AN ACT to repeal 755.09 (3), 755.20, 800.01 (1) (b), 800.01 (1) (c), 800.02 (2) (a) 8m., 800.02 (3), 800.03, 800.04 (title), 800.04 (1) (a) to (c), 800.04 (1) (e), 800.04 (1) (f), 800.04 (3), 800.04 (4), 800.04 (5), 800.05 (2), 800.09 (1) (c) and 800.09 (2); to renumber 800.02 (2) (a) 1., 800.02 (2) (a) 2., 800.02 (2) (a) 5. and 6., 800.02 (2) (a) 8., 800.02 (2) (a) 9., 800.02 (2) (a) 10., 800.04 (2) (a) and 800.05 (4); to renumber and amend 755.001, 800.02 (2) (a) (intro.), 800.02 (2) (a) 3., 800.02 (2) (a) 4., 800.02 (2) (a) 7., 800.04 (1) (d), 800.04 (2) (b), 800.04 (2) (c), 800.04 (2m), 800.07, 800.09 (1) (intro.), 800.09 (1) (a) and 800.09 (1) (b); to consolidate, renumber and amend 800.01 (1) (intro.) and (a); to amend 8.50 (4) (fm), 60.31 (3) (b), 165.83 (2) (e), 177.13, 302.373 (1) (b), 302.373 (2) (a), 343.30 (5), 345.43 (1), 345.47 (1) (a), 345.47 (1m), 755.01 (1), 755.01 (2), 755.01 (4), 755.01 (5), 755.02, 755.03 (1), 755.03 (2), 755.04, 755.045 (1) (a), 755.16, 755.17 (title), 755.17 (1), 755.17 (2), 755.18 (title), 755.18 (1), 755.19 (2) (a), 755.21 (intro.),

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757.17 (intro.), 800.02 (1), 800.02 (2) (am), 800.02 (2) (b), 800.025, 800.05 (title), 800.05 (1), 800.05 (3), 800.06 (2), 800.06 (3), 800.065 (title), 800.065 (1), 800.065 (3), 800.065 (4), 800.08 (1), 800.08 (2) (a), 800.08 (2) (b), 800.08 (3), 800.08 (4), 800.09 (title), 800.093 (1) (intro.), 800.093 (1) (a), 800.093 (2), 800.093 (3) (b) (intro.), 800.093 (4) (intro.), 800.093 (5) (intro.), 800.10 (1), 800.10 (2), 800.11 (1) (intro.), 800.11 (1) (a), 800.11 (1) (g), 800.11 (1) (q), 800.11 (2), 800.11 (3) (c), 800.11 (4), 800.13 (1), 800.14 (1), 800.14 (2), 800.14 (3), 800.14 (4), 800.14 (5), 800.01 (2), 800.02 (2) (title), 800.06 (1), 800.065 (2), 800.095, 800.115 and 800.12; and *to create* 755.001 (2), 755.001 (3), 755.17 (1m), 755.17 (3), 755.17 (4), 800.01 (2m), 800.02 (2) (ag) 1m., 800.02 (2) (ag) 9m., 800.035, 800.037, 800.045, 800.05 (4) (intro.) and (a), 800.05 (5), 800.07 (2), 800.085 and 800.09 (1b) (b), (c), (d) and (e) of the statutes; **relating to:** municipal court elections, judges, and procedure and providing penalties.

## Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This bill makes numerous changes regarding municipal court administration, judges, and procedures. Municipal courts operate in the cities, villages, and towns of this state to enforce municipal ordinances. Generally, the procedures in municipal court are less stringent than in circuit court, and violations of ordinances may result in a civil forfeiture. The bill makes all of the following changes:

- 1. Provides that when a special election is held to fill a permanent vacancy in a municipal judge position, the person elected serves for a full term, beginning on the first day of May following the election, rather than for the remainder of the unexpired term, as in current law.
- 2. Makes municipal courts subject to the authority of the supreme court, through the chief judge of the judicial administrative district.
- 3. Requires, in addition to current law that requires only the adoption of an ordinance for a court to exist, that the court must submit written notice of the ordinance to the director of state courts and receive certification from the chief judge of the judicial administrative district.
- 4. Provides that the municipal court budget be separate from the budget of all other municipal departments.

- 5. Allows a municipal court to appoint a social worker to assist the court in determining if a defendant lacks substantial mental capacity to understand the proceeding or to assist in his or her defense. Currently, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem in those situations. The new provision gives the court an alternative choice of whom to appoint, and further clarifies that a determination of incompetency results in the suspension of the proceedings.
- 6. Requires municipal judges to be elected for four-year terms, rather than the two- to four-year terms as provided by ordinance under current law.
  - 7. Removes the requirement that a municipal judge execute and file a bond.
  - 8. Gives municipal judges statewide jurisdiction.
- 9. Requires the municipality to provide the judge with an office and removes the restriction on a municipal judge from having an office with a law partner.
- 10. Requires the municipality to authorize at least one clerk position for the municipal court while giving the municipal judge authority over the hiring, working conditions, and firing of court personnel. The bill requires the clerk to attend continuing education programs approved by the supreme court.
- 11. Requires the municipal judge to store all municipal court records in an appropriate facility designated by the municipality and to restrict access to those records.
- 12. Requires a municipal judge to wear a black robe while presiding in a municipal court and prohibits the clerk from wearing anything that implies or indicates he or she is a law enforcement employee.
- 13. Prohibits the municipality from locating the municipal court or the court personnel within the municipal police department, gives the judge the authority to establish court hours, while continuing the requirement that the municipality provide a courtroom for the municipal court.
- 14. Requires each municipal court to have a telephone number separate from any other governmental department.
- 15. Repeals the current law that allows a municipal court to require a person who violated an ordinance to make a contribution to a crime-prevention organization instead of paying a forfeiture or court costs.
- 16. Allows service of the summons and complaint by first class mail, in addition to the current methods of service that are identical to those permitted in circuit court, but does not allow the suspension of a person's operating privilege or issuance of a warrant if the defendant was served by mail.
- 17. Requires the law enforcement officer or municipal employee who serves a summons and complaint to indicate the method of service on the documents filed with the court.
- 18. Clarifies that a citation or complaint may be used to start the municipal court action, and the action is commenced when the citation or complaint is filed with the court.
- 19. Includes in the citation or complaint a statement as to whether the judge mandates that the person make a personal appearance.
- 20. Includes in the citation or complaint the identification of a permit issued to the defendant or the license number of the defendant, if appropriate.

- 21. Allows a citation or complaint to be amended after the initial appearance of the defendant only at the discretion of the court after a hearing or at the trial by the court to conform to the evidence.
- 22. Requires the service of a copy of an amended complaint when amendment is made before an initial appearance.
- 23. Clarifies that a defendant may appear in municipal court in person or by submitting a written response to the citation or complaint.
- 24. Provides that the municipal court may schedule a pretrial conference in those cases where a trial has been requested, and if the parties come to an agreement at the conference, the court may approve the agreement or disapprove the agreement and proceed to trial.
- 25. Clarifies that when a transfer of a case is made because of a request for the substitution of a judge, the parties, including the prosecutor, remain the same, and the amount of the judgment, if any, is paid to the original municipal court from which the case was transferred.
- 26. Provides that if a municipal judge disqualifies himself or herself, the case shall be transferred to another judge in the same manner as a judge substitution transfer.
- 27. Allows a municipal judge who is to be temporarily absent, sick, or disabled, subject to the order of the chief judge of the judicial administrative district, to designate another municipal judge within the state to perform his or her duties. This provision replaces language that allowed the municipal judge to deliver the case to the circuit court for disposition. If the municipal judge was in the first judicial administrative district, currently the municipal judge could also designate, for a period of not more than 30 days, a municipal judge from within the state to perform his or her duties. If the municipal judge was from another judicial administrative district, current law allows the municipal judge to designate, for a period of not more than 30 days, a municipal judge from within that district to perform his or her duties.
- 28. Allows a chief judge of the judicial administrative district to designate any municipal judge within the state temporarily to perform the duties of municipal judge when there is a permanent vacancy in the office of municipal judge.
- 29. Redefines who may be a reserve municipal judge to include any person who served four or more years as a municipal judge, instead of the current requirement that the person serve eight or more years or serve four or more years and not be defeated at the most recent time he or she sought election to a judicial office.
- 30. Requires the municipality to provide a prosecutor for municipal court cases and allows telephonic or audiovisual testimony at any proceeding.
- 31. Requires any party who intends to call an expert witness at trial to disclose to the other party, at least 20 days before the trial, any relevant written or recorded statements of the expert or a written summary of the expert's findings or of the subject matter of the expert's testimony, including the results of any tests.
- 32. Allows a municipal court to order community service work in lieu of restitution without needing the defendant's agreement but still needing the agreement of the person to whom the restitution is owed, while removing the

additional agreement of the organization where the community service work would occur.

