

3 Applications for Compassionate release under Executive Order 31 Extraordinary Circumstances for Parole Consideration

CONTENTS

Introduction and letters in support
 Introduction and support letter from FFUP
 Letter in support from WISDOM members
Executive Directive 31
The three Applicants
 Nancy Ezell
 Cardiology report for Nancy Ezell
 Ron Schilling
 Terrance Shaw
Charts: crime declines with age
 Incarceration cost by age and sickness
 Parole cost by age and sickness
 Saving secured for taxpayer by releasing the elderly

Submitted By:

WISDOM, The Compassionate Release/old law parole committee
 directed by David Liners

FFUP: Directed by Peggy Swan

Forum For Understanding Prisons (FFUP) a 501c3 non profit

Governor Evers
Secretary Carr
Parole Commissioner
Wisconsin Taxpayers

RE: Compassionate Release for Nancy Ezell, Ron Schilling, Terrance Shaw

Dear parole commissioner, Governor and DOC secretary,

Using Executive Directive 31 as guide, a coalition of activists from WISDOM and FFUP have put together this packet for your consideration. Included here are three Compassionate Release applicants. All are parole eligible. The process for compassionate release for the parole eligible seems to be very much like that of regular parole, but in this case we ask you to pay special attention to their age, the length of time they have already served and their health. We believe that the continued incarceration of these three puts an unneeded financial burden on the taxpayer and DOC and is a morally unsupportable.

Our prison system is not set up to treat the elderly humanely and there is no safety or public good served by keeping these people in prison. Studies have shown that the prisoner ages at a much faster rate than the non incarcerated person; some give 50 as "old, some 55. Wisconsin has nearly 3000 prisoners over 55 and is facing, along with most of the rest of the nation, what has often been called "a Crisis of the elderly". We ask you to seriously consider making compassionate release work for these three prisoners. They all have earned a second chance, pose no threat to the community and indeed, have a lot to contribute still.

To underline our point, we have included charts from the excellent 2012 study "At America's Expense, the Mass Incarceration of the Elderly" by the ACLU. They did exhaustive state by state research showing that we are in a crisis as a nation with a prison population growing increasingly old and expensive. Housing the elderly in prison is inhumane in normal conditions because prisons are not built for care of the elderly. But Wisconsin prisons are incredibly overcrowded and understaffed making conditions deplorable for all and making the holding of the sick and elderly beyond absurd and bordering on sadistic.

For the first time in Wisconsin's history, spending on prisons has surpassed spending on the entire university system. Our fixation on punishment forever has consequences and the big one is that we do not support the education for our children and they hold heavy education debt. Also because of this "hold 'em forever" policy has caused such

overcrowding , resources have been diverted to basic warehousing and treatment and training within the prison has been slashed. Repercussions are felt everywhere in the system and the community.

The financial and moral wisdom of releasing Terrance Shaw, Nancy Ezell and Ron Schilling is very clear .

We must as a state and nation say loud and clear that we do believe that people change and that they deserve a second chance. Peg Swan,

Founder FFUP, 29631 Wild Rose Drive; Blue River, WI 53518/608-536-3993



MICAH CUSH RIC SOPHIA JOSHUA ESTHER JOB JONAH NAOMI RUTH MOSES
Milwaukee Kenosha Racine Waukesha Green Bay Fox Valley Beloit Eau Claire Wausau Manitowoc Madison

Linking faith communities across Wisconsin to work for Justice

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TO: Whom It May Concern
FROM: David Liners
WISDOM State Director
RE: Compassionate Release

February 19, 2019


This letter of support is written for Ms. Nancy Ezell (#54991), Mr. Ron Shilling (#32219) and Mr. Terrance Shaw (#138254).

Each of these three meets the criteria for extraordinary release because of their medical condition and/or age. Despite their best efforts, for years, support from some in the DOC and other family members, friends and concerned citizens, they continue to be denied release. The fact that they are still in prison is unjust, inhumane and unacceptable.

We ask that, as they once again seek release, you take into account the realities of their health conditions, and the inordinate suffering caused by dragging out their incarceration. Please note that each of these has family members or nursing facilities that are available and willing to care for them when they come home. Also, please be aware that they are eligible under the current statutes and administrative rules of Wisconsin to be released.

We will be following these cases, and the fate of other elderly and infirm people in our prisons, closely in the coming year.

Thank you.

<p style="text-align: center;">WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">EXECUTIVE DIRECTIVES</p> <p>3099 E. Washington Ave. P.O.Box 7925 Madison, WI 53707-7925 (608) 240-5000</p>	DOC Library # 600.500.0031	
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EXECUTIVE DIRECTIVE # 31

Subject: Extraordinary Circumstances for Parole Consideration

I. Authority

Wisconsin Statutes s. 15.145 (1)
 Wisconsin Statutes ss. 304.01, 304.02, 304.06 (1m)
 Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter DOC 330
 Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter PAC 1

II. Background

This directive formalizes the process by which the Parole Commission reviews inmates for parole consideration under extraordinary circumstances.

III. Definitions, Acronyms & References

"Chairperson" means the chairperson of the Commission. "Chairperson" includes a commissioner who is designated by the Chairperson to perform a specific assignment or duty.

"Commission" means the Parole Commission, including the Chairperson and the Commissioners.

"Commissioner" means a member of the Parole Commission, including the Chairperson.

"Extraordinary circumstances" means advanced age, infirmity or disability of the inmate, need for treatment or services not available within the correctional institution, a sentence to a term of imprisonment that is substantially disparate from the sentence usually imposed for a particular offense, or other circumstances warranting an early release which are made known to the sentencing court pursuant to section PAC 1.05 (1) (a), Wis. Adm. Code.

"inmate" means a person who is incarcerated in a DOC facility or a facility under contract with the DOC for a crime committed in the state of Wisconsin.

"Parole" means release from a prison of an inmate before the expiration of his or her sentence to the supervision of the Division of Community Corrections.

"Parole eligibility date" means the date whereby the inmate has served 25 percent of the sentence imposed or six months of the sentence, whichever is greater, or the date imposed by the sentencing court.

"Victim" means a person against whom a crime has been committed, or if the victim is deceased, an adult member of the victim's family or, if the victim is under 18 years old, the victim's parent or legal guardian. (See s. 304.06 (1) (c) 3., Stats.)

