



State of Wisconsin  
2001 - 2002 LEGISLATURE

LRB-4548/3

MGD:all:jf

DOA:.....Steinmetz – Truth in sentencing trailer

FOR 2001-03 BUDGET — NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

1     **AN ACT ...; relating to:** classification and elements of felony offenses and certain  
2             misdemeanor offenses; criminal sentences and commitments; modification of  
3             a bifurcated sentence in certain cases; revocation of extended supervision; the  
4             creation of a sentencing commission and temporary sentencing guidelines;  
5             making an appropriation; and providing penalties.

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*Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau*

**CRIMES**

**FELONY PENALTIES**

Under current law, crimes punishable by imprisonment of more than one year are felonies. Virtually every felony created in the criminal code is put in one of six classes (Class A, B, BC, C, D, or E), and each class has a specific maximum term of imprisonment and a maximum fine. Class A felonies are punishable by life imprisonment. For other classified felonies committed before December 31, 1999, the maximum terms of imprisonment are as follows:

Class B	40 years
Class BC	20 years
Class C	10 years

Class D	5 years
Class E	2 years

1997 Wisconsin Act 283 increased these maximum terms of imprisonment for felonies committed on or after December 31, 1999. The maximum terms of imprisonment for the classes of felonies under 1997 Wisconsin Act 283 are as follows:

Class B	60 years
Class BC	30 years
Class C	15 years
Class D	10 years
Class E	5 years

Except for Class A and Class B felonies, which are not punishable by a fine, each classified felony has a maximum fine of \$10,000. 1997 Wisconsin Act 283 did not change the maximum fines for any of the classified felonies.

1997 Wisconsin Act 283 also increased the maximum terms of imprisonment for all unclassified felony offenses committed on or after December 31, 1999, in part to provide additional time to be used for the imposition of extended supervision under the new bifurcated sentencing law (see below, **THE STRUCTURE OF FELONY SENTENCES**, item 2). The terms of imprisonment were increased by 50% or one year, whichever was greater. Thus, as a result of the changes made by 1997 Wisconsin Act 283, an unclassified crime punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment of one year, if the crime was committed before December 31, 1999, is punishable by a maximum of two years of imprisonment, if the crime is committed on or after December 31, 1999. Similarly, an unclassified crime punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment of five years if committed before December 31, 1999, is punishable by a term of imprisonment of seven years and six months if committed on or after December 31, 1999. 1997 Wisconsin Act 283 did not change any maximum fine provided for any unclassified felony.

This bill does the following with respect to criminal offenses and penalties for them:

1. *New felony classes.* The bill expands the number of felony classes from six to nine and, except for Class A and Class B felonies, creates new maximum terms of imprisonment and new maximum fines. The felony classes under the bill and their respective maximum terms of imprisonment and maximum fines are as follows:

<u>Class of Felony</u>	<u>Maximum Imprisonment</u>	<u>Maximum Fine</u>
Class A	Life imprisonment	Not applicable
Class B	60 years	Not applicable
Class C	40 years	\$100,000
Class D	25 years	\$100,000
Class E	15 years	\$50,000
Class F	12 years, 6 months	\$25,000

Class G	10 years	\$25,000
Class H	6 years	\$10,000
Class I	3 years, 6 months	\$10,000

2. *Classification of felonies.* The bill places felony offenses that are classified under current law into the new felony classes, with the exception of a few classified felony offenses that are reduced to misdemeanor offenses. In addition, the bill places unclassified felony offenses into the new felony classes, with the exception of certain unclassified felony offenses that are reduced to misdemeanor offenses and offenses that are felonies only because of the application of a penalty enhancer.

As a general rule, the bill places a felony offense into a felony class based on the amount of time that a person who is given a maximum sentence for the offense under current law would serve in prison before being released on parole under the mandatory release law (see below, item 1 under **THE STRUCTURE OF FELONY SENTENCES**, item 1). However, in some cases a felony is placed in a higher or lower felony class than the one based on the current mandatory release date for a maximum sentence under current law. For those felony offenses that are reduced to misdemeanor offenses under the bill, the new penalty for the offense is a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment of not more than nine months or both.

3. *Changes in property offenses.* Under current law, the penalties for certain property offenses in the criminal code (such as theft, criminal damage to property, receiving stolen property, issuing worthless checks, and various kinds of fraud) are based on the value of the property stolen, damaged, or otherwise involved in the offense. Before the enactment of the 2001–03 biennial budget bill (2001 Wisconsin Act 16), the threshold between misdemeanor and felony penalties for most of these crimes was \$1,000. Thus, if the value of the property involved was \$1,000 or less, the crime was a misdemeanor. If the value of the property involved was more than \$1,000, the crime was a felony. For some crimes, the severity of the felony penalties also depended on the dollar value of the property involved. Thus, before the enactment of Act 16, if a person committed the offense of theft and the value of the property involved was more than \$1,000 but not more than \$2,500, the person was guilty of a Class E felony. If the value of the property involved exceeded \$2,500, the person was guilty of a Class C felony. Act 16, however, replaced such three-tier classification schemes with two-tier systems, by abolishing the lower level felony offenses (such as the Class E version of theft). Act 16 also set the threshold between misdemeanors and felonies for most property offenses in the criminal code that are based on the dollar value of the property involved at \$2,500.

This bill restores the thresholds between misdemeanors and felonies for criminal code property offenses that are based on the dollar value of the property involved to their pre-Act 16 levels. The bill also establishes new four-tier classification schemes for those offenses which, before the enactment of Act 16, were governed by a three-tier classification scheme. To illustrate, under the bill, theft is penalized as follows:

<u>Dollar Value of Property Involved</u>	<u>Class of Misdemeanor or Felony</u>
\$1,000 or less	Class A misdemeanor
More than \$1,000 but not more than \$5,000	Class I felony
More than \$5,000 but not more than \$10,000	Class H felony
More than \$10,000	Class G felony

4. *Felony murder.* Under current law, a person commits felony murder if he or she causes the death of another while committing or attempting to commit certain felonies (such as sexual assault, arson or armed robbery). If a person commits felony murder, the maximum period of imprisonment for the felony the person committed or attempted to commit is increased by not more than 20 years. This bill provides that the maximum period of imprisonment for the felony the person committed or attempted to commit is increased by not more than 15 years.

5. *Changes to the crime of carjacking.* Under current law, a person is guilty of carjacking if he or she intentionally takes any vehicle without the consent of the owner while possessing a dangerous weapon and by using or threatening the use of force or the weapon against another. This bill classifies every carjacking offense as a Class C felony, including an offense resulting in a person's death (currently a Class A felony), and adds carjacking to the list of offenses subject to the felony murder statute (see item 4 above, *Felony murder*).

6. *Increase in certain misdemeanor penalties.* The bill increases penalties for a few misdemeanor offenses by classifying them as felony offenses. The misdemeanor offenses that are changed to felony offenses by the bill (and the classification into which the offense is placed) are as follows:

- a) Stalking (Class I felony).
- b) Criminal damage to railroad property (Class I felony).
- c) Possession of a firearm in a school zone (Class I felony).
- d) Discharge of a firearm in a school zone (Class G felony).

7. *Elimination of certain minimum penalty provisions.* Current law requires a court to impose a minimum sentence of imprisonment in certain cases. In other cases current law specifies a minimum sentence of imprisonment but also allows a court, in the exercise of its discretion, to impose a lesser sentence of imprisonment or no imprisonment at all. For the most part, this bill eliminates both mandatory and presumptive minimum prison sentences for felony offenses. The bill, however, does not eliminate mandatory prison sentence requirements for Class A felonies, which carry a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment (see below, **SENTENCES OF LIFE IMPRISONMENT**), nor does it change the persistent repeater penalty enhancers (often called the "three strikes, you're out" and "two strikes, you're out" laws), which require a sentence of life imprisonment without possibility of release. It also does not change the requirement that a person be given a minimum sentence of imprisonment if he or she is convicted of a repeat serious sex crime or a repeat violent crime, though the bill provides that, instead of a minimum sentence of five years, the court must impose a bifurcated sentence that includes a minimum term of confinement in prison of three years and six months (see below, **THE STRUCTURE OF FELONY SENTENCES**, item

2, for a description of bifurcated sentences). In addition, the bill does not change the minimum mandatory sentence of six months for fifth and subsequent offenses of operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated.

8. *Elimination of mandatory consecutive sentences.* Under current law, a court sentencing a person convicted of a crime generally may provide that any sentence imposed run concurrent with or consecutive to any other sentence imposed at the same time or any sentence imposed previously. However, a court must impose a consecutive sentence if the person was convicted of certain escape offenses, possession or discharge of a firearm in a school zone, using or possessing a handgun and armor-piercing bullet while committing another crime, or violating conditions of lifetime supervision by committing another crime. This bill eliminates the requirement that consecutive sentences be imposed in these cases. The bill also imposes new requirements relating to bifurcated sentences and sentences imposed under current law that are ordered to run consecutively to each other (see below, **THE STRUCTURE OF FELONY SENTENCES**, item 3-C).

#### **PENALTY ENHANCERS**

Current law contains various penalty enhancers that allow the penalties for a crime to be increased if the crime is committed under certain circumstances. For instance, current law provides penalty enhancers for committing a crime using a dangerous weapon, committing a crime while wearing a bulletproof garment, committing a crime against a victim chosen because of his or her race, religion, color, disability, sexual orientation, national origin, or ancestry (the "hate crime" enhancer), committing certain violent crimes against an elder person, and committing certain sex crimes while infected with a sexually transmitted disease. Current law also provides for penalty enhancers that may be triggered by the defendant's status at the time he or she committed the crime. For instance, current law provides a penalty enhancer for habitual criminals (persons who commit a crime after having been previously convicted of a crime) and for persons responsible for the welfare of a child who commit certain crimes against the child.

The bill retains the current penalty enhancers for: 1) habitual criminals; 2) using a dangerous weapon in the commission of a crime; 3) committing a violent crime in a school zone; 4) committing certain domestic abuse offenses within 72 hours after an arrest for a domestic abuse incident; 5) committing a "hate crime"; 6) distributing a controlled substance to a person under the age of 17; and 7) distributing a controlled substance within 1,000 feet of a school, park, correctional institution or certain other facilities. The remaining penalty enhancers contained in current law are eliminated and are instead included in a list of aggravating factors that must be considered by a court when sentencing a person.

