



May/June 2007  
Volume 21, Issue 6

### Inside this Issue

- 1** WISCONSIN TABBED AS SITE FOR 2009 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
- 2** WISCONSIN POSTS TOP MEMBERSHIP GAIN
- 3** HELPING HANDS CELEBRATES FIRST ANIVERSARY
- 3** PROBATION & PAROLE TRAINING
- 4** MILWAUKEE JAIL & HOUSE OF CORRECTION PROVIDE DIVERSE EDUCATION
- 6** HIDDEN CONSEQUENCES FOR OFFENDERS
- 7** WANTED: WORKSHOP PRESENTERS
- 8** SECOND CHANCE ACT REVIVED
- 9** CHANGES IN CEAW BOARD
- 10** COUNTY JAIL CORNER
- 11** FRIENDS OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION AWARD NOMINATION FORM
- 12** PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

## Correctional Education Association - Wisconsin

### Wisconsin Tabbed as Site for 2009 International Conference

At its meeting last month, the Executive Board of the Correctional Education Association selected Wisconsin as the site for its 2009 International Correctional Education Association Conference.

Normally the site is scheduled according to a set rotation of the nine regions of CEA. Because of Wisconsin's strong bid to host the International Conference and Region 1's willingness to swap spots, Region III was moved up a year in the rotation.

The conference is scheduled for July 19-22, 2009. The Concourse Hotel in Madison has been chosen as the conference facility. Some special events will be held at the Monona Terrace.

Our goal is to have over 500 correctional educators from throughout the nation and some foreign countries attend the conference. So mark your calendar and plan on attending.

In the coming months, a call will be made for CEA-Wisconsin members to volunteer to serve on the Conference Planning Committee. Whether you chose to serve on the Planning Committee or not, your suggestions for workshops, speakers, and entertainment activities are welcome.

This year's International CEA Conference is being held in Atlanta, Georgia on July 8-11. The 2008 conference will be in Denver, Colorado.

At this year's Region III & IV CEA Conference in Yankton, South Dakota, Region III Director David Webb and Region IV Director Myra Jones announced that their two regions will again hold joint regional conferences for the next two years. The 2008 conference will be held in Minnesota and the 2009 regional will be held in Iowa. Dates and sites are yet to be determined. We hope to see you at these conferences also.

# Wisconsin Posts Top Membership Gain

CEA Vice President and Membership Committee Chair Denise Justice has announced two awards that the Wisconsin chapter will receive in recognition for its gain in membership.

Last year the CEA Executive Board established the Founder’s Day Membership Awards. Each year two Founder’s Awards are presented, one to the state with the highest membership gain in the past year; the second to the state with the highest membership percentage increase.

Denise has announced that the Wisconsin chapter has won the Founder’s Award by gaining 125 new members in the past year.

CEA also recognizes individuals who have been top membership recruiters. Peggy Meyers will be honored as one of the top recruiters for the past year.

The awards will be presented on July 8 at the President’s Reception at the International CEA Conference in Atlanta.

So, if you aren’t already a member, consider joining our growing organization. Take advantage of the services CEA membership affords --- for CEA is the only professional organization devoted solely to providing opportunities for correctional educators to network with their peers.

If you are a member of CEA, keep your membership active. If you haven’t already joined CEA, please go to the national website, [www.ceanational.org](http://www.ceanational.org), and do so.

Individual memberships are only \$55 with students, volunteers, retirees, clerical and support staff eligible for reduced rates.

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|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Executive Officers</b> |                         | <p>The CEAW News Review is published by the members of the Correctional Education Association-Wisconsin Chapter. The opinions herein are entirely those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the executive officers, the Department of Corrections, or the body as a whole.</p> <p>It is our hope that this newsletter will be used to communicate information concerning activities, special events, new directions and policies of CEAW and DOC.</p> <p>Articles for publication may be submitted to CEAW Secretary Barb Rasmussen at Racine Correctional Institution, 2019 Wisconsin Street, Sturtevant, WI 53177-0900, <a href="mailto:barbara.rasmussen@doc.state.wi.us">barbara.rasmussen@doc.state.wi.us</a> or CEAW News Review Editor Jerry Bednarowski at: <a href="mailto:jerrybednarowski@new.rr.com">jerrybednarowski@new.rr.com</a></p> |
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# Helping Hands Celebrates First Anniversary

Helping Hands, organized by the offenders at Robert E. Ellsworth Correctional Center, celebrated its first anniversary by delivering over 1200 activity packets for the children at Children's Hospital of Wisconsin. In addition to the activity packets, Helping Hands made stuffed bears and bunnies, no-sew fleece blankets, and crocheted hats and mittens.