IV. Scope

This Executive Directive applies only to inmates who are statutorily eligible for parole consideration in accordance with Wisconsin Statutes s. 304.01. Inmates serving a sentence under s. 973.01, Stats., are not eligible for parole consideration for extraordinary circumstances for that sentence but may petition for release under the procedures set forth in s. 302.113 (9g), Wis. Stats.

V. Policy

Inmates who have not reached their parole eligibility date may be considered for extraordinary circumstances release under s. 304.06 (im), Stats. The sentencing court, district attorney and *victim*, if available, must be notified and permitted to comment upon the proposed recommendation for release.

Vi. Procedure General Guidelines

- A. The Chairperson, Warden, inmate or the inmate's guardian may request consideration for release due to extraordinary circumstances regardless of the parole **eligibility** date. If an inmate has previously waived parole eligibility, the inmate or the inmate's legal guardian must request reinstatement of parole eligibility prior to any action being taken in accordance with s. PAC 1.05 (6), Wis. Adm. Code.
- B. All requests will be forwarded to the Warden who will review the request to determine if the inmate is statutorily eligible for consideration and forward the request to the Chairperson with a recommendation.
- C. The Chairperson shall consider all of the following: eligibility for parole, sufficiency of time served, satisfactory adjustment to institution, satisfactory program participation, adequate release planning and risk to the public.
- D. The Department will provide the Chairperson with requested information, including release plans.
- E. The Chairperson will determine whether or not it is appropriate to waive the 25 percent of service sentence requirement under s. 304.06 (1) (b), Stats. In accordance with S. PAC 1.05 (1) (a), notice of the determination to the court, district attorney and victim is required.
- F. The Chairperson will make a decision to approve, deny, or defer for continued monitoring of the extraordinary circumstances.

Nancy Ezell 054991

TCI, PO Box 3100,
Fond du Lac, 53933

Nancy Ezell was Born 1952 and is now 66. She was convicted in 1998 of drug possession “with intent to manufacture, distribute or deliver. (961.41.)” She has had multiple major heart surgeries, has type 2 diabetes and is on oxygen, and has had hip and knee surgery.



Nancy about 15 year ago



Nancy Today

Statistics show that the crime rate drops dramatically (from 12 percent to 6 percent) for people over 30. After 55 it drops to near zero. This would be enough to tell us that Nancy is not dangerous but the fact that she carries around oxygen wherever she goes makes this certain. Another factor is that she is in prison for a non violent drug crime and was sentenced when the WAR ON DRUGS was at its highest pitch. Then Excessive sentences for non violent crimes were the norm. She also has children who would love to have her home and who would care for her.

Nancy explains how parole used to work : ”Generally, a Wisconsin inmate (ME) would be expected to complete rehabilitative programming in prison In order to be released after reaching parole eligibility. Under the Old Law, Wisconsin, litigant, attorneys and courts in criminal cases typically practiced a type of "short —hand math” when prison sentences were imposed to predict the parole eligibility and maximum discharge dates on an indeterminate prison sentence recommended or imposed. Lawyers would form their recommendations and judges imposed their sentences after engaging that short-hand math, working backwards from that point to predict a likely release date if the inmate served good time in prison, he could expect to discharge on or shortly after reaching parole eligibility, or 25 percent of the prison sentence. Lawyers and judges knew and expected this: that service of so-called "good time" would result in discharge at parole eligibility. In my case the sentencing judge directly stated his expectation that if there is any hope that you'll rehabilitate yourself, it has to be in a structured, confined setting, and for a very substantial period of time.

“Well, come April 10th I will have been locked down for 22 years and that is a very substantial amount of time, Plus I have been rehabilitated , the judge said also to fully comply with any recommended program and I took all and some more. I will include the programs that I took, also at my last parole Hearing the Commissioner told me that he can't understand how I was so bad on the outside and so good in here. I think that is what they put me in here- to be punished for what I did and to reform, or change my ways from bad, doing things against the law, to good and abiding by the law.

I was parole eligible in 2014, I think that I have been to parole 4 or 5 times, and have completed everything, I have only 6. minors tickets, no majors. The Parole commissioner tells me to just keep doing my Bible College study-that I’ m doing on my own. Plus the cost of my Medical expense, just sitting here and doing nothing.”

But the most compelling argument for releasing this woman is her health: “In 2018 I was in the hospital about 10 times or more-and the other years before a lot of times. I had 2 or 3 blockage in Nov and Dec. In Dec the Cardiac Dr had to open one vessel, but he wouldn't mess with the other 2 that were blocked (Nov and Dec of 2018). I need both knees totally replaced, but the Dr. won't do it because I have too many health problems, so I have to endure the pain.

“ This is all the things that I have: history of aneurysm in the iliac artery, Antisocial personality, Anxiety, Asthma, Coronary artery disease, Congestive heart failure, Chronic kidney disease, Copd, Depression, Dizziness, Diabetes, Duodenal Ulcer disease, Gastric ulcer, Gastritis, Gerd, Histal hernia, Hypercholesterolemia, Hypertension, Hypomagnesemia, Hypothyroidism, Breast Cancer in left breast, (status post mastectomy) , History of MI, Carpal tunnel syndrome, Morbid obesity, Osteoarthritic, Pulmonary hypertension, Restless legs syndrome and Obstructive sleep apnea.”

Nancy's case is heartbreaking. We did a compassionate release application for her in 2016 and she was denied, and her time to the next parole hearing was extended to two years. her family and friends are worried that her health will give out with the stress and her inability to breathe well. There is no good reason behind this and the parole board gives no reason except to constantly reiterate her drug crime. Enough--this is not the same woman who went to prison. She has learned what she needs and now we need to release her.

But the enormous cost of keeping Nancy in is not the most important consideration. The prison cannot house someone as sick and frail as Nancy humanely. Prisons were built for the healthy. She is very stressed with the noise and commotion and lack of nurturing has taken its toll. Again studies tell us that prisoners age much quicker than non prisoners- Some studies name 50 , some 55 as “old”. Nancy is old and frail with a bad heart and needs to be home with her loved ones.

