(1) “Tobacco product manufacturer” means an entity that after May 23, 2000, directly, and not exclusively through any affiliate:

a. Manufactures cigarettes anywhere, which the manufacturer intends to be sold in the United States, including cigarettes intended to be sold in the United States through an importer; except that an entity that manufactures cigarettes that it intends to be sold in the United States shall not be considered a tobacco product manufacturer under this paragraph if those cigarettes are sold in the United States exclusively through an importer that is an original participating manufacturer, as defined in the master settlement agreement, that will be responsible for the payments under the master settlement agreement with respect to those cigarettes as a result of the provisions of subsection (mm) of the master settlement agreement, and the manufacturer of those cigarettes does not market or advertise those cigarettes in the United States;

b. Is the first purchaser anywhere, for resale in the United States, of cigarettes manufactured anywhere that the manufacturer does not intend to be sold in the United States; or

c. Becomes a successor of an entity described in subd. 1. a. or b.

d. Owns an automated roll−your−own machine that is used to make cigarettes, not including an individual who owns a roll−your−own machine and uses the machine in his or her home solely to make cigarettes for his or her personal use or for the use of other individuals who live in his or her home.

2. “Tobacco product manufacturer” does not include an affiliate of a tobacco product manufacturer unless the affiliate itself falls within subd. 1. a. b. or c.

(2) REQUIREMENTS. Any tobacco product manufacturer selling cigarettes to consumers within this state, whether directly or through a distributor, retailer or similar intermediary, after May 23, 2000, shall do one of the following:

(a) Become a participating manufacturer, as that term is defined in section II (j) of the master settlement agreement, and generally perform its financial obligations under the master settlement agreement; or

(b) 1. Place into a qualified escrow fund by April 15 of the year following the year in question the following amounts, as those amounts are adjusted for inflation:

   b. For each of 2001 and 2002: $.0136125 per unit sold.
   c. For each of 2003 to 2006: $.0167539 per unit sold.
   d. For each year after 2006: $.0188482 per unit sold.

   (i) “Units sold” means the number of individual cigarettes sold in this state by the applicable tobacco product manufacturer, whether directly or through a distributor, retailer or similar intermediary, during the year in question, as measured by the excise taxes collected by this state on containers of “roll−your−own” tobacco and on packs of cigarettes bearing the excise tax stamp of this state.

(2) REQUIREMENTS. Any tobacco product manufacturer selling cigarettes to consumers within this state, whether directly or through a distributor, retailer or similar intermediary, after May 23, 2000, shall do one of the following:

(a) Become a participating manufacturer, as that term is defined in section II (j) of the master settlement agreement, and generally perform its financial obligations under the master settlement agreement; or

(b) 1. Place into a qualified escrow fund by April 15 of the year following the year in question the following amounts, as those amounts are adjusted for inflation:

   b. For each of 2001 and 2002: $.0136125 per unit sold.
   c. For each of 2003 to 2006: $.0167539 per unit sold.
   d. For each year after 2006: $.0188482 per unit sold.
2. A tobacco product manufacturer that places money into escrow under subd. 1. shall receive the interest or other appreciation on that money as earned. The money placed into escrow shall be released from escrow only under the following circumstances:

a. To pay a judgment or settlement on any released claim brought against that tobacco product manufacturer by this state or any releasing party located or residing in this state. Moneys shall be released from escrow under this paragraph in the order in which they were placed into escrow and only to the extent and at the time necessary to make payments required under the judgment or settlement.

b. To the extent that a tobacco product manufacturer establishes that the amount it was required to place into escrow on account of the units sold in a particular year was greater than the master settlement agreement payments, as determined under section IX (g) of that agreement including after the final determination of all adjustments, that the manufacturer would have been required to make on account of such units sold had it been a participating manufacturer, the excess shall be released from escrow and revert to that tobacco product manufacturer.

c. To the extent not released from escrow under subd. 2. a. or b., money shall be released from escrow and revert to the tobacco product manufacturer twenty-five years after the date on which the money was placed into escrow.

