



**PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION**

1     **AN ACT** *to renumber and amend* 346.65 (3) and 346.65 (5); *to amend* 343.31  
2           (1) (a), 345.47 (1) (intro.), 346.17 (4), 346.22 (1) (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e), 346.22  
3           (3), 346.95 (1) and (2), 349.06 (1) (a), 940.25 (1m) (a), 940.25 (1m) (b) and 940.25  
4           (2) (a); and **to create** 38.04 (4) (e) 7., 115.28 (11) (g), 340.01 (74p), 343.30 (1m),  
5           343.31 (1) (ag), 343.31 (2t) (a) 4., 343.31 (3) (cm), 343.71 (5) (g), 346.17 (6),  
6           346.22 (5), 346.30 (5), 346.36 (3), 346.43 (4), 346.49 (5), 346.56 (5), 346.60 (6),  
7           346.65 (3) (b), 346.65 (5) (b), 346.74 (7), 346.82 (3), 346.95 (12), 939.22 (44m) and  
8           940.25 (1b) of the statutes; **relating to:** traffic violations resulting in harm to  
9           vulnerable highway users, driver education instruction, and providing a  
10          penalty.

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***Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau***

This bill creates penalty enhancements for traffic violations that result in bodily harm, great bodily harm, or death (collectively “harm”) to vulnerable highway users. The bill defines “vulnerable highway user” as any of the following: 1) a pedestrian; 2) a bicyclist; 3) an operator of a motorcycle, moped, or motor bicycle; 4) an operator of, or passenger on, an animal–drawn vehicle, farm tractor, farm truck tractor, farm trailer, or implement of husbandry; 5) a person riding upon in–line

skates, a horse, or a play vehicle; 6) a law enforcement officer, traffic officer, fire fighter, or emergency medical technician, while performing his or her official duties; or 7) a person who is rendering medical or emergency assistance to another person. For most traffic violations, the bill doubles the applicable forfeiture or fine if the violation results in harm to a vulnerable highway user, and this doubling is in addition to any other applicable penalty enhancement, such as the doubling for certain traffic violations committed in highway maintenance or construction areas or in utility work areas. However, for specific violations, the bill makes the offense a Class I or Class H felony if the violation results in harm to a vulnerable highway user. A Class I felony is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or imprisonment not exceeding three years and six months or both. A Class H felony is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or imprisonment not exceeding six years or both. Provisions of current law that increase the forfeiture or fine for violations committed under certain circumstances, such as in highway maintenance or construction areas or in utility work areas, continue to apply to these new, higher penalties.

Under current law, a person who causes the death of another by operating or handling a vehicle while under the influence of an intoxicant is guilty of a Class D felony or, if the person has been convicted of a prior operating under the influence of an intoxicant or other drug (OWI) offense relating to, a Class C felony. A Class C felony is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$100,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 40 years or both. A Class D felony is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$100,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 25 years or both. A person who causes great bodily harm to another by OWI is guilty of a Class F felony. A Class F felony is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$25,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 12 years and 6 months or both. A person who causes injury to another by OWI may be fined not less than \$300 nor more than \$2,000 and imprisoned for not less than 30 days nor more than one year or, if the person has been convicted of a prior OWI-related offense, is guilty of a Class H felony.

Under this bill, a person who causes bodily harm by OWI to a vulnerable highway user is guilty of a Class H felony.

Under current law, the operator of a vehicle must yield the right-of-way to another vehicle under certain circumstances, including: when turning left across traffic; at an intersection posted with a yield sign; when entering a through highway or a highway from an alley or driveway or from a parked or standing position; or when entering a highway from another highway that ends at a “T” intersection. A person who fails to yield the right-of-way as required is subject to a forfeiture of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 for a first offense and not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for any subsequent offense within a year. However, if the violation results in bodily harm, great bodily harm, or death to another, the person must forfeit, respectively, \$200, \$500, or \$1,000 for the violation and the Department of Transportation (DOT) must suspend the person’s operating privilege for, respectively, 2 months, 3 months or 9 months.

