



State of Wisconsin  
2017 - 2018 LEGISLATURE

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CMH&MLJ:kjf/wlj/amn

**SENATE SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT 1,  
TO SENATE BILL 61**

May 24, 2017 - Offered by Senator CRAIG.

1     **AN ACT** *to repeal* 961.55 (1) (d) 1., 961.55 (1) (d) 2., 961.55 (1) (d) 3., 961.55 (1)  
2         (d) 4., 961.55 (5) (e) 1., 961.55 (5) (e) 2., 973.075 (1) (b) 2m. and 973.075 (5m);  
3     **to renumber** 973.075 (1) (b) 1m. a. to h.; **to renumber and amend** 961.55 (1)  
4         (d) (intro.), 961.55 (5) (e) (intro.), 973.075 (1) (b) 1m. (intro.) and 973.075 (4); **to**  
5     **amend** 29.934 (1) (d), 961.55 (1) (intro.), 961.55 (3) (intro.), 961.55 (5) (a),  
6         961.55 (5) (b), 961.555 (1), 961.555 (2) (a), 961.555 (3), 968.20 (1), 968.20 (1g)  
7         (intro.) and (a), 973.075 (1) (intro.), 973.075 (1) (bg), 973.075 (1) (bm), 973.075  
8         (1) (d), 973.075 (1) (e), 973.075 (5) (intro.), 973.076 (1) (a), 973.076 (1) (b) 1.,  
9         973.076 (2m) (a) and 973.076 (3); and **to create** 961.55 (1g), 961.55 (1k), 961.55  
10         (1m), 961.55 (1r), 961.555 (2) (am), 961.555 (2m), 961.555 (3g), 961.555 (3m),  
11         961.555 (5), 961.555 (6), 961.555 (7), 968.20 (1g) (am), 968.20 (1h), 973.075 (1g),  
12         973.075 (1k), 973.075 (1m), 973.075 (1r), 973.075 (4) (a), 973.075 (5r), 973.076

1 (1) (b) 1m., 973.076 (3g), 973.076 (3m), 973.076 (5), 973.076 (6) and 973.076 (7)  
2 of the statutes; **relating to:** forfeiture of property seized in relation to a crime.

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

3 **SECTION 1.** 29.934 (1) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

4 29.934 (1) (d) The provisions of s. 973.075 (1) (b) ~~2m.~~ and (5) (1m) apply to boats  
5 and vehicles, other than motor vehicles, under this subsection.

6 **SECTION 2.** 961.55 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

7 961.55 (1) (intro.) The Subject to subs. (1g) and (1m), the following are subject  
8 to forfeiture:

9 **SECTION 3.** 961.55 (1) (d) (intro.) of the statutes is renumbered 961.55 (1) (d)  
10 and amended to read:

11 961.55 (1) (d) All vehicles which are used, or intended for use, to transport, or  
12 in any manner to facilitate the transportation, for the purpose of sale or receipt of  
13 property described in pars. (a) and (b) or for the purpose of transporting any property  
14 or weapon used or to be used or received in the commission of any felony under this  
15 chapter, ~~but:~~ except that a vehicle is not subject to forfeiture for a violation of s.  
16 961.41 (3g) (b) to (g).

17 **SECTION 4.** 961.55 (1) (d) 1. of the statutes is repealed.

18 **SECTION 5.** 961.55 (1) (d) 2. of the statutes is repealed.

19 **SECTION 6.** 961.55 (1) (d) 3. of the statutes is repealed.

20 **SECTION 7.** 961.55 (1) (d) 4. of the statutes is repealed.

21 **SECTION 8.** 961.55 (1g) of the statutes is created to read:

1           961.55 **(1g)** A judgment of forfeiture may not be entered under this chapter  
2 unless a person is convicted of the criminal offense that was the basis for the seizure  
3 of the item or that is related to the action for forfeiture.

4           **SECTION 9.** 961.55 (1k) of the statutes is created to read:

5           961.55 **(1k)** A person who has been subject to a seizure of property has a right  
6 to a pretrial hearing under s. 968.20.

7           **SECTION 10.** 961.55 (1m) of the statutes is created to read:

8           961.55 **(1m)** The property of an innocent owner may not be forfeited. A person  
9 who claims to be an innocent owner may follow the procedures under s. 961.555 (5).

10          **SECTION 11.** 961.55 (1r) of the statutes is created to read:

11          961.55 **(1r)** If a law enforcement officer or agency or state or local employee or  
12 agency refers seized property to a federal agency directly, indirectly, by adoption,  
13 through an intergovernmental joint task force, or by other means, for the purposes  
14 of forfeiture litigation, the agency shall produce an itemized report of actual  
15 forfeiture expenses, as defined in sub. (5) (b), and submit the report to the  
16 department of administration to make it available on the department's website. If  
17 there is a federal criminal conviction for the crime that was the basis for the seizure,  
18 the agency may accept all proceeds. If there is no federal criminal conviction, the  
19 agency may not accept any proceeds.

