CHAPTER 57

PAROLES AND PARDONS

57.06 Paroles from state prisons and house of correction. **(1)** (a) In this subsection:

1. "Member of the family" means spouse, child, sibling, parent or legal guardian.

2. "Victim" means a person against whom a crime has been committed.

(b) Except as provided in sub. (1m), the department may parole an inmate of the Wisconsin state prisons or any felon or any person serving at least one year or more in the Milwaukee county house of correction or a county reforestation camp organized under s. 56.07, when he or she has served 25% of the sentence imposed for the offense, or 6 months, whichever is greater. Except as provided in s. 973.014, the department may parole an inmate serving a life term when he or she has served 20 years, as modified by the formula under s. 53.11 (1) and subject to extension using the formulas under s. 53.11 (2). The person serving the life term shall be given credit for time served prior to sentencing under s. 973.155, including good time under s. 973.155 (4). The department shall not provide any convicted offender or other person sentenced to its custody any parole eligibility or evaluation until the person has been confined at least 60 days following sentencing.

(c) If an inmate applies for parole under this subsection, the department shall notify the following, if they can be found, in accordance with par. (d):

1. The office of the judge that participated in the trial or that accepted the inmate's plea of guilty or no contest, whichever is applicable.

2. The office of the district attorney that participated in the trial of the inmate or that prepared for proceedings under s. 971.08 regarding the inmate's plea of guilty or no contest, whichever is applicable.

3. The victim of the crime committed by the inmate or, if the victim died as a result of the crime, an adult member of the victim's family or, if the victim is younger than 18 years old, the victim's parent or legal guardian, upon submission of a card under par. (f) requesting notification.

(d) 1. The notice under par. (c) shall inform the offices and persons under par. (c) 1 to 3 of the manner in which they may provide written statements under this subsection. The department shall provide notice under this paragraph for an inmate's first application for parole and, upon request, for subsequent applications for parole.

2. The notice shall be by 1st class mail to an office's or a person's last-known address sent at least 3 weeks before the interview or hearing upon the parole application.

3. The notice shall state the name of the inmate, the crime of which he or she was convicted, the date and term of the sentence and the date when the written statement must be received in order to be considered.

4. If the notice is for a first application for parole, the notice shall inform the offices and persons under par. (c) 1 to 3 that notification of subsequent applications for parole will be provided only upon request.

(e) The department shall permit any office or person under par. (c) 1 to 3 to provide written statements. The department shall give consideration to any written statements provided by any such office or person and received on or before the date specified in the notice. This paragraph does not limit the authority of the department to consider other statements or information which the department receives in a timely fashion.

(f) The department shall design and prepare cards for persons specified in par. (c) 3 to send to the department. The cards shall have space for these persons to provide their names and addresses, the name of the applicable prisoner and any other information the department determines is necessary. The department shall provide the cards, without charge, to district attorneys. District attorneys shall provide the cards, without charge, to persons specified in par. (c) 3. These persons may send completed cards to the department. All departmental records or portions of records which relate to mailing addresses of these persons are not subject to inspection or copying under s. 19.35 (1). Before any written statement of a person specified in par. (c) 3 is made a part of the documentary record considered in connection with a parole hearing under this section, the department shall obliterate from the statement all references to the mailing addresses of the person.

(g) Before a person is released on parole under this subsection, the department shall so notify the municipal police department and the county sheriff for the area where the person will be residing. The notification requirement under this paragraph does not apply if a municipal department or county sheriff submits to the department a written statement waiving the right to be notified.

(1m) The department may waive the 25% service of sentence requirement under sub. (1) (b) for an inmate upon the recommendation of the parole board. The parole board may recommend a waiver of the requirement only if it determines that extraordinary circumstances warrant an early release and the sentencing court has been notified and permitted to comment upon the proposed recommendation.

NOTE: The amendment of (1) and the creation of (1m) by 1983 Wisconsin Act 64 first applies to crimes committed on November 3, 1983.

(2) No such prisoner shall be paroled until the department is satisfied that suitable employment has been secured for him, unless otherwise provided for by the department. The paroled prisoner shall report to the department in such manner and at such times as it requires.

(3) Every paroled prisoner remains in the legal custody of the department unless otherwise provided by the department.