Below: portion of Nancy Ezell 2008 Cardiology report by Doctor Stein

To summarize, Ms. Nancy Ezell is a 56-year-old woman who has a history of coronary artery disease. She had 4 vessel coronary artery bypass graft surgery in 1998. She had placement of a stent to her proximal circumflex artery in 2007. Her cardiac condition has been complicated by multiple episodes of chest discomfort that have required hospitalization, as well as congestive heart failure. She also has type 2 diabetes mellitus, hypertension and hyperlipidemia. Her last stress test was performed last month at St. Agnes Hospital in Fond du Lac. It showed a fixed inferior defect with no evidence of ischemia. We performed a coronary CT angiogram and found that her vein graft to her right coronary artery and her vein graft to her mid-LAD was patent. Her left internal mammary graft to her obtuse marginal artery was patent and she had evidence of a previous inferior wall myocardial infarction with normal ventricular function.

She also has lung nodules, which are currently being evaluated.

Ms. Ezell's main issues are as follows:

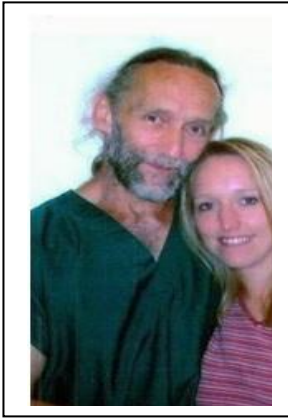
1. Stable angina. She does have intermittent episodes of chest discomfort that appear to be anginal. These are not revascularizable as they are not able to be detected with either perfusion imaging or on CT angiography. Medical management includes medications, dietary changes and exercise.
2. Hyperlipidemia. This is managed with cholesterol-lowering medications and dietary changes.
3. Type 2 diabetes mellitus. This appears to be well controlled with metformin and dietary changes; however, her glycemic control has been labile.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

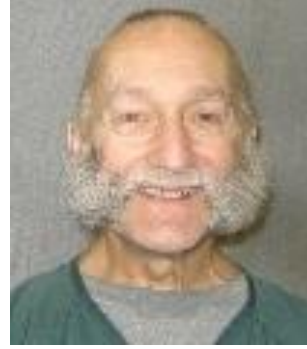
Sincerely,

James H Stein MD
Professor of Medicine
Director Preventive Cardiology Program
Division of Cardiovascular Medicine
MedCom 800-472-0111
Clinic (608) 263-1530
Office (608) 263-9648
DICTATED BY:
James H Stein, MD
Professor of Medicine, Director, Preventive Cardiology Program

Ron with his mother before she died KMC



Ron with his daughter



Ron today

**Ron Schilling 32219, KMCI
born 1951, has served 38 years**

Born In 1951, Ron Schilling is now 67 and has been incarcerated since 1976, 42 plus years. He killed a man during a drug deal gone bad. There is good reason to believe that he was incapacitated and not aware of what he was doing at the time of the crime, (see his letter) but he has never shied away from taking responsibility for the death. He has served his time well, staying clear of major conduct reports and earning several advanced degrees while PEL grants were still available. He is a fine musician, poet, and litigator and an inspiration to those around him.

Ron was granted parole in 2006 by Leonard Wells until he became victim of the new tough on crime rhetoric that also cost Leonard Wells his job. Both his co-defendants were released long ago.

As you know, when Ron was sentenced, the judge knew that a life sentence meant he would serve 13 % years and if his behavior was good, would be released at that time. It is well past time for parole for Ron Schilling. He still has good years left and is needed by his daughter and 3 grandchildren. He can be in their lives finally. He has much to give our troubled world and we need him.

" Mr Schilling has a keen mind and a good heart. If he is not a successful candidate for restoration to the community, then no one on my caseload could possibly be!"

Quote by Penny Adrian, Ron's Social Worker at Jackson correctional Institution-written in support of his parole bid in 2000.

Case #	County	Statute #	Convicted
CR10-096	DANE	939.05 party to a crime 940.01 F, first degree homicide 943.32(I)(A)(2)F robbery	02/13/1976

Ron's story in his own words

Ron Schilling, 32219, KMCI

Born in 1951, I am 67 years old, and have been incarcerated since 1975, started my 44th year last June. I killed a man in a drug deal gone bad, brokered by my two codefendants. I have taken full responsibility for my actions, and have corrected all of the pathology that led to the offense to assure myself that it could never happen again.

Prior to trial my lawyer came to me with a plea bargain deal for a twenty (20) year sentence. I was informed that there was scant evidence; there were no fingerprints, no murder weapon, no witnesses, no blood evidence or anything physically linking me to the crime. I was convinced not to accept the plea deal.

At trial it was revealed that I suffered grand mal epilepsy, and on the day of the offense I suffered a particularly bad seizure and was in a post-ictal confusional state for the remainder of the day. The victim was only supposed to get beaten up for reneging on his part of the drug deal. My sole recollection of the event is from speaking with my co-defendants and reading the coroner's

report. As it was explained to me, my co-defendant argued heatedly with the victim, striking him a number of times. And then as I was approaching he placed a knife in my hand, and a split second later the victim grabbed me from behind with a bearhug. This in turn caused me to snap and stab him repeatedly. In clinical terms, it was called brief reactive psychosis. It should be noted that I did not bring the knife to the scene, and of the three of us, I was the only peace-loving hippy in the bunch, and would never have responded in such fashion if not for the earlier seizure.

For 8-months prior to trial I was kept in a chemical straight jacket. Just prior to trial I was taken off all medication cold-turkey, rendering me an incoherent and drooling mess during trial; sitting at the defense table fighting the natural urge to heave my guts out. I didn't have much of a clue what was going on, and certainly did not appreciate the clever way the entire trial was hinged together preventing the truth from coming out. My co-defendants were constitutionally precluded from testifying on my behalf, and I was convinced by counsel not to plead guilty because at the time I was not fully assured of my degree of involvement. I knew there was no intent to kill the guy, and even the District Attorney admitted numerous times that the intent was not to kill. During interrogation when a detective said my fingerprint was found on the wallet (which turned out not to be the case) was the first moment I intuitively felt I had probably been involved in something horrendous, but I still did not know to what degree. The coroner's report stated the victim would probably have died from the blows to his head even without the knife wounds.

The first couple of years in prison were a challenge, about a dozen guards who were close friends of the deceased worked there; even the Security Director was his uncle. Unfortunately, all guards have been promoted throughout the system and are now ranking officials at all of the institutions. The security director retired and assumed a position on the parole commission, and directly after that I was returned to Medium security because of an under-the-table unlawful 5-year parole defer. It has resulted in my being returned from Minimum to Medium security SIX times already, despite obeying each and every rule and working harder than ten men, getting along with everyone -- including all citizens I was working with in counties all over the State. Returning to Minimum again is not an option because of this problem.

