1

3

5

6

LRB-2265/1 JEO:mfd:arm

1997 SENATE BILL 514

March 19, 1998 - Introduced by Senators Darling and Welch, cosponsored by Representatives Ladwig, Vrakas and Freese. Referred to Committee on Judiciary, Campaign Finance Reform and Consumer Affairs.

- AN ACT to amend 939.62 (1) (intro.); and to create 946.427 of the statutes;
- 2 **relating to:** absconding from parole and providing a penalty.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under current law, a parolee who absconds from the area in which he or she is supposed to stay as a condition of parole is not guilty of a new crime. Instead, the department of corrections may institute proceedings to revoke parole and return the parolee to prison for a period up to the remainder of his or her sentence. This bill provides that a person who is convicted of absconding (leaving without lawful permission or authority) from parole may be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 5 years or both. A court must impose any period of imprisonment for the new crime to be consecutive to the sentence for the crime for which he or she was on parole.

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

SECTION 1. 939.62 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

4 939.62 (1) (intro.) If the actor is a repeater, as that term is defined in sub. (2),

and the present conviction is for any crime for which imprisonment may be imposed

(except for an escape under s. 946.42 or, a failure to report under s. 946.425 or

SENATE BILL 514

absconding from parole under s. 946.427) the maximum term of imprisonment
prescribed by law for that crime may be increased as follows:
Section 2. 946.427 of the statutes is created to read:
946.427 Absconding from parole. (1) In this section, "abscond" means to
leave in any manner without lawful permission or authority.
(2) Any person who is on parole and intentionally absconds from the area in
which he or she is required to stay as a condition of parole is guilty of a Class D felony.
(3) A court shall impose a sentence under this section consecutive to any
sentence previously imposed for any crime or offense for which the person was on
parole when he or she absconded.

(END)