If the department alleges that any condition or rule of parole has been violated by the prisoner, the department may take physical custody of the prisoner for the investigation of the alleged violation. If the department is satisfied that any condition or rule of parole has been violated it shall afford the prisoner such administrative hearings as are required by law. The final administrative hearing shall be held before a hearing examiner who is licensed to practice law in this state. The hearing examiner shall enter an order revoking or not revoking parole which order shall be, upon request by either party, reviewed by the secretary. The hearing examiner may order the taking and allow the use of a videotaped deposition under s. 967.04 (7) to (10). If the examiner or the secretary upon review finds that the prisoner has violated the rules or conditions of parole, the examiner, or the secretary upon review, may order the prisoner returned to prison to continue serving his or her sentence, or to continue on parole. If the prisoner claims or appears to be indigent, the department shall refer the prisoner to the authority for indigency determinations specified under s. 977.07 (1).

(3e) The department shall make either an electronic or stenographic record of all testimony at each parole revocation hearing. The department shall prepare a written transcript of the testimony only at the request of a judge who has granted a petition for judicial review of the revocation decision. Each hearing notice shall include notice of the provisions of this subsection and a statement that any person who wants a written transcript may record the hearing at his or her own expense.

(3m) If the convicting court is informed by the department that a prisoner on parole has absconded and that the prisoner's whereabouts are unknown, the court may issue a capias for execution by the sheriff.

(4) (a) If any person convicted of a misdemeanor or traffic offense, any person convicted of a criminal offense in the circuit court for a county having a population of 500,000 or more and sentenced to 2 years or less in the house of correction or any person committed to the house of correction for treatment and rehabilitation for addiction to a controlled substance under ch. 161, during the period of confinement or treatment appears to have been rehabilitated or cured to the extent, in the opinion of the superintendent of the house of correction or the person in charge of treatment and rehabilitation of a prisoner at that institution, that the prisoner may be released, the prisoner may be released upon conditional parole. Before a person is released on conditional parole under this paragraph, the superintendent or person in charge of treatment and rehabilitation shall so notify the municipal police department and county sheriff for the area where the person will be residing. The notification requirement does not apply if a municipal department or county sheriff submits to the department a written statement waiving the right to be notified.

(b) Application for such conditional parole shall be made in writing by the superintendent of the house of correction to the court of commitment stating the facts justifying the application. The court shall proceed to take testimony in support of the application. If the judge is satisfied from the evidence that there is good reason to believe that the prisoner has been rehabilitated or cured to the extent that he or she may be released and that proper provision for employment and residence has been made for the prisoner, the judge may order the prisoner's release on parole to the superintendent of the house of correction, on such conditions to be stated in the order of release as the judge determines. In the event of violation of any such conditions by the prisoner, he or she shall be returned to the court and may be recommitted to the house of correction to serve the remainder of his or her sentence or for further treatment.

History: 1971 c. 125, 219; 1973 c. 90, 198, 333; 1975 c. 156, 199; 1977 c. 29, 353, 418, 449; 1979 c. 356; 1981 c. 266; 1983 a. 27, 64, 197, 528, 538; 1985 a. 262 s. 8; 1987 a. 244 ss. 1 to 3, 7; 1987 a. 412.

Amendment to (1) by ch. 90, laws of 1973, did not restore right of trial court to fix minimum sentences. Ch. 90 did not remove 1 yr. period under 973.02 and 973.15. Edelman v. State, 62 W (2d) 613, 215 NW (2d) 386.

A certiorari proceeding in the committing court to review a revocation of parole or probation is not a criminal proceeding. Contrary language in State ex rel. H&SS Dept. v. Circuit Court, 57 W (2d) 329, is withdrawn. State ex rel. Hanson v. H&SS Dept. 64 W (2d) 367, 219 NW (2d) 267.

See note to Art. I, sec. 12, citing State ex rel. Mueller v. Powers, 64 W (2d) 643, 221 NW (2d) 692, concerning ex post facto legislation.

Refusal of parole board to grant discretionary parole is subject to judicial review. Failure to notify prisoner of standards and criteria applied to parole application constituted denial of due process. State ex rel. Tyznik v. H&SS Dept. 71 W (2d) 169, 238 NW (2d) 66.

Every violation of probation or parole does not result in automatic revocation. Snajder v. State, 74 W (2d) 303, 246 NW (2d) 665.

See note to Art. I, sec. 8, citing State ex rel. Struzik v. H&SS Dept. 77 W (2d) 216, 252 NW (2d) 660.