I am considered a model prisoner; I do not participate in things not conducive to my progress through the system. I keep my nose clean and try to help others at every turn. I arrived in prison with a BA degree in Music (with an emphasis in performance with a 12-string slide guitar). I have always been self-didactic and have claimed additional plural college degrees; BS in Geology, another in Business Administration, and a Paralegal Certificate. My latest academic accomplishment was claiming a Blackstone Law degree. Over the years I have vastly expanded my education in liberal and different ways, and am well-read in most everything from Astrophysics to Zoology.

At a public meeting on 10 January 2006 the parole chairperson, Lenard Wells, granted a parole in my case. He went on to inform everyone at the meeting that I would be "released in 30 days or sooner." For purely political reasons my release never occurred. Both of my co-defendants were paroled many years ago.

In support of my parole bid in 2000, Ms. Adrian, my social worker, stated: "Mr. Schilling has a keen mind and a good heart. If he is not a successful candidate for restoration to the community, then no one on my caseload could possibly be."

There are numerous letters of support from people who know me well, college literature professors, saying how contagiously cheerful I am; creative writing course instructors, saying they would be honored to have me as a neighbor and friend. There are also letters from relatives offering support if need be.

My 2014 release plan was approved for Milwaukee Employment and transportation are secured, and all support personnel are in place and ready to assist me in obtaining a driver's license, and CDL.

I have always been an avid inventor, and have numerous gizmos, gadgets, and inventions that could make life easier for many millions of people. I plan to build prototypes of some of them in the future. Moreover, some of the business opportunities associated with the inventions are enormous, and could prove highly lucrative one day.

Having a long heritage of musicians in my family, music is a huge part of my life, performing with a guitar since age five. I am also proficient with a number of instruments, and am a fairly accomplished singer / songwriter. I compose music incessantly, it

flows from me like water, and in all genre Sometimes something will happen and I can just 'pick' the song from it; it helps me deal with many of life's perversities, and has been my saving grace. I currently have around 60 albums-worth of publishable material that I've written over the decades, and which I plan to begin producing upon release. There are a few of the songs currently posted on YouTube, under Ron Schilling.

The sentencing intent, or Judicial intent, of the sentencing judge was that I could be released after serving 11.3 years, as determined by the Legislature. The mean average length of time served at that point was 13.6 years; meaning that if a guy was not a disciplinary problem and worked hard, he could expect to be returned to society after that amount of time. Had the sentencing judge intended for any other scenario, he could have sentenced me to considerably more time, or pronounced the sentences consecutive (separately) instead of concurrent (together), or he could have gone on record with harsh statements to frustrate the parole effort. He did none of these. Thus, clear intent was that I would serve the average at the time, or 13.6 years. Certainly, the judge did not intend for me to serve 44 years, especially in light of my stellar accomplishments, and preparations for the future.”

in 2018, Ron Schilling had a near death experience which has left him weaker. He explains it this way: “ON 4 4 18 I went in for a simple venous ablation procedure on my left leg. Because of un-sterile operation conditions I was infected with that procedure. The infection spread throughout my entire body, eventually attaching itself to my aorta and causing an aneurysm resulting in a 12-hour aortic graft operation. There are ongoing consequential medical problems extending from that process. The cost to the state was enormous; one doctor said “ I couldn’t add up the zeros.”

As an aside, this man is a wonderful musician, Composing songs everyday and he has nowhere to with them. Please allow him this second chance. He has made the most of his prison experience.

TERRANCE SHAW

138254, OSCI, born 1948, has served 37 years (1982 to today)



1982

2012



2018

Case #	County	Statute #	Convicted
82CR266	LACROSSE	940.01(1) first degree Intentional homicide, class A felony F, 940.225(1)(B) FIRST DEGREE SEXUAL ASSAULT. Class A felony	12/13/1982

Terrance Shaw is a Viet Nam War veteran, an 80% service –connected disabled veteran, with PTSD. His crime was horrendous and also he was horrendously ill. He has been in prison for 37 years on a life sentence. He has been absolutely sincere in his attempt to redeem himself and we ask that he be given a second chance.

"When I first came to prison in 1982 I didn't even know my high school fractions, decimals, and percents. But during my first year in prison I got clean and sober and had a Spiritual Awakening. I studied hard for my

own personal enrichment to remedy my mathematical deficit and went on to the University of Wisconsin-Extension and got 4-credits in Algebra and 3-credits in Accounting, and became a prison GED math tutor.

I also took and successfully completed the 4-year Ambassador Bible College correspondence course by Herbert W. Armstrong out of Pasadena California. After that I took and successfully completed the 3-year Kenneth S. Hagin's RHEMA Bible College correspondence course out of Tulsa Oklahoma for 60-credits. Then I went on to get a Master's Degree in Religious Studies, a Doctorate in Biblical Studies, and a Ph.D. in the Philosophy of Religion. My Doctoral Dissertation is registered and copyrighted at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C."

Terrance Shaw: on his Compassionate release eligibility, placement after release and finances/Quotes from a 11 22 14 letter

The following set of facts about me also establish my suitability for immediate safe release from prison. They are: I do not possess a violent crime committed as a juvenile; I have a stable social history and prior taxpaying work record. I owned my own home for 10-years and was sole support for our family of four, when my wife took our children and left me. I snapped and did the crime 'that one afternoon. I have shown remorse; I committed the crime as a result of significant then undiagnosed Vietnam PTSD stress at that time in my life and that significant stress had built over a long period of time; (I have addressed all that in my already 8 aggregate years of treatment in prison); I lack any significant history of violent crime; this is my only felony and first time in prison.

I am turning 71 years old this year, and am now at an age that reduces the probability of recidivism; I have made realistic plans for release, plus I have developed new marketable skills that accommodate my various disabilities and aging, through taking extensive correspondence courses while in prison for the past 3-decades. I am still taking ongoing correspondence courses for my own personal enrichment to advance my further education. So far I have graduated from one 3-year college, one 4-year college, gotten a master's Degree, a Doctorate and a Ph.D. Yet I still continue to take correspondence courses. I have updated my resume to reflect my current area of expertise for employment upon release, (and I'm willing to work past age-70). I have engaged in institutional activities that indicate an enhanced ability to function within the Law upon release. I score the lowest marks for recidivism on the MN-SOST-R, Static-99, and RRASOR Score Sheets, as well as the Federal Risk Prediction Index (RPI).