Child Life Specialists at Children's Hospital told Helping Hands that when a child comes to the hospital he or she may spend an entire day going from appointment to appointment, tests to tests. The activity packets allow these children to take a packet with them and work on the activity while they wait for each of their appointments or tests. Some of the activity packets are group projects that the children staying at the hospital can work on together.

Besides Children's Hospital, Helping Hands crochets hats, mittens, scarves, and lap blankets for various shelters, senior citizen group homes, and local hospitals. The group also sews quilt tops for a local quilt group which finishes the quilts and donates to various charitable organizations.

Currently, Helping Hands are making craft items for the Fifth Annual Restorative Justice: Restoring the Community Art Sale and Auction. Proceeds from this art sale and auction will be given to the Cathedral Center Emergency Shelter and Comprehensive Assessment Center for women who are homeless and their children.

Helping Hands relies heavily on donated materials to complete these projects. If you are interested in donating yarn, material, or craft items, please contact DeNeal Ericksen at 262-878-6000 ext. 5018.

by: DeNeal Ericksen, REECC

## Probation & Parole Training

The American Probation and Parole Association's 32<sup>nd</sup> Annual Training Institute is taking place July 8-11, 2007 in Philadelphia, PA.

Workshop topics include:

- Jail Reentry and the Impact on Community Corrections
- Supporting Reentry Efforts Through Web-Based Distant Learning
- A Reentry and Sanctions Center Experience
- Job Court: Looking at a "First" in the Nation
- Reentry of Methamphetamine Addicted Offenders

There will also be a Reentry Roundtable, a discussion with national leaders on collaboration in reentry, on July 8<sup>th</sup>.

For more information, please visit the conference [website](#).

Submitted by: Art Besse President  
Art Besse & Associates LLC

# Milwaukee County Jail and House of Correction Provide Diverse Education

Milwaukee County incarcerates a daily population of 3200 offenders. Approximately 850 offenders are held in the Milwaukee County Jail, located in downtown Milwaukee, and the remainder are incarcerated at the Milwaukee County House of Correction located in Franklin, Wisconsin. The Jail holds primarily pre-trial offenders and the House of Correction houses those inmates who are sentenced to one-year or less on state or municipal charges. Statistics gathered at the time of booking reflect that approximately 74% of the offenders booked into the county system did not complete high school (self-reported).

The offender population is diverse as far as academic level of functioning, educational goals and barriers to achieving said goals. The academic programs offered in the county institutions promote progression to higher levels of learning to attain skills that will help advance students to other educational, training or employment opportunities. Students enrolled in academic classes set realistic educational goals, those that can be accomplished during their incarceration.

## Milwaukee County Jail - Milwaukee County Youth Education Center

Milwaukee Public Schools operates an alternative school within the confines of the Jail. The Milwaukee County Youth Education Center (MCYEC) was created in 1996 to meet the state law requirement concerning educational opportunities for incarcerated school-age youth who reside in adult correctional facilities. Classes are conducted year-round for the inmate students between the ages of 12-21 (22 if eligible for special education services). Most students are between the ages of 17-19 years with minimal earned high school credits. Between 320-480 students (95% male) are served annually in three separate computer-lab classrooms. Length of enrollment and departure is always unknown. Mobility is extremely high; this intransigence results in classroom population changing on a daily basis. Approximately 70% of the MCYEC students are eventually sentenced to incarceration in a Wisconsin prison. In addition to three teachers who are permanently assigned to the jail, the students are also served by a MPS psychologist, a social worker and an itinerant art instructor who conducts special instructional and therapeutic art classes. The program serves close to 500 students annually, over half are special education students. Working closely with the jail's classification unit, the program enrolls all jail inmates under the age of 18 and identified special education students.