- 33. Specifies that any community service work done by a defendant would be credited against the court–ordered judgment at a rate of not less than \$10 per hour.
- 34. Allows the municipal court to order a defendant to pay restitution for any nontraffic ordinance violation or for any drunk driving ordinance violation.
- 35. Clarifies that the municipal court may order the suspension of a defendant's operating privilege if the violation was related to the operation of a motor vehicle, which includes nonmoving traffic offenses, or if the judgment is ordered under the juvenile justice code. The bill gives a credit of not less than \$50 for each day of imprisonment.
- 36. Provides that a municipal court may order that a defendant be imprisoned for up to 90 days for failure to pay the amount of the judgment only if the defendant has the ability to pay the judgment, has failed to perform community service, has failed to attend a hearing to determine if he or she is indigent, or has failed to complete a drug assessment of treatment program.
- 37. Allows the municipal court to order the assignment of up to 25 percent of the defendant's income for the payment of the judgment.
- 38. Changes the time period for the court to pay any money the court receives to the municipal treasurer from 7 days to 30 days.
- 39. Removes the requirement that the transcript of a municipal court judgment include the vocation of the defendant.
- 40. Allows the reopening of a judgment at any time for good cause by either party, rather than by only the defendant, and removes the six–month limit for reopening a judgment in certain situations.
- 41. Requires the court to reopen a default judgment on the motion of the defendant if the judgment was based on service by mail, while prohibiting any appeal of a default judgment.
- 42. Specifies that contempt of court involves intentional acts in the presence of the court that interfere with the proceedings or administration of justice or that impair the respect due to the court, or refusal of a witness to appear without reasonable excuse.
- 43. Increases the maximum penalty for contempt of court from a \$50 forfeiture to a \$200 forfeiture, and provides that the penalty be imposed immediately after the contempt occurs only to preserve order in the court or protect the authority of the court and only after the person who committed the contempt is allowed to address the court.
- 44. Allows the municipal court to issue a warrant to bring a witness before the court for the contempt of court for failing to appear, to order the witness to testify, and to order the witness to pay the cost of apprehending him or her, plus any ordered forfeiture for the contempt.
- 45. Removes the requirement that a defendant execute a bond for payment of the judgment as a requirement for the appeal of a municipal court judgment and instead allows the municipal judge to determine if the defendant must execute a bond.

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- 46. Clarifies that an appeal of a municipal court decision stays both the execution of the judgment and the enforcement of any order issued by the municipal court.
- 47. Provides that an appeal from a municipal court judgment where a trial has been held in the municipal court shall be on the record unless a party files a timely notice for a new trial. If a jury is requested, the bill provides that it be a six–person jury.
- 48. Allows either party, within 20 days after the notice of appeal has been filed, to request that a transcript of the electronic recording be prepared and certified, at the expense of the requester.
- 49. Clarifies that if an appeal is taken and the appellate court orders the defendant to pay a forfeiture, costs, fees, or surcharges, those payments are made to the municipal court.

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

**SECTION 1.** 8.50 (4) (fm) of the statutes is amended to read:

8.50 (4) (fm) A permanent vacancy in the office of municipal judge may be filled by temporary appointment of the municipal governing body, or, if the judge is elected under s. 755.01 (4), jointly by the governing bodies of all municipalities served by the judge. The office shall then be permanently filled by special election, which shall be held concurrently with the next spring election following the occurrence of the vacancy, except that a vacancy occurring during the period after December 1 and on or before the date of the spring election shall be filled at the 2nd succeeding spring election, and except that the governing body of a city or village or, if the judge is elected under s. 755.01 (4), the governing bodies of the participating cities or villages may, if the vacancy occurs before June 1 in the year preceding expiration of the term of office, order a special election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November following the date of the order. A person so elected in a special election under this paragraph shall serve for the residue of the unexpired a full term commencing on the first day of May following that election.

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1	<b>SECTION 2.</b> 60.31 (3) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:
2	60.31 (3) (b) Municipal judges shall take and file the official oath and bond
3	under s. 755.03.
4	<b>SECTION 3.</b> 165.83 (2) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:
5	165.83 (2) (e) Obtain and file a copy or detailed description of each arrest
6	warrant issued in this state for the offenses under par. (a) or s. 800.03 (4) 346.63 (1)
7	or (5) but not served because the whereabouts of the person named on the warrant
8	is unknown or because that person has left the state. All available identifying data
9	shall be obtained with the copy of the warrant, including any information indicating
10	that the person named on the warrant may be armed, dangerous or possessed of
11	suicidal tendencies.
12	<b>SECTION 4.</b> 177.13 of the statutes is amended to read:
13	177.13 Property held by courts and public agencies. Except as provided
14	in ss. 40.08 (8), 800.095 (7m) (8), 852.01 (3), 863.37 (2) and 863.39, intangible
15	property held for the owner by a court, state or other government, governmental
16	subdivision or agency, public corporation or public authority that remains unclaimed
17	by the owner for more than one year after it became payable or distributable is
18	presumed abandoned.
19	<b>SECTION 5.</b> 302.373 (1) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:
20	302.373 (1) (b) "Prisoner" means a person who is incarcerated in a jail by court
21	order under s. 800.095 (4) (b) 1 (1) (b).
22	<b>SECTION 6.</b> 302.373 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
23	302.373 (2) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), a city, village, or town may seek
24	reimbursement from the prisoner for the amount paid to a county under s. 800.095

(6) (1) (d) for the expenses incurred by the county to incarcerate the prisoner.

**SECTION 7.** 343.30 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

343.30 **(5)** No court may suspend or revoke an operating privilege except as authorized by this chapter or ch. 345, 351, or 938 or s. 767.73, 800.09 (1) (e), 800.095 (4) (b) 4. (1) (a), 943.21 (3m), or 961.50. When a court revokes, suspends, or restricts a juvenile's operating privilege under ch. 938, the department of transportation shall not disclose information concerning or relating to the revocation, suspension, or restriction to any person other than a court, district attorney, county corporation counsel, city, village, or town attorney, law enforcement agency, or the minor whose operating privilege is revoked, suspended, or restricted, or his or her parent or guardian. Persons entitled to receive this information shall not disclose the information to other persons or agencies.

**SECTION 8.** 345.43 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

345.43 **(1)** If a case has been transferred under s. 800.04 (1) (d) 800.035 (5) (b), or if in circuit court either party files a written demand for a jury trial within 10 days after the defendant enters a plea of not guilty under s. 345.34 and immediately pays the fee prescribed in s. 814.61 (4), the court shall place the case on the jury calendar of the circuit court. The number of jurors shall be 6. If no party demands a trial by jury, the right to trial by jury is permanently waived.

**Section 9.** 345.47 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

345.47 **(1)** (a) That, subject to s. 800.095 (8) <u>(1)</u> (b), the defendant be imprisoned for a time specified by the court until the judgment is paid, but not to exceed 90 days; or

**Section 10.** 345.47 (1m) of the statutes is amended to read:

345.47 **(1m)** If the action is in municipal court, the court shall determine, at the time of entering judgment under sub. (1), whether incarceration may be ordered

1	for noncompliance with a judgment or order under this section. If incarceration may
2	be ordered because of the defendant's subsequent noncompliance with the judgment,
3	the provisions of s. 800.095 (1) to (3) and (4) (a) (b) apply.
4	<b>SECTION 11.</b> 755.001 (title) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:
5	755.001 (title) Definitions.
6	SECTION 12. 755.001 of the statutes is renumbered 755.001 (intro.) and
7	amended to read:
8	<b>755.001</b> (intro.) In this chapter, "judge":
9	(1) "Judge" means municipal judge.
10	<b>SECTION 13.</b> 755.001 (2) of the statutes is created to read:
11	755.001 <b>(2)</b> "Judicial administrative district" means the judicial
12	administrative district in which the largest number of individuals who are subject
13	to the municipal court reside.
14	<b>SECTION 14.</b> 755.001 (3) of the statutes is created to read:
15	755.001 (3) "Records" mean all of the records subject to SCR chapter 72.
16	<b>SECTION 15.</b> 755.01 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:
17	755.01 (1) There is created and established in and for each city, town and
18	village, a municipal court designated "Municipal Court for the(city, town or
19	village) of(name of municipality)". <u>A municipal court created under this</u>
20	subsection is a coequal branch of the municipal government, subject to the
21	superintending authority of the supreme court, through the chief judge of the judicial
22	administrative district. This court shall become operative and function when the city
23	council, town board, or village board adopts an ordinance or bylaw providing for the
24	election of a judge and the operation and maintenance of the court, receives a
25	certification from the chief judge of the judicial administrative district that the court

meets the requirements under ss. 755.09, 755.10, 755.11, and 755.17, and provides written notification to the director of state courts of the adoption of the ordinance or bylaw. A permanent vacancy in the office of municipal judge shall be filled under s. 8.50 (4) (fm). Any municipal court established under this section is not a court of record. The court shall be maintained at the expense of the municipality. After July 1, 1978, any authorized municipal court courtroom personnel not in the classified service shall be appointed by the municipal court judge or judges The budget of the municipal court shall be separate from the budget of all other municipal departments.