3. Each tobacco product manufacturer that elects to place money into escrow under subd. 1. shall annually certify to the attorney general by each April 15 that the tobacco product manufacturer is in compliance with subds. 1. and 2. The attorney general may bring a civil action on behalf of the state against any tobacco product manufacturer that fails to place into escrow the moneys required under this subsection. Any tobacco product manufacturer that fails in any year to place into escrow the money required under subd. 1. shall:

a. Be required within 15 days to place money into escrow as shall bring the tobacco product manufacturer into compliance with this subsection. The court, upon a finding of violation of this paragraph, may impose a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed 5 percent of the amount improperly withheld from escrow per day of the violation and in a total amount not to exceed 100 percent of the original amount improperly withheld from escrow.

b. In the case of a knowing violation, be required within 15 days to place such funds into escrow as shall bring it into compliance with this subsection. The court, upon a finding of a knowing violation of this paragraph, may impose a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed 15 percent of the amount improperly withheld from escrow per day of the violation and in a total amount not to exceed 300 percent of the original amount improperly withheld from escrow.

c. In the case of a second or subsequent knowing violation, be prohibited from selling cigarettes to consumers within this state directly or through a distributor, retailer or similar intermediary for a period not to exceed 2 years.

4. Each failure to make an annual deposit required under this subsection shall constitute a separate violation.

(3) AWARDS OF COSTS AND ATTORNEY FEES. If the attorney general is the prevailing party in an action under this section, the court shall award the attorney general costs and, notwithstanding s. 814.04 (1), reasonable attorney fees.

(4) PROMULGATION OF RULES. The department of revenue shall promulgate the rules necessary to ascertain the amount of Wisconsin excise tax paid on the cigarettes of each tobacco product manufacturer that elects to place funds into escrow under this section for each year.

History: 1999 a. 122; 2003 a. 73; 2005 a. 155 s. 30; Stats. 2005 s. 995.10; 2013 a. 20.

995.11 Payments under the tobacco settlement agreement. (1) In this section, “tobacco settlement agreement” means the Attorneys General Master Tobacco Settlement Agreement of November 23, 1998.

(2) The state’s participation in the tobacco settlement agreement is affirmed.

(3) All payments received and to be received by the state under the tobacco settlement agreement are the property of the state, to be used as provided by law, including a sale, assignment, or transfer of the right to receive the payments under s. 16.63. No political subdivision of the state, and no officer or agent of any political subdivision of the state, shall have or seek to maintain any claim related to the tobacco settlement agreement or any claim against any party that was released from liability by the state under the tobacco settlement agreement.

History: 2001 a. 16; 2005 a. 155 s. 31; Stats. 2005 s. 995.11.
3 Updated 17–18 Wis. Stats.

a. An escrow payment required under s. 995.10 (2) (b) for any period for any brand family, whether or not listed by such nonparticipating manufacturer, has not been fully paid into a qualified escrow fund governed by a qualified escrow agreement that has been approved by the attorney general.

b. Any outstanding final judgment, including interest on that judgment, for a violation of s. 995.10 has not been fully satisfied for the brand family or manufacturer.

3. The attorney general shall update the directory as necessary to correct mistakes and to add or remove a tobacco product manufacturer or brand family to keep the directory in conformity with the requirements under this paragraph.

4. Every distributor shall provide and update as necessary an electronic mail address to the attorney general for the purpose of receiving any notifications as may be required under this section.

(c) Prohibition against stamping or sale of cigarettes not in the directory. It shall be unlawful for any person to affix a stamp to a package or other container of cigarettes of a tobacco product manufacturer or brand family not included in the directory or to sell, or offer or possess for sale, in this state cigarettes of a tobacco product manufacturer or brand family not included in the directory.

3 AGENT FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS. (a) Requirement for agent for service of process. Any nonresident or foreign nonparticipating manufacturer that has not registered to do business in this state as a foreign corporation or business entity shall, as a condition precedent to having its brand families included or retained in the directory under sub. (2) (b), appoint and continually engage the services of an agent in this state to act as agent for the service of process on whom all processes, and any action or proceeding against it concerning or arising out of the enforcement of this section and s. 995.10, may be served in any manner authorized by law. That service shall constitute legal and valid service of process on the nonparticipating manufacturer. The nonparticipating manufacturer shall provide the name, address, phone number, and proof of the appointment and availability of the agent to the attorney general.

(b) Notification of termination of agent. The nonparticipating manufacturer shall provide notice to the department and attorney general 30 calendar days before termination of the authority of an agent under par. (a) and shall provide proof to the satisfaction of the attorney general of the appointment of a new agent no less than 5 calendar days before the termination of an existing agent appointment. In the event an agent terminates an agency appointment, the nonparticipating manufacturer shall notify the department and attorney general of that termination within 5 calendar days and shall include proof to the satisfaction of the attorney general of the appointment of a new agent.