Individual math, reading and language instruction is provided. Instruction consists of utilizing computer software, textbooks, workbooks, VHS/DVD media, reading cassettes, small group and individualized tutoring. Students may earn credits toward graduation or work toward their HSED.

## Milwaukee County Jail - Adult Basic Education

The Sheriff's Office has been the recipient of a grant award through the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act since 1998. The Sheriff's Office contracts with Milwaukee Area Technical College for instructor services. Jail inmates may request enrollment into classes during the classification process or they can submit a request through their housing deputy. Upon enrollment students are tested using the Test of Adult Basic Education to determine academic level of functioning. During a one-on-one consultation with the instructor the student sets long and short-term educational goals and develops a Personal Education Plan. Depending on academic level, students may work toward the attainment of a GED or may work to increase literacy levels. Instructional methods include small group work, individualized instruction with the instructor or trained volunteer, cooperative learning, computer aided instruction and the use of instructional videos. Educational gains are measured by the use of standardized tests. This program employs one full-time instructor for the fall, spring and summer semesters.

Additionally, six volunteers from the community assist with the program providing small group instruction, one-to-one tutoring or assist with pre and post testing. This program serves approximately 160 students per year. Each student receives approximately 6 hours of classroom instruction each week. There is a high demand for academic classes in the jail; the program consistently experiences a “waiting list” of at least 50 inmates waiting for enrollment.

## **Milwaukee County House of Correction - Franklin Alternative Youth Program**

Like Milwaukee Public Schools in the Jail, Franklin Public Schools serve the school age youth incarcerated at the House of Correction. Franklin Public Schools serve students who have not graduated or received a GED or HSED and: are under age 22 and identified as having special education needs; are under 18 in regular education; and/or, are under 22 who want an education.

Upon enrollment, each student’s basic skills in math, reading and written language are evaluated. An educational program is then designed for the students based upon information obtained. They build and enhance existing academic skills, while developing their self-esteem and sense of responsibility. Instruction is delivered on an individual basis through work on the computer or with one-to-one assistance from a teacher or teaching assistant. When feasible, students are also grouped together for instruction.

Those students who already have a significant number of high school credits and a desire to obtain a regular high school diploma will be instructed in those subjects needed for completion of credits, or if they lack credits they may work towards a HSED. The teaching staff currently consists of two full time teachers and four full time teaching assistants.

## **MATC Learning Center at the Milwaukee County House of Correction**

Primarily funded by the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, MATC has provided adult basic education classes to the adult (18 and over) inmate population incarcerated at the House of Correction for the past 20 years. Currently MATC has seven part-time instructors assigned to the HOC. Upon admission, all inmates sentenced to the institution for 60 days or more are tested academically to determine participation in programming. Those in need of adult basic skills are referred to the appropriate class: literacy, basic skills, GED or ESL. Offenders sentenced to 60 days or more are eligible for enrollment; inmates with no release day will be enrolled if there is no waiting list. Participation in the program is voluntary, but once enrolled, students must attend class or they will be dropped from the program. Students receive 4-6 hours of classroom instruction each week. GED testing is conducted bi-weekly. To meet funding expectations, students must agree to complete post-tests prior to release from the institution.

## **GED Testing**

The House of Correction became an official GED testing center in 2004, the County Jail is an addendum site. Testing is conducted bi-weekly for each program. In 2006, 327 offenders took one or more GED tests with 111 earning their GED while incarcerated in the county’s correctional system.

by: Jan Brylow, Program Coordinator

# **New Re-Entry Resource Available**

National Social Rehabilitation and Re-Entry Program is a new innovative program for inmates and ex-offenders. The program provides training for ex-offenders and inmates seeking entry level employment with social services agencies, community groups, prison ministries and corporate volunteer programs. Job guidance and career referral is provided. This program is ministry funded and supported by the SJM Family Foundation. Please visit their website for more information. [www.prisonerresources.com](http://www.prisonerresources.com)

# Hidden Consequences for Offenders

When preparing offenders for release; teachers, social workers, and other corrections staff should be aware of and help the offenders become aware of the hidden consequences offenders face.