**Section 16.** 755.01 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

755.01 **(2)** The governing body may by ordinance or bylaw abolish the municipal court at the end of any term for which the judge has been elected <u>or appointed</u>. The governing body may not abolish the municipal court while an agreement under sub. **(4)** is in effect.

**SECTION 17.** 755.01 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

755.01 **(4)** Two or more cities, towns or villages of this state may enter into an agreement under s. 66.0301 for the joint exercise of the power granted under sub. (1), except that for purposes of this subsection, any agreement under s. 66.0301 shall be effected by the enactment of identical ordinances by each affected city, town or village. Electors of each municipality entering into the agreement shall be eligible to vote for the judge of the municipal court so established. If a municipality enters into an agreement with a municipality that already has a municipal court, the municipalities may provide by ordinance or resolution that the judge for the existing municipal court shall serve as the judge for the joint court until the end of the term or until a special election is held under s. 8.50 (4) (fm). Each municipality shall adopt

an ordinance or bylaw under sub. (1) prior to entering into the agreement. The contracting municipalities need not be contiguous and need not all be in the same county. Upon entering into or discontinuing such an agreement, the contracting municipalities shall each transmit a certified copy of the ordinance or bylaw effecting or discontinuing the agreement to the appropriate filing officer under s. 11.02 (3e) and to the director of state courts. When a municipal judge is elected under this subsection, candidates shall be nominated by filing nomination papers under s. 8.10 (6) (bm), and shall register with the filing officer specified in s. 11.02 (3e).

**SECTION 18.** 755.01 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

755.01 (5) A municipal court shall appoint a guardian ad litem or social worker certified or licensed under ch. 457 for any defendant that the court has reason to believe is mentally incompetent lacks substantial mental capacity to understand the proceedings or assist in his or her defense. The person appointed under this subsection shall assist the court in making a determination concerning the defendant's mental capacity. If the court determines that the defendant lacks the mental capacity to understand the proceedings or assist in his or her defense, the court shall suspend the proceedings. The cost of the guardian ad litem or social worker shall be paid by the municipality or municipalities that established the court. The governing body may by ordinance or bylaw authorize the appointment of a guardian ad litem by the municipal judge in any other matter within the jurisdiction of the municipal court.

**Section 19.** 755.02 of the statutes is amended to read:

**755.02 Term.** The judges shall be elected at large for a term of 2 <u>4</u> years <del>unless</del> a longer term, not exceeding 4 years, is provided by ordinance or bylaw. The term shall commence on May 1 of the year of the judge's election.

**Section 20.** 755.03 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

755.03 (1) The judge shall, after election, designation or appointment, take and file the official oath as prescribed in s. 757.02 (1) and at the same time execute and file an official bond in an amount to be fixed by the governing body. No judge may act as such until his or her oath and bond have been filed as required by s. 19.01 (4) (c) and he or she has complied with the requirements of sub. (2) have been complied with.

**Section 21.** 755.03 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

755.03 (2) The clerk of the circuit court shall, within Within 10 days after a municipal judge files takes the oath and bond, execute and mail to, the judge shall file the oath with the clerk of the city, town or village, where the judge was elected, a certified copy of the bond, which shall be filed and preserved in the office by the city, town or village clerk. The certified copy is presumptive evidence of its execution by the judge and sureties or appointed. If the municipal judge is elected under s. 755.01 (4), the clerk of circuit court judge shall file copies of the bond oath with each applicable municipal clerk. The clerk of the circuit court judge shall file a certified copy of the oath with the office of director of state courts within the 10-day time period after the judge takes the oath.

**Section 22.** 755.04 of the statutes is amended to read:

**755.04 Salary and fees.** The governing body shall fix a salary for the judge which shall be in lieu of fees and costs. Fees and taxable costs shall be paid into the municipal treasury as the governing body directs. The salary may be increased by the governing body before the start of the 2nd or a subsequent year of service of the term of the judge, but shall not be decreased during a term. The salary of a municipal judge who is designated or appointed under s. 8.50 (4) (fm) or 800.06 shall be

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determined by contract between the municipality and the judge. The judge may not serve until the contract is entered into. Salaries may be paid annually or in equal installments as determined by the governing body, but no judge may be paid a salary for any time during the term during which the judge has not executed <u>and filed</u> his or her official bond or official oath, as required by s. 755.03, and filed under s. 19.01 (4) (c). **Section 23.** 755.045 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read: 755.045 **(1)** (a) If the action is transferred under s. 800.04 (1) 800.035 (5) (b) or 800.05 (3) to a court of record. **Section 24.** 755.045 (2) of the statutes is amended to read: 755.045 (2) A municipal judge may issue civil warrants to enforce matters which are under the jurisdiction of the municipal court, as provided in ch. 800. Municipal judges are also authorized to issue inspection warrants under s. 66.0119. **Section 25.** 755.05 of the statutes is amended to read: **755.05 Territorial jurisdiction.** Every judge has <del>countywide</del> statewide jurisdiction. If elected in a city or village lying in more than one county, the judge shall qualify and have jurisdiction in each county, the same as though the municipality lay wholly therein, and may hold court in one county while exercising jurisdiction in the other. If elected under s. 755.01 (4) and the contracting municipalities lie in more than one county, the judge shall qualify and have jurisdiction in each county and may hold court in one county while exercising

**Section 26.** 755.06 of the statutes is amended to read:

jurisdiction in another county as authorized by this chapter and ch. 800.

**755.06 Sessions of court.** The municipal court shall be open daily or as directed by the governing body, but the governing body may by ordinance or bylaw allow the judge to determine when the court shall be open judge.

**Section 27.** 755.09 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

755.09 **(1)** Every judge shall keep his or her office and hold court in any adequate facility provided by the <u>The</u> governing body of the city, village, or town <u>shall</u> provide the judge with an office other than at a place prohibited under sub. (2). The judge may issue process or perform ministerial functions at any place in the county.

**Section 28.** 755.09 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

755.09 **(2)** No judge may keep his or her office or hold court in any tavern, or in any room in which intoxicating liquors are sold, or in any room connecting therewith. For any violation of this section the judge shall forfeit \$25 but the violation of the subsection does not make any order or judgment void with a tavern or room in which intoxicating liquors are sold.

**SECTION 29.** 755.09 (3) of the statutes is repealed.

**Section 30.** 755.10 of the statutes is amended to read:

755.10 Employees. The judge shall in writing appoint such clerks and deputy elerks personnel as are authorized by the council or board. The council or board shall authorize at least one clerk for each court. Their salaries shall be fixed by the council or board. The hiring, termination, employment conditions, hours of employment, and work responsibilities of the court personnel, when working during hours assigned to the court, shall be under the judge's authority. The clerks shall, before entering upon the duties of their offices, take the oath provided by s. 19.01 and give a bond if required by the council or board. The cost of the bond shall be paid by the municipality. Oaths and bonds of the clerks shall be filed with the municipal clerk.

<b>SECTION 31.</b> 755.11 of the statutes is amended to read:
<b>755.11</b> Papers Records, how kept. Every judge shall file and keep together
all papers records in an action, separate from all other papers records. The judge
shall store all records in the office of the court clerk or in another appropriate facility
designated by the council or board. Access to the records shall be restricted to court
personnel except as authorized by the judge or by law.
<b>SECTION 32.</b> 755.15 of the statutes is amended to read:
755.15 Pending actions triable by court which receives books. When
any action is pending before a judge at the time his or her office becomes vacant and
his or her books and papers records have been delivered to the circuit court, it may
try the action and enter judgment as though the action was begun before it.
<b>SECTION 33.</b> 755.16 of the statutes is amended to read:
755.16 Continuance on vacancy; notice of trial. All actions before any
judge undetermined or appealable when his or her office becomes vacant are
continued until the expiration of 10 days from the time when his or her books and
papers records were delivered to the circuit court. The court shall give 3 days' notice
to the parties to the action.
<b>SECTION 34.</b> 755.17 (title) of the statutes is amended to read:
755.17 (title) Decorum in municipal Municipal court decorum and
facilities.
<b>SECTION 35.</b> 755.17 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:
755.17 (1) A municipal judge shall be properly attired in a robe or other suitable
clothing when officially wear a black robe while presiding in a municipal court except
when exceptional circumstances exist.
<b>Section 36.</b> 755.17 (1m) of the statutes is created to read:

755.17 (1m) The clerk of the municipal court shall be attired in appropriate
clothing and may not, while performing municipal court functions, wear anything
that implies or indicates that he or she is a law enforcement officer.
<b>SECTION 37.</b> 755.17 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:
755.17 (2) The governing body of the city, village, or town shall provide a
courtroom for a municipal judge shall be provided by a municipality court, which
shall be in an adequate facility. The courtroom shall be in a public building if a
suitable public building is available within the municipality <u>and shall be located in</u>
an area separate from the police department. The courtroom shall be designed and
furnished to create and promote the proper atmosphere of dignity and decorum for
the operation of the court.
<b>SECTION 38.</b> 755.17 (3) of the statutes is created to read:
755.17 (3) All personnel employed by the court shall be located in an area
separate and distinct from the police department.
<b>SECTION 39.</b> 755.17 (4) of the statutes is created to read:
755.17 (4) Every municipal court shall have a telephone number separate from
the telephone number of any other governmental department.
<b>SECTION 40.</b> 755.18 (title) of the statutes is amended to read:
755.18 (title) Municipal judge and court clerk training.
<b>SECTION 41.</b> 755.18 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:
755.18 (1) Municipal court clerks and judges shall participate in a program of
continuing judicial education as required by the supreme court.
<b>SECTION 42.</b> 755.19 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
755.19 <b>(2)</b> (a) Under ss. 800.04 800.035 and 800.095 (4) and (5) (1), conduct

initial appearances and receive noncontested forfeiture pleas, order the revocation

or suspension of driving privileges and impose forfeitures, impose community service and restitution according to the schedule adopted by the municipal court where appointed, and issue dispositional and sanction orders pursuant to ch. 938.

**Section 43.** 755.20 of the statutes is repealed.

**SECTION 44.** 755.21 (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

**755.21 Collection.** (intro.) The municipal governing body or court may contract with a collection agency for the collection of unpaid forfeitures, assessments, and surcharges under s. 66.0114 (1) (a). Collection under this section may not begin until the court refers the case to the collection agency. The contract shall provide that the collection agency shall be paid from the proceeds recovered by the collection agency. For each violation for which a forfeiture, assessment, or surcharge is imposed, the municipal court shall determine the amount to be distributed to each entity under s. 66.0114 (1) (bm) and (3) (b) and (c) as follows:

**Section 45.** 757.17 (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

**757.17 Reporting by certain organizations and agencies.** (intro.) Every organization or agency specified in s. 973.06 (1) (f) 1. that receives contributions under s. 753.40, 755.20, 973.06 (1) (f) or 973.09 (1x) shall submit a report annually by February 1 to the clerk of the court that ordered the contribution. The report shall be on a form designed and provided by the director of state courts and shall include all of the following information for the calendar year preceding the submittal of the report:

**Section 46.** 800.001 of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

**800.001 Definitions.** In this chapter:

(1) "Judicial administrative district" means the judicial administrative district
in which the largest number of individuals who are subject to the municipal court
reside.
(2) "Municipality" means the city, village, or town that governs the municipal
court, or if more than one city, village, or town has agreed jointly to establish a
municipal court under s. 755.01, "municipality" means the city, village, or town
where the violation occurred.
SECTION 47. 800.01 (1) (intro.) and (a) of the statutes are consolidated,
renumbered 800.01 (1) and amended to read:
800.01 (1) In municipal court, personal jurisdiction in municipal ordinance
violation cases and cases involving a violation of a resolution or bylaw if the
resolution or bylaw is authorized by statute is obtained over a defendant when the
defendant: (a) Is served with a summons and are commenced when the complaint
or citation and such documents are <u>is</u> filed with or transmitted to the court;.
<b>SECTION 48.</b> 800.01 (1) (b) of the statutes is repealed.
<b>SECTION 49.</b> 800.01 (1) (c) of the statutes is repealed.
<b>Section 50.</b> 800.01 (2) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:
800.01 (2) The municipal court has jurisdiction over a defendant when any of
the following conditions is met:
(a) The defendant is served with a citation or a summons and complaint as
provided under s. 801.11 (1) (a) to (c).
(b) The defendant is arrested and brought before the court personally or
through interactive video and audio transmission conducted in accordance with the
rules of the supreme court.

(c) The defendant voluntarily appears before the court.

1	(d) The court finds that the defendant has acknowledged receipt of the citation
2	or summons and complaint.
3	(e) The summons and complaint or citation are sent to the defendant by 1st
4	class mail.
5	<b>SECTION 51.</b> 800.01 (2m) of the statutes is created to read:
6	800.01 (2m) The law enforcement officer or municipal employee who serves the
7	summons shall indicate the method of service on the copy of the documents filed or
8	transmitted to the court.
9	<b>SECTION 52.</b> 800.02 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:
10	800.02 (1) ACTION. An action in municipal court for violation of a municipal
11	ordinance, or violation of a resolution or bylaw if the resolution or bylaw is authorized
12	by statute, is a civil action, and the forfeiture or penalty imposed by any ordinance
13	of the municipality may be collected in an action in the name of the municipality.
14	<b>Section 53.</b> 800.02 (2) (title) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:
15	800.02 (2) (title) Form of citation or complaint.
16	<b>Section 54.</b> 800.02 (2) (a) (intro.) of the statutes is renumbered 800.02 (2) (a)
17	and amended to read:
18	800.02 (2) (a) The citation or complaint shall be signed by a peace officer or
19	endorsed by a municipal law enforcement officer, attorney representing the
20	municipality, or, if applicable, signed by a conservation warden. In addition, the
21	governing body of a municipality authorized to adopt the use of citations may
22	designate by ordinance or resolution other municipal officials who may sign and
23	issue citations with respect to ordinances which are directly related to the official
24	responsibilities of the officials. Officials granted the authority to sign and issue
25	citations may delegate, with the approval of the governing body, the authority to

1	employees. Authority delegated to an official or employee may be revoked only in the
2	same manner by which it is conferred.
3	(ag) The citation or complaint shall contain substantially the following
4	information:
5	<b>SECTION 55.</b> 800.02 (2) (a) 1. of the statutes is renumbered 800.02 (2) (ag) 1.
6	<b>SECTION 56.</b> 800.02 (2) (a) 2. of the statutes is renumbered 800.02 (2) (ag) 2.
7	<b>SECTION 57.</b> 800.02 (2) (a) 3. of the statutes is renumbered 800.02 (2) (ag) 3. and
8	amended to read:
9	800.02 (2) (ag) 3. The violation alleged, the time and place of <u>the</u> occurrence <u>of</u>
10	the violation, a statement that the defendant committed the violation, the ordinance,
11	resolution or bylaw violated, and a designation description of the violation in
12	language which that can be readily understood.
13	<b>SECTION 58.</b> 800.02 (2) (a) 4. of the statutes is renumbered 800.02 (2) (ag) 4. and
14	amended to read:
15	800.02 (2) (ag) 4. A notice to appear at a date, time and place for the court
16	appearance, and a notice to appear statement as to whether the appearance is
17	mandated by the judge.
18	<b>Section 59.</b> 800.02 (2) (a) 5. and 6. of the statutes are renumbered 800.02 (2)
19	(ag) 5. and 6.
20	<b>Section 60.</b> 800.02 (2) (a) 7. of the statutes is renumbered 800.02 (2) (ag) 7. and
21	amended to read:
22	800.02 (2) (ag) 7. Notice that the defendant may by mail prior to the court
23	appearance enter a plea of not guilty and may within 10 days after entry of the plea
24	request a jury trial.
25	<b>SECTION 61.</b> 800.02 (2) (a) 8. of the statutes is renumbered 800.02 (2) (ag) 8.

