



1999 SENATE BILL 47

February 18, 1999 – Introduced by Senators DARLING, ROSENZWEIG and HUELSMAN, cosponsored by Representatives SUDER, KREIBICH, MONTGOMERY, OLSEN, GOETSCH and M. LEHMAN. Referred to Committee on Judiciary and Consumer Affairs.

1 **AN ACT to amend** 973.15 (2) (a) of the statutes; **relating to:** allowing criminal
2 sentences to run concurrent with or consecutive to a previously imposed
3 juvenile delinquency disposition.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under current law, a court sentencing a person convicted of a crime may impose as many sentences as there are convictions. In addition, the court may provide that any sentence imposed run concurrent with or consecutive to any other sentence that is imposed at the same time or any sentence that was imposed previously, except that a court must impose a consecutive sentence if the person was convicted of escape (other than escape from the intensive sanctions program), failure to report to jail, possession or discharge of a firearm in a school zone, using or possessing a handgun and armor piercing-bullet while committing another crime or any crime that constitutes a violation of a condition of lifetime supervision. In addition, current law provides that when a court imposes a sentence to the intensive sanctions program, that sentence may not be consecutive to any other sentence and may not be concurrent with a sentence of imprisonment unless the the sentence of imprisonment is stayed or the person has been paroled from that sentence of imprisonment.

Also, current law provides that a court with jurisdiction over a juvenile alleged to be delinquent (juvenile court) may order one or more of various dispositions in a case in which a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent for violating a criminal law. These dispositions include counseling, supervision, restitution, inpatient alcohol or