In addition, under current law, if a person violates certain prohibitions relating to operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated and, at the time of the offense, a child under the age of 16 is in the vehicle, the penalties for the offense double. This bill retains this penalty enhancer for most of the offenses involving operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated, but the bill eliminates the enhancer for the crimes of homicide by intoxicated use of a vehicle and injury by intoxicated use of a vehicle.

**THE STRUCTURE OF FELONY SENTENCES (OTHER THAN LIFE SENTENCES)**

1. *The structure of prison sentences for felony offenses committed before December 31, 1999.* If a person commits a felony before December 31, 1999, and is sentenced to prison, the person will usually have three possible ways of being released from prison on parole: discretionary parole granted by the parole commission (for which a person is usually eligible after serving 25% of the sentence or six months, whichever is greater); mandatory release on parole (usually granted automatically after the person serves two-thirds of the sentence); or special action parole release by the secretary of corrections (a program designed to relieve prison crowding). However, the person could be subject to more restrictive discretionary parole eligibility provisions or to restrictions on mandatory release under certain circumstances (for example, if the person has one or more prior convictions for certain serious felonies).

2. *The structure of prison sentences for felony offenses committed on or after December 31, 1999.* Under 1997 Wisconsin Act 283, if a court chooses to sentence a felony offender to a term of imprisonment in state prison for a felony committed on or after December 31, 1999, the court must do so by imposing a bifurcated sentence that includes a term of confinement in prison followed by a term of community supervision (called “extended supervision”). The offender is not eligible for parole. A bifurcated sentence imposed under 1997 Wisconsin Act 283 must be structured as follows:

A) The total length of the bifurcated sentence may not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment allowable for the felony.

B) The court must set the term of confinement in prison portion of the sentence to be at least one year but not more than 40 years for a Class B felony, 20 years for a Class BC felony, ten years for a Class C felony, five years for a Class D felony, or two years for a Class E felony. If the person is being sentenced to prison for a felony that is not in one of these classes, the term of confinement in prison portion of the sentence must be at least one year but not more than 75% of the total length of the bifurcated sentence.

C) The term of extended supervision must equal at least 25% of the length of the term of confinement in prison. For example, if a person is convicted of a Class B felony committed on or after December 31, 1999, and a judge sentences the person to the maximum allowable 40-year term of confinement in prison, the term of extended supervision would have to be at least ten years. There is no limit on the length of the term of extended supervision, other than the limit that results from the requirements that the term of confinement in prison portion of a bifurcated sentence be at least one year and that the total bifurcated sentence not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment specified by law for the crime.

During the term of extended supervision, the person is subject to supervision by DOC and is subject to conditions set by both the court and DOC. If a person violates a condition of extended supervision or a rule promulgated by DOC relating to extended supervision, the person’s extended supervision may be revoked in an administrative proceeding and the person may be returned to serve a period of time

in prison. The length of time for which the person is returned to prison is determined by an administrative law judge or, if the person waives a revocation hearing, by DOC.

3. *The changes made by this bill.* This bill makes the following changes relating to the imposition of bifurcated sentences:

A) Like 1997 Wisconsin Act 283 does for the current felony classes, the bill establishes maximum terms of confinement in prison for the new felony classes. Unlike 1997 Wisconsin Act 283, the bill also establishes a maximum amount of extended supervision that a court can impose for classified felonies. The maximum term of confinement in prison and the maximum term of extended supervision for each classified felony is as follows:

<u>Class of Felony</u>	<u>Maximum Term of Con- finement in Prison</u>	<u>Maximum Term of Extended Supervision</u>
Class B	40 years	20 years
Class C	25 years	15 years
Class D	15 years	10 years
Class E	10 years	5 years
Class F	7 years, 6 months	5 years
Class G	5 years	5 years
Class H	3 years	3 years
Class I	1 year, 6 months	2 years

B) Under the bill, when a court is imposing a bifurcated sentence it must consider any advisory sentencing guidelines for the offense adopted by the sentencing commission (see below, **SENTENCING COMMISSION**) or, if the sentencing commission has not adopted guidelines for the offense, the temporary advisory guidelines adopted by the criminal penalties study committee (created by 1997 Wisconsin Act 283). In addition, the bill requires the sentencing court to consider the protection of the public, the gravity of the offense, and the rehabilitative needs of the defendant, along with any applicable mitigating and aggravating circumstances. The bill includes a partial list of aggravating circumstances that a court must consider. The list incorporates the provisions of current penalty enhancers that are being eliminated by the bill (see above, **PENALTY ENHANCERS**). The bill also requires the court to state the reasons for its sentencing decision in open court and on the record, unless the court determines that it is not in the interest of the defendant for the court to do so, in which case the court must state the reasons for its sentencing decision in writing and include the written statement in the record.

C) Under the bill, when a court imposes a bifurcated sentence on a person who is also subject to a prison sentence for a crime committed before December 31, 1999 (a current law sentence), the court must specify all of the following: 1) whether the confinement in prison portion of the bifurcated sentence is to run concurrent with or consecutively to the imprisonment portion of the current law sentence; and 2) whether the period of parole under the current law sentence is to run concurrent with or consecutively to the term of extended supervision portion of the bifurcated

sentence. The court must also make the same specifications when imposing a current law sentence on a person who is also subject to a bifurcated sentence.

D) The bill allows DOC to take custody of a person who is on extended supervision in order to investigate an alleged violation of a condition of extended supervision. The bill also provides that, if a person on extended supervision admits that he or she has violated a condition or rule of extended supervision, DOC may, as a sanction for the violation, confine the person for not more than 90 days in a DOC regional detention facility or, with the consent of the sheriff, in a county jail.

E) The bill changes the procedure for revoking extended supervision by requiring that a court determine how long to send a person back to prison after his or her extended supervision is revoked. Under the bill, DOC or the administrative law judge who made the revocation decision must make a recommendation to the court concerning the amount of time for which the person should be returned to prison. The court then reviews the recommendation and makes the final decision as to the amount of time for which the person is returned to prison.

F) The bill creates a procedure by which DOC or a person on extended supervision may petition a court to modify the conditions of extended supervision set by the court. The court may hold a hearing on a petition to modify extended supervision and may grant the petition if it determines that the requested modification would meet the needs of DOC and the public and would be consistent with the objectives of the person's bifurcated sentence.

G) The bill creates a procedure by which certain older prisoners who have been given a bifurcated sentence may petition the sentencing court for a modification of the terms of the sentence. The procedure is available to prisoners who are 65 years of age or older and have served at least five years of the term of confinement in prison portion of their bifurcated sentence and to prisoners who are 60 years of age or older and have served at least ten years of the term of confinement in prison portion of the bifurcated sentence.

Under the procedure, the prisoner files a petition with the prison's program review committee, which may then refer the petition to the sentencing court if it finds that the public interest would be served by a modification of the prisoner's bifurcated sentence. If a petition is referred to a sentencing court, the court must determine whether the public interest would be served by a modification of the prisoner's bifurcated sentence. The victim of the prisoner's crime has a right to provide a statement concerning the modification of the sentence.

If the court decides that the public interest would be served by such a modification, the court must modify the sentence by: 1) reducing the term of confinement in prison portion of the sentence to a number that provides for the release of the prisoner to extended supervision; and 2) increasing the term of extended supervision of the prisoner by the same number, so that the total length of the bifurcated sentence does not change.

H) The bill creates a procedure by which a prisoner who has been given a bifurcated sentence and who has a terminal condition (defined as an incurable condition caused by injury, disease, or illness, as a result of which the person has a medical prognosis that his or her life expectancy is 6 months or less, even with



available life-sustaining treatment provided in accordance with the prevailing standard of medical care) may petition the sentencing court for a modification of the terms of the sentence. This procedure and the conditions under which and the manner by which a court may modify a bifurcated sentence for such a person are identical to those that are described in the second and third paragraphs of item 3-G, except that the prisoner submits affidavits from two physicians setting forth a diagnosis that the prisoner has a terminal condition.

I) The bill specifies that, if a misdemeanor offender may be sentenced to prison because of the application of a sentence enhancer and the court decides to sentence the person to prison, the court must impose a bifurcated sentence. In sentencing a person to prison in such a case, the term of confinement in prison portion of the sentence may not constitute more than 75% of the total bifurcated sentence.

#### SENTENCES OF LIFE IMPRISONMENT

If a person is sentenced to life imprisonment for an offense committed before December 31, 1999, the person usually must serve 20 years minus time calculated under the mandatory release formula before he or she is eligible for release on parole. If the person does not receive extensions due to violations of prison rules, he or she reaches parole eligibility after serving 13 years, four months. However, a court may set a parole eligibility date for a person serving a life sentence that is later than the usual parole eligibility date or may provide that the person is not eligible for parole. No person serving a life sentence of any kind is entitled to mandatory release on parole.

If a person is sentenced to life imprisonment for a crime committed on or after December 31, 1999, he or she is not eligible for parole. Instead, the court who is sentencing the person to life imprisonment must do one of the following: 1) provide that the person is eligible for release to extended supervision after serving 20 years; 2) set a date on which the person becomes eligible for extended supervision, as long as that date requires the person to serve at least 20 years; or 3) provide that the person is not eligible for extended supervision. If the court provides that the person is eligible for extended supervision, the person may petition the sentencing court for release to extended supervision on or after the extended supervision eligibility date. A person sentenced to life who is released to extended supervision is on extended supervision for the remainder of his or her life and, like a person on extended supervision under a bifurcated sentence (see above, **THE STRUCTURE OF FELONY SENTENCES**, item 2-C), may have his or her extended supervision revoked in an administrative proceeding and be returned to prison if he or she violates a condition of extended supervision or a rule promulgated by DOC relating to extended supervision. A person returned to prison after a revocation of extended supervision may not petition for rerelease to extended supervision until he or she has served a period of time back in prison. The time period, which must be at least five years, is determined by an administrative law judge or, if the person waived a revocation hearing, by DOC.

This bill allows DOC to take custody of a person who is on extended supervision under a life sentence in order to investigate an alleged violation of a condition of extended supervision. The bill also provides that, if a person on extended supervision

admits that he or she has violated a condition or rule of extended supervision, DOC may, as a sanction for the violation, confine the person for not more than 90 days in a DOC regional detention facility or, with the consent of the sheriff, in a county jail. In addition, the bill changes the procedure for revoking extended supervision by requiring that a court determine how long to send a person back to prison after his or her extended supervision is revoked. Under the bill, DOC or the administrative law judge who made the revocation decision must make a recommendation to the court concerning the amount of time for which the person should be returned to prison. The court then reviews the recommendation and makes the final decision as to the amount of time for which the person is returned to prison. Both the recommendation and the court's final decision must provide for the person to be returned to prison for at least five years.