1	<b>SECTION 62.</b> 800.02 (2) (a) 8m. of the statutes is repealed.
2	<b>Section 63.</b> 800.02 (2) (a) 9. of the statutes is renumbered 800.02 (2) (ag) 9.
3	<b>SECTION 64.</b> 800.02 (2) (a) 10. of the statutes is renumbered 800.02 (2) (ag) 10.
4	SECTION 65. 800.02 (2) (ag) 1m. of the statutes is created to read:
5	800.02 (2) (ag) 1m. The identification of any permit issued to the defendant,
6	or license number of the defendant, if applicable.
7	SECTION 66. 800.02 (2) (ag) 9m. of the statutes is created to read:
8	800.02 (2) (ag) 9m. In an action against a corporation organized under ch. 180
9	or 181, or against a limited liability company organized under ch. 183, a statement
10	of the corporate or company existence and whether the corporation or company is a
11	domestic or foreign corporation or limited liability company.
12	<b>SECTION 67.</b> 800.02 (2) (am) of the statutes is amended to read:
13	800.02 (2) (am) In 1st class cities, all of the written information required under
14	par. (a), except the information under par. (a) (ag) 1. to 4., 9m., and 10., shall be
15	printed in Spanish on a separate sheet attached to the citation or provided in Spanish
16	on the citation.
17	<b>SECTION 68.</b> 800.02 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:
18	800.02 (2) (b) Except for parking violations, in traffic regulation actions in
19	municipal court, the uniform traffic citation specified in s. 345.11 shall be used in lieu
20	of the citation form specified in par. (a) (ag). In actions for violations of local
21	ordinances enacted in accordance with s. 23.33 (11) (am) or 30.77, the citation form
22	specified in s. 23.54 shall be used in lieu of the citation form specified in par. (a) (ag).
23	<b>SECTION 69.</b> 800.02 (3) of the statutes is repealed.
24	<b>SECTION 70.</b> 800.025 of the statutes is amended to read:

800.025 Amended citation and complaint. A citation or complaint under
s. $800.02$ may be amended once as a matter of course by the municipality prior to the
initial appearance of the defendant. A copy of the amended citation or complaint
shall be served personally on the defendant or sent to the defendant by 1st class mail.
Otherwise, the citation or complaint may be amended only by leave of the court or
by written consent of the defendant, upon notice and an opportunity to be heard, at
the discretion of the court. At trial, the court may amend a citation or complaint to
conform to the evidence. If the court amends the citation or complaint to conform to
the evidence, the court shall allow both parties an opportunity to present evidence
with respect to the amended citation or complaint.

- **SECTION 71.** 800.03 of the statutes is repealed.
- **SECTION 72.** 800.035 of the statutes is created to read:
  - **800.035 Initial appearance. (1)** A defendant may enter an initial appearance in person or by submitting a written response to the citation or complaint.
    - (2) If a defendant appears in person, all of the following shall occur:
    - (a) The court shall, either orally or in writing, do all of the following:
    - 1. Inform the defendant of each charge and explain the range of penalties for each charge.
    - 2. Inform the defendant that he or she may plead guilty, not guilty, or no contest or may request a continuance.
    - 3. Inform the defendant of the right to a jury trial on charges filed under an ordinance in conformity with s. 346.63 (1) or (5).
      - (b) The defendant shall enter a plea or request a continuance.

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(c) If the defendant refuses to enter a plea or request a continuance, the court shall enter a plea of not guilty on the defendant's behalf. (d) If the defendant pleads guilty or no contest, the court may convict the defendant of the offense charged and render judgment as provided under s. 800.09. (e) If the defendant pleads not guilty and a trial is not held immediately, the court shall schedule the case for a pretrial under s. 800.045, further proceedings, or trial, at the discretion of the court. (3) If the defendant submits a written response to the citation or complaint and enters a plea of guilty or no contest, the court shall proceed under sub. (2) (d). **(4)** If the defendant submits a written response to the citation or complaint and enters a plea of not guilty, the court shall proceed under sub. (2) (e). (5) If a defendant is charged with a violation of an ordinance in conformity with s. 346.63 (1) or (5), all of the following apply: (a) The municipality may, by ordinance, require the defendant to appear in person before the court. If a person fails to make a required personal appearance under this paragraph and the judge issues an arrest warrant, the law enforcement agency that filed or transmitted the uniform traffic citation shall file a detailed description of the warrant with the department of justice. **(6)** In all cases, a defendant may make a plea of no contest and provide a deposit at any time before the initial appearance. **Section 73.** 800.037 of the statutes is created to read: 800.037 Deposit amount and schedule. The deposit in traffic cases shall be made as provided in s. 345.26. In boating cases, the deposit shall be made as

provided in s. 23.66 and 23.67. The municipal court, with the approval of the

governing body of the municipality, shall set the deposit schedule for all other cases.

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- The deposit amount in the schedule may not exceed the maximum penalty established by the municipality for the offense, plus costs, fees, and surcharges imposed under ch. 814.
- **SECTION 74.** 800.04 (title) of the statutes is repealed.
- **SECTION 75.** 800.04 (1) (a) to (c) of the statutes are repealed.
  - **SECTION 76.** 800.04 (1) (d) of the statutes is renumbered 800.035 (5) (b) and amended to read:

800.035 (5) (b) If a defendant charged with the violation of an ordinance which is in conformity with s. 346.63 (1) or (5) pleads not guilty and within 10 days after entry of the plea requests a jury trial and pays the required fees, the municipal judge shall promptly transmit all papers and fees in the cause to the clerk of the circuit court of the county where the violation occurred for a jury trial under s. 345.43. The plea of not guilty and request for jury trial may be made by mail. If the person refused to take a test under s. 343.305 (3) and requested a hearing under s. 343.305 (9) to determine if the person's refusal was proper, the papers and fees involved in that action shall be transferred to the same circuit court, which shall conduct the refusal hearing. The amount of deposit set out in the citation shall accompany the mailed request. Upon receipt of the request, the circuit court shall set a time for trial. Any deposit made personally or by mail is forfeited upon nonappearance at the time set for trial. The required fee for a jury is prescribed in s. 814.61 (4).

- **SECTION 77.** 800.04 (1) (e) of the statutes is repealed.
- **SECTION 78.** 800.04 (1) (f) of the statutes is repealed.
- **SECTION 79.** 800.04 (2) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 800.035 (7) (a).
- 24 **SECTION 80.** 800.04 (2) (b) of the statutes is renumbered 800.035 (7) (b) and amended to read:

800.035 (7) (b) If the municipal judge determines that the defendant should not be released under par. (a) and the defendant is charged with a traffic or boating violation, the municipal judge shall release the defendant on a deposit in the amount established by the uniform deposit schedule under s. 345.26 (2) (a) or under s. 23.66. For other violations, the for the violation. If the judge in a 1st class city determines that a defendant appearing before the judge through interactive video and audio transmission should not be released under par. (a), the judge shall inform the defendant that he or she has the right to appear personally before a judge for a determination, not prejudiced by the first appearance, as to whether he or she should be released without a deposit. On failure of the defendant to make a deposit under this paragraph, he or she may be committed to jail pending trial only if the judge finds that there is a reasonable basis to believe the person will not appear in court.

**SECTION 81.** 800.04 (2) (c) of the statutes is renumbered 800.035 (8) and amended to read:

800.035 **(8)** If the defendant has made a deposit under par. (b) or s. 800.03 and does not appear, but has made a deposit in the amount set for the violation, he or she is deemed to have tendered a plea of no contest and submits to a forfeiture, plus costs, fees, and surcharges imposed under ch. 814, not exceeding the amount of the deposit. The court may impose any other penalties allowed by law. The court may either accept the plea of no contest and enter judgment accordingly, or reject the plea and issue a summons. If the court finds that the violation meets the conditions in s. 800.093 (1), the court may summon the alleged violator into court to determine if restitution shall be ordered under s. 800.093. If the defendant fails to appear in response to the summons, the court shall issue a warrant under s. 968.09. If the

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proceed under s. 800.035 (8) or (9).

1	defendant has made a deposit but does appear, the court shall allow the defendant
2	to withdraw the plea of no contest.
3	<b>Section 82.</b> 800.04 (2m) of the statutes is renumbered 800.035 (9) and
4	amended to read:
5	800.035 (9) If a defendant does not appear at the initial appearance and has
6	not made a deposit in the amount set for the violation, upon proof of jurisdiction
7	under s. 800.01 (2), the court may issue a warrant to bring the defendant before the
8	court. Upon proof of personal service of the summons or citation under s. 800.01 (1),
9	or upon proof of service of the summons or citation under s. 801.11 (1) (b), the court
10	may either enter a default judgment by reason of the failure of a defendant to respond
11	to a citation under s. 800.02 (2) (a) or a summons under s. 800.02 (4) under s. 800.09
12	or issue a warrant or summons to bring the defendant before the court. If a warrant
13	is issued for a defendant under this subsection, the defendant may be detained in jail
14	prior to the initial appearance.
15	SECTION 83. 800.04 (3) of the statutes is repealed.
16	Section 84. 800.04 (4) of the statutes is repealed.
17	SECTION 85. 800.04 (5) of the statutes is repealed.
18	<b>SECTION 86.</b> 800.045 of the statutes is created to read:
19	800.045 Pretrials. (1) The municipal judge may schedule a pretrial
20	conference. Upon agreement of the parties, the parties may waive a pretrial
21	conference.
22	(2) If the defendant does not appear at the pretrial conference, the court may

(3) If the parties reach an agreement, the agreement shall be submitted to the
court for the court's approval. If an agreement is not reached, of if the court does not
approve an agreement, the court shall schedule the action for further proceedings.

**Section 87.** 800.05 (title) of the statutes is amended to read:

800.05 (title) Substitution or disqualification of municipal judge.