Many people believe in the old saw, “do the crime, do your time and then go forth and do good things.” The group of believers includes not only the general public, but also workforce development professionals and offenders themselves. However, since at least the 1980s and 1990s, this statement has been far from true.

Beginning in the 80s and in large part as a consequence of the war on drugs, offenders have become enmeshed in a mire of what has variously been called collateral damage or hidden consequences of having an arrest and or conviction record. These consequences are hidden in the sense that they are not a part of the sentencing process and are often unknown to the offenders until their impact affects their rehabilitation.

Included in the hidden consequences of having a record are employment restrictions that prevent an offender from obtaining employment in his or her chosen profession. There are a myriad of restrictions for persons convicted of a felony. Certain jobs are put out of reach. Correctional officer jobs are denied due to the inability to possess a firearm. Jobs in health care are denied due to drug convictions. Jobs such as security alarm installers and private detectives are denied to anyone with a felony conviction. Caregiver job are denied to persons with any of a large number of felony and misdemeanor convictions. Jobs as an elected official are denied to persons with felony convictions. And the list goes on.

Persons with even a misdemeanor conviction for domestic abuse are restricted for life from firearm possession.

Additional restrictions affect persons looking for public housing including Section 8. Conviction or even arrest for drug, alcohol, or violent crimes can result in the loss of eligibility for housing assistance.

Incarcerated parents can lose their parental rights and convicted aliens can be sent back to their home countries even if repatriation would mean substantial risk upon return or being separated from their American family.

Persons with drug convictions can be denied federal financial assistance for post secondary education and incarcerated persons are ineligible for Pell grant assistance.

Even the welfare safety net has a hole in it for persons with drug convictions who upon testing are found to have traces of drugs in their systems. These persons will be denied food stamps for a year and, if on W-2, can be penalized up to 15% for a year. Persons on SSI, food stamps or W-2 can be denied benefits if they are out of compliance with their probation and parole rules.

Drug violations including for possession of even a small amount of marijuana will result in driver's license suspension, even if no traffic implications were involved. Loss of a license can of course greatly impact a person's ability to find and get to employment. A license is often a condition of employment.

Even juveniles are not spared. Although, juvenile records are generally confidential, various employers including those involving firearms, licensed child care centers and the armed services can do background checks. It is also important to note that a 17 year old in Wisconsin is an adult for crime purposes and that youth as young as ten can be adjudicated and as young as twelve can be waived into adult court. Most states make persons adults at an older age than Wisconsin. A criminal background check is also very much a consideration for a second chance program like the Job Corps and Americorps.

Under Amie's Law, the juvenile record of a sex offender may be shared by law enforcement with any one deemed to be in danger from the youth. This includes employers, schools, neighbors, clergy and etc.

These hidden consequences make it incumbent for teachers and other corrections staff to advise offenders to take advantage of Job Center resources such as bonding, state development and enterprise zone tax credits and the Work Opportunity Tax Credit. It is critical for offenders to contact Job Center personnel to become updated on offender employment rights (Wisconsin Fair Employment Act), restrictions and resources. Department of Corrections personnel such as Probation and Parole Agents and Community Corrections Employment Program (CCEP) coordinators need to be part of the Job Center team.

Information on the location of Wisconsin Job Centers may be found at [www.dwd.state.wi.us](http://www.dwd.state.wi.us). Readers with questions or in need of advice on limited remedies may contact Art Besse at [artbesse@netzero.net](mailto:artbesse@netzero.net)

by: Art Besse President

Art Besse & Associates LLC

## Wanted : Workshop Presenters

Over the past few years, the CEAW Board has made it a priority to increase the profile of correctional education with the public, among the larger education community, within DOC, and among legislators.

One avenue to do this is to have CEAW members present workshops on their programs at educational and correctional conferences. The CEAW encourages you to consider presenting a workshop.

Possible venues for your presentation may be: the International, Region III, or State CEA Conferences; the GED/HSED & Adult Literacy Conference, the Wisconsin Education Association Council Convention, the Northern Wisconsin Education Association Council Convention, and the Wisconsin Correctional Association.