(c) Service on department of financial institutions. Any nonparticipating manufacturer whose cigarettes are sold in this state, who has not appointed and engaged an agent as required in this subsection, shall be considered to have appointed the department of financial institutions as that agent and may be proceeded against in courts of this state by service of process upon the department of financial institutions provided, however, that the appointment of the department of financial institutions as that agent does not satisfy the condition precedent for having the brand families of the nonparticipating manufacturer included or retained in the directory under sub. (2) (b).

4 REPORTING OF INFORMATION; ESCROW INSTALLMENTS. (a) Reporting by distributors. Not later than 20 calendar days after the end of each calendar quarter, and more frequently if so directed by the department, each distributor shall submit a report that includes any information that the department requires to facilitate compliance with this section, including a list by brand family of the total number of cigarettes, or, in the case of roll—your—own tobacco, the equivalent stick count, for which the distributor affixed stamps during the previous calendar quarter or otherwise paid the tax due for those cigarettes. The distributor shall main-
tainty, and make available to the department, all invoices and documentation of sales of all nonparticipating manufacturer cigarettes and any other information relied upon in reporting to the department for a period of 5 years.

(b) Disclosure of information. The department is authorized to disclose to the attorney general any information received under this section and requested by the attorney general for purposes of determining compliance with and enforcing the provisions of this section. The department and attorney general shall share with each other the information received under this section, and may share such information with other federal, state, or local agencies only for purposes of enforcement of this section, s. 995.10, or corresponding laws of other states.

(c) Verification of qualified escrow fund. The attorney general may require at any time from the nonparticipating manufacturer, from the financial institution in which the manufacturer has established a qualified escrow fund for the purpose of compliance with s. 995.10, of the amount of money in that fund, exclusive of interest, the amount and date of each deposit into the fund, and the amount and date of each withdrawal from the fund.

(d) Requests for additional information. In addition to the information required to be submitted under par. (c), the attorney general may require a distributor or tobacco product manufacturer to submit any additional information, including samples of the packaging or labeling of each brand family, as is necessary to enable the attorney general to determine whether a tobacco product manufacturer is in compliance with this section.

(e) Quarterly escrow installments. To promote compliance with this section, the attorney general may promulgate rules requiring a tobacco product manufacturer subject to the requirements of sub. (2) (a) 3. to make the escrow deposits required in quarterly installments during the year in which the sales covered by such deposits are made. The attorney general may require production of information sufficient to enable the attorney general to determine the adequacy of the amount of the installment deposit.

(5) Penalties and other remedies. (a) License revocation and civil penalty. Upon a determination that a distributor has violated sub. (2) (c), the department may revoke or suspend the license of the distributor in the manner provided under s. 139.44 (4) and (7). Each stamp affixed and each sale of cigarettes or offer or possession to sell cigarettes in violation of sub. (2) (c) shall constitute a separate violation. For each violation the department may also impose a forfeiture in an amount not to exceed the greater of 500 percent of the retail value of the cigarettes or $5,000.

(b) Contraband and seizure. Any cigarettes that have been sold, offered for sale, or possessed for sale, in this state, in violation of sub. (2) (c) shall be deemed contraband and such cigarettes shall be subject to seizure as provided under s. 139.40. All cigarettes that are seized shall be destroyed and not resold.

(c) Injunction. The attorney general, on behalf of the department, may seek an injunction to restrain a threatened or actual violation of sub. (2) (c) or failure to comply with sub. (4) (a) or (d) by a distributor and to compel the distributor to comply with those subsections.

(d) Unlawful sale and distribution. It shall be unlawful for a person to sell or distribute cigarettes or acquire, hold, own, possess, transport, import, or cause to be imported cigarettes that the person knows or should know are intended for distribution or sale in the state in violation of sub. (2) (c). Section 139.44 (7), as it applies to violations under subch. II and III of ch. 139, applies to a violation of this paragraph.

(e) Unfair and deceptive trade practice. A person who violates sub. (2) (c) engages in an unfair and deceptive trade practice in violation of s. 100.20.