Under this bill, if such a failure to yield violation results in harm to a vulnerable highway user, the penalty is increased to a Class I felony, punishable by a fine not

exceeding \$10,000 or imprisonment not exceeding three years and six months or both, and DOT must suspend the person's operating privilege for a period of one year.

Under current law, the operator of a motor vehicle must yield the right-of-way to livestock being driven over or along the highway. A person who fails to yield the right-of-way to livestock is subject to a forfeiture of not less than \$10 nor more than \$20 for the first offense and not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for the second or subsequent offense within a year.

Under this bill, if such a failure to yield to livestock violation results in harm to a vulnerable highway user, the penalty is increased to a Class I felony and the court must suspend the person's operating privilege for a period of one year.

Under current law, the operator of a motor vehicle overtaking a bicycle proceeding in the same direction must exercise due care, leaving a safe distance but at least three feet clearance when passing the bicycle, and must maintain clearance until safely past the overtaken bicycle. Also, if the operator of a motor vehicle overtakes a motor bus that is stopped at an intersection on the right side of the roadway and that is receiving or discharging passengers, the operator must pass at a safe distance to the left of the motor bus and may not turn to the right in front of the motor bus at that intersection. A person who commits such a passing violation is subject to a forfeiture of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200 for the first offense and not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for the second or subsequent offense within four years.

Under this bill, if such a passing violation results in harm to a vulnerable highway user, the penalty is increased to a Class I felony and the court must suspend the person's operating privilege for a period of one year.

Current law prohibits inattentive driving of a motor vehicle, which includes: 1) being so engaged or occupied, while driving a motor vehicle, as to interfere with the safe driving of the vehicle; 2) operating a motor vehicle equipped with a television or similar device in the front of the vehicle or otherwise visible to the operator; and 3) driving a motor vehicle while composing or sending an electronic text message or an e-mail message; and 4) driving a motor vehicle while using a cellular or wireless telephone, if the driver holds a probationary license or instruction permit. Any person who commits form 1) or 3) of inattentive driving is subject to a forfeiture of not less than \$20 nor more than \$400 and any person who commits form 2) or 4) of inattentive driving is subject to a forfeiture of not less than \$20 nor more than \$40 for the first offense and not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for the second or subsequent offense within a year.

Under this bill, if any inattentive driving violation results in harm to a vulnerable highway user, the penalty is increased to a Class I felony and the court must suspend the person's operating privilege for a period of one year.

Current law prohibits a person from causing bodily harm or great bodily harm to another by the negligent operation of a vehicle (reckless driving). A person who commits a reckless driving violation that causes bodily harm is subject to a fine of not less than \$300 nor more than \$2,000 and may be imprisoned for not less than 30 days nor more than one year. A person who commits a reckless driving violation that

causes great bodily harm is guilty of a Class I felony and must have his or her operating privilege revoked by DOT for one year.

Under this bill, a reckless driving violation that causes harm or great bodily harm to a vulnerable highway user is punishable as a Class H felony and the violator must have his or her operating privilege revoked by DOT for a period of two years.

Under current law, local authorities may enact and enforce traffic regulations that are in strict conformity with state statutes and that provide for a forfeiture as a penalty.

Under this bill, if a local authority enacts a traffic regulation in strict conformity with a state statute and the statutory penalty is doubled if the violation results in harm to a vulnerable highway user, the applicable ordinance penalty for the ordinance violation must also include the doubling of the forfeiture.

Under current law, the Department of Public Instruction (DPI) must approve driver education courses offered by school districts, county children with disabilities education boards, and technical college districts. DPI must also establish minimum standards for driver education courses offered by private driver schools. DPI may not approve a driver education course or establish driver education course standards unless the course or standards include certain content, such as acquainting students with the hazards posed by farm machinery and animals on highways and by railroad grade crossings and providing instruction in safely dealing with these hazards.