#### **SENTENCING COMMISSION**

The bill creates a sentencing commission (commission) consisting of 18 voting members and three nonvoting members, all of whom serve three year terms. Under the bill, the commission is responsible for studying sentencing practices throughout the state. Using the information it obtains, the commission must adopt advisory sentencing guidelines for use by judges when imposing sentences for felonies committed on or after the effective date of the changes made in this bill regarding felony classifications (see below, **EFFECTIVE DATE**). The commission must also assist the legislature in assessing the cost of changes in statutes affecting criminal sentencing and provide information regarding sentencing to judges, lawyers, state agencies, and the legislature. In addition, the commission must study whether race is a basis for imposing sentences in criminal cases and submit a report and recommendations on this issue to the governor, the legislature, and the supreme court. The duties of the commission end on December 31, 2007.

#### **JOINT REVIEW COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL PENALTIES**

This bill creates a joint review committee on criminal penalties (joint review committee), which will review proposed legislation that creates a new crime or revises a penalty for an existing crime. The joint review committee is comprised of one majority party member and one minority party member from each house of the legislature, the attorney general or his or her designee, the secretary of corrections or his or her designee, the state public defender or his or her designee, two reserve judges, and two members of the public appointed by the governor, one of whom must have law enforcement experience in this state and one of whom must be an elected county official.

Under this bill, when a bill that is introduced in either house of the legislature proposes to create a new crime or revise a penalty for an existing crime and the bill is referred to a standing committee of the house in which it is introduced, the chairperson may request the joint review committee to prepare a report on the bill. If the bill is not referred to a standing committee, the speaker of the assembly, if the bill is introduced in the assembly, or the presiding officer of the senate, if the bill is introduced in the senate, may request the joint review committee to prepare a report on the bill. A report on a bill by the joint review committee must address such issues as the costs that are likely to be incurred or saved if the bill is enacted, the consistency

of penalties proposed in the bill with existing criminal penalties, and whether acts prohibited under the bill are prohibited under existing criminal statutes. If a bill that is introduced in either house of the legislature proposes to create a new crime or revise a penalty for an existing crime, a standing committee to which the bill is referred may not vote on whether to recommend the bill for passage and the bill may not be passed by the house in which it is introduced before the joint review committee submits a report or, if a report is requested by the speaker of the assembly or the presiding officer of the senate, before the 30th day after the report is requested, whichever is earlier.

The bill also requires the joint review committee to recommend standards and procedures to be used by a court to modify a bifurcated sentence and to propose legislation to implement those recommendations. Any legislation proposed by the joint review committee may permit a court to modify a previously imposed bifurcated sentence only by reducing the term of confinement in prison portion of the sentence and lengthening the term of extended supervision imposed so that the total length of the bifurcated sentence originally imposed does not change.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE

The requirement that crime legislation be reviewed by the joint review committee on criminal penalties takes effect on January 1, 2003. Other changes relating to crimes and criminal penalties described in this analysis take effect on the first day of the seventh month beginning after this bill's publication as an act.

For further information see the *state and local* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

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*The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

1           **SECTION 1.** 6.18 of the statutes is amended to read:

2           **6.18 Former residents.** If ineligible to qualify as an elector in the state to  
3 which the elector has moved, any former qualified Wisconsin elector may vote an  
4 absentee ballot in the ward of the elector's prior residence in any presidential election  
5 occurring within 24 months after leaving Wisconsin by requesting an application  
6 form and returning it, properly executed, to the municipal clerk of the elector's prior  
7 Wisconsin residence. When requesting an application form for an absentee ballot,  
8 the applicant shall specify the applicant's eligibility for only the presidential ballot.

1 The application form shall require the following information and be in substantially  
2 the following form:

3 This blank shall be returned to the municipal clerk's office. Application must  
4 be received in sufficient time for ballots to be mailed and returned prior to any  
5 presidential election at which applicant wishes to vote. Complete all statements in  
6 full.

7 APPLICATION FOR PRESIDENTIAL

8 ELECTOR'S ABSENT BALLOT.

9 (To be voted at the Presidential Election

10 on November ....., .... (year)

11 I, .... hereby swear or affirm that I am a citizen of the United States, formerly  
12 residing at .... in the .... ward .... aldermanic district (city, town, village) of ....., County  
13 of .... for 10 days prior to leaving the State of Wisconsin. I, .... do solemnly swear or  
14 affirm that I do not qualify to register or vote under the laws of the State of ....(State  
15 you now reside in) where I am presently residing. A citizen must be a resident of:  
16 State ....(Insert time) County ....(Insert time) City, Town or Village ....(Insert time),  
17 in order to be eligible to register or vote therein. I further swear or affirm that my  
18 legal residence was established in the State of ....(the State where you now reside)  
19 on .... Month .... Day .... Year.

20 Signed ....

21 Address ....(Present address)

22 ....(City) ....(State)

23 Subscribed and sworn to before me this .... day of .... .... (year)

24 ....(Notary Public, or other officer authorized to administer oaths.)

25 ....(County)

1 My Commission expires  
2 MAIL BALLOT TO:  
3 NAME ....  
4 ADDRESS ....  
5 CITY .... STATE .... ZIP CODE ....

6 *Penalties for Violations.* Whoever swears falsely to any absent elector affidavit  
7 under this section may be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than  
8 6 months, or both. Whoever intentionally votes more than once in an election may  
9 be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 3 years, and 6 months  
10 or both.

11 .....(Municipal Clerk)

12 .....(Municipality)

13 **SECTION 2.** 11.61 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

14 11.61 (1) (a) Whoever intentionally violates s. 11.05 (1), (2), (2g) or (2r), 11.07  
15 (1) or (5), 11.10 (1), 11.12 (5), 11.23 (6) or 11.24 (1) ~~may be fined not more than \$10,000~~  
16 ~~or imprisoned for not more than 4 years and 6 months or both~~ is guilty of a Class I  
17 felony.

18 **SECTION 3.** 11.61 (1) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

19 11.61 (1) (b) Whoever intentionally violates s. 11.25, 11.26, 11.27 (1), 11.30 (1)  
20 or 11.38 where is guilty of a Class I felony if the intentional violation does not involve  
21 a specific figure, or ~~where if~~ the intentional violation concerns a figure which exceeds  
22 \$100 in amount or value ~~may be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not~~  
23 ~~more than 4 years and 6 months or both.~~

24 **SECTION 4.** 12.60 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

1           12.60 (1) (a) Whoever violates s. 12.09, 12.11 or 12.13 (1), (2) (b) 1. to 7. or (3)  
2           (a), (e), (f), (j), (k), (L), (m), (y) or (z) ~~may be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned~~  
3           ~~for not more than 4 years and 6 months or both~~ is guilty of a Class I felony.

4           **SECTION 5.** 13.05 of the statutes is amended to read:

5           **13.05 Logrolling prohibited.** Any member of the legislature who gives,  
6           offers or promises to give his or her vote or influence in favor of or against any  
7           measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced, in the legislature in  
8           consideration or upon condition that any other person elected to the same legislature  
9           will give or will promise or agree to give his or her vote or influence in favor of or  
10          against any other measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced in  
11          such legislature, or who gives, offers or promises to give his or her vote or influence  
12          for or against any measure on condition that any other member will give his or her  
13          vote or influence in favor of any change in any other bill pending or proposed to be  
14          introduced in the legislature ~~may be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000~~  
15          ~~or imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than 4 years and 6 months or both,~~  
16          is guilty of a Class I felony.

17          **SECTION 6.** 13.06 of the statutes is amended to read:

18          **13.06 Executive favor.** Any member of the legislature who gives, offers or  
19          promises to give his or her vote or influence in favor of or against any measure or  
20          proposition pending or proposed to be introduced in the legislature, or that has  
21          already been passed by either house of the legislature, in consideration of or on  
22          condition that the governor approve, disapprove, veto or sign, or agree to approve,  
23          disapprove, veto or sign, any other measure or proposition pending or proposed to be  
24          introduced in the legislature or that has already been passed by the legislature, or  
25          either house thereof, or in consideration or upon condition that the governor

1 nominate for appointment or appoint or remove any person to or from any office or  
2 position under the laws of this state, ~~may be fined not less than \$500 nor more than~~  
3 ~~\$1,000 or imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than 3 years or both~~ is guilty  
4 of a Class I felony.

5 SECTION 7. 13.525 of the statutes is created to read:

6 **13.525 Joint review committee on criminal penalties. (1) CREATION.**

7 There is created a joint review committee on criminal penalties composed of the  
8 following members:

9 (a) One majority party member and one minority party member from each  
10 house of the legislature, appointed as are the members of standing committees in  
11 their respective houses.

12 (b) The attorney general or his or her designee.

13 (c) The secretary of corrections or his or her designee.

14 (d) The state public defender or his or her designee.

15 (e) A reserve judge who resides in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, or 5th judicial  
16 administrative district and a reserve judge who resides in the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, or  
17 10th judicial administrative district, appointed by the supreme court.

18 (f) Two members of the public appointed by the governor, one of whom shall  
19 have law enforcement experience in this state and one of whom shall be an elected  
20 county official.

21 (2) OFFICERS. The majority party senator and the majority party representative  
22 to the assembly shall be cochairpersons of the committee. The committee shall elect  
23 a secretary from among its nonlegislator members.

24 (3) JUDICIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTEES. Members appointed under sub. (1)  
25 (e) or (f) shall serve at the pleasure of the authority appointing them.

1           (4) **ELIGIBILITY.** A member shall cease to be a member upon losing the status  
2 upon which the appointment is based. Membership on the committee shall not be  
3 incompatible with any other public office.

4           (5) **REVIEW OF LEGISLATION RELATING TO CRIMES.** (a) If any bill that is introduced  
5 in either house of the legislature proposes to create a new crime or revise a penalty  
6 for an existing crime and the bill is referred to a standing committee of the house in  
7 which it is introduced, the chairperson may request the joint review committee to  
8 prepare a report on the bill under par. (b). If the bill is not referred to a standing  
9 committee, the speaker of the assembly, if the bill is introduced in the assembly, or  
10 the presiding officer of the senate, if the bill is introduced in the senate, may request  
11 the joint review committee to prepare a report on the bill under par. (b).