See note to Art. I, sec. 8, citing State ex rel. Flowers v. H&SS Dept. 81 W (2d) 376, 260 NW (2d) 727.

Presentence incarceration due to indigency must be credited towards a life sentence for the purpose of determining eligibility for parole. Wilson v. State, 82 W (2d) 657, 264 NW (2d) 234.

Parole agent's failure to act on knowledge of similar prior violations did not preclude revocation. Van Ermen v. H&SS Dept. 84 W (2d) 57, 267 NW (2d) 17 (1978).

Prison inmates subject to parole rescission are entitled to Morrissey-Gagnon due process. State ex rel. Klinke v. H&SS Dept. 87 W (2d) 110, 273 NW (2d) 379 (Ct. App. 1978).

Secretary's authority to revoke under (3) cannot be bound by agent's representations. State ex rel. Lewis v. H&SS Dept. 89 W (2d) 220, 278 NW (2d) 232 (Ct. App. 1979).

Parole violation may not be proved entirely by unsubstantiated hearsay testimony. State ex rel. Henschel v. H&SS Dept. 91 W (2d) 268, 280 NW (2d) 785 (Ct. App. 1979).

See note to Art. I, sec. 1, citing State v. Aderhold, 91 W (2d) 306, 284 NW (2d) 108 (Ct. App. 1979).

See note to Art. I, sec. 8, citing State ex rel. Alvarez v. Lotter, 91 W (2d) 329, 283 NW (2d) 408 (Ct. App. 1979).

See note to 973.15, citing State v. Stuhr, 92 W (2d) 46, 284 NW (2d) 459 (Ct. App. 1979).

Inmate who entered into Mutual Agreement Program (MAP) "contract" for discretionary parole may not bring civil action for breach of contract. Coleman v. Percy, 96 W (2d) 578, 292 NW (2d) 615 (1980).

Mandatory release parole violator may be required to serve beyond final discharge date originally set by court. State ex rel. Bieser v. Percy, 97 W (2d) 702, 295 NW (2d) 179 (Ct. App. 1980).

See note to 53.12, citing Parker v. Percy, 105 W (2d) 486, 314 NW (2d) 166 (Ct. App. 1981).

See note to Art. VII, sec. 8, citing State v. Spanbauer, 108 W (2d) 548, 322 NW (2d) 511 (Ct. App. 1982).

Due process was not violated by holding two revocation hearings dealing with same conduct where first hearing was based on facts and second hearing was based on conviction. State ex rel. Leroy v. H&SS Dept. 110 W (2d) 291, 329 NW (2d) 229 (Ct. App. 1982).

When probationer or parolee is charged with a crime and may have otherwise violated conditions of release, revocation hearings based on the noncriminal violations should be held without delay. 65 Atty. Gen. 20.

Convict has no constitutional right to be paroled. Greenholtz v. Nebraska Penal Inmates, 442 US 1 (1979).

Probation and parole revocation in Wisconsin. 1977 WLR 503.

57.071 Military parole. The department may at any time grant a parole to or suspend the parole of any prisoner in any penal institution of this state, or suspend the supervision of any person who is on probation to the department, who is eligible for induction into the armed forces of the United States. Such suspension of parole or probation shall be for the duration of his service in the armed forces; and said parole or probation shall again become effective upon his discharge from the armed forces in accordance with regulations prescribed by the department. If he receives an honorable discharge from the armed forces, the governor may discharge him and such discharge shall have the effect of a pardon. Upon such suspension of parole or probation by the department, an order shall be issued by the secretary of the department setting forth the conditions under which the parole or probation is suspended, including instructions as to where and when and to whom such paroled person shall report upon his discharge from the armed forces.

57.072 Period of probation or parole tolled. (1) If the department determines that a parolee or probationer has

violated the terms of his or her supervision, the department may toll all or any part of the period of time between the date of the violation and the date an order of revocation or reinstatement is entered, subject to credit according to the terms of s. 973.155 for any time the parolee or probationer spent confined in connection with the violation.

(2) If a parolee or probationer is alleged to have violated the terms of his or her supervision but the department determines that the alleged violation was not proven, the period between the alleged violation and the determination shall be treated as service of the probationary or parole period.