Under current law, the Technical College System Board (TCSB) must approve courses of study for each program offered in technical college district schools, including driver education courses. TCSB may not approve a driver education course unless the course includes certain content, such as acquainting students with the hazards posed by farm machinery and animals on highways and by railroad grade crossings and providing instruction in safely dealing with these hazards. DOT licenses private driver schools and DOT may not license a driver school unless its course of instruction includes the content required for TCSB approval of a driver education course.

Under this bill, all approved driver education courses must acquaint each student with the hazards posed by motor vehicles to vulnerable highway users and provide at least 30 minutes of instruction in safely dealing with these hazards.

Because this bill creates a new crime or revises a penalty for an existing crime, the Joint Review Committee on Criminal Penalties may be requested to prepare a report concerning the proposed penalty and the costs or savings that are likely to result if the bill is enacted.

For further information see the *state and local* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

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

1           38.04 (4) (e) 7. Acquaints each student with the hazards posed by motor  
2 vehicles to vulnerable highway users, as defined in s. 340.01 (74p), and provides at  
3 least 30 minutes of instruction in safely dealing with these hazards.

4           **SECTION 2.** 115.28 (11) (g) of the statutes is created to read:

5           115.28 (11) (g) Acquaint each student with the hazards posed by motor vehicles  
6 to vulnerable highway users, as defined in s. 340.01 (74p), and provide at least 30  
7 minutes of instruction in safely dealing with these hazards.

8           **SECTION 3.** 340.01 (74p) of the statutes is created to read:

9           340.01 (74p) “Vulnerable highway user” means any of the following:

10          (a) A pedestrian.

11          (b) A bicyclist.

12          (c) An operator of a motorcycle, moped, or motor bicycle.

13          (d) An operator of, or passenger on, an animal-drawn vehicle, farm tractor,  
14 farm truck tractor, farm trailer, or implement of husbandry.

15          (e) A person riding upon in-line skates, a horse, or a play vehicle.

16          (f) A law enforcement officer, traffic officer, fire fighter, or emergency medical  
17 technician, while performing his or her official duties.

18          (g) A person who is rendering medical or emergency assistance to another  
19 person.

20          **SECTION 4.** 343.30 (1m) of the statutes is created to read:

21          343.30 (1m) Upon conviction of a person for violating s. 346.075, 346.21, or  
22 346.89, the court shall suspend the violator’s operating privilege for a period of one  
23 year if the offense resulted in bodily harm, great bodily harm, or death to a  
24 vulnerable highway user.

25          **SECTION 5.** 343.31 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

1           343.31 (1) (a) Homicide ~~or~~, great bodily harm, or harm to a vulnerable highway  
2 user resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle and which is criminal under s.  
3 346.62 (4), 940.06, 940.09, 940.10 or 940.25.

4           **SECTION 6.** 343.31 (1) (ag) of the statutes is created to read:

5           343.31 (1) (ag) Bodily harm to a vulnerable highway user resulting from the  
6 operation of a motor vehicle and which is criminal under s. 346.62 (3).

7           **SECTION 7.** 343.31 (2t) (a) 4. of the statutes is created to read:

8           343.31 (2t) (a) 4. Notwithstanding subds. 1. to 3., for a period of one year, if the  
9 offense resulted in bodily harm, great bodily harm, or death to a vulnerable highway  
10 user.

11           **SECTION 8.** 343.31 (3) (cm) of the statutes is created to read:

12           343.31 (3) (cm) Any person convicted under s. 346.62 (3) or (4) or 940.10, or  
13 under s. 940.06 if the offense resulted from the operation of a motor vehicle, shall  
14 have his or her operating privilege revoked for 2 years if the offense resulted in bodily  
15 harm, great bodily harm, or death to a vulnerable highway user.