12           (b) If the joint review committee receives a request under par. (a) for a report  
13 on a bill that proposes to create a new crime or revise a penalty for an existing crime,  
14 the committee shall prepare a report concerning all of the following:

15           1. The costs that are likely to be incurred or saved by the department of  
16 corrections, the department of justice, the state public defender, the courts, district  
17 attorneys, and other state and local government agencies if the bill is enacted.

18           2. The consistency of penalties proposed in the bill with existing criminal  
19 penalties.

20           3. Alternative language needed, if any, to conform penalties proposed in the bill  
21 to penalties in existing criminal statutes.

22           4. Whether acts prohibited under the bill are prohibited under existing  
23 criminal statutes.

24           (c) The chief clerk shall print a report prepared by the committee under par.

25           (b) as an appendix to the bill and attach it thereto as are amendments. The



1 reproduction shall be in lieu of inclusion in the daily journal of the house in which  
2 the proposal is introduced.

3 (d) If a bill that is introduced in either house of the legislature proposes to create  
4 a new crime or revise a penalty for an existing crime, a standing committee to which  
5 the bill is referred may not vote on whether to recommend the bill for passage and  
6 the bill may not be passed by the house in which it is introduced before the joint  
7 review committee submits a report under par. (b) or before the 30th day after a report  
8 is requested under par. (a), whichever is earlier.

9 (5m) RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING SENTENCE MODIFICATIONS. (a) No later than  
10 the first day of the 6th month beginning after the effective date of this paragraph ....  
11 [revisor inserts date], the committee shall submit a report to the legislature, in the  
12 manner provided under s. 13.172 (2), and to the governor containing  
13 recommendations regarding standards and procedures to be used by a court to  
14 modify a bifurcated sentence. The report shall include any proposed legislation that  
15 is necessary to implement the recommendations made by the committee in its report.

16 (b) Any proposed legislation included in the report under par. (a) shall provide  
17 that a bifurcated sentence that a court previously imposed may be modified only by  
18 reducing the term of confinement in prison portion of the sentence and lengthening  
19 the term of extended supervision imposed so that the total length of the bifurcated  
20 sentence originally imposed does not change.

21 (6) COMMITTEE POWERS AND PROCEDURES. The committee may hold hearings as  
22 needed to elicit information for making a report under sub. (5) (b) or (5m) (a) or for  
23 developing proposed legislation under sub. (5m) (a). The committee shall meet at the  
24 call of its cochairpersons. All actions of the committee require the approval of a  
25 majority of all of its members.

1           **SECTION 8.** 13.525 (5m) of the statutes, as created by 2001 Wisconsin Act ....  
2 (this act), is repealed.

3           **SECTION 9.** 13.69 (6m) of the statutes is amended to read:

4           **13.69 (6m)** Any principal, lobbyist or other individual acting on behalf of a  
5 principal who files a statement under s. 13.63 (1), 13.64, 13.65, 13.67 or 13.68 which  
6 he or she does not believe to be true ~~may be fined not more than \$10,000 or~~  
7 ~~imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months or both~~ is guilty of a Class H  
8 felony.

9           **SECTION 10.** 15.01 (2) of the statutes, as affected by 2001 Wisconsin Act 16, is  
10 amended to read:

11           **15.01 (2)** “Commission” means a 3-member governing body in charge of a  
12 department or independent agency or of a division or other subunit within a  
13 department, except for the Wisconsin waterways commission which shall consist of  
14 5 members, the parole commission which shall consist of 8 members, and the Fox  
15 River management commission which shall consist of 7 members. A Wisconsin group  
16 created for participation in a continuing interstate body, or the interstate body itself,  
17 shall be known as a “commission”, but is not a commission for purposes of s. 15.06.  
18 The parole commission created under s. 15.145 (1) shall be known as a “commission”,  
19 but is not a commission for purposes of s. 15.06. The sentencing commission created  
20 under s. 15.105 (27) shall be known as a “commission” but is not a commission for  
21 purposes of s. 15.06 (1) to (4m), (7), and (9).

22           **SECTION 11.** 15.105 (27) of the statutes is created to read:

23           **15.105 (27) SENTENCING COMMISSION.** (a) *Creation; membership.* There is  
24 created a sentencing commission that is attached to the department of  
25 administration under s. 15.03 and that shall consist of the following members:

- 1           1. The attorney general or his or her designee.
- 2           2. The state public defender or his or her designee.
- 3           3. Seven members, at least 2 of whom are not employed by any unit of federal,  
4 state, or local government, appointed by the governor.
- 5           4. One majority party member and one minority party member from each house  
6 of the legislature, appointed as are the members of standing committees in their  
7 respective houses.
- 8           5. Two circuit judges, appointed by the supreme court.
- 9           6. One representative of crime victims and one district attorney, each appointed  
10 by the attorney general.
- 11          7. One attorney in private practice engaged primarily in the practice of criminal  
12 defense, appointed by the criminal law section of the State Bar of Wisconsin.

13           (b) *Nonvoting members.* The secretary of corrections or his or her designee, the  
14 chairperson of the parole commission or his or her designee, and the director of state  
15 courts or his or her designee shall be nonvoting members of the commission.

16           (c) *Terms.* 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., members appointed under par. (a)  
17 3. and 5. to 7. shall serve 3-year terms and are eligible for reappointment.

18           2. The term of a circuit judge appointed under par. (a) 5. shall end when such  
19 person ceases to be a circuit judge. The term of a district attorney appointed under  
20 par. (a) 6. shall end when such person ceases to be a district attorney.

21           (d) *Officers.* The governor shall designate annually one of the members of the  
22 commission as chairperson. The commission may elect officers other than a  
23 chairperson from among its members as its work requires.

24           (e) *Reimbursement and compensation.* Members of the commission shall be  
25 reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of

1 their duties. An officer or employee of the state shall be reimbursed by the agency  
 2 that pays the member's salary. Members who are full-time state officers or  
 3 employees shall receive no compensation for their services. Other members shall be  
 4 paid \$25 per day, in addition to their actual and necessary expenses, for each day on  
 5 which they are actually and necessarily engaged in the performance of their duties.

6 (f) *Sunset*. This subsection does not apply after December 31, 2007.

7 **SECTION 12.** 19.42 (10) (p) of the statutes is created to read:

8 19.42 (10) (p) A member, the executive director, or the deputy director of the  
 9 sentencing commission.

10 **SECTION 13.** 19.42 (13) (o) of the statutes is created to read:

11 19.42 (13) (o) The position of member, executive director, or deputy director of  
 12 the sentencing commission.

13 **SECTION 14.** 20.005 (3) (schedule) of the statutes: at the appropriate place,  
 14 insert the following amounts for the purposes indicated:

	2001-02	2002-03
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		

16 **20.505 Administration, department of**

17 (4) ATTACHED DIVISIONS AND OTHER BODIES

18 (dr) Sentencing commission	GPR	A	-0-	140,000
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19 **SECTION 15.** 20.505 (4) (dr) of the statutes is created to read:

20 20.505 (4) (dr) *Sentencing commission*. The amounts in the schedule for the  
 21 general program operations of the sentencing commission. No money may be  
 22 encumbered from the appropriation under this paragraph after December 31, 2007.

23 **SECTION 16.** 20.505 (4) (mr) of the statutes is created to read:

1           20.505 (4) (mr) *Sentencing commission; federal aid.* All moneys received as  
2 federal aid as authorized by the governor under s. 16.54 to carry out the purposes for  
3 which the aid is provided. No money may be encumbered from the appropriation  
4 under this paragraph after December 31, 2007.

5           **SECTION 17.** 20.923 (4) (b) 7. of the statutes is created to read:

6           20.923 (4) (b) 7. Sentencing commission: executive director.

7           **SECTION 18.** 20.923 (6) (hr) of the statutes is created to read:

8           20.923 (6) (hr) Sentencing commission: deputy director.

9           **SECTION 19.** 23.33 (13) (cg) of the statutes is amended to read:

10          23.33 (13) (cg) *Penalties related to causing death or injury; interference with*  
11 *signs and standards.* A person who violates sub. (8) (f) 1. ~~shall be fined not more than~~  
12 ~~\$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 3 years or both~~ is guilty of a Class H felony  
13 if the violation causes the death or injury, as defined in s. 30.67 (3) (b), of another  
14 person.

15          **SECTION 20.** 26.14 (8) of the statutes is amended to read:

16          26.14 (8) Any person who intentionally sets fire to the land of another or to a  
17 marsh ~~shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 7 years~~  
18 ~~and 6 months or both~~ is guilty of a Class H felony.

19          **SECTION 21.** 29.971 (1) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

20          29.971 (1) (c) ~~For A person~~ having fish in his or her possession in violation of  
21 this chapter and is guilty of a Class I felony if the value of the fish under par. (d)  
22 exceeds \$1,000, ~~by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than~~  
23 ~~3 years or both.~~

24          **SECTION 22.** 29.971 (1m) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

1           29.971 (1m) (c) ~~For~~ A person possessing clams in violation of s. 29.537, is guilty  
2 of a Class I felony if the value of the clams under par. (d) exceeds \$1,000, ~~by a fine~~  
3 ~~of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 3 years or both.~~

4           **SECTION 23.** 29.971 (11m) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

5           29.971 (11m) (a) For shooting, shooting at, killing, taking, catching or  
6 possessing a bear without a valid Class A bear license, or for possessing a bear which  
7 does not have a carcass tag attached or possessing a bear during the closed season,  
8 by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$2,000 or by imprisonment for not  
9 more than 6 months or both for the first violation, or by a fine of not more than \$5,000  
10 \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 2 years 9 months or both for any  
11 subsequent violation, and, in addition, the court shall revoke all hunting approvals  
12 issued to the person under this chapter and shall prohibit the issuance of any new  
13 hunting approval under this chapter to the person for 3 years.

14           **SECTION 24.** 29.971 (11p) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

15           29.971 (11p) (a) For entering the den of a hibernating black bear and harming  
16 the bear, by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 2  
17 years 9 months or both.