Here I have shown un-contradicted evidence of my rehabilitation and there is no other evidence that I "**CURRENTLY**" am a danger to society. My "**current**" behavior during my many years (3^{1/2}-decades) since my offense, and my "**CURRENT**" mental state, demonstrate that my past offense is no longer a realistic indicator of my current risk. I have engaged in extensive rehabilitation through the WDOC and on my own for my own personal enrichment, gained insight into my offense, expressed remorse, and made realistic plans for release. Mere recitation of the circumstances of the commitment offense, fails to provide the required "modicum of evidence" of unsuitability for release. I am eternally sorrowful for the crime and the impact it has had on my victim, her family, my family, the community and the ripple-effect that seems to be continually ongoing in many different ways.

And on finances and Plans for after release: (to sum a few paragraphs:)

Terrance Shaw has a good work record and will be getting social security plus he is an honorably discharged Vietnam Veteran with PTSD and is currently VA rated as an 80% service- connected disable veteran. He "has already been accepted to the Veteran's Hospital in Tomah, Wisconsin, for residential Vietnam PTSD Treatment; and upon completion they offered me residence in a VA hospital/living facility, if I need it, to live out the rest of my days because I am an Honorably Discharged 80% service related disabled veteran. And that is my Release Plan immediately after I get released from prison."

The Veterans Administration has a rating system for Vietnam PTSD Disabled Veterans. Terry is rated 80% and is currently being considered for a 100% rating. "When I did the crime in 1981 I was a flat out 10, combined with me not knowing (or anyone else either) that I was suffering from chronic Vietnam PTSD at the time. But currently, now that I KNOW what my illness is/involves, plus I've been clean and sober (no more self medicating to try to escape from the mental anguish) I can appropriately identify and deal with it (even on my worst days)." This increase in disability will make him eligible for increased benefits.

As far as my finances go, yes, I am eligible for Social Security because I worked at jobs ever since I was a sophomore in high school, which gave me in excess of my 10-years - 40-quarters, before I came to prison in 1982 for the 1981 crime. I turned 70 years old on November 22, 2018. That monthly Social Security check might not be much, but it is something I am guaranteed and entitled to. In addition, now that the VA has my overall Percentage Rating currently at 80% and still suffer from vivid chronic Vietnam PTSD nightmares about 3 times per week where in my nightmares I constantly clenched my jaws and ground my teeth and my heart races.

One more aspect of my potential future earning capacity, depends on after I successfully complete the Tomah Veteran Hospital's Vietnam PTSD Treatment Program. "IF" I believe I have been given enough help/treatment at the VA for my chronic Vietnam PTSD, so that I am able to be out in the public without my Vietnam PTSD triggers making me see flashbacks and sob in public, I would like to give the VA their 100% (if I get awarded the 100%) chronic Vietnam PTSD Disability Rating back, and have the VA give me hiring preference to work as a counselor at their VA Hospital(s) since I have been through it all and know how to reach out and help counsel other veterans who are newly suffering from war, PTSD. In that case, "if" it happened, then my monthly check would be my VA counseling [work] paycheck, instead of my VA monthly chronic Vietnam PTSD Disability check. But of course this potential possibility is a bridge I will cross if and when I come to it in the future if/when I am released from the WDOC. But I thought I would fill you in not only on the short-range plans, but also my long-range plans for if/when I ever get released from the WDOC. As you know from my Resume I am qualified to be employed as a counselor; and with my VA hiring preference entitlement, I'm Guessing (hoping) that would be a potential avenue of employment for me, even though I will also be an ex-convict.

TERRANCE J. SHAW RESUME'

Objective

To continue to grow intellectually, emotionally, and above all spiritually as I encourage similar development in others. To continue to follow my calling by entering the open job market and obtaining, holding, and functioning effectively as a chaplain, counselor, teacher or similar worker in a correctional, mental health, prison, military, Veteran's Hospital or social service facility.

Accomplishment summary

-Served honorably in the U.S. military for four years, with one year in the war zone of Vietnam. -Subsequently held various transportation-related jobs such as service station operation, taxi driving, over-the-road trucking, city bus (and stock car driver, #66 for Dan's Interstate Phillips 66)

-From military, outside employment, and my current prison counseling ministry, have grown in my ability to surpass stereotypes and see people as people.

-Gained and began to share a deepening spiritual insight as I passed through my experiencing of long-term incarceration.

WORK EXPERIENCE

Spiritual Counselor, Advisor, Minister, Wisconsin Department of Corrections, 1999 – Present

Underlying Philosophy/Goals.

- Dialogue with clients to help them define goals, identify barriers, and find resources that can, in some way, enable them to have a richer more rewarding life,
- Help clients to address areas of concern such as family, divorce, marriage, parenting, homosexuality, hopelessness, feelings of abandonment, anxiety, anger, suicidal thoughts and general depression.
- Draw heavily on learning gained from my personal spiritual quest as well as from our shared experience within the correctional environment.
- Deal intensively with at-hand incarceration related issues, but also, address the future and decisions to be made "on the outside."

APPROACH/METHODS

- Engage in active, empathetic listening and response in order to establish and maintain relationships of positive rapport and trust.
- Respond and attend to interlocutors' body language, and emotional content as well as the logical content of verbal statements.
- Counsel and assist any inmate regardless of social status or reputation within the institution.
- Always work to understand and counsel from each client's own core values, personal goals and definitions of short and long-term problems.
- Ask facilitating questions, make clarifying/reflecting statements, and focus on desired solutions.
- Help clients as they set goals, name stressors and clarify issues,
- Also help them to identify/implement wanted changes, formulate strategies to reach them, and evaluate their effectiveness and desirability of results.
- Add to the value and impact of my counseling by remaining ready and immediately available to fellow inmates around-the-clock to the full extent that institutional security allows.
- Give all types of service ranging from long-term life planning to immediate crisis intervention.
- in addition to one-on-one counseling, facilitate the faith and well-being of others through public speaking to outside church and community groups as well as in our own chapel services.

SUSTAINING GUIDANCE

- As another key aspect of counseling, give spiritual mentoring to help clients discover how they got into their current life with its problems and to find the strength to ultimately overcome them.
- Emphasize ownership of problems and the behaviors that led to them and how they relate to their ultimate empowerment issue. -
- Along with current issues, seek to address the future and decisions that must be made once clients return to 'the outside.
- Always aim to empower people by helping them to determine what they can and can't control.
- Motivate all to accept a full share of responsibility so they can take steps to enhance their personal lives both now and in their future faiths.
- As a minister and spiritual counselor, lead others to explore their own particular faith and their relationship with their God, but only insofar as they are open and receptive.