16           **SECTION 9.** 343.71 (5) (g) of the statutes is created to read:

17           343.71 (5) (g) Acquaints each student with the hazards posed by motor vehicles  
18 to vulnerable highway users, as defined in s. 340.01 (74p), and provides at least 30  
19 minutes of instruction in safely dealing with these hazards.

20           **SECTION 10.** 345.47 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

21           345.47 (1) (intro.) If the defendant is found guilty, the court may enter  
22 judgment against the defendant for a monetary amount not to exceed the maximum  
23 forfeiture provided for the violation, plus costs, fees, and surcharges imposed under  
24 ch. 814, and, in addition, may suspend or revoke his or her operating privilege under  
25 s. 343.30. If the violation is one described in s. 346.17 (6) (c), 346.22 (5) (c), 346.65

1 (3) (b) or (5) (b), or 346.95 (12) (c), or if the forfeiture for the violation has been doubled  
2 under s. 346.17 (6), 346.22 (5), 346.30 (5), 346.36 (3), 346.43 (4), 346.49 (5), 346.56  
3 (5), 346.60 (6), 346.74 (7), 346.82 (3), 346.95 (12), or 349.06 (1) (a), the court may also  
4 order the defendant to perform community service work. Upon entering judgment,  
5 the court shall notify the defendant personally, if the defendant is present, and in  
6 writing that the defendant should notify the court if he or she is unable to pay the  
7 judgment because of poverty, as that term is used in s. 814.29 (1) (d). If the defendant  
8 is present and the court, using the criteria in s. 814.29 (1) (d), determines that the  
9 defendant is unable to pay the judgment because of poverty, the court shall provide  
10 the defendant with an opportunity to pay the judgment in installments, taking into  
11 account the defendant's income. If the judgment is not paid or if the defendant fails  
12 to make any ordered installment payment, the court shall order:

13 **SECTION 11.** 346.17 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

14 346.17 (4) ~~Any~~ Except as provided in sub. (6) (c), any person violating s. 346.075  
15 may be required to forfeit not less than \$25 nor more than \$200 for the first offense  
16 and not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for the 2nd or subsequent violation within  
17 4 years.

18 **SECTION 12.** 346.17 (6) of the statutes is created to read:

19 346.17 (6) (a) In this subsection, "harm" means bodily harm, as defined in s.  
20 939.22 (4), great bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (14), or death.

21 (b) If any violation under ss. 346.04 to 346.072 or 346.08 to 346.16 results in  
22 harm to a vulnerable highway user, the amount of any forfeiture or fine specified in  
23 subs. (1) to (3) or s. 939.50 for the violation shall be doubled. If sub. (5) applies with  
24 respect to the violation, the doubling of the forfeiture under this subsection shall  
25 apply in addition to any doubling under sub. (5).

1 (c) If any violation under s. 346.075 results in harm to a vulnerable highway  
2 user, the person who commits the violation is guilty of a Class I felony.

3 **SECTION 13.** 346.22 (1) (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of the statutes are amended to  
4 read:

5 346.22 (1) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), (c), (d), or (e) or sub. (5) (c), any  
6 person violating s. 346.18, 346.20 (1), or 346.215 (2) (b) or (3) may be required to  
7 forfeit not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 for the first offense and not less than \$50  
8 nor more than \$100 for the 2nd or subsequent conviction within a year.

9 (b) If an operator of a vehicle violates s. 346.18 (6) where persons engaged in  
10 work in a highway maintenance or construction area or in a utility work area are at  
11 risk from traffic, any applicable minimum and maximum forfeiture or fine specified  
12 in par. (a), (c), (d), or (e) or sub. (5) (c) and s. 939.50 for the violation shall be doubled.

13 (c) If Except as provided in sub. (5) (c), if a person violates s. 346.18 and the  
14 violation results in bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (4), to another, the person  
15 shall forfeit \$200.