18           **SECTION 25.** 30.80 (2g) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

19           30.80 (2g) (b) Shall be fined not less than ~~\$300~~ nor more than ~~\$5,000~~ \$10,000  
20 or imprisoned for not more than 2 years 9 months or both if the accident involved  
21 injury to a person but the person did not suffer great bodily harm.

22           **SECTION 26.** 30.80 (2g) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

23           30.80 (2g) (c) ~~Shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more~~  
24 ~~than 3 years or both~~ Is guilty of a Class I felony if the accident involved injury to a  
25 person and the person suffered great bodily harm.

1           **SECTION 27.** 30.80 (2g) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

2           30.80 (2g) (d) ~~Shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more~~  
3           ~~than 7 years and 6 months or both~~ Is guilty of a Class H felony if the accident involved  
4           death to a person.

5           **SECTION 28.** 30.80 (3m) of the statutes is amended to read:

6           30.80 (3m) Any person violating s. 30.547 (1), (3) or (4) ~~shall be fined not more~~  
7           ~~than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 7 years and 6 months or both~~ is guilty of  
8           a Class H felony.

9           **SECTION 29.** 36.25 (6) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

10          36.25 (6) (d) Any officer, agent, clerk or employee of the survey or department  
11          of revenue who makes known to any person except the officers of the survey or  
12          department of revenue, in any manner, any information given to such person in the  
13          discharge of such person's duties under par. (c), which information was given to such  
14          person with the request that it not be made known, ~~upon conviction thereof, shall be~~  
15          ~~fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 or imprisoned for not less than one month~~  
16          ~~nor more than 3 years~~ is guilty of a Class I felony. This paragraph shall not prevent  
17          the use for assessment purposes of any information obtained under this subsection.

18          **SECTION 30.** 47.03 (3) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

19          47.03 (3) (d) Any person who violates this subsection shall be fined not more  
20          than ~~\$1,000~~ \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than ~~2 years~~ 9 months or both.

21          **SECTION 31.** 48.355 (2d) (b) 3. of the statutes is amended to read:

22          48.355 (2d) (b) 3. That the parent has committed a violation of s. 940.19 (3),  
23          1999 stats., a violation of s. 940.19 (2), (3), (4) or (5), 940.225 (1) or (2), 948.02 (1) or  
24          (2), 948.025 or 948.03 (2) (a) or (3) (a) or a violation of the law of any other state or  
25          federal law, if that violation would be a violation of s. 940.19 (2), (3), (4) or (5), 940.225

1 (1) or (2), 948.02 (1) or (2), 948.025 or 948.03 (2) (a) or (3) (a) if committed in this state,  
2 and that the violation resulted in great bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (14), or  
3 in substantial bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (38), to the child or another child  
4 of the parent.

5 **SECTION 32.** 48.415 (9m) (b) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:

6 48.415 (9m) (b) 2. The commission of a violation of s. 940.19 (3), 1999 stats.,  
7 a violation of s. 940.19 (2), ~~(3)~~, (4) or (5), 940.225 (1) or (2), 948.02 (1) or (2), 948.025,  
8 948.03 (2) (a) or (3) (a), 948.05, 948.06 or 948.08 or a violation of the law of any other  
9 state or federal law, if that violation would be a violation of s. 940.19 (2), ~~(3)~~, (4) or  
10 (5), 940.225 (1) or (2), 948.02 (1) or (2), 948.025, 948.03 (2) (a) or (3) (a), 948.05, 948.06  
11 or 948.08 if committed in this state.

12 **SECTION 33.** 48.417 (1) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

13 48.417 (1) (d) A court of competent jurisdiction has found that the parent has  
14 committed a violation of s. 940.19 (3), 1999 stats., a violation of s. 940.19 (2), ~~(3)~~, (4)  
15 or (5), 940.225 (1) or (2), 948.02 (1) or (2), 948.025 or 948.03 (2) (a) or (3) (a) or a  
16 violation of the law of any other state or federal law, if that violation would be a  
17 violation of s. 940.19 (2), ~~(3)~~, (4) or (5), 940.225 (1) or (2), 948.02 (1) or (2), 948.025 or  
18 948.03 (2) (a) or (3) (a) if committed in this state, and that the violation resulted in  
19 great bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (14), or in substantial bodily harm, as  
20 defined in s. 939.22 (38), to the child or another child of the parent.

21 **SECTION 34.** 48.57 (3p) (g) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:

22 48.57 (3p) (g) 2. The person has had imposed on him or her a penalty specified  
23 in s. 939.64, 1999 stats., or s. 939.641, 1999 stats., or s. 939.62, 939.621, 939.63,  
24 ~~939.64, 939.641~~ or 939.645 or has been convicted of a violation of the law of any other



1 state or federal law under circumstances under which the person would be subject  
2 to a penalty specified in any of those sections if convicted in this state.

3 **SECTION 35.** 48.685 (1) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

4 48.685 (1) (c) "Serious crime" means a violation of s. 940.19 (3), 1999 stats., a  
5 violation of s. 940.01, 940.02, 940.03, 940.05, 940.12, 940.19 (2), ~~(3)~~, (4), (5) or (6),  
6 940.22 (2) or (3), 940.225 (1), (2) or (3), 940.285 (2), 940.29, 940.295, 948.02 (1) or (2),  
7 948.025, 948.03 (2), 948.05, 948.055, 948.06, 948.07, 948.08, 948.11 (2) (a) or (am),  
8 948.12, 948.13, 948.21 (1) or 948.30 or a violation of the law of any other state or  
9 United States jurisdiction that would be a violation of s. 940.19 (3), 1999 stats., or  
10 a violation of s. 940.01, 940.02, 940.03, 940.05, 940.12, 940.19 (2), ~~(3)~~, (4), (5) or (6),  
11 940.22 (2) or (3), 940.225 (1), (2) or (3), 940.285 (2), 940.29, 940.295, 948.02 (1) or (2),  
12 948.025, 948.03 (2), 948.05, 948.055, 948.06, 948.07, 948.08, 948.11 (2) (a) or (am),  
13 948.12, 948.13, 948.21 (1) or 948.30 if committed in this state.

14 **SECTION 36.** 48.685 (5) (bm) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:

15 48.685 (5) (bm) 2. A violation of s. 940.19 (3), 1999 stats., or of s. 940.19 (2), ~~(3)~~,  
16 (4), (5) or (6) or 940.20 (1) or (1m), if the victim is the spouse of the person.

17 **SECTION 37.** 48.685 (5) (bm) 3. of the statutes is amended to read:

18 48.685 (5) (bm) 3. A violation of s. 943.23 (1m) or (1r), 1999 stats., or of s. 940.01,  
19 940.02, 940.03, 940.05, 940.06, 940.21, 940.225 (1), (2) or (3), 940.23, 940.305, 940.31,  
20 941.20 (2) or (3), 941.21, 943.10 (2), 943.23 (1g), ~~(1m) or (1r)~~ or 943.32 (2).

21 **SECTION 38.** 48.685 (5) (bm) 4. of the statutes is amended to read:

22 48.685 (5) (bm) 4. A violation of s. 940.19 (3), 1999 stats., or of s. 940.19 (2), ~~(3)~~,  
23 (4), (5) or (6), 940.20, 940.203, 940.205 or 940.207 or an offense under ch. 961 that  
24 is a felony, if committed not more than 5 years before the date of the investigation  
25 under sub. (2) (am).

1           **SECTION 39.** 49.141 (7) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

2           49.141 (7) (a) A person who is convicted of violating sub. (6) in connection with  
3           the furnishing by that person of items or services for which payment is or may be  
4           made under Wisconsin works ~~may be fined not more than \$25,000 or imprisoned for~~  
5           ~~not more than 7 years and 6 months or both~~ is guilty of a Class H felony.

6           **SECTION 40.** 49.141 (7) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

7           49.141 (7) (b) A person, other than a person under par. (a), who is convicted of  
8           violating sub. (6) may be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than  
9           2 years 9 months or both.

10          **SECTION 41.** 49.141 (9) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

11          49.141 (9) (a) Whoever solicits or receives any remuneration in cash or in-kind,  
12          in return for referring an individual to a person for the furnishing or arranging for  
13          the furnishing of any item or service for which payment may be made in whole or in  
14          part under Wisconsin works, or in return for purchasing, leasing, ordering, or  
15          arranging for or recommending purchasing, leasing, or ordering any good, facility,  
16          service, or item for which payment may be made in whole or in part under Wisconsin  
17          works, is guilty of a Class H felony, except that, notwithstanding the maximum fine  
18          specified in s. 939.50 (3) (h), the person may be fined not more than \$25,000 or  
19          imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months or both.

20          **SECTION 42.** 49.141 (9) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

21          49.141 (9) (b) Whoever offers or pays any remuneration in cash or in-kind to  
22          any person to induce the person to refer an individual to a person for the furnishing  
23          or arranging for the furnishing of any item or service for which payment may be made  
24          in whole or in part under Wisconsin works, or to purchase, lease, order, or arrange  
25          for or recommend purchasing, leasing, or ordering any good, facility, service or item

1 for which payment may be made in whole or in part under any provision of Wisconsin  
2 works, is guilty of a Class H felony, except that, notwithstanding the maximum fine  
3 specified in s. 939.50 (3) (h), the person may be fined not more than \$25,000 ~~or~~  
4 ~~imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months or both.~~

5 SECTION 43. 49.141 (10) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

6 49.141 (10) (b) A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a Class H  
7 felony, except that, notwithstanding the maximum fine specified in s. 939.50 (3) (h),  
8 the person may be fined not more than \$25,000 ~~or imprisoned for not more than 7~~  
9 ~~years and 6 months or both.~~

10 SECTION 44. 49.195 (3n) (k) of the statutes is amended to read:

11 49.195 (3n) (k) Any person who removes, deposits or conceals or aids in  
12 removing, depositing or concealing any property upon which a levy is authorized  
13 under this subsection with intent to evade or defeat the assessment or collection of  
14 any debt ~~may be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 4 years~~  
15 ~~and 6 months or both, is guilty of a Class H felony~~ and shall be liable to the state for  
16 assessed the costs of prosecution.

17 SECTION 45. 49.195 (3n) (r) of the statutes is amended to read:

18 49.195 (3n) (r) No employer may discharge or otherwise discriminate with  
19 respect to the terms and conditions of employment against any employee by reason  
20 of the fact that his or her earnings have been subject to levy for any one levy or  
21 because of compliance with any provision of this subsection. Any person who violates  
22 this paragraph ~~may be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than~~  
23 ~~2 years or both~~ is guilty of a Class I felony.