(6) Notice and review of determination. A determination of the attorney general to not include or to remove from the directory under sub. (2) (b) a brand family or tobacco product manufacturer shall be subject to review in the manner prescribed under ch. 227.

(7) Applicants for licenses. No person shall be issued a license or granted a renewal of a license to act as a distributor unless that person has certified in writing that the person will comply fully with this section.

(8) Dates. For the year 2003, the first report of distributors required by sub. (4) (a) shall be due 30 calendar days after November 27, 2003; the certifications by a tobacco product manufacturer described in sub. (2) (a) shall be due 45 calendar days after that date; and the directory described in sub. (2) (b) shall be published or made available within 90 calendar days after that date.

(9) Promulgation of rules. The attorney general may promulgate rules necessary to effect the purposes of this section.

(10) Recovery of costs and fees by attorney general. In any action brought by the state to enforce this section, including an action under sub. (5) (c) the state shall be entitled to recover the costs of investigation and prosecution expert witness fees, court costs, and reasonable attorney fees.

(11) Transfer of profits for violations. If a court determines that a person has violated this section, the court shall order any profits, gain, gross receipts, or other benefit from the violation to be transferred and paid to the state. Unless otherwise expressly provided, the remedies or penalties provided by this section are cumulative.

(12) Construction. If a court finds that the provisions of this section and of s. 995.10 conflict and cannot be harmonized, then the provisions of s. 995.10 shall control. If any part of this section causes s. 995.10 to no longer constitute a qualifying or model statute, as those terms are defined in the master settlement agreement, then that portion of this section is not valid.

History: 2003 a. 73; 2005 a. 155 s. 32; Stats. 2005 s. 995.12; 2007 a. 156.

Cross-reference: See also ch. Jun 16, Wis. adm. code.

995.20 Legal holidays. January 1, the 3rd Monday in January (which shall be the day of celebration for January 15), the 3rd Monday in February (which shall be the day of celebration for February 12 and 22), the last Monday in May (which shall be the day of celebration for May 30), June 19, which shall be the day of observation for Juneteenth Day, July 4, the 1st Monday in September which shall be known as Labor day, the 2nd Monday in October, November 11, the 4th Thursday in November (which shall be the day of celebration for Thanksgiving), December 25, the day of holding the partisan primary election, and the day of holding the general election in November are legal holidays. On Good Friday the period from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. shall uniformly be observed for the purpose of worship. In every 1st class city the day of holding any municipal election is a legal holiday, and in every such city the afternoon of each day upon which a primary election is held for the nomination of candidates for city offices is a half holiday and in counties having a population of 750,000 or more the county board may by ordinance provide that all county employees shall have a half holiday on the day of such primary election and a holiday on the day of such municipal election, and that employees whose duties require that they work on such days be given equivalent time off on other days. Whenever any legal holiday falls on Sunday, the succeeding Monday shall be the legal holiday.

History: 1971 c. 226; 1973 c. 140, 333; 1977 c. 187 s. 96; Stats. 1977 s. 757.17; 1983 a. 7; 1983 a. 192 s. 257; Stats. 1983 s. 895.20; 2005 a. 155 s. 33; Stats. 2005 s. 995.20; 2009 a. 91; 2011 a. 75; 2015 a. 198; 2017 a. 207 s. 5.

995.22 Wisconsin family month, week and Sunday. The month of November, in which the celebration of Thanksgiving occurs, is designated as Wisconsin Family Month, the first 7 days of that month are designated as Wisconsin Family Week and the first Sunday of that month is designated as Family Sunday. In conjunction therewith, appropriate observances, ceremonies, exercises and activities may be held under state auspices to focus attention on the principles of family responsibility to spouses.
children and parents, as well as on the importance of the stability of marriage and the home for our future well-being; and the chief officials of local governments and the people of the state are invited either to join and participate therein or to conduct like observances in their respective localities.

**History:** 1973 c. 333; 1977 c. 187 s. 96; Stats. 1977 s. 757.171; 1983 a. 192 s. 258; Stats. 1983 s. 895.22; 1987 a. 27; 2005 a. 155 s. 34; Stats. 2005 s. 995.22.

### 995.225 Fire Prevention Week. (1) The week in October during which October 9 falls is designated Fire Prevention Week and the Saturday at the end of Fire Prevention Week is designated Wisconsin Firefighters Memorial Day. In conjunction with the week, appropriate observances, ceremonies, exercises, and activities may be held under state auspices to do all of the following:

(a) Commemorate 2 of the most devastating fires in U.S. history, both of which started on October 8, 1871, the Peshtigo fire and the Chicago fire.

