<u>Committee Name</u>: Senate Committee – Judiciary, Corrections and Privacy (SC-JCP)

Appointments

03hr_SC-JCP_Appt_pt00

Committee Hearings

03hr_SC-JCP_CH_pt00

Committee Reports

03hr_SC-JCP_CR_pt00

Clearinghouse Rules

03hr_SC-JCP_CRule_03-

Executive Sessions

03hr_SC-JCP_ES_pt00

Hearing Records 03hr_ab0306

03hr_sb0000

Misc.

03hr_SC-JCP_Misc_pt00

Record of Committee Proceedings

03hr_SC-JCP_RCP_pt00

Vote Record Committee on Judiciary, Corrections and Privacy

Date:	managa atanana.				
Moved by: Z; en	Seconded by: F, +z				
ав <u>306</u> sв_	Clearinghouse Rule				
C111544	Appointment				
AR SR		Other			
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A/S Amdt	to A/S Amdt				
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Be recommended for: Passage Adoption Introduction Rejection	☐ Confirmation ☐ Tabling	Concurrence		□ Indefinite Po	ostponement
Committee Member		<u>Aye</u>	No	Absent	Not Voting
Senator David Zien, Chair		Ø			
Senator Scott Fitzgerald					
Senator Cathy Stepp		1			
Senator Tim Carpenter			Ø		
Senator G. Spencer Coggs					



Wisconsin Merchants Federation

1 East Main Street, Suite 305 Madison, Wisconsin 53703 Telephone 608/257-3541 Fax 608/257-8755 E-mail wmf@supranet.net "The Voice of Wisconsin Retailing"

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Sr. Vice President & General Counsel Douglas Q. Johnson

V.P./Operations Mary C. Kaja

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator David Zien, Chairman

Senate Judiciary Committee

FROM: Chris Tackett, President & CEO

Douglas Johnson, Sr. Vice President/General Counsel

DATE: January 8, 2004

RE: AB 306

The Wisconsin Merchants Federation supports ASA 1 to AB 306. As AB 306 was introduced it reduced the felony dollar threshold from \$2500 to \$1500 ...taking away the cost of living increase given to criminals. WMF has long opposed these cost of living increases that began years ago when the threshold was \$500. There should also be an increase in the period of time allowed to accumulate checks to the dollar threshold (from 15 days to 90 days). If our members had to pick between the two policy changes they would pick the additional time which is what ASA 1 does.

Plain and simple, our neighboring states allow from 90 days minimum (Illinois) to no time limit on aggregation at all (Iowa) with Minnesota allowing for 6 months. Michigan does not allow for aggregation of checks but rather charges each check as a crime with any check of \$500 or more as a felony. Of all our neighboring four states none have a felony threshold of more that \$1000 with Illinois being the lowest at \$150. Illinois and Michigan also have repeat offender rules that make checks a felony at lower values based on prior convictions for worthless checks.

We've been advised by loss prevention experts starting with law enforcement that they prefer the additional time that ASA 1 provides because it allows for a more reasonable time to build a case. ASA 1 is not any more complicated than that.

Thank you for your support.

cc: Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee



WISCONSIN

MEMORANDUM

TO:

Members of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, Corrections

And Privacy

FROM:

Bill G. Smith, State Director

DATE:

Thursday, January 8, 2004

RE:

Assembly Bill 306

A recent study published by the NFIB Research Foundation entitled, *Getting Paid*, found small business customers pay for their goods and services by check – more customers pay by check than cash. Ninety-five percent of the small business owners reported they accept checks for payment.

The study also found the problem of bad checks was the second most often cited problem with getting paid.

Given that so many small firms accept checks and that receiving bad checks is a frequent problem, it would seem likely that most small businesses would subscribe to a check verification service of some type, yet only seven percent of those firms accepting checks subscribe to a verification service, according to the study.

The study indicated there are several reasons for not using a check verification service including repeat customers, service cost, and dissatisfaction with the effectiveness of the service.

That's why Assembly Bill 306 is so important to small business. This legislation reduces the misdemeanor threshold from \$2,500 to \$1,500 in an effort to discourage the deliberate issuance of bad checks and to assist small merchants with the enforcement and recovery of bad check losses.

Getting paid has immediate practical consequences for small business owners.

The longer money is retained by customers in lieu of payment, the more difficult it is for small-business men and women to pay their bills, which is what ultimately grows the economy of their community.

We believe AB-306 is clearly a step in the right direction, and I respectfully urge your prompt and favorable recommendation on behalf of our state's small business community.