20          **SECTION 12.** 961.55 (3) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

21          961.55 **(3)** (intro.) In the event of seizure under sub. (2), proceedings under sub.  
22 (4) shall be instituted promptly. All dispositions and forfeitures under this section  
23 and ss. 961.555 and 961.56 shall be made with due provision for the rights of innocent  
24 persons under sub. (1) (d) 1., 2. and 4. subs. (1g), (1k), and (1m). Any property seized  
25 but not forfeited shall be returned to its rightful owner. Any person claiming the

1 right to possession of property seized may apply for its return to the circuit court for  
2 the county in which the property was seized. The court shall order such notice as it  
3 deems adequate to be given the district attorney and all persons who have or may  
4 have an interest in the property and shall hold a hearing to hear all claims to its true  
5 ownership. If the right to possession is proved to the court's satisfaction, it shall  
6 order the property returned if:

7 **SECTION 13.** 961.55 (5) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

8 961.55 (5) (a) Retain If the property is a vehicle, retain it for official use, after  
9 depositing 30 percent of the value of the vehicle, as determined by the department  
10 of revenue, in the school fund as proceeds of the forfeiture. If the agency sells the  
11 vehicle at a later time and receives as proceeds from the sale an amount in excess of  
12 the amount previously deposited in the school fund, the agency shall deposit the  
13 excess in the school fund.

14 **SECTION 14.** 961.55 (5) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

15 961.55 (5) (b) Sell that which is not required to be destroyed by law and which  
16 is not harmful to the public. The agency may use a portion, not to exceed 50 percent,  
17 of the amount received for payment of forfeiture expenses if the agency produces an  
18 itemized report of actual forfeiture expenses and submits the report to the  
19 department of administration to make it available on the department's website. The  
20 remainder shall be deposited in the school fund as proceeds of the forfeiture. In this  
21 paragraph, "forfeiture expenses" include all proper expenses of the proceedings for  
22 forfeiture and sale, including expenses of seizure, maintenance of custody,  
23 advertising, and court costs and the costs of investigation and prosecution  
24 reasonably incurred.

1           **SECTION 15.** 961.55 (5) (e) (intro.) of the statutes is renumbered 961.55 (5) (e)  
2 and amended to read:

3           961.55 **(5)** (e) If the property forfeited is money, retain ~~the sum of all of the~~  
4 following a portion, not to exceed 50 percent, of the amount received for payment of  
5 forfeiture expenses, as defined in par. (b), if the agency produces an itemized report  
6 of actual forfeiture expenses and submits the report to the department of  
7 administration to make it available on the department's website and deposit the  
8 remainder money in the school fund.

9           **SECTION 16.** 961.55 (5) (e) 1. of the statutes is repealed.

10          **SECTION 17.** 961.55 (5) (e) 2. of the statutes is repealed.

11          **SECTION 18.** 961.555 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

12          961.555 **(1)** TYPE OF ACTION; WHERE BROUGHT. In an action brought to cause the  
13 forfeiture of any property seized under s. 961.55, the court may render a judgment  
14 in rem or against a party personally, or both. The circuit court for the county in which  
15 the property was seized shall have jurisdiction over any proceedings regarding the  
16 property when the action is commenced in state court. ~~Any~~ Subject to s. 961.55 (1r),  
17 any property seized may be the subject of a federal forfeiture action.

18          **SECTION 19.** 961.555 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

19          961.555 **(2)** (a) The district attorney of the county within which the property  
20 was seized shall commence the forfeiture action within 30 days after the seizure of  
21 the property, ~~except that the defendant may request that~~ and the forfeiture  
22 proceedings shall be adjourned until after ~~adjudication~~ the defendant is convicted of  
23 any charge concerning a crime which was the basis for the seizure of the property.  
24 ~~The request shall be granted~~ If property is seized, a charge shall be issued within 6  
25 months after the seizure, except that an unlimited number of 6-month extensions

1 may be granted if, for each extension, a judge determines probable cause is shown  
2 and the additional time is warranted. If no charge is issued within 6 months after  
3 the seizure, or a 6-month extension is not granted, the seized property shall be  
4 returned to the owner. The forfeiture action shall be commenced by filing a  
5 summons, complaint and affidavit of the person who seized the property with the  
6 clerk of circuit court, provided service of authenticated copies of those papers is made  
7 in accordance with ch. 801 within 90 days after filing upon the person from whom  
8 the property was seized and upon any person known to have a bona fide perfected  
9 security interest in the property.

10 **SECTION 20.** 961.555 (2) (am) of the statutes is created to read:

11 961.555 (2) (am) Upon motion by the prosecuting attorney, the court may waive  
12 the conviction requirement under par. (a) if the prosecuting attorney shows by clear  
13 and convincing evidence that any of the following applies:

- 14 1. The defendant has died.
- 15 2. The defendant was deported by the U.S. government.
- 16 3. The defendant has been granted immunity in exchange for testifying or  
17 otherwise assisting a law enforcement investigation or prosecution.
- 18 4. The defendant fled the jurisdiction after an arrest warrant had been issued  
19 for a crime that includes the forfeiture of property.
- 20 5. The defendant fled the jurisdiction after being arrested, charged with a crime  
21 that includes the forfeiture of property, and released on bail.
- 22 6. The property has been unclaimed for a period of at least 2 years.
- 23 7. The property is contraband that is subject to forfeiture under s. 961.55 (6),  
24 (6m), or (7).