(b) Study fire safety tips to help avoid home fires.

(c) Recognize that well-trained, dedicated, and well-equipped fire departments are important to all of the residents of this state.

(d) Recognize that thousands of state firefighters, both full-time and volunteer, dedicate themselves to protecting lives and property.

(e) Express the gratitude of the residents of this state for the valuable contributions that firefighters have made to the other residents of this state.

(f) Honor those contributions and memorialize the firefighters of this state who have died while performing their duties.

(2) The chief officials of local governments and the people of the state are invited either to join and participate in the observances, ceremonies, exercises, and activities under sub. (1) that may be held under state auspices or to conduct similar observances in their respective localities.

**History:** 2003 a. 56, 320; 2005 a. 155 s. 33; Stats. 2005 s. 995.225; 2011 a. 185.

### 995.23 Indian Rights Day. July 4 is designated as “Indian Rights Day,” and in conjunction with the celebration of Independence Day, appropriate exercises or ceremonies may be held in commemoration of the granting by congress of home rule and a bill of rights to the American Indians. When July 4 falls on Sunday, exercises or celebrations of Indian Rights Day may be held on either the third or the fifth.

**History:** 1977 c. 187 s. 96; Stats. 1977 s. 757.175; 1983 a. 192 s. 259; Stats. 1983 s. 895.23; 2005 a. 155 s. 36; Stats. 2005 s. 995.23.

### 995.24 William D. Hoard Day. October 10 is designated as William D. Hoard Day. Appropriate exercises and celebrations may be held on that day, William D. Hoard’s birthday, to honor him and remember him as the 16th governor of Wisconsin and the leading promoter of the dairy industry through his weekly magazine, Hoard’s Dairyman.

**History:** 2009 a. 327; 2011 a. 260 s. 81.

### 995.30 Ronald W. Reagan Day. February 6 is designated as Ronald W. Reagan Day. Appropriate exercises and celebrations may be held on that day, his birthday, to honor him and remember him as the 40th President of the United States and a promoter of freedom and democracy throughout the world.

**History:** 2011 a. 32.

### 995.50 Right of privacy. (1) The right of privacy is recognized in this state. One whose privacy is unreasonably invaded is entitled to the following relief:

(a) Equitable relief to prevent and restrain such invasion, excluding prior restraint against constitutionally protected communication privately and through the public media;

(b) Compensatory damages based either on plaintiff’s loss or defendant’s unjust enrichment; and

(c) A reasonable amount for attorney fees.

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**Misuse of Personal Information**

- **Subsection (a):** Equitable relief to prevent and restrain such invasion, excluding prior restraint against constitutionally protected communication privately and through the public media.

- **Subsection (b):** Compensatory damages based either on plaintiff’s loss or defendant’s unjust enrichment; and

- **Subsection (c):** A reasonable amount for attorney fees.

**History:** 1977 c. 176; 1987 a. 399; 1991 a. 294; 2001 a. 33; 2005 a. 155 s. 51; Stats. 2005 s. 995.50; 2013 a. 375.

Commercial misappropriation of a person’s name is prohibited by Wisconsin common law. Hirsch v. S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc., 90 Wis. 2d 379, 280 N.W.2d 129 (1979). Oral communication among numerous employees and jail inmates is sufficient to constitute publicity under sub. (2) (c). The plain meaning of “a place” in sub. (2) (a) is geographical and does not include a file of medical records. Hillman v. Columbia County, 164 Wis. 2d 376, 474 N.W.2d 913 (.Ct. App. 1991).

Disclosure of private information to one person or to a small group does not, as a matter of law in all cases, fail to satisfy the publicity element of an invasion of privacy claim. Whether a disclosure satisfies the publicity element of an invasion of privacy claim depends upon the particular facts of the case and the nature of plaintiff’s relationship to the audience who received the information. Pachowit v. LeDoux, 2003 WI App 120, 265 Wis. 2d 631, 666 N.W.2d 88, 82–2100.

An action for invasion of privacy requires: 1) a public disclosure of facts regarding the plaintiff; 2) the facts disclosed were private; 3) the plaintiff is one matter that is to be highly offensive to a reasonable person of ordinary sensibilities; and 4) the disclosure was highly offensive to a reasonable person of ordinary sensibilities.

