Federal Gun Control Act (GCA), or any other state or federal law.
13. You shall not, as a convicted felon, and until you have successfully completed the terms and conditions of your sentence, vote in any federal, state or local election as outlined in Wisconsin Statutes s.6.03(1)(b).
14. You shall abide by all rules of any detention or correctional facility in which you may be confined.
15. You shall provide true and correct information verbally and in writing, in response to inquiries by the agent.
16. You shall report to your agent as directed for scheduled and unscheduled appointments.

I have reviewed and explained these rules to the offender.		I have received a copy of these rules.	
AGENT SIGNATURE	AREA NUMBER	OFFENDER SIGNATURE	DATE SIGNED

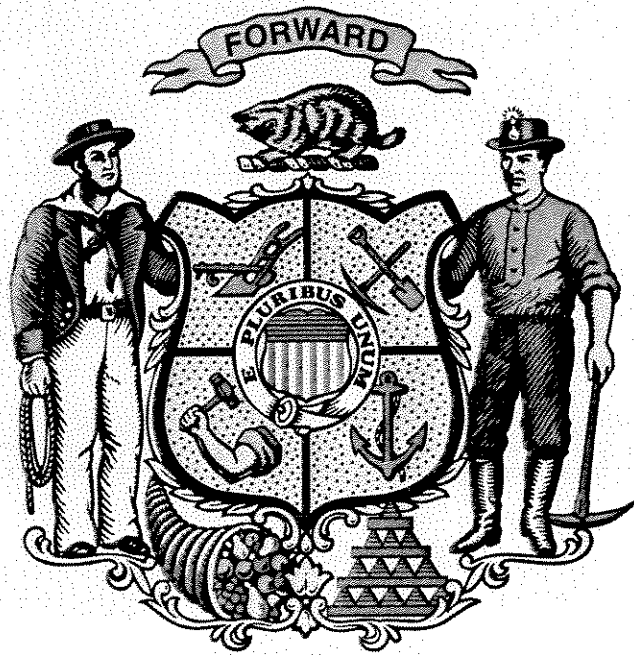
# PROBATION / PAROLE RULES

DOC NUMBER

OFFENDER NAME

17. You shall submit to the polygraph (lie detector) examination process as directed by your agent in accordance with Wisconsin Administrative Code 332.15.
18. You shall pay fees for the polygraph (lie detector) examination process as directed by your agent in accordance with Wisconsin Administrative Code 332.17(5) and 332.18 and shall comply with any required Wisconsin Department of Corrections procedures regarding payment of fees.
19. You shall follow any specific rules that may be issued by an agent to achieve the goals and objectives of your supervision. The rules may be modified at any time, as appropriate. The specific rules imposed at this time are stated below. You shall place your initial at the end of each specific rule to show you have read the rule.

I have reviewed and explained these rules to the offender.		I have received a copy of these rules.	
AGENT SIGNATURE	AREA NUMBER	OFFENDER SIGNATURE	DATE SIGNED



LRB 2627  
INELIGIBILITY TO VOTE

REPS

- ✓ FREEZE ✓ Sevatt's
- ✓ SUDER
- ✓ STARZYK
- ✓ J. LEHMAN
- ✓ RYBA
- ✓ KRAWCZYK
- ✓ WOOD
- ✓ NASS
- ✓ HARTN
- ✓ MUSSER
- ✓ Skindrud
- ✓ WADE
- ✓ M. LEHMAN
- ✓ Carl Owens
- ✓ OTT
- ✓ ALBERS
- ✓ Pettis
- ✓ Gunderson
- ✓ Lippert
- ✓ McLOMMECK
- ✓ SYKORA
- ✓ DUFF
- ✓ LA FAVE
- ✓ Petrowski
- ✓ Townsend
- ✓ Stone

SENATE

- ROSENZWEIG
- DARLING
- lead → GROBSCHMIEDT
- HUGESMAN
- Schultz
- Roesler