# 2009 DRAFTING REQUEST

Received By: jkuesel

Identical to LRB:

### Bill

Received: 11/13/2008

Wanted: As time permits

For: Frederick Kessler (608) 266-5813					By/Representing: him			
This file may be shown to any legislator: <b>NO</b>					Drafter: jkuesel			
May Contact:					Addl. Drafters:			
Subject: Elections - campaign finance Elections - miscellaneous Ethics Lobbying Criminal Law - procedure Courts - civil procedure					Extra Copies:			
Submit	via email: YES							
Request	ter's email:	Rep.Kessle	er@legis.wis	consin.gov				
Carbon	copy (CC:) to:							
Pre To	pic:						<del> </del>	
No spec	cific pre topic gi	ven						
Topic:			-					
Venue f	for trial and pros	secution of cert	ain criminal a	and civil offe	enses			
Instruc	ctions:	***************************************						
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Draftin	g History:		A 1000 (100 Ann				**************************************	
Vers.	Drafted	Reviewed	Typed	Proofed	Submitted	Jacketed	Required	
/?	jkuesel 12/07/2008	kfollett 12/09/2008						
/1	jkuesel 12/09/2008	kfollett 12/09/2008	mduchek 12/09/2008	8	mbarman 12/10/2008	cduerst 01/28/2009		

**LRB-0766** 01/28/2009 10:25:22 AM Page 2

Vers.	<u>Drafted</u>	Reviewed	<b>Typed</b>	<u>Proofed</u>	<b>Submitted</b>	<u>Jacketed</u>	Required
			mduchek 12/10/200	***************************************			
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May Cont	act:				Addl. Drafters:		
Subject:	Election Ethics Lobbyin Crimina	ns - campaign fins - miscellaneo ng ng - civil procedur	us lure		Extra Copies:		
Submit vi	a email: YES						
Requester	's email:	Rep.Kessler	·@legis.wisc	consin.gov			
Carbon co	opy (CC:) to:						
Pre Topic:  No specific pre topic given							
Topic:  Venue for trial and prosecution of certain criminal and civil offenses							
Instructions:							
Reverse provisions of 07 Act 1 that changed venue for trial and responsibility for prosecution of certain criminal and civl offenses.							
Drafting	History:						
Vers.	<u>Drafted</u>	Reviewed	Typed	<u>Proofed</u>	<u>Submitted</u>	<u>Jacketed</u>	Required
/?	jkuesel 12/07/2008	kfollett 12/09/2008					
/1	jkuesel 12/09/2008	kfollett 12/09/2008	mduchek 12/09/2008		mbarman 12/10/2008		

**LRB-0766** 12/10/2008 02:16:02 PM Page 2

Vers.	<b>Drafted</b>	Reviewed	<u>Typed</u>	Proofed	Submitted	<u>Jacketed</u>	Required
			mduchek 12/10/20				
FE Sent	For:						

<**END>** 



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#### Bill

Received: 11/13/2008

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Wanted: As time permits

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For: Frederick Kessler (608) 266-5813

By/Representing: him

This file may be shown to any legislator: **NO** 

Drafter: jkuesel

May Contact:

Addl. Drafters:

Subject:

Elections - campaign finance

**Elections - miscellaneous** 

Ethics Lobbying

Criminal Law - procedure Courts - civil procedure Extra Copies:

Submit via email: YES

Requester's email:

Rep.Kessler@legis.wisconsin.gov

Carbon copy (CC:) to:

#### Pre Topic:

No specific pre topic given

#### Topic:

Venue for trial and prosecution of certain criminal and civil offenses

#### **Instructions:**

Reverse provisions of 07 Act 1 that changed venue for trial and responsibility for prosecution of certain criminal and civl offenses.

#### **Drafting History:**

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**Submitted** 

Jacketed

Required

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AN ACT to repeal 801.64, 971.19 (12) and 971.223; to amend 5.05 (2m) (a), 5.05 1

2 (2m) (c) 11. 5.05 (2m) (c) 15., 5.05 (2m) (c) 16., 5.05 (2m) (c) 18., 5.05 (2m) (i)

5.08, 6.56 (4), 6.56 (5), 11.22 (4), 11.61 (2), 801.50 (5t), 801.52, 971.225 (1) (intro.)

and 978.05 (1); and to create 5.075 of the statutes; relating to: the

responsibility for prosecution and venue for trial of certain offenses by certain injouch presecuting, as well as in 166 bying license revocation action of brought by the board, state residents.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under current law, with certain limited exceptions, criminal violations of the elections, ethics, and lobbying regulation laws and of all other laws arising from or in relation to the official functions of the subject of an investigation or any matter that relates to elections, ethics, or lobbying regulation that are alleged to be committed by a resident of this state are prosecuted by the district attorney for the prosecutorial unit (in most cases, the county) where the subject resides. (With certain limited exceptions, the trial is also held in circuit court for the county where the subject resides. With similar exceptions, criminal violations of these laws by other state residents or by nonresidents are prosecuted by the district attorney for the prosecutorial unit where the alleged violation occurs, and with similar exceptions, the trial is held in circuit court for the county where the alleged violation occurs.

This bill provides, with similar exceptions, that all such criminal violations shall be prosecuted by the district attorney for the prosecutorial unit where the

Persons are prosecuted salely by that district attorney, so but to the same exceptions. -boardor by the

command voolations off those laws are prosecuted solely by tenthosyrical attorney, soleject to the same exceptions.

alleged violation occurs, irrespective of the residency of the defendant and with limited exceptions, that the trial shall be held in circuit court for the county where the alleged violation occurs

My Tobby ag license revocation acting brought by the board,

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

**SECTION 1.** 5.05 (2m) (a) of the statutes as created by 2007 Wisconsin Act 1, is amended to read:

5.05 **(2m)** (a) The board shall investigate violations of laws administered by the board and may prosecute alleged civil violations of those laws, directly or through its agents under this subsection, pursuant to all statutes granting or assigning that authority or responsibility to the board. Prosecution of alleged criminal violations investigated by the board may be brought only as provided in par. (c) 11., 14., 15., and 16. and s. 978.05 (1).