16 (d) If Except as provided in sub. (5) (c), if a person violates s. 346.18 and the  
17 violation results in great bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (14), to another, the  
18 person shall forfeit \$500.

19 (e) If Except as provided in sub. (5) (c), if a person violates s. 346.18 and the  
20 violation results in death to another, the person shall forfeit \$1,000.

21 **SECTION 14.** 346.22 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

22 346.22 (3) ~~Any~~ Except as provided in sub. (5) (c), any person violating s. 346.20  
23 (2), (3) or (4) (b) or (c) or 346.21 may be required to forfeit not less than \$10 nor more  
24 than \$20 for the first offense and not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for the 2nd or  
25 subsequent conviction within a year.

1           **SECTION 15.** 346.22 (5) of the statutes is created to read:

2           346.22 (5) (a) In this subsection, “harm” means bodily harm, as defined in s.  
3 939.22 (4), great bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (14), or death.

4           (b) If any violation under s. 346.19, 346.20, or 346.215 results in harm to a  
5 vulnerable highway user, the amount of any forfeiture specified in subs. (1) to (3) for  
6 the violation shall be doubled. If sub. (1) (b) applies with respect to the violation, the  
7 doubling of the forfeiture under this subsection shall apply in addition to any  
8 doubling under sub. (1) (b).

9           (c) If any violation under s. 346.18 or 346.21 results in harm to a vulnerable  
10 highway user, the person who commits the violation is guilty of a Class I felony.

11           **SECTION 16.** 346.30 (5) of the statutes is created to read:

12           346.30 (5) (a) In this subsection, “harm” means bodily harm, as defined in s.  
13 939.22 (4), great bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (14), or death.

14           (b) If any violation under ss. 346.23 to 346.29 results in harm to a vulnerable  
15 highway user, the amount of any forfeiture specified in subs. (1) to (4) for the violation  
16 shall be doubled.

17           **SECTION 17.** 346.36 (3) of the statutes is created to read:

18           346.36 (3) (a) In this subsection, “harm” means bodily harm, as defined in s.  
19 939.22 (4), great bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (14), or death.

20           (b) If any violation under ss. 346.31 to 346.35 results in harm to a vulnerable  
21 highway user, the amount of any forfeiture specified in subs. (1) and (2) for the  
22 violation shall be doubled.

23           **SECTION 18.** 346.43 (4) of the statutes is created to read:

24           346.43 (4) (a) In this subsection, “harm” means bodily harm, as defined in s.  
25 939.22 (4), great bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (14), or death.

1 (b) If any violation under ss. 346.37 to 346.42 results in harm to a vulnerable  
2 highway user, the amount of any forfeiture specified in subs. (1) to (3) for the violation  
3 shall be doubled. If sub. (1) (b) 3. applies with respect to the violation, the doubling  
4 of the forfeiture under this subsection shall apply in addition to any doubling under  
5 sub. (1) (b) 3.

6 **SECTION 19.** 346.49 (5) of the statutes is created to read:

7 346.49 (5) (a) In this subsection, “harm” means bodily harm, as defined in s.  
8 939.22 (4), great bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (14), or death.

9 (b) If any violation under s. 346.44, 346.45, 346.455, 346.46, or 346.47 to 346.48  
10 results in harm to a vulnerable highway user, the amount of any forfeiture specified  
11 in subs. (1), (1g), (2), (2m), and (4) for the violation shall be doubled. If sub. (1) (c)  
12 applies with respect to the violation, the doubling of the forfeiture under this  
13 subsection shall apply in addition to any doubling under sub. (1) (c).

14 **SECTION 20.** 346.56 (5) of the statutes is created to read:

15 346.56 (5) (a) In this subsection, “harm” means bodily harm, as defined in s.  
16 939.22 (4), great bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (14), or death.

17 (b) If any violation under ss. 346.503 to 346.55 results in harm to a vulnerable  
18 highway user, the amount of any forfeiture specified in subs. (1) to (4) for the violation  
19 shall be doubled.