**Section 88.** 800.05 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

A defendant may file a written request for a substitution of a new judge for the municipal judge assigned to the trial of that case. The written request shall be filed not later than 7 days after the initial appearance in person or by an attorney. The municipal judge against whom a request has been filed may set initial bail and accept a plea of not guilty.

**SECTION 89.** 800.05 (2) of the statutes is repealed.

**SECTION 90.** 800.05 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

800.05 (3) In municipal court, upon <u>Upon</u> receipt of the written request <u>under</u> <u>sub.</u> (1), the original judge shall have no further jurisdiction in the case except as provided in sub. (1) and except to determine if the request was made timely and in proper form. If <u>Upon such a determination</u>, or if no determination is made within 7 days, the court shall refer <u>transfer</u> the matter to the chief judge <u>of the judicial administrative district</u> for the determination and reassignment of the action as necessary. If the request is determined to be proper, the case shall be transferred as provided in s. 751.03 (2). Upon transfer, the municipal judge shall <u>immediately</u> transmit to the appropriate court all the papers in the action and the action shall proceed as if it had been commenced in that court. <u>Upon receipt of the papers</u>, the new judge shall specify the court's location in which the case will be heard. In all such

cases, the parties shall remain the same, the prosecutor of the transferring court
shall be responsible for prosecution in the new court, and the judgment, if any, shall
be payable to the transferring court.
<b>SECTION 91.</b> 800.05 (4) (intro.) and (a) of the statutes are created to read:
800.05 (4) (intro.) No defendant may file more than one written request for
substitution of a judge in an action, except as follows:
(a) If a new judge is assigned to the trial of the action, a written request for
substitution of the new judge may be filed with the court within 7 days after the
notice of the assignment. If the notice of the assignment occurs within 48 hours of
the trial or if there has been no notification, the defendant may make an oral or
written request for substitution of the judge before the commencement of the
proceedings. Only one request may be made.
<b>SECTION 92.</b> 800.05 (4) of the statutes is renumbered 800.05 (4) (b).
<b>SECTION 93.</b> 800.05 (5) of the statutes is created to read:
800.05 (5) If the municipal judge disqualifies himself or herself under s. 757.19
or SCR 60.04, the case shall be transferred under sub. (3).
<b>SECTION 94.</b> 800.06 (1) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:
800.06 (1) If any municipal judge is to be temporarily absent or is sick or
disabled, the municipal judge may, by written request, subject to the order of the
chief judge of the judicial administrative district, designate another municipal judge
from any municipality within the state to perform his or her duties for a period not
to exceed 30 days.
<b>SECTION 95.</b> 800.06 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:
800.06 (2) If any municipal judge is incompetent, unable or fails to act, s. 751.03
(2) applies. The parties and their attorneys shall be notified of the transfer to another

judge or to circuit court prior to trial. The judge designated or the circuit court to which the case is transferred may, while in possession of the court record, issue execution upon or give a certified transcript of any unsatisfied judgment appearing in the record.

**Section 96.** 800.06 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

800.06 (3) Notwithstanding s. 751.03 (2), if there is a permanent vacancy in the office of municipal judge, the chief judge of the judicial administrative district may, upon request by the municipal governing body, designate another municipal judge to perform the duties of the office until the municipal governing body fills the vacancy by temporary appointment under s. 8.50 (4) (fm). The chief judge of the 1st judicial administrative district may designate a municipal judge under this subsection from any municipality within the state. The chief judge of a judicial administrative district other than the 1st judicial administrative district may designate a municipal judge under this subsection from any municipality within the same judicial administrative district as the chief judge. The municipal judge designated under this subsection may exercise all of the authority of the municipal court to which he or she is assigned.

**Section 97.** 800.065 (title) of the statutes is amended to read:

800.065 (title) Temporary reserve Reserve municipal judges; service.

**Section 98.** 800.065 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

800.065 (1) DEFINITIONS. In this section, "temporary reserve <u>municipal</u> judge" means a <u>former municipal</u> judge for a <u>municipal court for any municipality within</u> the judicial administrative district who has complied with s. 755.03 and is appointed by the chief judge of that the former municipal judge's judicial administrative district to perform such specified duties on a day–by–day basis as the chief judge may direct.

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committed.

1	<b>Section 99.</b> 800.065 (2) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:
2	800.065 (2) Eligibility. Any person who has served a total of 4 or more years
3	as a municipal judge may serve as a reserve municipal judge.
4	<b>SECTION 100.</b> 800.065 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:
5	800.065 (3) Compensation. Notwithstanding s. 755.04, temporary reserve
6	municipal judges under this section shall receive compensation in an amount agreed
7	to by contract between the municipality and the temporary reserve <u>municipal</u> judge.
8	The judge may not serve until the contract is entered into and the judge has complied
9	with s. 755.03.
10	<b>SECTION 101.</b> 800.065 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:
11	800.065 (4) Training. All persons serving as temporary reserve municipal
12	judges under this section are subject to s. 755.18.
13	<b>Section 102.</b> 800.07 of the statutes is renumbered 800.07 (1) and amended to
14	read:
15	800.07 (1) Neither party is entitled to pretrial discovery in any action in
16	municipal court, including refusal hearings held by a municipal court under s.
17	$343.305$ (9), except that if $\underline{\text{If}}$ the defendant moves within 30 days after the initial
18	appearance in person or by an attorney and shows cause therefor for pretrial
19	discovery in person or by an attorney at least 20 days before trial, unless the court
20	orders a different time period for good cause, the court may order that the defendant
21	be allowed to inspect documents, including lists of names and addresses of witnesses,
22	if available, and to test under s. 804.09, under such conditions as the court prescribes,
23	any devices used by the plaintiff to determine whether a violation has been

**SECTION 103.** 800.07 (2) of the statutes is created to read:

800.07 (2) (a) If either party intends to call an expert witness, as defined in s
907.02, at trial, the party shall, at least 20 days before trial, unless the court, for good
cause, orders a different time period, disclose all of the following to the other party:

- 1. Any relevant written or recorded statements of the expert, including any reports or statements made in connection with the case.
- 2. If the expert witness does not prepare a report or statement, a written summary of the expert's findings or of the subject matter of his or her testimony.
- (b) The reports, statements, or summary under par. (a) shall include the results of any physical or mental examination, scientific test, experiment, or comparison that the party intends to offer in evidence at trial.

**SECTION 104.** 800.08 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

800.08 (1) In a At trial before a municipal court, the municipality may the plaintiff shall provide a prosecutor who is an attorney authorized or licensed to practice law in this state. The municipality plaintiff shall first offer evidence in support of the citation or complaint. The defendant may offer evidence after the municipality plaintiff has rested. If the municipality plaintiff and the defendant have offered evidence upon the citation or complaint, the parties may then respectively offer rebuttal testimony only, unless the court permits them to offer evidence upon their original case. Both parties shall have the opportunity to question all witnesses.

**Section 105.** 800.08 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

800.08 **(2)** (a) Before testifying in a municipal court, every witness shall be required to declare that he or she will testify truthfully, by oath or affirmation administered in a form calculated to awaken his or her conscience and impress the witness with the duty to testify truthfully.

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<b>SECTION 106.</b> 800.08 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:
800.08 (2) (b) The oath may be administered by the municipal judge or his or
her designee substantially in the following form: Do you solemnly swear that the
testimony you shall give in this matter shall be the truth, the whole truth and
nothing but the truth, so help you God.
<b>SECTION 107.</b> 800.08 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:
800.08 (3) The standard of proof for conviction of any person charged with
violation of any municipal ordinance, bylaw or resolution specified in s. 800.02 (1)
shall be evidence that is clear, satisfactory, and convincing.
<b>SECTION 108.</b> 800.08 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:
800.08 (4) Except as provided in s. 938.17 (2) (h) 3., municipal courts the court
shall be bound by the rules of evidence specified in chs. 901 to 911.
<b>SECTION 109.</b> 800.085 of the statutes is created to read:
800.085 Telephone and audiovisual proceedings. At any proceeding
under this chapter, a party, witness, or interpreter may appear by telephone or by
audiovisual means if any of the following apply:
(1) The parties so stipulate.
(2) The court finds good cause after considering the factors under s. 807.13 (2)
(c).
<b>SECTION 110.</b> 800.09 (title) of the statutes is amended to read:
800.09 (title) Judgment; failure to appear; plea of guilty.
<b>SECTION 111.</b> 800.09 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is renumbered 800.09 (1b)
(intro.) and amended to read:

1	800.09 <b>(1b)</b> JUDGMENT. (intro.) If <u>a municipal the</u> court finds a defendant guilty,
2	it the court may render judgment by ordering restitution under s. 800.093 and
3	payment of a any of the following:
4	(a) A forfeiture, plus costs, fees, and surcharges imposed under ch. 814.
5	(1d) The court shall apply any payment received on a judgment that includes
6	restitution to first satisfy any payment of restitution ordered, then to pay the
7	forfeiture, costs, fees, and surcharges. If the judgment is not paid, the court may
8	proceed under par. (a), (b), or (c) or any combination of those paragraphs, as follows:
9	<b>SECTION 112.</b> 800.09 (1) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 800.09 (1g) and
10	amended to read:
11	800.09 (1g) The court may defer payment of any judgment or provide for
12	installment payments. At the time that the judgment is rendered, the court shall
13	inform the defendant, orally and in writing, of the date by which restitution and the
14	payment of the forfeiture, plus costs, fees, and surcharges imposed under ch. 814,
15	must be made, and of the possible consequences of failure to do so in timely fashion,
16	including imprisonment, as provided in s. 800.095, or suspension of the defendant's
17	motor vehicle operating privilege, as provided in par. sub. (1b) (c), if applicable. If
18	the defendant is not present, the court shall ensure that the information is sent to
19	the defendant by mail. In 1st class cities, all of the written information required by
20	this <del>paragraph</del> <u>subsection</u> shall be printed in English and Spanish and provided to
21	each defendant.
22	<b>Section 113.</b> 800.09 (1) (b) of the statutes is renumbered 800.09 (1j) and
23	amended to read:
24	800.09 (1j) If the court orders the defendant agrees to perform community
25	service work in lieu of making restitution or of paying the forfeiture, assessments

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<u>surcharges</u>, <u>fees</u> and costs, or both, the court may order that the defendant perform community service work for a public agency or a nonprofit charitable organization that is designated by the court. Community service work may be in lieu of restitution only if also agreed to by the public agency or nonprofit charitable organization and by the person to whom restitution is owed. The court may utilize any available resources, including any community service work program, in ordering the defendant to perform community service work. The number of hours of community service work required may not exceed the number determined by dividing the amount owed on the forfeiture by the minimum wage established under ch. 104 for adults in nonagriculture, nontipped employment The defendant shall receive credit at the rate of not less than \$10 for each hour worked. The court shall ensure that the defendant is provided a written statement of the terms of the community service order and that the community service order is monitored.

- **SECTION 114.** 800.09 (1) (c) of the statutes is repealed.
- 15 **SECTION 115.** 800.09 (1b) (b), (c), (d) and (e) of the statutes are created to read: 16
  - 800.09 (1b) (b) Community service work.
    - (c) An operating privilege suspension or revocation if authorized by law.
- 18 (d) Other dispositions authorized by law.
- 19 (e) For juveniles, dispositions authorized under s. 938.17 (2).
- 20 **SECTION 116.** 800.09 (2) of the statutes is repealed.
- **SECTION 117.** 800.093 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read: 21
  - 800.093 (1) (intro.) The municipal court, in addition to ordering any payment authorized by law, may order a defendant to make full or partial restitution <u>under</u> this section to any victim or, if the victim is deceased, to his or her estate if the court finds all of the following:

1	<b>SECTION 118.</b> 800.093 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
2	800.093 (1) (a) The defendant is guilty of violating an a nontraffic ordinance
3	that prohibits conduct that is the same as or similar to conduct prohibited by state
4	statute punishable by fine or imprisonment or both or an ordinance authorizing
5	restitution under s. 346.65 (2r).
6	<b>SECTION 119.</b> 800.093 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:
7	800.093 (2) Restitution ordered under this section is enforceable in a civil
8	action by the victim named in the order to receive restitution. A court may not order
9	a defendant to pay more than \$4,000 the amount specified in s. 799.01 (1) (d) in
10	restitution under this section. This \$4,000 limit does not apply to restitution ordered
11	for violation of an ordinance that prohibits conduct that is the same as or similar to
12	the conduct prohibited by s. 943.24 or 943.50.
13	<b>SECTION 120.</b> 800.093 (3) (b) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
14	800.093 (3) (b) (intro.) If return of the property under par. (a) is impossible
15	impractical or inadequate, pay the owner or owner's designee, subject to the \$4,000
16	limit in sub. (2), the reasonable repair or replacement cost or the greater of the
17	following:
18	<b>SECTION 121.</b> 800.093 (4) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
19	800.093 (4) (intro.) If the violation resulted in physical injury, the restitution
20	order may require that the defendant do one or more of the following, subject to the
21	\$4,000 limit in sub. (2):
22	<b>SECTION 122.</b> 800.093 (5) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
23	800.093 (5) (intro.) The restitution order may require that the defendant do one
24	or more of the following, subject to the $\$4,000$ limit in sub. (2):
25	<b>SECTION 123.</b> 800.095 of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

**800.095 Nonpayment of monetary judgment. (1)** If the defendant fails to pay a monetary judgment ordered by the court, the court may order any one of the following, or any combination of the following, except as provided in sub. (3):

- (a) Suspension of the defendant's operating privilege until the defendant pays the judgment, but not to exceed 2 years. If the court orders suspension under this paragraph, all of the following apply:
- 1. The court shall notify the department of transportation of the suspension for failure to pay the judgment. If the defendant pays the judgment, the court shall notify the department of transportation of the payment in the form and manner prescribed by the department.
- 2. The court may order the suspension concurrent or consecutive to any other suspensions or revocations. If the court fails to specify whether the suspension is consecutive or concurrent, the department of transportation shall implement the suspension concurrent with any other suspensions or revocations.
- 3. If the judgment remains unpaid at the end of the 2-year suspension, the court may not order a further suspension of operating privileges in relation to the outstanding judgment.
- 4. Serving the complete 2-year suspension of the defendant's operating privilege does not relieve the defendant of the responsibility to pay the judgment.
- 5. During the period of operating privilege suspension under this paragraph, the defendant may request the court to reconsider the order of suspension based on an inability to pay the judgment. The court shall consider the defendant's request. The court may withdraw the suspension and grant the defendant further time to pay or withdraw the suspension and order one or more other sanctions set forth in this subsection.

- 6. This paragraph does not apply if the judgment was entered solely for a violation of an ordinance unrelated to the violator's operation of a motor vehicle unless the judgment is ordered under ch. 938. Nonmoving traffic offenses, as defined in s. 345.28 (1) (c), are related to the violator's operation of a motor vehicle.
- (b) That the defendant be imprisoned until the forfeiture, assessments, surcharge, and costs are paid. If the court orders imprisonment under this paragraph, all of the following apply:
- 1. The maximum period of imprisonment shall be 90 days for any one judgment, and the defendant shall receive credit against the amount owed at the rate of at least \$50 for each day of imprisonment, including imprisonment following an arrest but prior to the court making a finding under this par. (c).
- 2. The court may impose a term of imprisonment under this paragraph that is either concurrent with or consecutive to any other term of imprisonment imposed at the same time or any term of imprisonment imposed by any court.
- (c) No defendant may be imprisoned under par. (b) unless the court makes one of the following findings:
- 1. Either at sentencing or thereafter, that the defendant has the ability to pay the judgment within a reasonable period of time. If a defendant meets the criteria in s. 814.29 (1) (d), the defendant shall be presumed unable to pay under this subsection and the court shall either suspend or extend payment of the judgment or order community service.
- 2. The defendant has failed, without good cause, to perform the community service authorized under s. 800.09 or this subsection.

- 3. The defendant has failed to attend an indigency hearing offered by the court to provide the defendant with an opportunity to determine whether he or she has the ability to pay the judgment.
- 4. The defendant has failed, without good cause, to complete an assessment or treatment program related to alcohol or drugs that was ordered in lieu of a monetary forfeiture.
- (d) The defendant shall be committed to a jail or a house of correction in the county in which the cause of action arose. The defendant shall be eligible for privileges under s. 303.08. The municipality shall pay the expenses incurred by the county to imprison the defendant except that, on an annual basis, the municipality shall be given a credit by the county for the amount paid to the county as a jail surcharge under s. 302.46 (1).
- (e) The assignment to the municipal court of not more than 25 percent of the defendant's commissions, earnings, salaries, wages, pension benefits unless otherwise exempt, benefits under ch. 102, and other money due or to be due to the defendant for payment of the unpaid forfeiture, costs, surcharge, fees, or restitution.
- (f) That the defendant perform community service work for a public service agency or charitable organization designated or approved by the court. If the community service work is in lieu of restitution, then the person to whom restitution is owed must agree; the defendant shall be given credit at the rate of not less than \$10 of the court-ordered obligation for each one hour of community service completed. The defendant shall be given a written statement of the community service order. Nothing in this paragraph makes the defendant an employee or agent of the court or the municipality. The defendant shall be responsible for providing the court with proof that the community service hours have been completed.