(3) Except as provided in s. 973.09 (3) (b), the department preserves jurisdiction over a probationer or parolee if it commences an investigation, issues a violation report or issues an apprehension request concerning an alleged violation prior to the expiration of the probationer's or parolee's term of supervision.

(4) The sentence of a revoked parolee resumes running on the day he or she is received at a correctional institution subject to sentence credit for the period of custody in a jail, correctional institution or any other detention facility pending revocation according to the terms of s. 973.155.

(5) The sentence of a revoked probationer shall be credited with the period of custody in a jail, correctional institution or any other detention facility pending revocation and commencement of sentence according to the terms of s. 973.155.

History: 1975 c. 41, 199; 1977 c. 353; 1983 a. 528.

Revisor's Note, 1977: The following annotations concern s. 57.072, 1975 stats., which was repealed and recreated by ch. 353, laws of 1977 and again by Act 528, laws of 1983.

The court can revoke a probation after the probationary period has expired when the defendant has committed several crimes during the period. Williams v. State, 50 W (2d) 709, 184 NW (2d) 844.

Before tolling statute applies, department must make final determination that violation occurred. Locklear v. State, 87 W (2d) 392, 274 NW (2d) 898 (Ct. App. 1978).

Where revocation proceedings were initiated prior to expiration of parole period, parole was properly revoked after period expired. State ex rel. Avery v. Percy, 99 W (2d) 459, 299 NW (2d) 886 (Ct. App. 1980).

Department may not grant jail credit where it is not provided for by statute. 71 Atty. Gen. 102.

57.075 Probationer and parolee loan fund. The department shall create a revolving fund out of any moneys in its hands belonging to probationers and parolees who absconded, or whose whereabouts are unknown. The fund shall be used to defray the expenses of clothing, transportation, maintenance and other necessities for probationers and parolees who are without means to secure those necessities. All payments made from the fund shall be repaid by probationers or parolees for whose benefit they are made whenever possible; and any moneys belonging to them so paid into the revolving fund shall be repaid to them in accordance with law, in case a claim therefor is filed with the department upon showing the legal right of the claimant to such money.

History: 1977 c. 29.

57.078 Civil rights restored to convicted persons satisfying sentence. Every person who is convicted of a crime obtains a restoration of his or her civil rights by serving out his or her term of imprisonment or otherwise satisfying his or her sentence. The certificate of the department or other responsible supervising agency that a convicted person has served his or her sentence or otherwise satisfied the judgment against him or her is evidence of that fact and that the person is restored to his or her civil rights. The department or other agency shall list in the person's certificate rights which have been restored and which have not been restored. Persons who served out their terms of imprisonment or otherwise satisfied their sentences prior to August 14, 1947, are likewise restored to their civil rights from and after September 25, 1959.

History: 1987 a. 226.

Restoration of civil rights is not a "pardon" for the purposes of liquor and cigarette license statutes. 60 Atty. Gen. 452.

A person convicted of a crime may vote if he has satisfied his sentence. 61 Atty. Gen. 260.

See note to art. XIII, sec. 3, citing 63 Atty. Gen. 74.

This section does not remove felony conviction for purposes of federal firearm statute. United States v. Ziengenhagen, 420 F Supp. 72.

57.08 Applications for pardon; regulations. All applications for pardon of any convict serving sentence of one year or more, except for pardons to be granted within 10 days next before the time when the convict would be otherwise entitled to discharge pursuant to law, shall be made and conducted in the manner hereinafter prescribed, and according to such additional regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the governor.

Executive clemency in Wisconsin. Bauer, 1973 WLR 1154.

57.09 Notice of pardon application. (1) In this section:

(a) "Member of the family" means spouse, child, sibling, parent or legal guardian.

(b) "Victim" means a person against whom a crime has been committed.

(2) The notice of the pardon application shall state the name of the convict, the crime of which he or she was convicted, the date and term of sentence and the date if known, when the application is to be heard by the governor. The notice shall be served on the following persons, if they can be found:

(a) The judge who participated in the trial of the convict.

(b) The district attorney who participated in the trial of the convict.

(c) The victim or, if the victim is dead, an adult member of the victim's family.