SECTION 2. 5.05 (2m) (c) 11. of the statutes, as created by 2007 Wisconsin Act is amended to read:

5.05 **(2m)** (c) 11. If the board finds that there is probable cause to believe that a violation under subd. 2. has occurred or is occurring, the board may, in lieu of civil prosecution of any matter by the board, refer the matter to the district attorney for the county in which the alleged violator resides, or if the alleged violator is a nonresident, to the district attorney for the county where the matter arises, having civil or criminal jurisdiction, or both or if subd. 15. or par. (i) applies, to the attorney general or a special prosecutor. For purposes of this subdivision, a person other than a natural person resides within a county if the person's principal place of operation is located within that county the governor.

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SECTION 3. 5.05 (2m) (c) 15. of the statutes as created by 2007 Wisconsin Act
Wis amended to read:

5.05 (2m) (c) 15. Except as provided in subd. 17., if the board refers a matter to the district attorney specified in subd. 11. for prosecution of a potential civil violation under subd. 2. or 14. and the district attorney informs the board that he or she declines to prosecute any alleged civil or criminal violation related to any matter referred to the district attorney by the board, or the district attorney fails to commence a prosecution of any civil or criminal violation related to any matter referred to the district attorney by the board within 60 days of the date of the board's referral, the board may refer the matter to the district attorney for another prosecutorial unit that is contiguous to the prosecutorial unit of the district attorney to whom the matter was originally referred. If there is more than one such prosecutorial unit, the chairperson of the board shall determine the district attorney to whom the matter shall be referred by publicly drawing lots at a meeting of the board. The district attorney may then commence a civil or criminal prosecution relating to the matter. Except as provided in par. (i), if any such matter concerns a potential criminal violation, the board may refer the matter to the district attorney for the county where the alleged violation occurs.

SECTION 4. 5.05 (2m) (c) 16. of the statutes, as created by 2007 Wisconsin Act

(1) is amended to read:

5.05 **(2m)** (c) 16. Except as provided in subd. 17., if the board refers a matter to a district attorney under subd. 15. for prosecution of a potential <u>civil</u> violation under subd. 2. or 14. and the district attorney informs the board that he or she declines to prosecute any alleged civil <del>or criminal</del> violation related to any matter referred to the district attorney by the board, or the district attorney fails to

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commence a prosecution of any civil or criminal violation related to any matter referred to the district attorney by the board within 60 days of the date of the board's referral, the board may refer the matter to the attorney general. The attorney general may then commence a civil or criminal prosecution relating to the matter.

SECTION 5. 5.05 (2m) (c) 18. of the statutes as created by 2007 Wisconsin Act by is amended to read:

5.05 **(2m)** (c) 18. Whenever the board refers a matter to special counsel or, to a district attorney, or to the attorney general or to the governor under this subsection, the special counsel, district attorney, or attorney general, or the special counsel, whether appointed by the board or by the governor, shall report to the board concerning any action taken regarding the matter. The report shall be transmitted no later than 40 days after the date of the referral. If the matter is not disposed of during that period, the special counsel, district attorney, or attorney general, or special counsel shall file a subsequent report at the end of each 30-day period following the filing of the initial report until final disposition of the matter.

**S**ECTION **6.** 5.05 (2m) (i) of the statutes as created by 2007 Wiseonsin Act 1, is amended to read:

5.05 (2m) (i) If the defendant in an action for a an alleged criminal violation of chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19 is concerns a district attorney or a circuit judge or a candidate for either such office, the action shall be brought by the attorney general. If the defendant in an action for a an alleged criminal violation of chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19 is concerns the attorney general or a candidate for that office, the board governor may appoint a special prosecutor under s. [M.11] (2) to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the state.

**Section 7.** 5.075 of the statutes is created to read:

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1	<b>5.075 Criminal violations.</b> An action for a criminal violation of chs. 5 to 12,
2	subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19 or any other law relating to elections or
3	election campaigns may be brought by the district attorney for the county where the
4	alleged violation occurs, except as provided in s. 5.05 (2m) (c) 15. and (i).
5	SECTION 8. 5.08 of the statutes, as affected by 2007 Wisconsin Act 1, is amended
6	to read:
7	<b>5.08 Petition for enforcement.</b> In addition to or in lieu of filing a complaint,
8	any elector may file a verified petition alleging such facts as are within his or her
9	knowledge to indicate that an election official has failed or is failing to comply with
10	any law regulating the conduct of elections or election campaigns or proposes to act
11	in a manner inconsistent with such a law, and requesting that an action be
12	commenced for injunctive relief, a writ of mandamus or prohibition or other such
13	legal or equitable relief as may be appropriate to compel compliance with the law.  The petition shall be filed with the district attorney for the county having jurisdiction
15 16 17	attorney may then commence the action or dismiss the petition. If the district attorney declines to act upon the petition or if the district attorney fails to act upon
18	the petition within 15 days of the date of filing, the petitioner may file the same
19	petition with the attorney general, who may then commence the action.
20	SECTION 9. 6.56 (4) of the statutes, as affected by 2007 Wisconsin Act 1, is
21	amended to read:
22	6.56 (4) After each election, the municipal clerk shall perform an audit to
23	assure that no person has been allowed to vote more than once. Whenever the
24	municipal clerk has good reason to believe that a person has voted more than once

in an election, the clerk shall send the person a 1st class letter marked in accordance

that prosecution all swell by fixed with that Prosecutor or authority to appear to prosecutor or

with postal regulations to ensure that it will be returned to the clerk if the elector does not reside at the address given on the letter. The letter shall inform the person that all registrations relating to that person may be changed from eligible to ineligible status within 7 days unless the person contacts the office of the clerk to clarify the matter. A copy of the letter and of any subsequent information received from or about the addressee shall be sent to the district attorney for the county where the person resides of the district attorney for the county where a potential violation occurs, and the board.

**SECTION 10.** 6.56 (5) of the statutes as affected by 2007 Wisconsin Act in is amended to read:

6.56 (5) Whenever any letter or postcard mailed under this section is returned undelivered, or whenever the U.S. postal service notifies the clerk of an improper address which was apparently improper on the day of the election or whenever it otherwise appears that a person has voted who is not qualified or has voted more than once in an election, and the person has been permitted to vote after corroboration was made under s. 6.55 (2) or 6.86 (3) (a) 2., the name of the corroborator shall also be provided to the district attorney for the county where a potential violation occurs, and the board.

