

SENATE BILL 66 (LRB -2015)

An Act to amend 939.74 (2) (a); and to create 939.74 (2) (am) of the statutes; relating to: time limits for the prosecution of 2nd-degree intentional homicide and 2nd-degree reckless homicide. (FE)

2003

03-11.	S.	Introduced by Senators Kedzie, Robson, Roessler, Stepp and Darling ; cosponsored by Representatives Schooff, Jeskewitz, Turner, Hines, Kestell, Olsen, Wasserman, Gunderson, Albers, Stone, Nass, Vrakas and Pettis .	
03-11.	S.	Read first time and referred to committee on Judiciary, Corrections and Privacy	113
03-12.	S.	Fiscal estimate received.	
04-09.	S.	Public hearing held.	
04-09.	S.	Executive action taken.	
04-16.	S.	Report passage recommended by committee on Judiciary, Corrections and Privacy, Ayes 4, Noes 1	145
04-16.	S.	Available for scheduling.	
10-16.	S.	Placed on calendar 10-22-2003 by committee on Senate Organization.	
10-22.	S.	Read a second time	429
10-22.	S.	Ordered to a third reading	429
10-22.	S.	Rules suspended	429
10-22.	S.	Read a third time and passed	429
10-23.	S.	Ordered immediately messaged	433
10-27.	A.	Received from Senate	466
10-27.	A.	Read first time and referred to committee on Criminal Justice	466

2004

01-14.	A.	Public hearing held.	
01-21.	A.	Executive action taken.	
01-27.	A.	Report concurrence recommended by committee on Criminal Justice, Ayes 10, Noes 4	642
01-27.	A.	Referred to committee on Rules	642
02-19.	A.	Placed on calendar 2-25-2004 by committee on Rules.	
02-25.	A.	Read a second time	744
02-25.	A.	Ordered to a third reading	744
02-25.	A.	Rules suspended	744
02-25.	A.	Read a third time and concurred in , Ayes 82, Noes 12	744
02-25.	A.	Ordered immediately messaged	744
02-26.	S.	Received from Assembly concurred in.	

2003 SENATE BILL 66

March 11, 2003 - Introduced by Senators KEDZIE, ROBSON, ROESSLER, STEPP and DARLING, cosponsored by Representatives SCHOOFF, JESKEWITZ, TURNER, HINES, KESTELL, OLSEN, WASSERMAN, GUNDERSON, ALBERS, STONE, NASS, VRAKAS and PETTIS. Referred to Committee on Judiciary, Corrections and Privacy.

1 **AN ACT to amend 939.74 (2) (a); and to create 939.74 (2) (am) of the statutes;**
2 **relating to: time limits for the prosecution of 2nd-degree intentional homicide**
3 **and 2nd-degree reckless homicide.**

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Current law imposes time limits for commencing the prosecution of most crimes. The state must initiate prosecution within the time limit or is barred from prosecuting the offense. A prosecution is commenced when a court issues a summons or a warrant for arrest, when a grand jury issues an indictment, or when the state files an information alleging that a person committed a specific crime. Generally, the state must commence prosecution of a felony (a crime punishable by incarceration in prison) within six years of the commission of the crime. However, there is no time limit for the prosecution of first-degree intentional homicide, first-degree reckless homicide, or felony murder, and there are longer time limits for the prosecution of certain sexual assaults and certain thefts.

A person commits first-degree intentional homicide if, with intent to kill another human being or an unborn child, the person causes the death of another human being or an unborn child. A person commits first-degree reckless homicide if the person recklessly causes the death of another human being or an unborn child under circumstances that show utter disregard for human life or for the life of an unborn child. Felony murder is the killing of another human being while committing or attempting to commit first-degree or second-degree sexual assault, robbery, or certain arson or burglary offenses.

