STATE OF WISCONSIN

KEVIN GILMORE,

PLAINTIFF-APPELLANT,

V.

BRUCE FISCHER,

DEFENDANT-RESPONDENT.

ERRATA SHEET

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IN COURT OF APPEALS DISTRICT IV

FILED

March 12, 1999

CLERK OF COURT Of APPEALS OF WISCONSIN Kinney & Urban P.O. Box 528 Lancaster, WI 53813

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the attached page 3 is to be substituted for page 3 in the above-captioned opinion which was released on March 4, 1999.

prove a cause of action for intentional infliction of emotional distress. The plaintiffs responded that they were not claiming intentional infliction of emotional distress, rather they were asserting assault claims. The court dismissed the plaintiffs' assault claims, but concluded that it would rule on causes of action for intentional infliction of emotional distress.

The court awarded Beamon compensatory damages of \$99 and Gilmore no compensatory damages. It also awarded Beamon and Gilmore punitive damages of \$200 each. Beamon did not pursue a joint appeal. However, Gilmore appealed the court's dismissal of his assault claim; its failure to award punitive damages for that claim, and the amount of punitive damages awarded for the intentional infliction of emotional distress claim. Fischer did not cross-appeal.

DISCUSSION

Standard of Review.

The determination that a claim should be dismissed based upon insufficient proof is a question of law. *Seraphine v. Hardiman*, 44 Wis.2d 60, 65, 170 N.W.2d 739, 742 (1969). However, the circuit court's award of the amount of damages is a discretionary determination which we will uphold unless the court erroneously exercised its discretion. *See Brain v. Mann*, 129 Wis.2d 447, 455, 385 N.W.2d 227, 231 (1986). When we review a discretionary decision, we examine the record to determine if the circuit court logically interpreted the facts, applied the proper legal standard, and used a demonstrated rational process to reach a conclusion that a reasonable judge could reach. *State v. Keith*, 216 Wis.2d 61, 69, 573 N.W.2d 888, 892-93 (Ct. App. 1997).

No. 98-2920