24 SECTION 46. 49.49 (1) (b) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

1           49.49 (1) (b) 1. In the case of such a statement, representation, concealment,  
2 failure, or conversion by any person in connection with the furnishing by that person  
3 of items or services for which medical assistance is or may be made, a person  
4 ~~convicted of violating this subsection is guilty of a Class H felony, except that,~~  
5 notwithstanding the maximum fine specified in s. 939.50 (3) (h), the person may be  
6 fined not more than \$25,000 ~~or imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months~~  
7 ~~or both.~~

8           **SECTION 47.** 49.49 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

9           49.49 (2) (a) *Solicitation or receipt of remuneration.* Any person who solicits  
10 or receives any remuneration, including any kickback, bribe, or rebate, directly or  
11 indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind, in return for referring an individual  
12 to a person for the furnishing or arranging for the furnishing of any item or service  
13 for which payment may be made in whole or in part under a medical assistance  
14 program, or in return for purchasing, leasing, ordering, or arranging for or  
15 recommending purchasing, leasing, or ordering any good, facility, service, or item for  
16 which payment may be made in whole or in part under a medical assistance program,  
17 is guilty of a Class H felony, except that, notwithstanding the maximum fine specified  
18 in s. 939.50 (3) (h), the person may be fined not more than \$25,000 ~~or imprisoned for~~  
19 ~~not more than 7 years and 6 months or both.~~

20           **SECTION 48.** 49.49 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

21           49.49 (2) (b) *Offer or payment of remuneration.* Whoever offers or pays any  
22 remuneration including any kickback, bribe, or rebate directly or indirectly, overtly  
23 or covertly, in cash or in kind to any person to induce such person to refer an  
24 individual to a person for the furnishing or arranging for the furnishing of any item  
25 or service for which payment may be made in whole or in part under a medical

1 assistance program, or to purchase, lease, order, or arrange for or recommend  
2 purchasing, leasing, or ordering any good, facility, service or item for which payment  
3 may be made in whole or in part under a medical assistance program, is guilty of a  
4 Class H felony, except that, notwithstanding the maximum fine specified in s. 939.50  
5 (3) (h), the person may be fined not more than \$25,000 or imprisoned for not more  
6 than 7 years and 6 months or both.

7 SECTION 49. 49.49 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

8 49.49 (3) FRAUDULENT CERTIFICATION OF FACILITIES. No person may knowingly  
9 and wilfully make or cause to be made, or induce or seek to induce the making of, any  
10 false statement or representation of a material fact with respect to the conditions or  
11 operation of any institution or facility in order that such institution or facility may  
12 qualify either upon initial certification or upon recertification as a hospital, skilled  
13 nursing facility, intermediate care facility, or home health agency. ~~Violators of A~~  
14 ~~person who violates this subsection is guilty of a Class H felony, except that,~~  
15 ~~notwithstanding the maximum fine specified in s. 939.50 (3) (h), the person may be~~  
16 ~~fined not more than \$25,000 or imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months~~  
17 ~~or both.~~

18 SECTION 50. 49.49 (3m) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

19 49.49 (3m) (b) A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a Class H  
20 felony, except that, notwithstanding the maximum fine specified in s. 939.50 (3) (h),  
21 the person may be fined not more than \$25,000 or imprisoned for not more than 7  
22 years and 6 months or both.

23 SECTION 51. 49.49 (4) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

24 49.49 (4) (b) A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a Class H felony,  
25 except that, notwithstanding the maximum fine specified in s. 939.50 (3) (h), the

1 ~~person~~ may be fined not more than \$25,000 ~~or imprisoned for not more than 7 years~~  
2 ~~and 6 months or both.~~

3 **SECTION 52.** 49.688 (9) (b) of the statutes, as created by 2001 Wisconsin Act 16,  
4 is amended to read:

5 49.688 (9) (b) A person who is convicted of violating a rule promulgated by the  
6 department under par. (a) in connection with that person's furnishing of prescription  
7 drugs under this section is guilty of a Class H felony, except that, notwithstanding  
8 the maximum fine specified in s. 939.50 (3) (h), the person may be fined not more than  
9 \$25,000, ~~or imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months, or both.~~

10 **SECTION 53.** 49.688 (9) (c) of the statutes, as created by 2001 Wisconsin Act 16,  
11 is amended to read:

12 49.688 (9) (c) A person other than a person specified in par. (b) who is convicted  
13 of violating a rule promulgated by the department under par. (a) may be fined not  
14 more than \$10,000, or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than one year, or  
15 both.

16 **SECTION 54.** 49.795 (8) (a) 2. of the statutes, as affected by 2001 Wisconsin Act  
17 16, is amended to read:

18 49.795 (8) (a) 2. If the value of the food coupons exceeds \$100, but is less than  
19 \$5,000, a person who violates this section ~~may be fined not more than \$10,000 or~~  
20 ~~imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months or both~~ is guilty of a Class I felony.

21 **SECTION 55.** 49.795 (8) (b) 2. of the statutes, as affected by 2001 Wisconsin Act  
22 16, is amended to read:

23 49.795 (8) (b) 2. If the value of the food coupons exceeds \$100, but is less than  
24 \$5,000, a person who violates this section ~~may be fined not more than \$10,000 or~~

1 ~~imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months or both~~ is guilty of a Class H  
2 felony.

3 **SECTION 56.** 49.795 (8) (c) of the statutes, as affected by 2001 Wisconsin Act 16,  
4 is amended to read:

5 49.795 (8) (c) For any offense under this section, if the value of the food coupons  
6 is \$5,000 or more, a person who violates this section ~~may be fined not more than~~  
7 ~~\$250,000 or imprisoned for not more than 30 years or both~~ is guilty of a Class G felony.

8 **SECTION 57.** 49.95 (1) of the statutes is renumbered 49.95 (1) (intro.) and  
9 amended to read:

10 49.95 (1) (intro.) Any person who, with intent to secure public assistance under  
11 this chapter, whether for himself or herself or for some other person, wilfully makes  
12 any false representations ~~may, if~~ is subject to the following penalties:

13 (a) If the value of the assistance so secured does not exceed \$300, the person  
14 may be required to forfeit not more than \$1,000; if,

15 (b) If the value of the assistance exceeds \$300 but does not exceed \$1,000, the  
16 person may be fined not more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 6 months  
17 or both; if,

18 (c) If the value of the assistance exceeds \$1,000 but does not exceed \$2,500,  
19 \$2,000, the person may be fined not more than \$500 \$10,000 or imprisoned for not  
20 more than 7 years and 6 9 months or both; and if,

21 (d) If the value of the assistance exceeds \$2,500, be punished as prescribed  
22 under s. 943.20 (3) (e) \$2,000 but does not exceed \$5,000, the person is guilty of a  
23 Class I felony.

24 **SECTION 58.** 49.95 (1) (e) and (f) of the statutes are created to read:

1           49.95 (1) (e) If the value of the assistance exceeds \$5,000 but does not exceed  
2           \$10,000, the person is guilty of a Class H felony.

3           (f) If the value of the assistance exceeds \$10,000, the person is guilty of a Class  
4           G felony.

5           **SECTION 59.** 50.065 (1) (e) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

6           50.065 (1) (e) 1. “Serious crime” means a violation of s. 940.19 (3), 1999 stats.,  
7           a violation of s. 940.01, 940.02, 940.03, 940.05, 940.12, 940.19 (2), (3), (4), (5) or (6),  
8           940.22 (2) or (3), 940.225 (1), (2) or (3), 940.285 (2), 940.29, 940.295, 948.02 (1),  
9           948.025 or 948.03 (2) (a), or a violation of the law of any other state or United States  
10          jurisdiction that would be a violation of s. 940.19 (3), 1999 stats., or a violation of s.  
11          940.01, 940.02, 940.03, 940.05, 940.12, 940.19 (2), (3), (4), (5) or (6), 940.22 (2) or (3),  
12          940.225 (1), (2) or (3), 940.285 (2), 940.29, 940.295, 948.02 (1), 948.025 or 948.03 (2)  
13          (a) if committed in this state.

14          **SECTION 60.** 51.15 (12) of the statutes is amended to read:

15          51.15 (12) PENALTY. Whoever signs a statement under sub. (4), (5) or (10)  
16          knowing the information contained therein to be false ~~may be fined not more than~~  
17          \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months or both is guilty of a  
18          Class H felony.

19          **SECTION 61.** 55.06 (11) (am) of the statutes is amended to read:

20          55.06 (11) (am) Whoever signs a statement under par. (a) knowing the  
21          information contained therein to be false ~~may be fined not more than \$5,000 or~~  
22          ~~imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months or both~~ is guilty of a Class H  
23          felony.

24          **SECTION 62.** 66.1207 (1) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:



1           66.1207 (1) (b) Any person who secures or assists in securing dwelling  
2 accommodations under s. 66.1205 by intentionally making false representations in  
3 order to receive at least \$2,500 but not more than \$25,000 in financial assistance for  
4 which the person would not otherwise be entitled ~~shall be fined not more than~~  
5 ~~\$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 3 years or both~~ is guilty of a Class I felony.

6           **SECTION 63.** 66.1207 (1) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

7           66.1207 (1) (c) Any person who secures or assists in securing dwelling  
8 accommodations under s. 66.1205 by intentionally making false representations in  
9 order to receive more than \$25,000 in financial assistance for which the person would  
10 not otherwise be entitled ~~shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not~~  
11 ~~more than 7 years and 6 months or both~~ is guilty of a Class H felony.

12           **SECTION 64.** 69.24 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

13           69.24 (1) (intro.) Any person who does any of the following ~~shall be fined not~~  
14 ~~more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 3 years or both~~ is guilty of a Class  
15 I felony:

16           **SECTION 65.** 70.47 (18) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

17           70.47 (18) (a) Whoever with intent to injure or defraud alters, damages,  
18 removes or conceals any of the items specified under subs. (8) (f) and (17) ~~may be fined~~  
19 ~~not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 3 years or both~~ is guilty of a  
20 Class I felony.