SECTION 11. 11.22 (4) of the statutes as affected by 2007 Wisconsin Act 1, is amended to read:

11.22 **(4)** Notify the board and the district attorney, or the attorney general or governor where appropriate under s. 5.05 (2m) (c) (i), in writing, of any facts within the filing officer's knowledge or evidence in the officer's possession, including errors or discrepancies in reports or statements and delinquencies in filing which

may be grounds for civil action or criminal prosecution. The filing officer shall transmit a copy of such notification to the board. The board and the district attorney or the attorney general shall advise the filing officer in writing at the end of each 30–day period of the status of such matter until the time of disposition.

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SECTION 12. 11.61 (2) of the statutes, as affected by 2007 Wisconsin Act 1, is amended to read:

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11.61 (2) Except as otherwise provided in ss. 5.05 (2m) (c) 15 and 16 and (i), 5.08, and 5.081, all prosecutions under this section shall be conducted by the district attorney for the county where the defendant resides or, if the defendant is a nonresident, by the district attorney for the county where the violation is alleged to have occurred. For purposes of this subsection, a person other than a natural person resides within a county if the person's principal place of operation is located within that county alleged violation occurs and the section of the county alleged violation occurs and the section of the county alleged violation occurs and the section of the county alleged violation occurs and the section of the county alleged violation occurs and the section of the county alleged violation occurs and the section of the county alleged violation occurs and the section of the county alleged violation occurs and the section of the county alleged violation occurs and the section of the county alleged violation occurs and the section of the county alleged violation occurs and the section of the county alleged violation occurs and the section of the county alleged violation occurs and the section o

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SECTION 13. 801.50 (5t) of the statutes, as created by 2007 Wisconsin Act 1, is amended to read:

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801.50 (5t) Except as otherwise provided in ss. 801.52 and 971.223 (1) and (2), venue in a civil action to impose a forfeiture upon a resident of this state for a violation of chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19, or for a violation of any other law arising from or in relation to the official functions of the subject of the investigation or any matter that involves elections, ethics, or lobbying regulation under chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19, shall be in circuit court for the county where the defendant resides. For purposes of this subsection, a person other than a natural person resides within a county if the person's principal place of operation is located within that county. This subsection does not affect which prosecutor has responsibility under s. 978.05 (2) to prosecute civil actions arising

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from violations under s. 971.223 (1) a violation of chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19, or from a violation of any law arising from or in relation to the official functions of the subject of the investigation or any matter that involves elections, ethics, or lobbying regulation under chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19.

SECTION 14. 801.52 of the statutes, as affected by 2007 Wisconsin Act 1, is amended to read:

- its own motion, the motion of a party or the stipulation of the parties, change the venue to any county in the interest of justice or for the convenience of the parties or witnesses, except that venue in a civil action to impose forfeiture for a violation of chs.

  5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19 or for a violation of any other law arising from or in relation to the official functions of the subject of the investigation or any matter that involves elections, ethics, or lobbying regulation under chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19, may be changed only as provided in s. 971.223 (1) and (2) or in the same manner that is authorized for a change in the venue of a criminal trial under s. 971.22. This section does not apply to proceedings under ch. 980.
- SECTION 15. 801.64 of the statutes as created by 2007 Wisconsin Act 1, is repealed.
- SECTION 16. 971.19 (12) of the statutes, as created by 2007 Wisconsin Act 1, is repealed.
- SECTION 17. 971.223 of the statutes as created by 2007 Wisconsin Act 1, is repealed.

SECTION 18. 971.225 (1) (intro.) of the statutes as affected by 2007 Wiseonsin

Act 1/is amended to read:

971.225 (1) (intro.) In lieu of changing the place of trial under s. 971.22 (3) or 971.223, the court may require the selection of a jury under sub. (2) if:

SECTION 19. 978.05 (1) of the statutes as affected by 2007 Wisconsin Act 1, is amended to read:

978.05 (1) Criminal actions. Except as otherwise provided by law, prosecute all criminal actions before any court within his or her prosecutorial unit and have sole responsibility for prosecution of all criminal actions arising from violations of chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19 and from violations of other laws arising from or in relation to the official functions of the subject of the investigation or any matter that involves elections, ethics, or lobbying regulation under chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19, that are alleged to be committed by a resident of his or her prosecutorial unit, or if alleged to be committed by a nonresident of this state, that are alleged to occur in his or her prosecutorial unit unless another prosecutor is substituted under s. 5.05 (2m) (i) or this chapter or by referral of the government accountability board under s. 5.05 (2m) (c) 15. or 16. For purposes of this subsection, a person other than a natural person is a resident of a prosecutorial unit if the person's principal place of operation is located in that prosecutorial unit.

#### SECTION 20. Effective date.

(1) This act takes effect on the initiation date specified in 2007 Wisconsin Act 1, section 209 (1), or the day after publication, whichever is later.

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STATE OF WISCONSIN - LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU LRB LRB Research (608–266–0341) Library (608-266-7040) Legal (608-266-3561)

#### 2009-2010 DRAFTING INSERT FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

INS 2-1:

**SECTION 1.** 5.05 (1) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

5.05 (1) (c) Bring civil actions to require a forfeiture for any violation of chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19 or a license revocation for any violation of subch. III of ch. 13 for which the offender is subject to a revocation. The board may compromise and settle any civil action or potential action brought or authorized to be brought by it which, in the opinion of the board, constitutes a minor violation, a violation caused by excusable neglect, or which for other good cause shown, should not in the public interest be prosecuted under such chapter. Notwithstanding s. 778.06, a civil action or proposed civil action authorized under this paragraph may be settled for such sum as may be agreed between the parties. Any settlement made by the board shall be in such amount as to deprive the alleged violator of any benefit of his or her wrongdoing and may contain a penal component to serve as a deterrent to future violations. In settling civil actions or proposed civil actions, the board shall treat comparable situations in a comparable manner and shall assure that any settlement bears a reasonable relationship to the severity of the offense or alleged offense. Except as otherwise provided in sub. (2m) (c) 15. and 16. and ss. 5.08, 5.081, and 19.59(8), forfeiture and license revocation actions brought by the board shall be brought in the circuit court for the county where the defendant resides, or if the defendant is a nonresident of this state, in circuit court for the county wherein the violation is alleged to occur. For purposes of this paragraph, a person other than a natural person resides within a county if the person's principal place of operation is located within that county. Whenever the board enters into a settlement

agreement with an individual who is accused of a civil violation of chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19 or who is investigated by the board for a possible civil violation of one of those provisions, the board shall reduce the agreement to writing, together with a statement of the board's findings and reasons for entering into the agreement and shall retain the agreement and statement in its office for inspection.