Be aware that most of these conferences have deadlines for proposals to present that are often months before the conference dates. Check their websites for deadline dates. And if you are accepted, email [jerrybednarowski@new.rr.com](mailto:jerrybednarowski@new.rr.com) so your presentation can be publicized in this newsletter.

## Author! Author!

In the March 2007 issue of the *Journal of Correctional Education* is an article by a Wisconsin educator. Lori Koenig, teacher at the Stanley Correctional Institution, wrote the article entitled "Financial Literacy Curriculum: The Effect on Offender Money Management Skills."

In the article, Lori discusses how she modified existing curriculum to create a course in financial literacy and the research measuring the gains in knowledge made by her students.

## Letter to the Editor

Thanks so much for including me on your e-mail distribution of the newsletters. I am super impressed with the interesting and important things that people are doing in Wisconsin -- and with the effort that folks have gone to to share information in a thoughtful manner.

John Linton

U. S. Department of Education, Office of Vocational and Adult Education

# Second Chance Act Revived

The National HIRE Network Legal Action Center has posted information on its website, [www.hirenetwork.org](http://www.hirenetwork.org) | [www.lac.org](http://www.lac.org) about the reviving of the Second Chance Act.

The Second Chance Act is legislation that seeks to help states and localities better address the needs of individuals reentering the community from the criminal justice system. It was reintroduced in the House of Representatives on March 20<sup>th</sup> and in the Senate on March 30<sup>th</sup>. Representative Danny Davis (D-IL) and 14 additional bi-partisan Members introduced the House version and Senators Joe Biden (D-DE), Arlen Specter (R-PA), Sam Brownback (R-KS), and Patrick Leahy (D-VT) introduced the Senate version.

On March 28<sup>th</sup>, the full House Judiciary Committee approved the Second Chance Act. The legislation can now be considered by the full House.

The centerpiece of the Second Chance Act is the reauthorization of a grant program for people returning to the community from incarceration. Both the House (H.R. 1593) and Senate (S. 1060) versions of the Second Chance Act would provide grants to States and local areas to create or strengthen the systems that help adults and youth transition into the community when they are released from incarceration by providing drug and mental health treatment, job training and education opportunities, housing and other necessary services. The House version of the Second Chance Act would authorize \$65 million in appropriations for these grants each year for the next two fiscal years and the Senate bill would authorize \$50 million for each of the next two fiscal years. Under both bills, the grants could be used for a wide range of services, including:

- Providing a full continuum of addiction treatment services to people reentering the community from prison, jail or a juvenile facility
- Expanding addiction treatment centers that offer family-based comprehensive treatment services for parents and their children as a complete family unit
- Providing or facilitating health care services; including substance abuse treatment, infectious disease treatment, and mental health services; to reentering individuals
- Providing services to address the literacy, educational, and vocational needs of people in the criminal justice system
- Facilitating collaboration among corrections, technical schools, community colleges, businesses, nonprofit, and the workforce development and employment service sectors to educate employers about existing financial incentives, facilitate the creation of job opportunities, connect formerly incarcerated individuals to employment, provide work supports, identify labor market needs, and address obstacles to employment
- Providing structured post-release housing and transitional housing
- Providing individuals with education, job training, English as a second language, and work experience programs

Additional key provisions of both versions of the Second Chance Act include:

- Authorizing a grant program to States, local governments, Indian tribes and other public and private entities to evaluate methods to improve academic and vocational education for people in prison, jails and juvenile facilities
- Authorizing grants to States, local units of government and Indian tribes to establish technology careers training programs within prisons, jails and juvenile facilities
- Requiring the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to establish a comprehensive re-entry program; assist incarcerated people in obtaining identification cards such as social security, driver's license and birth certificates; and provide pre-release planning procedures for incarcerated people to ensure eligibility for Federal and State benefits, such as Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, or Veterans benefits