20 **SECTION 21.** 346.60 (6) of the statutes is created to read:

21 346.60 (6) (a) In this subsection, “harm” means bodily harm, as defined in s.  
22 939.22 (4), great bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (14), or death.

23 (b) If any violation under ss. 346.57 to 346.595 results in harm to a vulnerable  
24 highway user, the amount of any forfeiture specified in subs. (1) to (5) for the violation  
25 shall be doubled. If sub. (3m) applies with respect to the violation, the doubling of

1 the forfeiture under this subsection shall apply in addition to any doubling or other  
2 penalty enhancement under sub. (3m).

3 **SECTION 22.** 346.65 (3) of the statutes is renumbered 346.65 (3) (a) and  
4 amended to read:

5 346.65 (3) (a) Except as provided in par. (b) and sub. (5m), any person violating  
6 s. 346.62 (3) shall be fined not less than \$300 nor more than \$2,000 and may be  
7 imprisoned for not less than 30 days nor more than one year in the county jail.

8 **SECTION 23.** 346.65 (3) (b) of the statutes is created to read:

9 346.65 (3) (b) If the violation of s. 346.62 (3) causes bodily harm to a vulnerable  
10 highway user, the person who commits the violation is guilty of a Class H felony.

11 **SECTION 24.** 346.65 (5) of the statutes is renumbered 346.65 (5) (a) and  
12 amended to read:

13 346.65 (5) (a) Except as provided in par. (b) and sub. (5m), any person violating  
14 s. 346.62 (4) is guilty of a Class I felony.

15 **SECTION 25.** 346.65 (5) (b) of the statutes is created to read:

16 346.65 (5) (b) If the violation of s. 346.62 (4) causes great bodily harm to a  
17 vulnerable highway user, the person who commits the violation is guilty of a Class  
18 H felony.

19 **SECTION 26.** 346.74 (7) of the statutes is created to read:

20 346.74 (7) (a) In this subsection, “harm” means bodily harm, as defined in s.  
21 939.22 (4), great bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (14), or death.

22 (b) If any violation under s. 346.67 or ss. 346.68 to 346.70 results in harm to  
23 a vulnerable highway user, the amount of any forfeiture or fine specified in subs. (2)  
24 to (5) or s. 939.50 for the violation shall be doubled.

25 **SECTION 27.** 346.82 (3) of the statutes is created to read:

1           346.82 (3) (a) In this subsection, “harm” means bodily harm, as defined in s.  
2           939.22 (4), great bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (14), or death.

3           (b) If any violation under ss. 346.77 to 346.805 results in harm to a vulnerable  
4           highway user, the amount of any forfeiture specified in subs. (1) and (2) for the  
5           violation shall be doubled.

6           **SECTION 28.** 346.95 (1) and (2) of the statutes are amended to read:

7           346.95 (1) ~~Any~~ Except as provided in sub. (12) (c), any person violating s.  
8           346.87, 346.88, 346.89 (2) or (4), 346.90 to 346.92 or 346.94 (1), (9), (10), (11), (12) or  
9           (15) may be required to forfeit not less than \$20 nor more than \$40 for the first offense  
10          and not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for the 2nd or subsequent conviction within  
11          a year.

12          (2) ~~Any~~ Except as provided in sub. (12) (c), any person violating s. 346.89 (1)  
13          or (3) (a) or 346.94 (2), (4), or (7) may be required to forfeit not less than \$20 nor more  
14          than \$400.

15          **SECTION 29.** 346.95 (12) of the statutes is created to read:

16          346.95 (12) (a) In this subsection, “harm” means bodily harm, as defined in s.  
17          939.22 (4), great bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (14), or death.

18          (b) If any violation under ss. 346.87, 346.88, or 346.90 to 346.94 results in harm  
19          to a vulnerable highway user, the amount of any forfeiture specified in subs. (1) to  
20          (5e) and (6) to (11) for the violation shall be doubled.