(3) The notice shall inform the persons under sub. (2) of the manner in which they may provide written statements or participate in any applicable hearing. The applicant shall serve notice on the persons under sub. (2) (a) and (b) and the governor shall serve notice on the person under sub. (2) (c). Each such notice shall be served at least 3 weeks before the hearing of the application. The notice shall be published at least once each week for 2 successive weeks before the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the offense was committed. If there is no such newspaper, the notice shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the door of the courthouse of the county for 3 weeks before the hearing and published once each week for 2 consecutive weeks before the hearing in a newspaper published in an adjoining county. Publication as required in this subsection shall be completed by a date designated by the governor. The date shall be a reasonable time prior to the hearing date.

History: 1983 a. 364.

57.10 Pardon application papers; victim's statement. (1) An application for pardon shall be accompanied by the following papers:

(a) Notice of application and acknowledgments or affidavits showing due service and affidavits showing due publication and posting whenever required;

(b) A certified copy of the docket entries, the indictment or information, and such additional papers on file in the court, if obtainable, as the governor requires;

(c) A full sworn statement by the applicant of all facts and reasons upon which the application is based;

(d) Written statements by the judge and the district attorney who tried the case, if obtainable, indicating their views regarding the application and stating any circumstances

within their knowledge in aggravation or extenuation of the applicant's guilt;

(e) A certificate of the keeper of the prison where he has been confined showing whether the applicant has conducted himself in a peaceful and obedient manner.

(2) When a victim or member of the victim's family receives notice under s. 57.09 (3), he or she may provide the governor with written statements indicating his or her views regarding the application and stating any circumstances within his or her knowledge in aggravation or extenuation of the applicant's guilt. Upon receipt of any such statement, the governor shall place the statement with the other pardon application papers.

(3) Notwithstanding s. 19.35, any reference to the address of a victim or a member of the victim's family which is contained in a statement or other paper accompanying a pardon application shall be closed to the public. The governor, using the procedure under s. 19.36 (6), shall delete any reference to the address in any statement or paper made public.

History: 1983 a. 364.

57.11 Conditional pardon; enforcement. (1) In case a pardon is granted upon conditions the governor may issue his warrant to carry the conditions into effect.

(2) If it appears to the governor during the term of the sentence that the convicted person violated or failed to comply with any such condition, he may issue his warrant to any sheriff commanding him to arrest the convicted person and bring him before the governor.

(3) If upon inquiry it further appears to the governor that the convicted person has violated or failed to comply with any of those conditions, the governor may issue his or her warrant remanding the person to the institution from which discharged, and the person shall be confined and treated as though no pardon had been granted, except that the person loses any applicable good time which he or she had earned. If the person is returned to prison, the person is subject to the same limitations as a revoked parolee under s. 53.11 (7). The department shall determine the period of incarceration under s. 53.11 (7) (a). If the governor determines the person has not violated or failed to comply with the conditions, the person shall be discharged subject to the conditional pardon.

History: 1983 a. 528.

57.115 Emergency removal. When an emergency exists which in the opinion of the secretary of the department makes it advisable he may permit the temporary removal of a convicted person for such period and upon such conditions as he determines. The secretary may delegate this authority to the deputy, the administrator of the corrections function and the wardens and superintendents of the state prisons.

57.12 Execution and record of warrants. When a convicted person is pardoned or his sentence commuted, or he is remanded to prison for the violation of any of the conditions of his pardon, the officer to whom the warrant is issued after executing it shall make return thereon to the governor forthwith and shall file with the clerk of the court in which the offender was convicted a certified copy of the warrant and return, and the clerk shall enter and file the same with the records of the case.

57.13 Uniform act for out-of-state parolee supervision; state compacts. The governor of this state is authorized and directed to enter into a compact on behalf of this state with any state of the United States legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

A COMPACT.

Entered into by and among the contracting states, signatories hereto, with the consent of the congress of the United States of America, granted by an act entitled "An act granting the consent of congress to any two or more states to enter into agreements or compacts for cooperative effort and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime and for other purposes".

The contracting states solemnly agree:

(1) That it shall be competent for the duly constituted judicial and administrative authorities of a sending state to permit any person convicted of an offense within the sending state and placed on probation or released on parole to reside in any receiving state while on probation or parole, if:

(a) Such person is in fact a resident of or has his family residing within the receiving state and can obtain employment there; or

(b) Though not a resident of the receiving state and not having his family residing there, the receiving state consents to such person being sent there.

(c) Before granting such permission, opportunity shall be granted to the receiving state to investigate the home and prospective employment of such person.