NOTE: NOTE: Section 19.535 was repealed by 2007 Wis. Act 1. Corrective legislation is pending.NOTE: **History:** 1973 c. 334; 1975 c. 85, 93, 199; 1977 c. 29; 1977 c. 196 s. 131; 1977 c. 418, 427, 447; 1979 c. 32 s. 92 (8); 1979 c. 89, 154, 328; 1983 a. 27, 484, 524, 538; 1985 a. 304 ss. 3, 155; 1989 a. 31, 192; 1999 a. 182; 2001 a. 109; 2003 a. 35, 265, 266, 327; 2005 a. 177; 2007 a. 1 ss. 2 to 19, 94, 99, 100, 103, 104, 107, 109, 111, 112, 114, 116, 127, 128; 2007 a. 20.

INS 2-8:

**Section 2.** 5.05 (2m) (c) 4. of the statutes is amended to read:

5.05 (2m) (c) 4. If the board reviews a complaint and fails to find that there is a reasonable suspicion that a violation under subd. 2. has occurred or is occurring, the board shall dismiss the complaint. If the board believes that there is reasonable suspicion that a violation under subd. 2. has occurred or is occurring, the board may by resolution authorize the commencement of an investigation. The resolution shall specifically set forth any matter that is authorized to be investigated. To assist in the investigation, the board may elect to retain a special investigator. If the board elects to retain a special investigator, the administrator of the ethics and accountability division shall submit to the board the names of 3 qualified individuals The board may retain one or more of the to serve as a special investigator. Unters another Prosecutor has Jurisdiction to Prosecute individuals. If the board retains a special investigator to investigate a complaint against a person who is a resident of this state, the board shall provide to the district where the violation is allered attorney for the county in which the person resides a copy of the complaint and shall occup notify the district attorney that it has retained a special investigator to investigate

resides within a county if the person's principal place of operation is located within that county. The board shall enter into a written contract with any individual who is retained as a special investigator setting forth the terms of the engagement. A special investigator who is retained by the board may request the board to issue a subpoena to a specific person or to authorize the special investigator to request a circuit court to issue a search warrant. The board may grant the request by approving a motion to that effect at a meeting of the board if the board finds that such action is legally appropriate.

**History:** 1973 c. 334; 1975 c. 85, 93, 199; 1977 c. 29; 1977 c. 196 s. 131; 1977 c. 418, 427, 447; 1979 c. 32 s. 92 (8); 1979 c. 89, 154, 328; 1983 a. 27, 484, 524, 538; 1985 a. 303; 1985 a. 304 ss. 3, 155; 1989 a. 31, 192; 1999 a. 182; 2001 a. 109; 2003 a. 35, 265, 266, 327; 2005 a. 177; 2007 a. 1 ss. 2 to 19, 94, 99, 100, 103, 104, 107, 109, 111, 112, 114, 116, 127, 128; 2007 a. 20.

INS 7-4:

Art In.

**SECTION 3.** 11.60 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

11.60 (4) Except as otherwise provided in ss. 5.05 (2m) (c) 15. and 16. and (h), 5.08, and 5.081, actions under this section may be brought by the board or by the district attorney for the county where the defendant resides or, if the defendant is a nonresident, by the district attorney for the county where the violation is alleged to have occurred. For purposes of this subsection, a person other than a natural person resides within a county if the person's principal place of operation is located within that county.

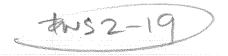
History: 1973 c. 334; 1977 c. 449; 1979 c. 328; 1985 a. 303; 1997 a. 27, 230; 1999 a. 182; 2001 a. 109; 2003 a. 321; 2005 a. 177; 2007 a. 1

INS 9-20:

**SECTION 4.** 978.05 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

978.05 (2) Forfeitures. Except as otherwise provided by law, prosecute all state forfeiture actions, county traffic actions and actions concerning violations of county ordinances which are in conformity with state criminal laws in the courts within his or her prosecutorial unit and have joint responsibility, together with the government accountability board, for prosecution of all forfeiture actions arising from violations of chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19 and from violations of other laws arising from or in relation to the official functions of the subject of the investigation or any matter that involves elections, ethics, or lobbying regulation under chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19 that are alleged to be committed by a resident of his or her prosecutorial unit, or if alleged to be committed by a nonresident of this state, that are alleged to occur within his or her prosecutorial unit unless another prosecutor is substituted under s. 5.05 (2m) (h) or this chapter or by referral of the government accountability board under s. 5.05 (2m) (c) 15. or 16. For purposes of this subsection, a person other than a natural person is a resident of a prosecutorial unit if the person's principal place of operation is located in that prosecutorial unit.

History: 1989 a. 31, 117, 336; 1991 a. 16, 32, 39; 1993 a. 98; 1995 a. 27 ss. 7291, 7292, 9116 (5), 9130 (4); 1995 a. 77, 201, 448; Sup. Ct. Order No. 96–08, 207 Wis. 2d xv (1997); 1997 a. 3, 35, 73; 1999 a. 9; 2001 a. 16; 2005 a. 25, 434; 2007 a. 1; 2007 a. 20 ss. 3927, 9121 (6) (a).



Section #. 5.05 (2m) (c) 14. of the statutes is amended to read:

5.05 (2m) (c) 14. If a special investigator or the administrator of the ethics and accountability division of the board, in the course of an investigation authorized by the board, discovers evidence of a potential violation of a law that is not administered by the board arising from or in relation to the official functions of the subject of the investigation or any matter that involves elections, ethics, or lobbying regulation, the special investigator or the administrator may present that evidence to the board. The board may thereupon refer the matter to the appropriate district attorney specified in subd. 11.