**History:** 1977 c. 176; 1987 a. 399; 1991 a. 294; 2001 a. 33; 2005 a. 155 s. 51; Stats. 2005 s. 995.50; 2013 a. 375.
The more reasonable interpretation of “use” in sub. (2) (b) is that it does not cover bidding on someone’s name as a keyword search term. The holding is limited to the particular “non–visible” type of use at issue in this case. Habus v. Cannon, 2013 WI Apr. 436, Wis. 679, 828 N.W.2d 876, 11169.

The right to privacy law does not affect the duties of custodians of public records under s. 19.21. 68 Atty. Gen. 68.

Surveillance of a school district employee from public streets and highways by the employer’s agents to determine whether the employee was in violation of the district’s residency policy did not violate this section. Munson v. Milwaukee Board of School Directors, 969 F.2d 266 (1992).

While the open records violation of the district’s residency policy did not violate this section. Munson v. Milwaukee Board of School Directors, 969 F.2d 266 (1992).

In drafting this section, the legislature used New York’s privacy statute as a model. The text of sub. (2) (b) duplicates nearly verbatim New York law.  Case law under the law.  Endejan, 1978 WLR 1029.

Stayart v. Google Incorporated,

be construed broadly, covering not only descriptions of actual events, but also articles

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the public to those documents or that capture key terms related to them are likewise

concerning political happenings, social trends, or any subject of public interest.  Wis-

115.001 (c)  “Employer” means any person engaging in any activity,

of the district’s residency policy did not violate this section.  Munson v. Milwaukee

employer school district’s agents to determine whether the employee was in violation

of public records Law that a record should be made public would necessarily mean that “the information was available to the public as a matter of public record.” This is true because both statutes apply the same common-law bal-

ancing test when determining whether a record is public. When a trial court found

only that the procedures delineated in the Open Records Law were not followed, those procedures had no impact on the question of whether a record is public under this section; the procedures are merely procedural, not substantive. Hutchins v. Clarke, 661 F.3d 947 (2011).

In drafting this section, the legislature used New York’s privacy statute as a model. The text of sub. (2) (b) duplicates nearly verbatim New York law. Case law under the New York privacy statute may be particularly useful. Bogie v. Rosenberg, 705 F.3d 603 (2013).

A claim under sub. (2) (a) must show that the alleged intrusion into privacy would be highly offensive to a reasonable person. The question of what kinds of conduct will be found as highly offensive or intrusive is largely a matter of social conventions and expectations. The offensiveness of the intrusion itself cannot be based on the content or substance captured by the alleged intrusion. The fact that the plaintiff was embarrassed to be filmed saying something she regarded as highly offensive and later deemed offensive did not convert the filming itself into a highly offensive intrusion. Bogie v. Rosenberg, 705 F.3d 603 (2013).

Wisconsin courts have also incorporated the common law exception for incidental use of the employer’s proprietary or confidential interest concerned, no cause of action for invasion of privacy will lie. This newsworthiness or public interest exception should be construed broadly, covering not only descriptions of actual events, but also articles concerning political happenings, social trends, or any subject of public interest. Wisconsin courts have also incorporated the common law exception for incidental use into the statute. Bogie v. Rosenberg, 705 F.3d 603 (2013).

Court dockets are of public interest. It follows that if court documents warrant the public interest exception, Internet search providers and indexes that lead the public to those documents or that capture key terms related to them are likewise entitled to the exception. To the extent that a search provider’s profit motives under-

mine the reliance on the public interest argument, the exception applies even when the entities sharing the information do so largely, and even primarily, to make a profit. St. Paul v. Google Incorporated, 710 F.3d 719 (2013).

A person’s religious affiliation, standing alone, is not so private that publication of the information would be regarded as a highly offensive intrusion is largely a matter of social conven-

on what kinds of conduct will be found as highly offensive or intrusive is largely a matter of social conventions and expectations. The offensiveness of the intrusion itself cannot be based on the content or substance captured by the alleged intrusion. The fact that the plaintiff was embarrassed to be filmed saying something she regarded as highly offensive and later deemed offensive did not convert the filming itself into a highly offensive intrusion. Bogie v. Rosenberg, 705 F.3d 603 (2013).