21          (c) If any violation under s. 346.89 results in harm to a vulnerable highway  
22          user, the person who commits the violation is guilty of a Class I felony.

23          **SECTION 30.** 349.06 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

24          349.06 (1) (a) Except for the suspension or revocation of motor vehicle  
25          operator’s licenses or except as provided in par. (b), any local authority may enact and

1 enforce any traffic regulation which is in strict conformity with one or more  
2 provisions of chs. 341 to 348 and 350 for which the penalty for violation thereof is a  
3 forfeiture. If a local authority enacts a traffic regulation in strict conformity with any  
4 provision of ch. 346 for which the penalty under ch. 346 is doubled if the violation  
5 results in harm to a vulnerable highway user, the applicable penalty for the violation  
6 under the ordinance shall also include the doubling of the forfeiture.

7 **SECTION 31.** 939.22 (44m) of the statutes is created to read:

8 939.22 (44m) “Vulnerable highway user” has the meaning given in s. 340.01  
9 (74p).

10 **SECTION 32.** 940.25 (1b) of the statutes is created to read:

11 940.25 (1b) Any person who does any of the following is guilty of a Class H  
12 felony:

13 (a) Causes bodily harm to a vulnerable highway user by the operation of a  
14 vehicle while under the influence of an intoxicant.

15 (b) Causes bodily harm to a vulnerable highway user by the operation of a  
16 vehicle while the person has a detectable amount of a restricted controlled substance  
17 in his or her blood.

18 (c) Causes bodily harm to a vulnerable highway user by the operation of a  
19 vehicle while the person has a prohibited alcohol concentration, as defined in s.  
20 340.01 (46m).

21 (d) Causes bodily harm to a vulnerable highway user by the operation of a  
22 commercial motor vehicle while the person has an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or  
23 more but less than 0.08.

24 **SECTION 33.** 940.25 (1m) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

1           940.25 (1m) (a) A person may be charged with and a prosecutor may proceed  
2 upon an information based upon a violation of any combination of sub. (1) (a), (am),  
3 or (b); any combination of sub. (1) (a), (am), or (bm); any combination of sub. (1) (c),  
4 (cm), or (d); ~~or any combination of sub. (1) (c), (cm), or (e);~~ any combination of sub. (1b)  
5 (a), (b), or (c); or any combination of sub. (1b) (a), (b), or (d) for acts arising out of the  
6 same incident or occurrence.

7           **SECTION 34.** 940.25 (1m) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

8           940.25 (1m) (b) If a person is charged in an information with any of the  
9 combinations of crimes referred to in par. (a), the crimes shall be joined under s.  
10 971.12. If the person is found guilty of more than one of the crimes so charged for  
11 acts arising out of the same incident or occurrence, there shall be a single conviction  
12 for purposes of sentencing and for purposes of counting convictions under s. 23.33  
13 (13) (b) 2. and 3., under s. 30.80 (6) (a) 2. or 3., under ss. 343.30 (1q) and 343.305 or  
14 under s. 350.11 (3) (a) 2. and 3. ~~Subsection~~ Subsections (1) (a), (am), (b), (bm), (c),  
15 (cm), (d), and (e) and (1b) (a), (b), (c), and (d) each require proof of a fact for conviction  
16 which the others do not require.

17           **SECTION 35.** 940.25 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

18           940.25 (2) (a) The defendant has a defense if he or she proves by a  
19 preponderance of the evidence that the great bodily harm or bodily harm would have  
20 occurred even if he or she had been exercising due care and he or she had not been  
21 under the influence of an intoxicant, did not have a detectable amount of a restricted  
22 controlled substance in his or her blood, or did not have an alcohol concentration  
23 described under sub. (1) (b), (bm), (d) or (e) or (1b) (c) or (d).

24           **SECTION 36. Initial applicability.**