History: 1973 c. 334; 1975 c. 85, 93, 199; 1977 c. 29; 1977 c. 196 s. 131; 1977 c. 418, 427, 447; 1979 c. 32 s. 92 (8); 1979 c. 89, 154, 328; 1983 a. 27, 484, 524, 538; 1985 a. 303; 1985 a. 304 ss. 3, 155; 1989 a. 31, 192; 1999 a. 182; 2001 a. 109; 2003 a. 35, 265, 266, 327; 2005 a. 177; 2007 a. 1 ss. 2 to 19, 94, 99, 100, 103, 104, 107, 109, 111, 112, 114, 116, 127, 128; 2007 a. 20.

From 2007 Lt 2

11.60(4)

(4) Actions under this section arising out of an election for state office or a statewide referendum may be brought by the board or by the district attorney of the county where the violation is alleged to have occurred, except as specified in s. 11.38. Actions under this section arising out of an election for local office or a local referendum may be brought by the district attorney of the county where the violation is alleged to have occurred. Actions under this section arising out of an election for county office or a county referendum may be brought by the county board of election commissioners of the county wherein the violation is alleged to have occurred. If a violation concerns a district attorney or circuit judge or candidate for such offices, the action shall be brought by the attorney general. If a violation concerns the attorney general or a candidate for such office, the governor may appoint special counsel under s. 14.11 (2) to bring suit in behalf of the state. The counsel shall be independent of the attorney general and need not be a state employee at the time of appointment.

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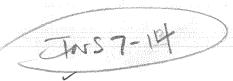
JNS 7-13

11.61(2)

(2) Except as provided in s. 11.38 (5), all prosecutions under this section shall be conducted by the district attorney of the county where the violation is alleged to have occurred. If the district attorney refuses to act upon a sworn complaint, or fails to act upon such a complaint within 60 days of the date on which the complaint is received, the attorney general may then conduct the prosecution under this section. If a violation concerns a district attorney or circuit judge or candidate for such offices, the prosecution shall be conducted by the attorney general. If a violation concerns the attorney general or a candidate for such office, the governor may appoint a special prosecutor under s. 14.11(2) to conduct the prosecution in 61/ behalf of the state. The prosecutor shall be

independent of the attorney general and need not be a state employee at the time of appointment

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Section #. 12.13 (5) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

12.13 (5) (a) Except as specifically authorized by law and except as provided in par. (b), no investigator, prosecutor, employee of an investigator or prosecutor, or member or employee of the board may disclose information related to an investigation or prosecution under chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19 or any other law specified in s. 978.05 (1) or (2) or provide access to any record of the investigator, prosecutor, or the board that is not subject to access under s. 5.05 (5s) to any person other than an employee or agent of the prosecutor or investigator or a member, employee, or agent of the board prior to presentation of the information or record in a court of law.

History: 1973 c. 334; 1975 c. 85, 93, 199; 1977 c. 427, 447; 1979 c. 89, 249, 260, 311, 357; 1983 a. 183 s. 45; 1983 a. 192 s. 304; 1983 a. 484 ss. 135, 172 (3), 174; 1983 a. 491; 1985 a. 304; 1987 a. 391; 1989 a. 192; 1991 a. 316; 1999 a. 49; 2001 a. 16; 2003 a. 265; 2005 a. 451; 2007 a. 1.

# DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

JTK.../C



add necessary

#### Representative Kessler:

- 1. Currently, s. 12.13 (5) (a), stats. [created by 2007 Wisconsin Act 1], prohibits disclosure of certain investigative and prosecutorial information related to a potential violation of the elections, ethics or lobbying regulation laws or other laws arising from or in relation to the official functions of the subject of the investigation. Such laws might include, for example, misconduct in public office. Because this draft changes the venue and prosecutorial responsibility for actions relating to violations of all these laws to the venue and prosecutorial responsibility that existed before the enactment of Act 1, I did not think it would make sense to retain the statutory restriction in the election laws on access to information relating to the investigation and prosecution of these other laws. As noted in the analysis, this does not mean that access to the information will necessarily be open but rather that access to the information will be controlled by other laws (including common law) that govern generally access to investigative and prosecutorial information. Please let me know if you would like to see this matter treated differently.
- 2. 2007 Wisconsin Act 1 deleted authority for the Milwaukee County Board of Election Commissioners to bring civil actions to enforce the campaign finance law. This draft does not restore this authority. Please let me know if you would like to see this treated differently.

Jeffery T. Kuesel Managing Attorney Phone: (608) 266-6778 voulation

LPS: don't use this - Keep with File. LRB-0766/?insKJF

## 2009-2010 DRAFTING INSERT

FROM THE

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

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Under current law, with certain limited exceptions, a civil violation of the elections, ethics, and lobbying regulation laws and of all other laws arising from or in relation to the official functions of the subject/of an investigation or any matter that relates to elections, ethics, or lobbying regulation that are alleged to be committed by a resident of this state is prosecuted by the Government Accountability Board or by the district attorney for the prosecutorial unit (in most cases, the county) where the subject resides. A criminal violation of those laws is prosecuted solely by that district attorney, subject to the same exceptions. With certain limited exceptions, the trial in such prosecutions, as well as in a lobbying license revocation action brought by the board, is held in circuit court for the county where the subject resides. With similar exceptions, civil violations of these laws by other state residents or by nonresidents are prosecuted by the Government Accountability Board or by the district attorneys for the prosecutorial units where the alleged violations occur. Criminal violations of those laws by those persons are prosecuted solely by those district attorneys, subject to the same exceptions. With similar exceptions, the trials are held in circuit courts for the counties where the alleged violations occurs



# State of Misconsin 2009 - 2010 LEGISLATURE

LRB-0766/1 JTK:kjf:md

### 2009 BILL



AN ACT to repeal 801.50 (5t), 801.64, 971.19 (12) and 971.223; and to amend

5.05 (1) (c), 5.05 (2m) (a), 5.05 (2m) (c) 4., 5.05 (2m) (c) 11., 5.05 (2m) (c) 14., 5.05