ADDITIONAL GENERAL WORK BACKGROUND

While in prison, held various long-term work assignments including clerical support for our printing school and our garment industry. Have also served as a math and reading tutor for the prisons GED prep program. Before incarceration, was a professional driver for about ten years. Drove a cab, a city bus, a school bus and a stock car for a total of about four years. In addition, drove an eighteen-wheeler from coast to coast covering 600,000 miles in six years. Also, held various minor jobs such as work in a food packaging operation (Stokley Van Kamp) while in high school.

MILITARY EXPERIENCE

U.S. Air Force -- 1966-1970

Comments: One year of service in the war zone of Vietnam

Held a secret security clearance

Received 7 medals and commendations

EDUCATION -- CERTIFICATION -- PUBLICATION

Ph.D. Worldwide Universal Life Church -

Subject Area: Metaphysics

Modesto, CA

Comment: Awarded on July 12th, 2011

Ph.D. Worldwide Universal Life Church --

Modesto, CA

Subject Area: Philosophy of Religion

Certification: Ordained Minister & Certified Spiritual Counselor

Ph.D. Worldwide Universal Life Church --

Modesto, CA

Subject Area: Biblical Studies

Publications: Does the King James Bible Have Errors In It? Doctoral Dissertation,

Comment: Developed and published a 54-chapter, 320-page manuscript from my doctoral dissertation which was

registered & copyrighted with the Library of Congress in Washington D.C.

Shaw's Revised King James Bible, Registered & Copyrighted.

Comment: Based on Biblical errors addressed in my doctoral dissertation, revise entire King James Bible and filed with

the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.

Master's Degree, Worldwide Universal Life Church --

Modesto, CA

Subject Area: Religious studies

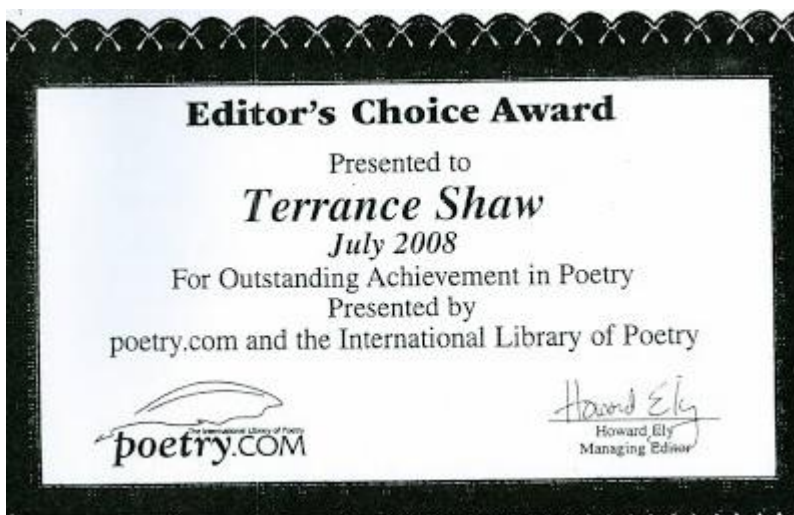
Bachelor of Arts, Kenneth E. Hagins RHEMA Bible College, SPA: 4.0/4.0 Scale Tulsa, OK

Four-Year Correspondence Course, Herbert W. Armstrong's Ambassador Bible College: Pasadena, CA

Prisoner's Lament

I flush the commode
And watch the contents swirl down
Like all the hopes and dreams
Of what my life could have been.

Terrance J. Shaw, #138254
Oshkosh Correctional Institution
P.O. Box 3310
Oshkosh, WI 54903-3310

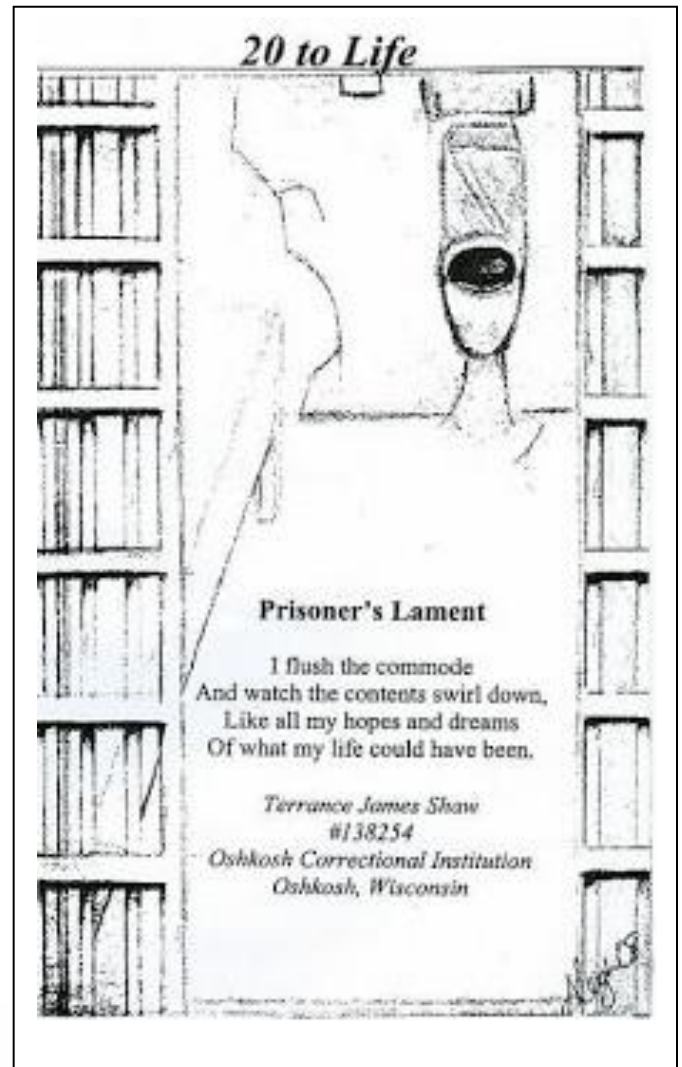


July 8, 2008

VIP P8972676 - 999
Terrance Shaw
PO Box 3310
Oshkosh WI 54903-3310

Dear Terrance,

I am delighted to inform you that your poem "Prisoner's Lament" has been awarded our prestigious Editor's Choice Award because it displays a unique perspective and original creativity -- judged to be the qualities most found in exceptional poetry. Congratulations on your achievement.