115.001 (c)  “Employer” means any person engaging in any activity, enterprise, or business employing at least one individual. “Employer” includes the state, its political subdivisions, and any office, department, independent agency, authority, institution, association, society, or other body in state or local government created or authorized to be created by the constitution or any law, including the legislature and the courts.

“Employer” means any person engaging in any activity, enterprise, or business employing at least one individual. “Employer” includes the state, its political subdivisions, and any office, department, independent agency, authority, institution, association, society, or other body in state or local government created or authorized to be created by the constitution or any law, including the legislature and the courts.

“Personal Internet account” means an Internet-based account that is created and used by an individual exclusively for purposes of personal communications.

995.50 MISCELLANEOUS STATUTES

Updated 2017–18 Wis. Stats. Published and certified under s. 35.18. July 25, 2019.

2. RESTRICTIONS ON EMPLOYER ACCESS TO PERSONAL INTERNET ACCOUNTS. (a) Except as provided in pars. (b), (c), and (d), no employer may do any of the following:

1. Request or require an employee or applicant for employment, as a condition of employment, to disclose access information for the personal Internet account of the employee or applicant or to otherwise grant access to or allow observation of that account.

2. Discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee for exercising the right under subd. 1. to refuse to disclose access information for, grant access to, or allow observation of the employee’s personal Internet account, opposing a practice prohibited under subd. 1., filing a complaint or attempting to enforce any right under subd. 1., or testifying or assisting in any action or proceeding to enforce any right under subd. 1.

3. Refuse to hire an applicant for employment because the applicant refused to disclose access information for, grant access to, or allow observation of the applicant’s personal Internet account.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not prohibit an employer from doing any of the following:

1. Requesting or requiring an employee to disclose access information to the employer in order for the employer to gain access to or operate an electronic communications device supplied or paid for in whole or in part by the employer or in order for the employer to gain access to an account or service provided by the employer, obtained by virtue of the employee’s employment relationship with the employer, or used for the employer’s business purposes.

2. Discharging or disciplining an employee for transferring the employer’s proprietary or confidential information or financial data to the employee’s personal Internet account without the employer’s authorization.

3. Subject to this subdivision, conducting an investigation or requiring an employee to cooperate in an investigation of any alleged unauthorized transfer of the employer’s proprietary or confidential information or financial data to the employee’s personal Internet account, if the employer has reasonable cause to believe that such a transfer has occurred, or of any other alleged employment–related misconduct, violation of the law, or violation of the employer’s work rules as specified in an employee handbook, if the employer has reasonable cause to believe that activity on the employee’s personal Internet account relating to that misconduct or violation has occurred. In conducting an investigation or requiring an employee to cooperate in an investigation under this subdivision, an employer may require an employee to grant access to or allow observation of the employee’s personal Internet account, but may not require the employee to disclose access information for that account.

4. Restricting or prohibiting an employee’s access to certain Internet sites while using an electronic communications device supplied or paid for in whole or in part by the employer or while using the employer’s network or other resources.

5. Complying with a duty to screen applicants for employment prior to hiring or a duty to monitor or retain employee communications that is established under state or federal laws, rules, or regulations or the rules of a self–regulatory organization, as defined in 15 USC 78c (a) (26).

6. Viewing, accessing, or using information about an employee or applicant for employment that can be obtained without access information or that is available in the public domain.

7. Requesting or requiring an employee to disclose the employee’s personal electronic mail address.

(c) Paragraph (a) does not apply to a personal Internet account or an electronic communications device of an employee engaged in providing financial services who uses the account or device to conduct the business of an employee that is subject to the content,
supervision, and retention requirements imposed by federal securities laws and regulations or by the rules of a self−regulatory organization, as defined in 15 USC 78c (a) (26).

(d) An employer that inadvertently obtains access information for an employee's personal Internet account through the use of an electronic device or program that monitors the employer’s network or through an electronic communications device supplied or paid for in whole or in part by the employer is not liable under par. (a) for possessing that access information so long as the employer does not use that access information to access the employee's personal Internet account.

(3) Restriction on educational institution access to personal Internet accounts. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), no educational institution may do any of the following:

1. Request or require a student or prospective student, as a condition of admission or enrollment, to disclose access information for the personal Internet account of the student or prospective student or to otherwise grant access to or allow observation of that account.