21           **SECTION 66.** 71.83 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

22           71.83 (2) (b) *Felony.* 1. 'False income tax return; fraud.' Any person, other than  
23 a corporation or limited liability company, who renders a false or fraudulent income  
24 tax return with intent to defeat or evade any assessment required by this chapter  
25 ~~shall be~~ is guilty of a Class H felony and may be fined not more than \$10,000 or

1 ~~imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months or both, together with~~ assessed  
2 the cost of prosecution. In this subdivision, “return” includes a separate return filed  
3 by a spouse with respect to a taxable year for which a joint return is filed under s.  
4 71.03 (2) (g) to (L) after the filing of that separate return, and a joint return filed by  
5 the spouses with respect to a taxable year for which a separate return is filed under  
6 s. 71.03 (2) (m) after the filing of that joint return.

7 2. ‘Officer of a corporation; false franchise or income tax return.’ Any officer  
8 of a corporation or manager of a limited liability company required by law to make,  
9 render, sign or verify any franchise or income tax return, who makes any false or  
10 fraudulent franchise or income tax return, with intent to defeat or evade any  
11 assessment required by this chapter ~~shall be~~ is guilty of a Class H felony and may  
12 be ~~fin~~ ed not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months  
13 ~~or both, together with~~ assessed the cost of prosecution.

14 3. ‘Evasion.’ Any person who removes, deposits or conceals or aids in removing,  
15 depositing or concealing any property upon which a levy is authorized with intent  
16 to evade or defeat the assessment or collection of any tax administered by the  
17 department is guilty of a Class I felony and may be ~~fin~~ ed not more than \$5,000 or  
18 ~~imprisoned for not more than 4 years and 6 months or both, together with~~ assessed  
19 the ~~costs~~ cost of prosecution.

20 4. ‘Fraudulent claim for credit.’ ~~The~~ A claimant who ~~filed~~ files a claim for credit  
21 under s. 71.07, 71.28 or 71.47 or subch. VIII or IX that is false or excessive and was  
22 filed with fraudulent intent and any person who ~~assisted,~~ with fraudulent intent,  
23 assists in the preparation or filing of the false or excessive claim or supplied  
24 information upon which the false or excessive claim was prepared, ~~with fraudulent~~  
25 intent, is guilty of a Class H felony and may be ~~fin~~ ed not more than \$10,000 or

1 ~~imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months or both, together with assessed~~  
2 ~~the cost of prosecution.~~

3 **SECTION 67.** 86.192 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

4 86.192 (4) Any person who violates this section ~~shall be fined not more than~~  
5 ~~\$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 3 years or both~~ is guilty of a Class H felony  
6 if the injury, defacement or removal causes the death of a person.

7 **SECTION 68.** 97.43 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

8 97.43 (4) Whoever violates this section ~~may be fined not less than \$500 nor~~  
9 ~~more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months or both~~ is  
10 guilty of a Class H felony.

11 **SECTION 69.** 97.45 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

12 97.45 (2) Whoever violates this section ~~may be fined not less than \$500 nor~~  
13 ~~more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months or both~~ is  
14 guilty of a Class H felony.

15 **SECTION 70.** 100.171 (7) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

16 100.171 (7) (b) Whoever intentionally violates this section ~~may be fined not~~  
17 ~~more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 3 years or both~~ is guilty of a Class  
18 I felony. A person intentionally violates this section if the violation occurs after the  
19 department or a district attorney has notified the person by certified mail that the  
20 person is in violation of this section.

21 **SECTION 71.** 100.2095 (6) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

22 100.2095 (6) (d) A person who violates sub. (3), (4) or (5) may be fined not less  
23 ~~than \$100 nor more than \$1,000~~ \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than ~~one year~~  
24 9 months or both. Each day of violation constitutes a separate offense.

25 **SECTION 72.** 100.26 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

1           100.26 (2) Any person violating s. 100.02 ~~shall be fined not less than \$50 nor~~  
2 ~~more than \$3,000 or imprisoned for not less than 30 days nor more than 4 years and~~  
3 ~~6 months or both~~ is guilty of a Class I felony.

4           **SECTION 73.** 100.26 (5) of the statutes, as affected by 2001 Wisconsin Act 16,  
5 is amended to read:

6           100.26 (5) Any person violating s. 100.18 (9) ~~shall~~ may be fined not less than  
7 ~~\$100 nor~~ more than ~~\$1,000~~ \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than ~~2 years~~ 9 months  
8 or both. Each day of violation constitutes a separate offense.

9           **SECTION 74.** 100.26 (7) of the statutes is amended to read:

10          100.26 (7) Any person violating s. 100.182 ~~shall~~ may be fined not less than ~~\$500~~  
11 ~~nor~~ more than ~~\$5,000~~ \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than ~~2 years~~ 9 months or  
12 both for each offense. Each unlawful advertisement published, printed or mailed on  
13 separate days or in separate publications, hand bills or direct mailings is a separate  
14 violation of this section.

15          **SECTION 75.** 101.10 (4) (b) of the statutes, as created by 2001 Wisconsin Act 3,  
16 is amended to read:

17          101.10 (4) (b) Except as provided in par. (c), any person who violates sub. (3)  
18 ~~may be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 3 years and 6~~  
19 ~~months, or both, for each violation~~ is guilty of a Class I felony. Notwithstanding s.  
20 101.02 (12), each act in violation of sub. (3) constitutes a separate offense.

21          **SECTION 76.** 101.143 (10) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

22          101.143 (10) (b) Any owner or operator, person owning a home oil tank system  
23 or service provider who intentionally destroys a document that is relevant to a claim  
24 for reimbursement under this section ~~may be fined not more than \$10,000 or~~  
25 ~~imprisoned for not more than 15 years or both~~ is guilty of a Class G felony.

1           **SECTION 77.** 101.9204 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

2           101.9204 (2) Any person who knowingly makes a false statement in an  
3 application for a certificate of title ~~may be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned~~  
4 ~~for not more than 5 years or both~~ is guilty of a Class H felony.

5           **SECTION 78.** 101.94 (8) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

6           101.94 (8) (b) Any individual or a director, officer or agent of a corporation who  
7 knowingly and wilfully violates this subchapter in a manner which threatens the  
8 health or safety of a purchaser ~~shall~~ may be fined not more than ~~\$1,000~~ \$10,000 or  
9 imprisoned for not more than ~~2 years~~ 9 months or both.

10           **SECTION 79.** 102.835 (11) of the statutes is amended to read:

11           102.835 (11) **EVASION.** Any person who removes, deposits or conceals or aids in  
12 removing, depositing or concealing any property upon which a levy is authorized  
13 under this section with intent to evade or defeat the assessment or collection of any  
14 debt ~~may be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 4 years and~~  
15 ~~6 months or both,~~ is guilty of a Class I felony and shall be liable to the state for the  
16 costs of prosecution.

17           **SECTION 80.** 102.835 (18) of the statutes is amended to read:

18           102.835 (18) **RESTRICTION ON EMPLOYMENT PENALTIES BY REASON OF LEVY.** No  
19 employer may discharge or otherwise discriminate with respect to the terms and  
20 conditions of employment against any employee by reason of the fact that his or her  
21 earnings have been subject to levy for any one levy or because of compliance with any  
22 provision of this section. Whoever wilfully violates this subsection may be fined not  
23 more than ~~\$1,000~~ \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than ~~2 years~~ 9 months or both.

24           **SECTION 81.** 102.85 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

1           102.85 (3) An employer who violates an order to cease operations under s.  
2           102.28 (4) ~~may be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 3~~  
3           ~~years or both~~ is guilty of a Class I felony.

4           **SECTION 82.** 108.225 (11) of the statutes is amended to read:

5           108.225 (11) EVASION. Any person who removes, deposits or conceals or aids in  
6           removing, depositing or concealing any property upon which a levy is authorized  
7           under this section with intent to evade or defeat the assessment or collection of any  
8           debt ~~may be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 4 years and~~  
9           ~~6 months or both,~~ is guilty of a Class I felony and shall be liable to the state for the  
10          costs of prosecution.

11          **SECTION 83.** 108.225 (18) of the statutes is amended to read:

12          108.225 (18) RESTRICTION ON EMPLOYMENT PENALTIES BY REASON OF LEVY. No  
13          employer may discharge or otherwise discriminate with respect to the terms and  
14          conditions of employment against any employee by reason of the fact that his or her  
15          earnings have been subject to levy for any one levy or because of compliance with any  
16          provision of this section. Whoever wilfully violates this subsection may be fined not  
17          more than ~~\$1,000~~ \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than ~~2 years~~ 9 months or both.

18          **SECTION 84.** 110.07 (5) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

19          110.07 (5) (a) In this subsection, “bulletproof garment” ~~has the meaning given~~  
20          ~~in s. 939.64 (1)~~ means a vest or other garment designed, redesigned, or adapted to  
21          prevent bullets from penetrating through the garment.

22          **SECTION 85.** 114.20 (18) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

23          114.20 (18) (c) Any person who knowingly makes a false statement in any  
24          application or in any other document required to be filed with the department, or who  
25          knowingly foregoes the submission of any application, document, or any registration

1 certificate or transfer shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more  
2 than 7 years and 6 months or both is guilty of a Class H felony.

3 SECTION 86. 115.31 (2g) of the statutes is amended to read:

4 115.31 (2g) Notwithstanding subch. II of ch. 111, the state superintendent shall  
5 revoke a license granted by the state superintendent, without a hearing, if the  
6 licensee is convicted of any Class A, B, C, or D felony under ch. 940 or 948, except ss.  
7 940.08 and 940.205, for a violation that occurs on or after September 12, 1991, or any  
8 Class E, F, G, or H felony under ch. 940 or 948, except ss. 940.08 and 940.205, for a  
9 violation that occurs on or after the effective date of this subsection .... [revisor inserts  
10 date].

11 SECTION 87. 118.19 (4) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

12 118.19 (4) (a) Notwithstanding subch. II of ch. 111, the state superintendent  
13 may not grant a license, for 6 years following the date of the conviction, to any person  
14 who has been convicted of any Class A, B, C, or D felony under ch. 940 or 948, except  
15 ss. 940.08 and 940.205, or of an equivalent crime in another state or country, for a  
16 violation that occurs on or after September 12, 1991, for 6 years following the date  
17 of the conviction, and or any Class E, F, G, or H felony under ch. 940 or 948, except  
18 ss. 940.08 and 940.205, for a violation that occurs on or after the effective date of this  
19 paragraph .... [revisor inserts date]. The state superintendent may grant the license  
20 only if the person establishes by clear and convincing evidence that he or she is  
21 entitled to the license.