(d) A resident of the receiving state, within the meaning of this section, is one who has been an actual inhabitant of such state continuously for more than one year prior to his coming to the sending state and has not resided within the sending state more than 6 continuous months immediately preceding the commission of the offense for which he has been convicted.

(2) That each receiving state will assume the duties of visitation of and supervision over probationers or parolees of any sending state and in the exercise of those duties will be governed by the same standards that prevail for its own probationers and parolees.

(3) That the duly accredited officers of a sending state may at all times enter a receiving state and there apprehend and retake any person on probation or parole. For that purpose no formalities will be required other than establishing the authority of the officer and the identity of the person to be retaken. All legal requirements to obtain extradition of fugitives from justice are expressly waived on the part of states party hereto, as to such persons. The decision of the sending state to retake a person on probation or parole shall be conclusive upon and not reviewable within the receiving state; provided, however, that if at the time when a state seeks to retake a probationer or parolee there should be pending against him within the receiving state any criminal charge, or he should be suspected of having committed within such state a criminal offense, he shall not be retaken without the consent of the receiving state until discharged from prosecution or from imprisonment for such offense.

(4) That the duly accredited officers of the sending state will be permitted to transport prisoners being retaken through any and all such states parties to this compact, without interference.

(5) That the governor of each state may designate an officer who, acting jointly with like officers of other contracting states, if and when appointed, shall promulgate such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary to more effectively carry out the terms of this compact.

(6) That this compact shall become operative immediately upon its ratification by any state as between it and any other state or states so ratifying. When ratified it shall have the full force and effect of law within such state, the form of ratification to be in accordance with the laws of the ratifying state.

(7) That this compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon such ratifying state until renounced by it. The duties and obligations hereunder of a renouncing state shall continue as to parolees or probationers residing therein at the time of withdrawal or until finally discharged by the sending state. Renunciation of this compact shall be by the same authority which ratified it, by sending 6 months' notice in writing of its intention to withdraw the compact to the other states party thereto.

(8) In this section:

(a) "Receiving state" means a party to this compact other than a sending state.

(b) "Sending state" means a party to this compact permitting its probationers and parolees to reside in a receiving state.

(9) This section may be cited as the "Uniform Act for Out-of-State Parolee Supervision".

History: 1979 c. 89; 1983 a. 189.

Cross Reference: See Appendix for a list of states which have ratified this compact.

See note to art. I, sec. 1, citing State ex rel. Niederer v. Cady, 72 W (2d) 311, 240 NW (2d) 626.

See note to 976.03, citing State ex rel. Reddin v. Meekma, 99 W (2d) 56, 298 NW (2d) 192 (Ct. App. 1980). Aff'd, 102 W (2d) 358, 306 NW (2d) 664 (1981).

Probationer, like a parolee, is entitled to a preliminary and a final revocation hearing. Gagnon v. Scarpelli, 411 US 778.

57.135 Out-of-state parolee supervision without compact. The department is authorized to permit any person convicted of an offense within this state and placed on probation or released on parole to reside in any other state not a party to the compact authorized by s. 57.13 whenever the authorities of the receiving state agree to assume the duties of visitation of and supervision over such probationer or parolee, governed by the same standards that prevail for its own probationers and parolees, on the same terms as are provided in s. 57.13 (1) and (2) in the case of states signatory to said compact. But before permitting any probationer or parolee to leave this state pursuant to this section, the department shall obtain from him a signed agreement to return to this state upon demand of the department and an irrevocable waiver of all procedure incidental to extradition. The department may, in like manner, receive for supervision probationers and parolees convicted in states not signatory to said compact, and shall have the same custody and control of such persons as it has over probationers and parolees of this state.

Probation order to spend 3 years in India doing charitable work exceeded trial court's authority. State v. Dean, 102 W (2d) 300, 306 NW (2d) 286 (Ct. App. 1981).

57.14 Cooperative return of parole and probation violators. The secretary may deputize any person regularly employed by another state to act as an officer and agent of this state in effecting the return of any person who has violated the terms and conditions of parole or probation as granted by this state. In any matter relating to the return of such person, any agent so deputized shall have all the powers of a police officer of this state. Any deputization pursuant to this section shall be in writing and any person authorized to act as an agent under this section shall carry formal evidence of his deputization and shall produce the same upon demand.

57.15 Nonapplicability of chapter. This chapter does not apply to a person who is subject to an order under s. 48.366.

History: 1987 a. 27.