(2m) (i), 5.08, 6.56 (4), 6.56 (5), 11.22 (4), 11.60 (4), 11.61 (2), 12.13 (5) (a), 801.52,

971.225 (1) (intro.), 978.05 (1) and 978.05 (2) of the statutes; relating to: the prosecution and venue for trial of certain offenses by certain state residents.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under current law, with certain limited exceptions, civil/violations of the elections, ethics, and lobbying regulation laws and of all other laws arising from or in relation to the official functions of the subject of an investigation or any matter that relates to elections, ethics, or lobbying regulation that are alleged to be committed by a resident of this state are prosecuted by the Government Accountability Board or by the district attorney for the prosecutorial unit (in most cases, the county) where the subject resides. Criminal violations of those laws are prosecuted solely by that district attorney, subject to the same exceptions. With certain limited exceptions, the trial in any such prosecution as well as in any lobbying license revocation action brought by the board, is held in circuit court for the county where the subject resides. With similar exceptions, civil violations of these laws by other state residents or by nonresidents are prosecuted by the board or by the district attorney for the prosecutorial unit where an alleged violation occurs. Criminal violations of those laws by those persons are prosecuted solely by that district attorney, subject to the same exceptions. With similar exceptions, the trial is held in circuit court for the county where an alleged violation occurs. in any such criminal or Eivil prosecution of a nonresident of this state

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This bill provides, with similar exceptions, that all such civil violations shall be prosecuted by the board or by the district attorney for the prosecutorial unit where an alleged violation occurs, irrespective of the residency of the defendant. The bill also provides, with similar exceptions, that all such criminal violations of those laws shall be prosecuted solely by the district attorney for the prosecutorial unit where an alleged violation occurs, irrespective of the residence of the defendant. In addition, the bill provides, with limited exceptions, that the trial in any such prosecution, as well as in any lobbying license revocation action brought by the board, shall be held in circuit court for the county where the alleged violation occurs. Under the bill, the board has no responsibility for prosecution of any violations other than violations of the elections, ethics, and lobbying regulation laws.

The bill also deletes a statutory restriction on the disclosure of certain information related to the investigation or prosecution of laws arising from or in relation to the official functions of the person who is investigated or prosecuted. Under the bill, the information may still be withheld if other laws authorize or require the information to be withheld or if the custodian can demonstrate that the public interest requires withholding.

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

**Section 1.** 5.05 (1) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

5.05 (1) (c) Bring civil actions to require a forfeiture for any violation of chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19 or a license revocation for any violation of subch. III of ch. 13 for which the offender is subject to a revocation. The board may compromise and settle any civil action or potential action brought or authorized to be brought by it which, in the opinion of the board, constitutes a minor violation, a violation caused by excusable neglect, or which for other good cause shown, should not in the public interest be prosecuted under such chapter. Notwithstanding s. 778.06, a civil action or proposed civil action authorized under this paragraph may be settled for such sum as may be agreed between the parties. Any settlement made by the board shall be in such amount as to deprive the alleged violator of any benefit of his or her wrongdoing and may contain a penal component to serve as a deterrent to future violations. In settling civil actions or proposed civil actions, the board shall

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settlement bears a reasonable relationship to the severity of the offense or alleged offense. Except as otherwise provided in sub. (2m) (e) 15. and 16. and ss. 5.08, 5.081, 119.5351, and 19.59 (8), forfeiture Forfeiture and license revocation actions brought by the board shall be brought in the circuit court for the county where the defendant resides, or if the defendant is a nonresident of this state, in circuit court for the county wherein the violation is alleged to occur. For purposes of this paragraph, a person other than a natural person resides within a county if the person's principal place of operation is located within that county. Whenever the board enters into a settlement agreement with an individual who is accused of a civil violation of chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19 or who is investigated by the board for a possible civil violation of one of those provisions, the board shall reduce the agreement to writing, together with a statement of the board's findings and reasons for entering into the agreement and shall retain the agreement and statement in its office for inspection.

**SECTION 2.** 5.05 (2m) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

5.05 (2m) (a) The board shall investigate violations of laws administered by the board and may prosecute alleged civil violations of those laws, directly or through its agents under this subsection, pursuant to all statutes granting or assigning that authority or responsibility to the board. Prosecution of alleged criminal violations investigated by the board may be brought only as provided in par. (c) 11., 14., 15., and 16. and s. 978.05 (1).

**SECTION 3.** 5.05 (2m) (c) 4. of the statutes is amended to read:

5.05 (2m) (c) 4. If the board reviews a complaint and fails to find that there is a reasonable suspicion that a violation under subd. 2. has occurred or is occurring,

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the board shall dismiss the complaint. If the board believes that there is reasonable suspicion that a violation under subd. 2. has occurred or is occurring, the board may by resolution authorize the commencement of an investigation. The resolution shall specifically set forth any matter that is authorized to be investigated. To assist in the investigation, the board may elect to retain a special investigator. If the board elects to retain a special investigator, the administrator of the ethics and accountability division shall submit to the board the names of 3 qualified individuals to serve as a special investigator. The board may retain one or more of the individuals. If Unless another prosecutor has jurisdiction to prosecute the alleged violation, if the board retains a special investigator to investigate a complaint against a person who is a resident of this state alleging a violation under subd. 2., the board shall provide to the district attorney for the county in which the person resides where the violation is alleged to occur a copy of the complaint and shall notify the district attorney that it has retained a special investigator to investigate the complaint. For purposes of this subdivision, a person other than a natural person resides within a county if the person's principal place of operation is located within that county. If another prosecutor has jurisdiction to prosecute the alleged violation, the board shall provide the copy of the complaint and notification to that prosecutor or the person having authority to appoint that prosecutor. The board shall enter into a written contract with any individual who is retained as a special investigator setting forth the terms of the engagement. A special investigator who is retained by the board may request the board to issue a subpoena to a specific person or to authorize the special investigator to request a circuit court to issue a search warrant. The board may grant the request by approving a motion to that effect at a meeting of the board if the board finds that such action is legally appropriate.