Charts from 2012 study

“At America’s Expense, the Mass Incarceration of the Elderly”

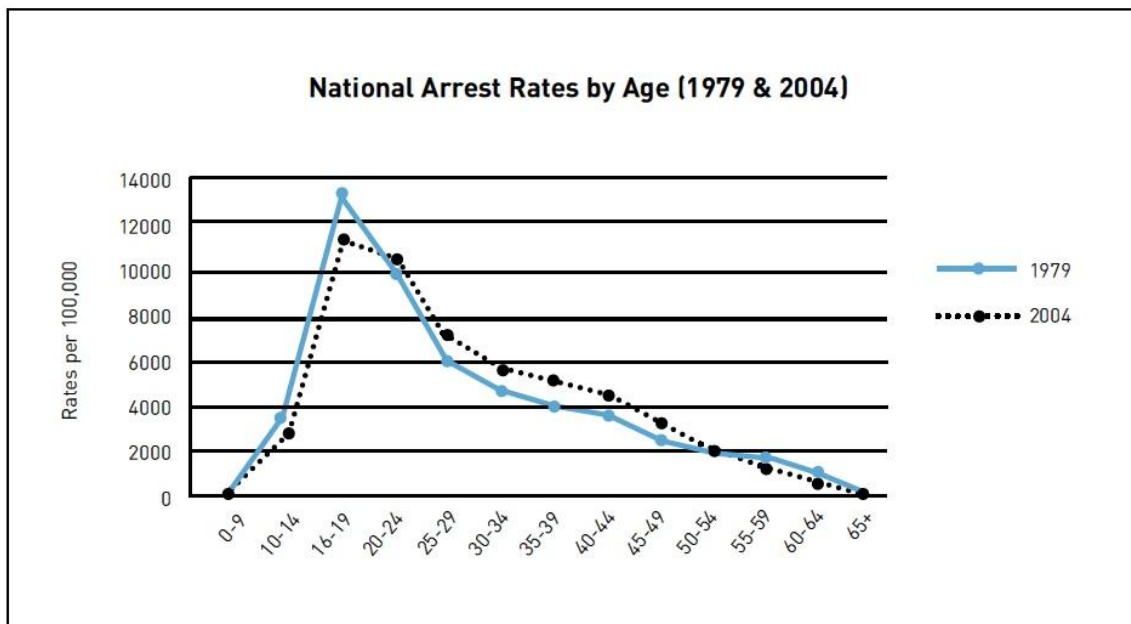
by the ACLU.

2. Crime Declines Precipitously With Age for All Crimes

This section explains aging prisoners’ lower propensity to commit crimes and pose threats to public safety.

Research has conclusively shown that long before age 50, most people have outlived the years in which they are most likely to commit crimes.³¹ Even when examining data on arrests that may not lead to conviction or indicate guilt, this holds true. For example, **Figure 17** below shows the percentage of individuals arrested nationally by age in 2004. Less than 6% of individuals ages 30-34 were arrested, whereas a little over 2% of individuals ages 50-54 were arrested and almost 0% of those age 65 and older were arrested. This trend of decreasing crime rates from adulthood to old age has held constant over time, as shown by the 1979 arrest curve in **Figure 17**.

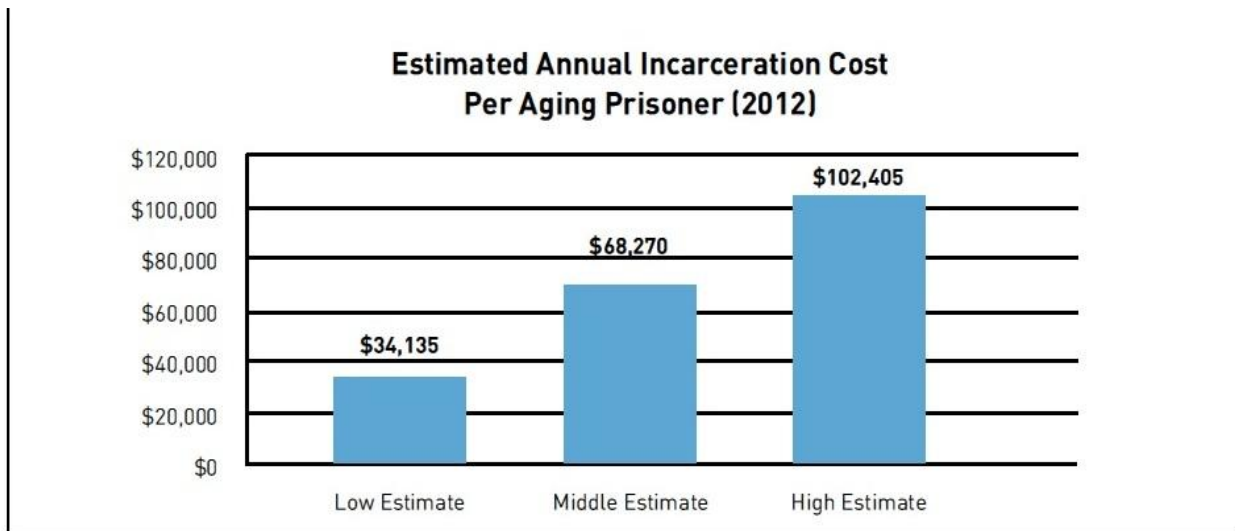
Figure 17



Source: Bushway et al., *Has the U.S. Prison Boom Changed the Age Distribution of the Prison Population?* (2011).³²

Estimated Annual Incarceration Cost Per Aging Prisoner (2012)

According to a National Institute of Corrections [NICI study from 2004, taxpayers pay more than twice as much per year to incarcerate an aging prisoner than they pay to incarcerate a younger one.⁴² In Figure 22 below, this report provides three estimates of the average annual taxpayer cost of an aging prisoner: low, middle, and high .⁴¹ The low estimate is the lowest possible cost of an aging prisoner. In this scenario, an aging prisoner costs the same as the average prisoner, \$34,135. Aging prisoners in this group may be healthy and not require additional staff or healthcare. The middle estimate uses the NIC calculation to set the cost of an aging prisoner at twice the cost of an average prisoner. It is the most accurate estimate. Finally, the high estimate equates the cost of an aging prisoner at three times the cost of the average prisoner; this estimate represents the most likely highest end of what it costs to incarcerate an aging prisoner. Such prisoners may require additional staff and higher levels of care to meet their physical or medical needs.

