

List Of Demands

Note: The following are hunger strikers LaRon McKinley Bey's List of Demands in accord with McKinley Bey et al v. Pollard et al, Case No. 16-CV-521 and the Dying To Live Notice demands.

1. Negotiations to be conducted between the AC prisoners and the Dying To Live participants, or their chosen team of citizen and public service representatives, and DOC officials on the terms of the following:
2. Abolishment of the current Register, December 2014, No. 708 Chapter DOC long-term AC practices and reinstatement of the old more humane Register March, 1988, No. 412; Register April, 1990, No. 412 Chapter HSS 308 and Chapter DOC 308 AC practices (see attached copy) where AC placement was a classification decision made not by the Warden's appointees but by the Program Review Committee (PRC) and confining a prisoner in AC beyond 1 year was rarely done or needed (see attached appendix).
3. Abolishment of long-term AC with a negotiated time cap limitation on how long a prisoner can be held in AC beyond 1 year in absence of a showing of credible and verifiable new information of dangerousness (see attached § DOC 308.01) to justify any extensions. In the rare event of such a rare showing, a reasonable time cap limiting the number of 6 month extensions shall apply to safeguard the mental and physical health of the prisoner from the harmful effects of long-term seclusion, including use of alternative solutions such as intensive one-on-one programming, or a prisoner exchange to another DOC system that is willing to work with the prisoner to transition him into their general population.
4. Removal of all AC prisoners, especially those with MH2A or MH2B mental health codes, from the serious and substantial risk of harm to their basic level of mental and physical health that prolonged isolation in AC, or so-called

Restrictive Housing Units, paras.

5. Removal of all AC prisoners from the conditions of isolation as set out in 4, above, and placement in general population conditions with full GP canteen and property (see attached old Chapter DOC 308 at § 308.04(12)(b), (h) and (i)) with any property restrictions being those that are proven security concerns that must meet the Turner Test; Turner v. Safley, 482 U.S. 78, 89-91 (1987). This can be accomplished by (1) removing AC prisoners from isolation units and housing them in secure segregated areas of a cell hall, or (2) the establishment by converting an existing facility or construction of a new Restricted Housing General Population Units (RHGP) to house AC prisoners in GP conditions where prolonged AC will be severely limited and those so confined provided significantly more out-of-cell time and allowed to earn Congregate Status (C.S) to congregate with other AC prisoners, (3) open-up a wing of the present seg units, or a tier of a cell hall, where AC prisoners will be securely housed under the conditions set out above with allowance to earn the ability to ambulate back and forth unrestrained one at a time to (and to lock themselves into staff controlled buzzer locked) showers, law library, and recreation areas, including the establishment of outside rec areas with access to direct sunlight.

6. The establishment of one or more mental healthcare treatment centers for male prisoners modelled and operated like the one for women at the Taycheedah Correctional Institution. This can be accomplished by building of one or more new facilities, or by converting the 180 bed capacity punitive Restrictive Housing Unit at the WCI into a DOC-wide male mental healthcare treatment and rehabilitation center.

7. Establishment of an independent civilian (non-DOC employed) operated prisoner complaint review system, or the use of an ombudsman to contact prisoner complainants, and to investigate, review, and resolve complaint disputes independent of the ICRS.

8. Allowance of art supplies and a AC Hobby and Crafts program to responsible AC prisoners.

9. Availability of educational and vocational programming via court ordered or outside correspondence courses and a cc institutional channel for airing other meaningful self-betterment programming to AC prisoners.

10. Establishment of a realistic Brightline Criterion of what each individual AC prisoner needs to accomplish for early release from AC.

11. Given the DOC-wide custom of unaccountability, and Wisconsin DOC officials established history and culture of retaliation upon prisoners who are leaders in prison reform, we demand transfer of each of the Dying To Live hunger strikers to another DOC system, on the BOP, for transition to general population.

Daren McKinley Bey
June 26, 2016

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Appendix

In this effort of reform of solitary confinement practices it is essential that Wisconsin lawmakers and the DOC officials recognize that this state's DOC does not have the caliber of violent prison network and culture as evidenced by the lack of inmate on guard or of other staff, or inmate on inmate murders, either by violent individual prisoners or in the dangerous and violent highly organized STG (Security Threat Group) problem that other states are plagued with.

In California, Texas, Florida, New York, Washington state, Louisiana, the Federal Bureau Of Prisons, to name a few, there is a culture that produces a different caliber of prisoner and level of violence that frequently enough claims the lives of many guards and other staff and prisoners through inmate violence. We invite any of our supporters with the means and know how to conduct a comparative statistical analysis of the inmate on staff and inmate on inmate violence, including severity of injuries and deaths between the Wisconsin DOC and each of the above states. Further, we believe such an analysis between the Wisconsin DOC and any combination of the other states will place it among - if not - the least violent DOC systems in the nation.

Prisoners in the states listed above have a culture and prison code where murder or great bodily harm are the common objective and homemade knives and other manufactured weapons are the preferred instruments. The Wisconsin prisoner, and the Midwest prison culture in general, produces prisoners who prefer to settle their disputes via fistcuffs and, thus, nowhere near the level of violence or catastrophic bodily harm to staff or inmates results.

While acknowledging that the Wisconsin DOC does not have the level of violence as does other prison systems. The Wisconsin DOC officials falsely attribute this to the way that they manage corrections. Actually the way that they manage corrections would have a 2009 State audit find that 161% of the prisoners in seg at the WCI were mentally ill, and 46% in seg DOC-wide were mentally ill. When simply put the Wisconsin system (one of the smallest in the country) never had nor may never have the necessary culture of violence and group cohesion that produces the highly dangerous and murderous individuals and

prison groups so prevalent and problematic in other systems. In the final analysis the Wisconsin DOC officials' overuse of AC and prolonged solitary confinement is another exaggerated response to a boogie man of their own making. I've been in a few of the above systems and know that there's a substantial cultural difference.