**SECTION 4.** 5.05 (2m) (c) 11. of the statutes is amended to read:

5.05 (2m) (c) 11. If the board finds that there is probable cause to believe that a violation under subd. 2. has occurred or is occurring, the board may, in lieu of civil prosecution of any matter by the board, refer the matter to the district attorney for the county in which the alleged violator resides, or if the alleged violator is a nonresident, to the district attorney for the county where the matter arises, having jurisdiction to prosecute the alleged violation, or if subd. 16. or par. (i) applies, to the attorney general or a special prosecutor. For purposes of this subdivision, a person other than a natural person resides within a county if the person's principal place of operation is located within that county.

**SECTION 5.** 5.05 (2m) (c) 14. of the statutes is amended to read:

5.05 (2m) (c) 14. If a special investigator or the administrator of the ethics and accountability division of the board, in the course of an investigation authorized by the board, discovers evidence of a potential violation of a law that is not administered by the board arising from or in relation to the official functions of the subject of the investigation or any matter that involves elections, ethics, or lobbying regulation, the special investigator or the administrator may present that evidence to the board. The board may thereupon refer the matter to the appropriate district attorney specified except as otherwise provided in subd. 11.

**Section 6.** 5.05 (2m) (i) of the statutes is amended to read:

5.05 (2m) (i) If the defendant in an action for a <u>an alleged</u> criminal violation of chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19 is <u>concerns</u> a district attorney or a circuit judge or a candidate for either such office, the action shall be brought by the attorney general. If the defendant in an action for a <u>an alleged</u> criminal violation of chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19 is <u>concerns</u> the attorney

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general or a candidate for that office, the board may appoint a special prosecutor to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the state.

**SECTION 7.** 5.08 of the statutes is amended to read:

5.08 Petition for enforcement. In addition to or in lieu of filing a complaint, any elector may file a verified petition alleging such facts as are within his or her knowledge to indicate that an election official has failed or is failing to comply with any law regulating the conduct of elections or election campaigns or proposes to act in a manner inconsistent with such a law, and requesting that an action be commenced for injunctive relief, a writ of mandamus or prohibition or other such legal or equitable relief as may be appropriate to compel compliance with the law. The Unless another prosecutor has jurisdiction to prosecute the alleged failure to comply, the petition shall be filed with the district attorney for the county having jurisdiction to prosecute the alleged failure to comply under s. 978.05 (1) and (2). If another prosecutor has jurisdiction to prosecute the alleged failure to comply, the petition shall be filed with that prosecutor or the person having authority to appoint that prosecutor. The district attorney or other prosecutor may then commence the action or dismiss the petition. If the district attorney or other prosecutor declines to act upon the petition or if the district attorney fails to act upon the petition within 15 days of the date of filing, the petitioner may file the same petition with the attorney general, who may then commence the action.

**Section 8.** 6.56 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.56 (4) After each election, the municipal clerk shall perform an audit to assure that no person has been allowed to vote more than once. Whenever the municipal clerk has good reason to believe that a person has voted more than once in an election, the clerk shall send the person a 1st class letter marked in accordance

with postal regulations to ensure that it will be returned to the clerk if the elector does not reside at the address given on the letter. The letter shall inform the person that all registrations relating to that person may be changed from eligible to ineligible status within 7 days unless the person contacts the office of the clerk to clarify the matter. A copy of the letter and of any subsequent information received from or about the addressee shall be sent to the district attorney for the county where the person resides any potential violation occurs and the board.

**SECTION 9.** 6.56 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.56 (5) Whenever any letter or postcard mailed under this section is returned undelivered, or whenever the U.S. postal service notifies the clerk of an improper address which was apparently improper on the day of the election or whenever it otherwise appears that a person has voted who is not qualified or has voted more than once in an election, and the person has been permitted to vote after corroboration was made under s. 6.55 (2) or 6.86 (3) (a) 2., the name of the corroborator shall also be provided to the district attorney for the county where the person resides any potential violation occurs and the board.

**Section 10.** 11.22 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

11.22 (4) Notify the board and the district attorney, or the attorney general where appropriate under s. 5.05 (2m) (i), in writing, of any facts within the filing officer's knowledge or evidence in the officer's possession, including errors or discrepancies in reports or statements and delinquencies in filing which may be grounds for civil action or criminal prosecution. The filing officer shall transmit a copy of such notification to the board. The board and the district attorney or the attorney general shall advise the filing officer in writing at the end of each 30-day period of the status of such matter until the time of disposition.

**SECTION 11.** 11.60 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

11.60 (4) Except as otherwise provided in ss. <u>s.</u> 5.05 (2m) (c) 15. and 16. and (h), 5.08, and 5.081, actions under this section may be brought by the board or by the district attorney for the county where the defendant resides or, if the defendant is a nonresident, by the district attorney for the county where the violation is alleged to have occurred. For purposes of this subsection, a person other than a natural person resides within a county if the person's principal place of operation is located within that county violation is alleged to have occurred. If a violation concerns a district attorney or circuit judge or candidate for either such office, the action shall be brought by the attorney general. If a violation concerns the attorney general or a candidate for such office, the board may appoint special counsel to bring suit on behalf of the state.

**SECTION 12.** 11.61 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

11.61 (2) Except as otherwise provided in ss. s. 5.05 (2m) (c) 15. and 16. and (i), 5.08, and 5.081, all prosecutions under this section shall be conducted by the district attorney for the county where the defendant resides or, if the defendant is a nonresident, by the district attorney for the county where the violation is alleged to have occurred. For purposes of this subsection, a person other than a natural person resides within a county if the person's principal place of operation is located within that county violation is alleged to have occurred. In addition to the remedy provided in s. 5.05 (2m) (c) 15. to 17., if the district attorney refuses to act upon a sworn complaint, or fails to act upon such a complaint within 60 days of the date on which the complaint is received, the attorney general may then conduct the prosecution under this section. If a violation concerns a district attorney or circuit judge or candidate for either such office, the prosecution shall be conducted by the attorney

general. If a violation concerns the attorney general or a candidate for such office, the board may appoint a special prosecutor to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the state.

**SECTION 13.** 12.13 (5) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

12.13 (5) (a) Except as specifically authorized by law and except as provided in par. (b), no investigator, prosecutor, employee of an investigator or prosecutor, or member or employee of the board may disclose information related to an investigation or prosecution under chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19 or any other law specified in s. 978.05 (1) or (2) or provide access to any record of the investigator, prosecutor, or the board that is not subject to access under s. 5.05 (5s) to any person other than an employee or agent of the prosecutor or investigator or a member, employee, or agent of the board prior to presentation of the information or record in a court of law.