- Requiring that States participating in the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program for incarcerated people provide aftercare services
- Authorizing a grant program to State and local prosecutors to implement drug treatment programs as alternatives to incarceration for individuals convicted of non-violent offenses
- Authorizing two grant programs to States, localities and Indian tribes to 1) implement or expand comprehensive family-based addiction treatment programs as alternatives to incarceration for parents convicted of non-violent offenses and 2) to provide prison-based family treatment programs for incarcerated parents
- Authorizing a grant program to States, localities, Indian tribes, and public and private organizations to establish pharmacological addiction treatment services as part of drug treatment programs offered to people in prisons or jails; and a separate grant program to evaluate the effectiveness of depot naltrexone for the treatment of heroin addiction
- Authorize a grant program to create demonstration programs to reduce the use of alcohol and other drugs in prison or jail by people who were long-term users and to provide drug addiction treatment and support services in the community

The Senate version of the Second Chance Act would also amend the Workplace and Community Transition Training for Incarcerated Youth Offenders Act program by increasing the eligibility age from 25 to 35 years and by establishing a grant program to help State correctional education agencies to improve educational services to incarcerated youth. This grant program would encourage incarcerated youth to acquire functional literacy, life, and job skills through the pursuit of a postsecondary education certificate, or an associate or bachelor's degree while in prison; and employment counseling and other related services during incarceration and for up to a year following release

In addition, the Senate version of the Second Chance Act would implement programs to educate employers and the one-stop partners under the Workforce Investment Act system about incentives, including bonding and tax credits, for hiring formerly incarcerated people.

The Senate bill also would authorize a grant program to improve academic and vocational education programs for people incarcerated in adult and juvenile facilities.

Additional information about the Second Chance Act, including status, text and a list of co-sponsors of both H.R. 1593 and S. 1060, can be found at: <http://thomas.loc.gov/>

## Changes in CEAW Board

Because all of the incumbents for the CEAW Board were unopposed in this year's election, there were no new members elected. Continuing on the Board are:

**Pam Petersen – Minimum Security Representative**  
**Holly Audley – Juvenile Facilities Representative**  
**Ray Schlesinger – Member-At-Large**

In recent the CEA Region III election, Peggy Meyers was elected Region III Assistant Director. Due to her election to the regional post, Peggy has re-signed her President-Elect office on the CEAW Board. CEAW has appointed Mary Stierna as the new President-Elect to fulfill the remainder of Peggy's term.

Because of his retirement John Phillips did not seek re-election as Local Education Agency Representative. As result of Peggy Meyers being hired by the Wisconsin Technical College System, Peggy will stay on as the Local Education Agency Representative.

Likewise, due to a change in her job duties, Jan Brylow did not seek re-election as Community Corrections Representative. Her position remains vacant. If you would like to be considered for appointment to this office contact DeNeal Ericksen at [deneal.ericksen@wisconsin.gov](mailto:deneal.ericksen@wisconsin.gov).

# Deb and Tina's County Jail Corner



As the traditional school year draws to a close for many public and technical school students, Jail School kids are gearing up for the difficulties breaks in summer programming may bring. This brings to mind the topic of transition planning. The one certainty of working in a jail facility is that all of our students will leave...someday! If their length of stay is a single day, or 18+ months, working out a plan for where the student will go next may be one of the most valuable activities completed in the Jail School.

For us in the Dane County Jail, the process of transition planning begins before the student ever sets foot in class with other inmates. Drawing out goals, dreams, and concerns during the individual intake interviews sets the framework of transition plan development. We help students analyze the processes and steps required to attain each goal, and then set about the task of selecting realistic goals and drawing up a clear roadmap to reach them. The process continues, and many changes may take place throughout the student's stay in the jail, and many potential obstacles arise and must be overcome along the way.

Since many of our jail students face uncertain futures, this type of plan can become a useful tool outside the classroom. The sense of control a student feels in the planning process may be a saving grace when other life factors seem to be spinning out of control. For others who have an end in sight, helping them keep their eye on their goals can help curb problematic behaviors in the housing units and the community. Several of our students have shared their post-jail plans with Deputies staffing their unit, opening a new avenue of communication between staff and inmate, and giving the Deputy a new tool in helping maintain order in a potentially chaotic environment.