22 SECTION 88. 125.075 (2) of the statutes is renumbered 125.075 (2) (a) and  
23 amended to read:

1           125.075 (2) (a) Whoever violates sub. (1) ~~may be fined not more than \$10,000~~  
2 ~~or imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months or both~~ is guilty of a Class H  
3 felony if the underage person suffers great bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (14).

4           **SECTION 89.** 125.075 (2) (b) of the statutes is created to read:

5           125.075 (2) (b) Whoever violates sub. (1) is guilty of a Class G felony if the  
6 underage person dies.

7           **SECTION 90.** 125.085 (3) (a) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:

8           125.085 (3) (a) 2. Any person who violates subd. 1. for money or other  
9 consideration ~~may be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than~~  
10 ~~3 years or both~~ is guilty of a Class I felony.

11           **SECTION 91.** 125.105 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

12           125.105 (2) (b) Whoever violates sub. (1) to commit, or abet the commission of,  
13 a crime ~~may be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 7 years~~  
14 ~~and 6 months or both~~ is guilty of a Class H felony.

15           **SECTION 92.** 125.66 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

16           125.66 (3) Any person manufacturing or rectifying intoxicating liquor without  
17 holding appropriate permits under this chapter, or any person who sells such liquor,  
18 ~~shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 15 years or~~  
19 ~~both. Second or subsequent convictions shall be punished by both the fine and~~  
20 ~~imprisonment~~ is guilty of a Class F felony.

21           **SECTION 93.** 125.68 (12) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

22           125.68 (12) (b) Whoever violates par. (a) ~~shall be fined not less than \$1,000 nor~~  
23 ~~more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than 15 years~~  
24 ~~or both~~ is guilty of a Class F felony.

25           **SECTION 94.** 125.68 (12) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:



1           125.68 (12) (c) Any person causing the death of another human being through  
2 the selling or otherwise disposing of, for beverage purposes, either denatured alcohol  
3 or alcohol or alcoholic liquid redistilled from denatured alcohol, ~~shall be imprisoned~~  
4 ~~for not more than 15 years~~ is guilty of a Class E felony.

5           **SECTION 95.** 132.20 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

6           132.20 (2) Any person who, with intent to deceive, traffics or attempts to traffic  
7 in this state in a counterfeit mark or in any goods or service bearing or provided  
8 under a counterfeit mark ~~shall~~ is guilty of a Class H felony, except that,  
9 notwithstanding the maximum fine specified in s. 939.50 (3) (h), if the person is an  
10 individual, ~~he or she may be fined not more than \$250,000 or imprisoned for not more~~  
11 ~~than 7 years and 6 months or both, or, and~~ if the person is not an individual, the  
12 person may be fined not more than \$1,000,000.

13           **SECTION 96.** 133.03 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

14           133.03 (1) Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or  
15 conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce is illegal. Every person who makes any  
16 contract or engages in any combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade or  
17 commerce is guilty of a Class H felony, except that, notwithstanding the maximum  
18 fine specified in s. 939.50 (3) (h), the person may be fined not more than \$100,000 if  
19 a corporation, or, if any other person, may be fined not more than \$50,000 ~~or~~  
20 ~~imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months or both.~~

21           **SECTION 97.** 133.03 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

22           133.03 (2) Every person who monopolizes, or attempts to monopolize, or  
23 combines or conspires with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of  
24 trade or commerce is guilty of a Class H felony, except that, notwithstanding the  
25 maximum fine specified in s. 939.50 (3) (h), the person may be fined not more than

1 \$100,000 if a corporation, or, if any other person, may be fined not more than \$50,000  
2 ~~or imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months or both.~~

3 **SECTION 98.** 134.05 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

4 134.05 (4) ~~Whoever violates sub. (1), (2) or (3) shall be punished by a fine of not~~  
5 ~~less than \$10 nor more than \$500 or by such fine and by imprisonment for not more~~  
6 ~~than 2 years~~ may be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than  
7 9 months or both.

8 **SECTION 99.** 134.16 of the statutes is amended to read:

9 **134.16 Fraudulently receiving deposits.** Any officer, director, stockholder,  
10 cashier, teller, manager, messenger, clerk or agent of any bank, banking, exchange,  
11 brokerage or deposit company, corporation or institution, or of any person, company  
12 or corporation engaged in whole or in part in banking, brokerage, exchange or deposit  
13 business in any way, or any person engaged in such business in whole or in part, who  
14 shall accept or receive, on deposit, or for safekeeping, or to loan, from any person any  
15 money, or any bills, notes or other paper circulating as money, or any notes, drafts,  
16 bills of exchange, bank checks or other commercial paper for safekeeping or for  
17 collection, when he or she knows or has good reason to know that such bank, company  
18 or corporation or that such person is unsafe or insolvent ~~shall be imprisoned in the~~  
19 ~~Wisconsin state prisons for not less than one year nor more than 15 years or fined~~  
20 ~~not more than \$10,000~~ is guilty of a Class F felony.

21 **SECTION 100.** 134.20 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

22 134.20 (1) (intro.) ~~Whoever, with intent to defraud, does any of the following~~  
23 ~~shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6~~  
24 ~~months or both~~ is guilty of a Class H felony:

25 **SECTION 101.** 134.205 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

1           134.205 (4) Whoever, with intent to defraud, issues a warehouse receipt  
2 without entering the same in a register as required by this section ~~shall be fined not~~  
3 ~~more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months or both is~~  
4 guilty of a Class H felony.

5           **SECTION 102.** 134.58 of the statutes is amended to read:

6           **134.58 Use of unauthorized persons as officers.** Any person who,  
7 individually, in concert with another or as agent or officer of any firm, joint-stock  
8 company or corporation, uses, employs, aids or assists in employing any body of  
9 armed persons to act as militia, police or peace officers for the protection of persons  
10 or property or for the suppression of strikes, not being authorized by the laws of this  
11 state to so act, ~~shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not less than~~  
12 ~~one year nor more than 4 years and 6 months or both is guilty of a Class I felony.~~

13           **SECTION 103.** 139.44 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

14           139.44 (1) Any person who falsely or fraudulently makes, alters or counterfeits  
15 any stamp or procures or causes the same to be done, or who knowingly utters,  
16 publishes, passes or tenders as true any false, altered or counterfeit stamp, or who  
17 affixes the same to any package or container of cigarettes, or who possesses with the  
18 intent to sell any cigarettes in containers to which false, altered or counterfeit stamps  
19 have been affixed ~~shall be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than 15~~  
20 ~~years is guilty of a Class G felony.~~

21           **SECTION 104.** 139.44 (1m) of the statutes is amended to read:

22           139.44 (1m) Any person who falsely or fraudulently tampers with a cigarette  
23 meter in order to evade the tax under s. 139.31 ~~shall be imprisoned for not less than~~  
24 ~~one year nor more than 15 years is guilty of a Class G felony.~~

25           **SECTION 105.** 139.44 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

1           139.44 (2) Any person who makes or signs any false or fraudulent report or who  
2 attempts to evade the tax imposed by s. 139.31 or 139.76, or who aids in or abets the  
3 evasion or attempted evasion of that tax ~~shall~~ may be fined not less than \$1,000 nor  
4 more than ~~\$5,000~~ \$10,000 or imprisoned ~~for~~ not less than ~~90 days~~ nor more than 2  
5 years 9 months or both.

6           **SECTION 106.** 139.44 (8) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

7           139.44 (8) (c) If the number of cigarettes exceeds 36,000, ~~a fine of not more than~~  
8 ~~\$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 3 years or both~~ the person is guilty of a  
9 Class I felony.

10          **SECTION 107.** 139.85 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

11          139.85 (1) The interest and penalties under s. 139.44 (2) to (7) and (9) to (12)  
12 apply to this subchapter. In addition, a person who violates s. 139.82 (8) ~~shall~~ may  
13 be fined not less than ~~\$1,000~~ nor more than ~~\$5,000~~ \$10,000 or imprisoned for not less  
14 than ~~90 days~~ nor more than ~~one year~~ 9 months or both.

15          **SECTION 108.** 139.95 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

16          139.95 (2) A dealer who possesses a schedule I controlled substance, a schedule  
17 II controlled substance or ketamine or flunitrazepam that does not bear evidence  
18 that the tax under s. 139.88 has been paid ~~may be fined not more than \$10,000 or~~  
19 ~~imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months or both~~ is guilty of a Class H  
20 felony.

21          **SECTION 109.** 139.95 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

22          139.95 (3) Any person who falsely or fraudulently makes, alters or counterfeits  
23 any stamp or procures or causes the same to be done or who knowingly utters,  
24 publishes, passes or tenders as true any false, altered or counterfeit stamp or who  
25 affixes a counterfeit stamp to a schedule I controlled substance, a schedule II

1 controlled substance or ketamine or flunitrazepam or who possesses a schedule I  
2 controlled substance, a schedule II controlled substance or ketamine or  
3 flunitrazepam to which a false, altered or counterfeit stamp is affixed ~~may be fined~~  
4 ~~not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than 15~~  
5 ~~years or both~~ is guilty of a Class F felony.

6 **SECTION 110.** 146.345 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

7 146.345 (3) Any person who violates this section is guilty of a Class H felony,  
8 except that, notwithstanding the maximum fine specified in s. 939.50 (3) (h), the  
9 person may be fined not more than \$50,000 ~~or imprisoned for not more than 7 years~~  
10 ~~and 6 months or both.~~

11 **SECTION 111.** 146.35 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

12 146.35 (5) Whoever violates sub. (2) ~~may be fined not more than \$10,000 or~~  
13 ~~imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months or both~~ is guilty of a Class H  
14 felony.

15 **SECTION 112.** 146.60 (9) (am) of the statutes is amended to read:

16 146.60 (9) (am) For a 2nd or subsequent violation under par. (ag), a person shall  
17 may be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$50,000 or imprisoned for not more  
18 than 2 years 9 months or both.

19 **SECTION 113.** 146.70 (10) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

20 146.70 (10) (a) Any person who intentionally dials the telephone number “911”  
21 to report an emergency, knowing that the fact situation which he or she reports does  
22 not exist, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$300 or imprisoned not more  
23 than 90 days or both for the first offense and ~~shall be fined not more than \$10,000~~  
24 ~~or imprisoned for not more than 7 years and 6 months or both~~ is guilty of a Class H  
25 felony for any other offense committed within 4 years after the first offense.