**SECTION 14.** 801.50 (5t) of the statutes is repealed.

**SECTION 15.** 801.52 of the statutes is amended to read:

801.52 Discretionary change of venue. The court may at any time, upon its own motion, the motion of a party or the stipulation of the parties, change the venue to any county in the interest of justice or for the convenience of the parties or witnesses, except that venue in a civil action to impose forfeiture for a violation of chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19 or for a violation of any other law arising from or in relation to the official functions of the subject of the investigation or any matter that involves elections, ethics, or lobbying regulation under chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19, may be changed only as provided in s. 971.223 (1) and (2) or in the same manner that is authorized for a change in the venue

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of a criminal trial under s. 971.22.	This section does not apply to proceedings under
ch. 980.	

- **SECTION 16.** 801.64 of the statutes is repealed.
- 4 Section 17. 971.19 (12) of the statutes is repealed.
- 5 Section 18. 971.223 of the statutes is repealed.
- **Section 19.** 971.225 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
  - 971.225 (1) (intro.) In lieu of changing the place of trial under s. 971.22 (3) er 971.223, the court may require the selection of a jury under sub. (2) if:

**Section 20.** 978.05 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

978.05 (1) Criminal actions. Except as otherwise provided by law, prosecute all criminal actions before any court within his or her prosecutorial unit and have sole responsibility for prosecution of all criminal actions arising from violations of chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19 and from violations of other laws arising from or in relation to the official functions of the subject of the investigation or any matter that involves elections, ethics, or lobbying regulation under chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19, that are alleged to be committed by a resident of his or her prosecutorial unit, or if alleged to be committed by a nonresident of this state, that are alleged to occur in his or her prosecutorial unit unless another prosecutor is substituted under s. 5.05 (2m) (i) or this chapter or by referral of the government accountability board under s. 5.05 (2m) (c) 15. or 16. For purposes of this subsection, a person other than a natural person is a resident of a prosecutorial unit if the person's principal place of operation is located in that prosecutorial unit.

**Section 21.** 978.05 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

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978.05 (2) FORFEITURES. Except as otherwise provided by law, prosecute all state forfeiture actions, county traffic actions and actions concerning violations of county ordinances which are in conformity with state criminal laws in the courts within his or her prosecutorial unit and have joint responsibility, together with the government accountability board, for prosecution of all forfeiture actions arising from violations of chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19 and from violations of other laws arising from or in relation to the official functions of the subject of the investigation or any matter that involves elections, ethics, or lobbying regulation under chs. 5 to 12, subch. III of ch. 13, or subch. III of ch. 19 that are alleged to be committed by a resident of his or her prosecutorial unit, or if alleged to be committed by a nonresident of this state, that are alleged to occur within his or her prosecutorial unit unless another prosecutor is substituted under s. 5.05 (2m) (h) or this chapter or by referral of the government accountability board under s.  $5.05\,(2m)$ (c) 15. or 16. For purposes of this subsection, a person other than a natural person is a resident of a prosecutorial unit if the person's principal place of operation is located in that prosecutorial unit.

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Wanted 17/11

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LRB Number: 0766 , 1

# **Nonsubmittal Form**

LPSes: DO NOT FORWARD THIS DRAFT FOR SUBMITTAL, UNLESS INSTRUCTED TO DO SO BY THE DRAFTING ATTORNEY.

Return everything to the primary drafting attorney.

After you have completed typing this draft, return the camera—ready copy to the primary drafting attorney, along with the drafting file. Also, forward the electronic file to the primary drafting attorney for the task of drafting.

or

# |2| Return only the camera-ready copy to the primary drafting attorney.

After you have completed typing this draft, clip this form to the camera—ready copy and return these materials to the primary drafting attorney. Place the drafting file in the HOLD basket in the LPS room. Forward the electronic file to Typing — lrb\_lps, so that the electronic file can be viewed by all LPSes.

When the attorney finishes reviewing the draft, the attorney will bring the camera—ready copy back to the LPS room. If the attorney has found any typos or minor corrections, correct the draft as indicated and print out a new camera—ready copy. Take the final camera—ready copy, retrieve the drafting file from the HOLD basket in the LPS room, discard this form, place the camera—ready copy and the drafting file in the PA submit basket, and forward the electronic file to the PAs for submitting. (If, after reviewing the draft, the attorney decides to redraft it, give the attorney the drafting file and forward the electronic file to the attorney for drafting.)

# DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-0766/1dn JTK:kjf:md

December 9, 2008

#### Representative Kessler:

- 1. Currently, s. 12.13 (5) (a), stats. [created by 2007 Wisconsin Act 1], prohibits disclosure of certain investigative and prosecutorial information related to a potential violation of the elections, ethics, or lobbying regulation laws or other laws arising from or in relation to the official functions of the subject of the investigation. Such laws might include, for example, misconduct in public office. Because this draft changes the venue and prosecutorial responsibility for actions relating to violations of all these laws to the venue and prosecutorial responsibility that existed before the enactment of Act 1, I did not think it would make sense to retain the statutory restriction in the election laws on access to information relating to the investigation and prosecution of violations of these other laws. As noted in the analysis, this does not mean that access to the information will necessarily be open but rather that access to the information will be controlled by other laws (including common law) that govern generally access to investigative and prosecutorial information. Please let me know if you would like to see this matter treated differently.
- 2. 2007 Wisconsin Act 1 deleted authority for the Milwaukee County Board of Election Commissioners to bring civil actions to enforce the campaign finance law. This draft does not restore this authority. Please let me know if you would like to see this treated differently.

Jeffery T. Kuesel Managing Attorney Phone: (608) 266-6778

#### **Duerst, Christina**

From:

Little, Sharon

Sent:

Wednesday, January 28, 2009 10:02 AM

To:

Subject:

Draft Review: LRB 09-0766/1 Topic: Venue for trial and prosecution of certain criminal and civil offenses

Please Jacket LRB 09-0766/1 for the ASSEMBLY.