Of course, even the best laid plans run into snafus, especially when other agencies or community organizations don't share the same perspective. I see this a lot with our Huber sentenced students planning to return to their home high schools. After all, what principal is likely to welcome a convicted felon back into the general public school population? Often times scheduled transition meetings in the weeks prior to a student's release help to ease these transitions. Actually meeting and speaking with the student will give administrators an opportunity to voice concerns, but to also evaluate the commitment of the student to make good on set goals. People do change in jail, and a well planned transition meeting may help everyone move past historical events, and open the doors to the fresh start so many of our students seek.

If you have topic suggestions, comments or questions for Deb or Tina, please feel free to contact them by email!

Tina Chavez: [cgladbach@madison.k12.wi.us](mailto:cgladbach@madison.k12.wi.us)

Deb Anderson: [anderson@madison.k12.wi.us](mailto:anderson@madison.k12.wi.us)

# Friends of Correctional Education 2007 Award

**Do you know someone who has been noteworthy in their support of correctional education?**

This person may be a volunteer who contributes time and effort to an education program, a community agency employee who has presented special workshops, a business person who has donated funds or materials to make programs more effective, or an advocate of correctional education in some way. If such person has contributed to your institution's education program, submit his/her name to the Correctional Education Association-Wisconsin for the "Friend of Correctional Education Award."

Nominees cannot be employed by the Department of Corrections.

## Friends of Correctional Education Entry Form

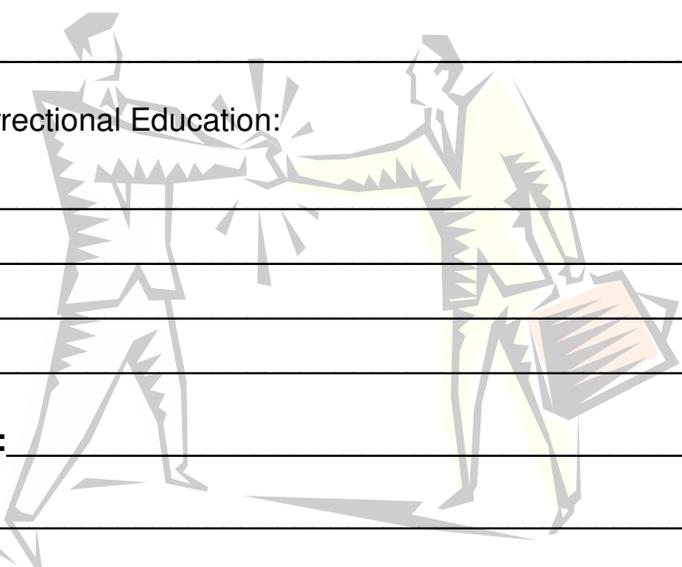
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Contribution to Correctional Education:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Nominator's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Institution: \_\_\_\_\_



**Deadline: June 15, 2007**

Submit your entry to:  
Mike Breszee  
CEAW Awards and Recognition  
Waupun Correctional Institution  
PO Box 351  
Waupun, WI 53963-0351

Phone: (920) 324-1147      Fax: (920) 324-7250  
Email: [michael.breszee@wisconsin.gov](mailto:michael.breszee@wisconsin.gov)

# President's Message

I am so excited about the growth and recognition CEA-W has achieved throughout the years. This year at the International CEA conference in Atlanta, Georgia, Wisconsin will be honored by receiving the Founder's Award for the highest membership gain in the past year. Last year Wisconsin increased its membership by adding 125 new members!

Last month some of Wisconsin's CEA members attended the Region III and IV conference in Yankton, South Dakota. It was a good conference; we enjoyed seeing "old" friends and new ones were made. The workshops Wisconsin presented were well attended. It was a great opportunity to share information about the programs we have in Wisconsin. I hope more of you take advantage of presenting at workshops at other conferences.

In addition to the workshops, Wisconsin was honored to have their Teacher of the Year candidate win the title of Region III Teacher of the Year. Congratulations Ken! We have a record going! Four straight years Wisconsin's Teacher of the Year won Region III TOY title! Let's look to next year and make it FIVE YEARS!

CEA- Wisconsin News Review  
Barb Rasmussen, CEAW Secretary  
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