2. Expel, suspend, discipline, or otherwise penalize any student for exercising the right under subd. 1. to refuse to disclose access information for, grant access to, or allow observation of the student’s personal Internet account, opposing a practice prohibited under subd. 1., filing a complaint or attempting to enforce any right under subd. 1., or testifying or assisting in any action or proceeding to enforce any right under subd. 1.

3. Refuse to admit a prospective student because the prospective student refused to disclose access information for, grant access to, or allow observation of the prospective student’s personal Internet account.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not prohibit an educational institution from doing any of the following:

1. Requesting or requiring a student to disclose access information to the educational institution in order for the institution to gain access to or operate an electronic communications device supplied or paid for in whole or in part by the institution or in order for the educational institution to gain access to an account or service provided by the institution, obtained by virtue of the student’s admission to the educational institution, or used for educational purposes.

2. Viewing, accessing, or using information about a student or prospective student that can be obtained without access information or that is available in the public domain.

(4) Restriction on landlord access to personal Internet accounts. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), no landlord may do any of the following:

1. Request or require a tenant or prospective tenant, as a condition of tenancy, to disclose access information for the personal Internet account of the tenant or prospective tenant or to otherwise grant access to or allow observation of that account.

2. Discriminate in a manner described in s. 106.50 (2) against a tenant or prospective tenant for exercising the right under subd. 1. to refuse to disclose access information for, grant access to, or allow observation of the personal Internet account of the tenant or prospective tenant or to otherwise grant access to or allow observation of that account.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not prohibit a landlord from viewing, accessing, or using information about a tenant or prospective tenant that can be obtained without access information or that is available in the public domain.

(5) No duty to monitor. (a) Nothing in this section creates a duty for an employer, educational institution, or landlord to search or monitor the activity of any personal Internet account.

(b) An employer, educational institution, or landlord is not liable under this section for any failure to request or require that an employee, applicant for employment, student, prospective student, tenant, or prospective tenant grant access to, allow observation of, or disclose information that allows access to or observation of a personal Internet account of the employee, applicant for employment, student, prospective student, tenant, or prospective tenant.

(6) Enforcement. (a) Any person who violates sub. (2) (a), (3) (a), or (4) (a) may be required to forfeit not more than $1,000.

(b) An employee who is discharged or otherwise discriminated against in violation of sub. (2) (a) 2., an applicant for employment who is not hired in violation of sub. (2) (a) 3., a student who is expelled, suspended, disciplined, or otherwise penalized in violation of sub. (3) (a) 2., or a prospective student who is not admitted in violation of sub. (3) (a) 3., may file a complaint with the department of workforce development, and that department shall process the complaint in the same manner as employment discrimination complaints are processed under s. 111.39. If the department of workforce development finds that a violation of sub. (2) (a) 2. or 3. or (3) (a) 2. or 3. has been committed, that department may order the employer or educational institution to take such action authorized under s. 111.39 as will remedy the violation. Section 111.322 (2m) applies to a discharge or other discriminatory act arising in connection with any proceeding under this paragraph.

(c) A tenant or prospective tenant who is discriminated against in violation of sub. (4) (a) 2. may file a complaint with the department of workforce development, and that department shall process the complaint in the same manner as housing discrimination complaints are processed under s. 106.50. If the department of workforce development finds that a violation of sub. (4) (a) 2. has been committed, that department may order the landlord to take such action authorized under s. 106.50 as will remedy the violation.

History: 2013 a. 208; 2017 a. 59.


995.67 Domestic abuse services; prohibited disclosures. (1) In this section:

(a) “Domestic abuse” has the meaning given in s. 49.165 (1) (a).

(b) “Domestic abuse services organization” means a nonprofit organization or a public agency that provides any of the following services for victims of domestic abuse:

1. Shelter facilities or private home shelter care.
2. Advocacy and counseling.
3. A 24−hour telephone service.

(c) “Service recipient” means any person who receives or has received domestic abuse services from a domestic abuse services organization.

(2) (a) No employee or agent of a domestic abuse services organization who provides domestic abuse services to a service recipient may intentionally disclose to any person the location of any of the following persons without the informed, written consent of the service recipient:

1. The service recipient.
2. Any minor child of the service recipient.
3. Any minor child in the care or custody of the service recipient.
4. Any minor child who accompanies the service recipient when the service recipient receives domestic abuse services.

(b) Any person who violates this subsection may be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned for not more than 30 days or both.