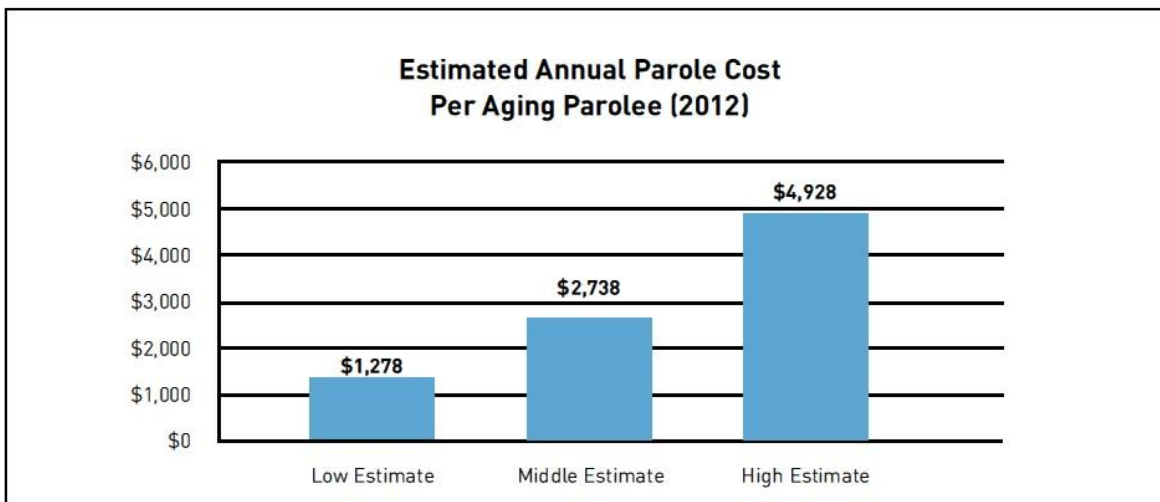


Source: ACLU State Fiscal Impact Analysis (2012).

Estimated annual cost per aging parolee

According to the recent Pew report, the average daily cost of parole is \$7.50, with a range from a low of \$3.50 to a high of \$13.50 per day.⁵⁹ **Figure 24** below displays low, middle, and high estimates of the average annual cost of parole for aging prisoners. The low estimate assumes the low daily cost of \$3.50 per day. The high estimate assumes the high daily cost of \$13.50 per day. The middle estimate assumes the average daily cost of \$7.50 per day. The middle estimate assumes that the monitoring cost of the average *aging* parolee is the same as the monitoring cost of the average parolee. This is a conservative estimate because aging parolees most likely require less supervision and intervention because they are less likely to commit crimes that land them back in prison, and are physically weaker and suffer from more chronic health conditions than the general population.

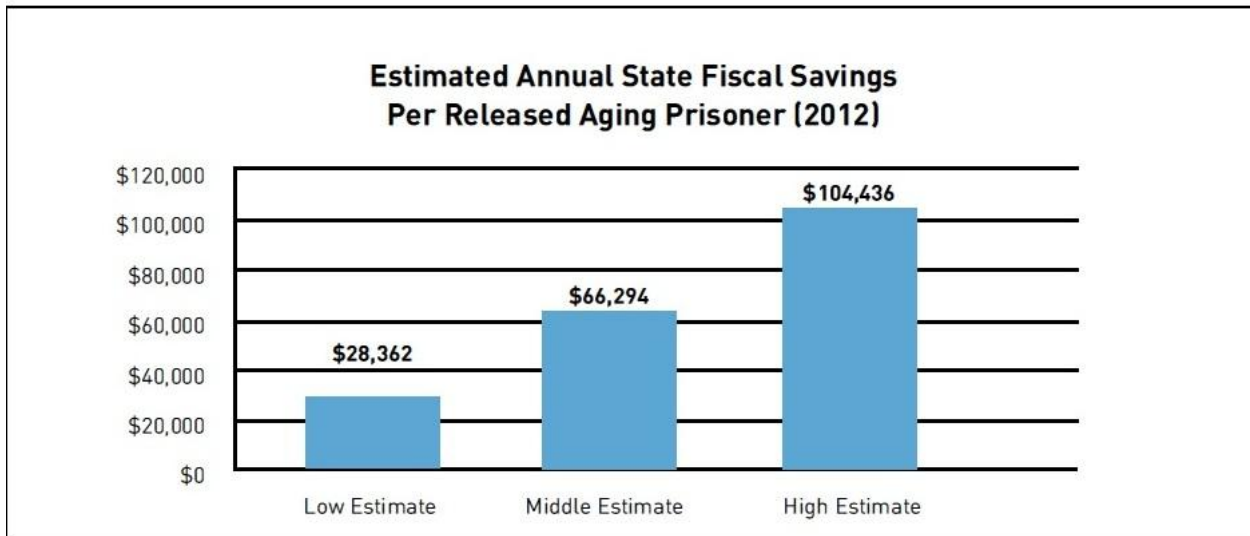
Figure 24



Source: ACLU State Fiscal Impact Analysis (2012).

Estimated Annual State Fiscal Savings Per Released Aging Prisoner (2012)

Combining the above analyses, Figure 27 below provides three estimates of the annual fiscal cost savings of releasing an average aging prisoner as compared to the status quo of keeping that prisoner behind bars. The middle estimate shows that states, on average, will save \$66,294 per year per released aging prisoner. Even the most conservative estimate produces a \$28,362 savings per aging prisoner released.



Source: ACLU State Fiscal Impact Analysis (2012).

To clarify the calculations behind these numbers, **Figure 28** below breaks out the middle estimate into its constituent parts. The revenue and costs savings to the state upon release is represented in gray, and the costs in white.

Figure 28

Incarceration Costs	+\$68,270
State Income Tax Revenue	+\$1,145
Parole Costs	-\$2,738
State Public Benefits Received	-\$298
Public Cost of Emergency Room Visits	-\$85
Total State Cost-Savings	+\$66,294

Source: ACLU State Fiscal Impact Analysis (2012).

In sum, the fiscal impact analysis shows that releasing aging prisoners will produce a substantial cost savings to those states that choose to conditionally release aging prisoners.