1	(2) At any time prior to imprisonment under sub. (1) (b), the defendant may
2	request a review of any findings made under sub. (1) (c).
3	(3) Subsection (1) (a), (b), and (c) do not apply to orders for restitution under
4	s. $800.093$ or in cases where service of the summons and complaint or citation is made
5	by mail as authorized in s. 800.01 (2) (e).
6	(4) The court may, at any time, authorize payment of the monetary judgment
7	by installment payments, or may modify, suspend, or permanently stay the monetary
8	judgment.
9	(5) The court may employ a collection company to collect the judgment under
10	s. 755.21.
11	(6) The court or collection company may obtain payment through a setoff
12	against the defendant's tax refund under s. 71.935.
13	(7) In addition to the procedures under this section, a municipality may enforce
14	the judgment in the same manner as for a judgment in an ordinary civil action.
15	(8) In addition to the procedures under this section, a municipal court may
16	order the transfer of any of the defendant's money or property that the municipality
17	is holding and that is unclaimed by the defendant for more than one year to pay any
18	forfeitures, fees, costs, or surcharges that the defendant failed to pay the
19	municipality.
20	<b>SECTION 124.</b> 800.10 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:
21	800.10 (1) Fees and costs in municipal court are prescribed in s. $814.65$ ch. $814$ .
22	<b>SECTION 125.</b> 800.10 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:
23	800.10 (2) All forfeitures, fees, surcharges, and costs paid to a municipal court
24	under a judgment before a municipal judge shall be reported and paid to the
25	municipal treasurer within 7 30 days after receipt of the money by -a- the municipal

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judge or other court personnel. At the time of the payment, the municipal judge shall
report to the municipal treasurer the title of the action, the offense for which a
forfeiture was imposed and the total amount of the forfeiture, fees, surcharges, and
costs, if any. The treasurer shall disburse the fees as provided in s. $814.65$ (1) ch. $814$ .
All jail surcharges paid to a municipal court under a judgment before a municipal
judge shall be paid to the county treasurer within 7 days after receipt of the money
by a municipal judge or other court personnel.
<b>SECTION 126.</b> 800.11 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
800.11 (1) (intro.) Every municipal judge court shall keep a court record in
which he or she the court shall enter, in actions to which they relate:
<b>SECTION 127.</b> 800.11 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
800.11 (1) (a) The title of every action commenced before the municipal judge
court, including the name and address of the defendant;
<b>SECTION 128.</b> 800.11 (1) (g) of the statutes is amended to read:
800.11 <b>(1)</b> (g) The judgment rendered by the municipal judge court, including
the penalties imposed, the date and time of rendering judgment and the costs
assessed in the action;
<b>Section 129.</b> 800.11 (1) (q) of the statutes is amended to read:
800.11 (1) (q) All motions made in the action, the decision thereon and all other
proceedings in the action which the municipal $\underline{judge}\ \underline{court}$ may think useful.
<b>Section 130.</b> 800.11 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:
800.11 (2) Failure of the municipal judge court to keep a court record properly
shall not affect the jurisdiction of the municipal court or render the judgment void.
<b>SECTION 131.</b> 800.11 (3) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:
800.11 (3) (c) The name, and address and vocation of the defendant.

1	<b>Section 132.</b> 800.11 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:
2	800.11 <b>(4)</b> If the municipal judge is elected under s. 755.01 (4), the judge court
3	shall keep separate court records for each municipality.
4	<b>Section 133.</b> 800.115 of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:
5	800.115 Motion to reopen. (1) Any party, and the court on its own motion,
6	may at any time move to reopen a judgment for good cause. The court may allow the
7	parties an opportunity to be heard regarding the reopening of a judgment.
8	(2) The court shall reopen any default judgment on the motion of the defendant
9	if that judgment is based upon service by mail, as authorized under s. 800.01 (2) (e).
10	(3) The court may impose costs on a party as a result of the motion, as allowed
11	under s. 814.07.
12	<b>SECTION 134.</b> 800.12 of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:
13	800.12 Municipal court contempt procedure. (1) In this section,
14	"contempt of court" means any of the following intentional acts:
15	(a) Misconduct in the presence of the court that interferes with the court
16	proceeding or with the administration of justice, or that impairs the respect due the
17	court.
18	(b) Refusal of a witness to appear without reasonable excuse.
19	(2) A judge may impose a forfeiture in an amount not to exceed \$200 for a
20	contempt of court.
21	(3) For a contempt of court described in sub. (1) (a), the judge shall impose the
22	forfeiture immediately after the contempt of court has occurred and only under the
23	following conditions:
24	(a) For the purpose of preserving order in the court and protecting the authority
25	and dignity of the court.

appeal.

(b) After allowing the person who committed the contempt of court ar
opportunity to address the court.
(4) For a contempt of court described in sub. (1) (b), the judge may do any of the
following:
(a) Issue a warrant to bring the witness before the court for the contempt and
to testify.
(b) In addition to ordering the witness to pay a forfeiture under sub. (2), the
judge may order the witness to pay all costs of the witness's apprehension.
<b>SECTION 135.</b> 800.13 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:
800.13 (1) Every proceeding in which testimony is taken under oath on
affirmation in a municipal court shall be recorded by electronic means for purposes
of appeal.
<b>SECTION 136.</b> 800.14 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:
800.14 (1) Appeals from judgments of municipal courts or decisions on motions
brought under s. 800.115 may be taken by either party to the circuit court of the
county where the offense occurred. The appellant shall appeal by giving the
municipal judge and other party written notice of appeal within 20 days after the
judgment or decision. No appeals may be taken from default judgments.
<b>SECTION 137.</b> 800.14 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:
800.14 (2) On appeal by the defendant, the defendant shall execute a bond, as
the discretion of the municipal judge, to the municipality municipal court with or
without surety, approved by the municipal judge, that if the judgment is affirmed in
whole or in part the defendant shall now the judgment and all costs awarded or
whole or in part the defendant shall pay the judgment and all costs awarded or

**SECTION 138.** 800.14 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

800.14 (3) On meeting the requirements for appeal, execution on the judgment of the municipal court or enforcement of the order of the municipal court shall be stayed until the final disposition of the appeal.

**Section 139.** 800.14 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

800.14 **(4)** Upon the request of either party within 20 days after notice of appeal under sub. (1), or on its own motion, the circuit court shall order that a new trial be held in circuit court. An appeal from a judgment where a trial has been held shall be on the record unless, within 20 days after notice of appeal has been filed with the municipal court under sub. (1), either party requests that a new trial be held in circuit court. The new trial shall be conducted by the court without a jury unless either party requests a 6-person jury trial and posts the jury fee under s. 814.61 (4) within 10 days after the order for a new trial. The required fee for a jury is prescribed in s. 814.61 (4).

**SECTION 140.** 800.14 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

800.14 (5) If there is no request or motion under sub. (4), an or if the appeal is from a judgment or decision in which a trial has not been held, the appeal shall be based upon a review of -a transcript of the proceedings in the municipal court. The municipal judge court shall direct that the transcript be prepared from the transmit to the circuit court a copy of the entire record, including any electronic recording created under s. 800.13 (1) and shall certify the transcript. The costs of the transcript shall be paid for under s. 814.65 (5). The electronic recording and the transcript shall be transferred to the circuit court for review. Within 20 days after notice of appeal has been filed with the municipal court under sub. (1), either party may request that a transcript of the electronic recording be prepared and certified by the municipal court. The requester shall include payment of the estimated cost of the transcript.

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1	as determined by the municipal court. The party requesting the transcript shall be
2	responsible for the actual cost of preparing the transcript.
3	<b>SECTION 141.</b> 800.14 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:
4	800.14 (6) The disposition of the appeal shall be certified to the municipal court
5	by the reviewing circuit court within 30 days of the judgment of the reviewing circuit
6	court. If the disposition requires payment of a forfeiture by the defendant, the
7	forfeiture and all costs, fees, and surcharges shall be payable to the municipality.
8	<b>SECTION 142.</b> 938.237 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:
9	938.237 (2) PROCEDURES. The procedures for issuance and filing of a citation,
10	and for forfeitures, stipulations, and deposits in ss. 23.50 to 23.67, 23.75 (3) and (4),
11	66.0113, 778.25, 778.26, and 800.01 to <u>800.04</u> <u>800.035</u> except s. <u>800.04 (2) (b)</u> <u>800.035</u>
12	(7) (b), when the citation is issued by a law enforcement officer, shall be used as
13	appropriate, except that this chapter shall govern taking and holding a juvenile in
14	custody, s. 938.37 shall govern costs, fees, and surcharges imposed under ch. 814, and
15	a capias shall be substituted for an arrest warrant. Sections 66.0113 (3) (c) and (d),
16	66.0114 (1), and 778.10 as they relate to collection of forfeitures do not apply.
17	SECTION 143. Initial applicability.
18	(1) This act first applies to violations committed on the effective date of this
19	subsection.

20 **Section 144. Effective date.** 

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(1) This act takes effect on the first day of the 6th month beginning after publication.

23 (END)