25 **SECTION 21.** 961.555 (2m) of the statutes is created to read:

1           961.555 **(2m)** CRIMINAL FORFEITURES. (a) In addition to any penalties under this  
2 chapter, the court shall, with due provision for the rights of innocent persons in  
3 accordance with sub. (5), order forfeiture of any property specified in s. 961.55 (1) in  
4 accordance with pars. (b), (c), and (d).

5           (b) A criminal complaint must allege the extent of property subject to forfeiture  
6 under this subsection. At trial, the court or the jury shall return a special verdict  
7 determining the extent of property, if any, that is subject to forfeiture under this  
8 subsection. When a special verdict contains a finding of property subject to a  
9 forfeiture under this subsection, a judgment of criminal forfeiture shall be entered  
10 along with the judgment of conviction under s. 972.13.

11           (c) An injured person has a right or claim to forfeited property or the proceeds  
12 derived from forfeited property under this subsection that is superior to any right or  
13 claim the state has in the property or proceeds. This paragraph does not grant the  
14 injured person priority over state claims or rights by reason of a tax lien or other basis  
15 not covered by this section or by s. 961.55 or 961.56. All rights, titles, and interest  
16 in property specified in s. 961.55 (1) vest in the state upon the commission of the act  
17 giving rise to forfeiture under this subsection.

18           (d) An injured or innocent person may petition the court for relief from the  
19 judgment of criminal forfeiture entered under par. (b) within 30 days after it is  
20 entered. The person filing the petition has the burden of satisfying or convincing to  
21 a reasonable certainty by the greater weight of the evidence that the person has a  
22 bona fide perfected security interest in the property subject to forfeiture in s. 961.55  
23 (1) or any other property subject to forfeiture in sub. (4). The court may order that  
24 a person with a bona fide perfected security interest be paid from the proceeds of the

1 forfeiture or any other equitable relief necessary so as to do substantial justice to the  
2 person.

3 **SECTION 22.** 961.555 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

4 961.555 (3) BURDEN OF PROOF. The state shall have the burden of ~~satisfying or~~  
5 proving by clear and convincing ~~to a reasonable certainty by the greater weight of the~~  
6 ~~credible~~ evidence that the property is subject to forfeiture under s. 961.55.

7 **SECTION 23.** 961.555 (3g) of the statutes is created to read:

8 961.555 (3g) PRIVILEGES. The defendant or convicted offender may invoke the  
9 right against self-incrimination or the marital privilege during the  
10 forfeiture-related stage of the prosecution. The trier of fact at the hearing may draw  
11 an adverse inference from the invocation of the right or privilege.

12 **SECTION 24.** 961.555 (3m) of the statutes is created to read:

13 961.555 (3m) PROPORTIONALITY. (a) The court may not order the forfeiture of  
14 property if the court finds that the forfeiture is grossly disproportional to the crime  
15 for which the person whose property was seized was convicted or that the forfeiture  
16 is unconstitutionally excessive under the state or federal constitution.

17 (b) A person who is alleging that the forfeiture is grossly disproportional or is  
18 unconstitutionally excessive under this subsection shall have the burden of  
19 satisfying or convincing to a reasonable certainty by the greater weight of the  
20 credible evidence that the forfeiture is grossly disproportional or unconstitutionally  
21 excessive.

22 (c) In determining whether the forfeiture is grossly disproportional or  
23 unconstitutionally excessive, the court shall consider the following:

- 24 1. The seriousness of the offense.
- 25 2. The purpose of the statute authorizing the forfeiture.



1           3. The maximum fine for the offense.

2           4. The harm that actually resulted from the defendant's conduct.

3           (d) In determining whether the forfeiture is grossly disproportional or  
4           unconstitutionally excessive, the court may not consider the value of the property to  
5           the state.

6           **SECTION 25.** 961.555 (5) of the statutes is created to read:

7           961.555 (5) INNOCENT OWNERS. (a) Notwithstanding sub. (2) (a), a person who  
8           claims to have an ownership interest in property subject to forfeiture as an innocent  
9           owner may petition the court for the return of his or her seized property at any time.

10          (b) A person who has an ownership interest in property subject to forfeiture  
11          that exists at the occurrence of the illegal conduct giving rise to the forfeiture and  
12          who claims to be an innocent owner has the burden of proving by clear and convincing  
13          evidence that he or she has a legal right, title, or interest in the property seized under  
14          this chapter.

15          (c) If the requisite showing under par. (b) has been made, in order to proceed  
16          with a forfeiture action against the property, the state has the burden of proving by  
17          clear and convincing evidence that the person had actual or constructive knowledge  
18          of the underlying crime giving rise to the forfeiture.

19          (d) A person who has an ownership interest in property subject to forfeiture  
20          that he or she acquired after the occurrence of the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture  
21          and who claims to be an innocent owner has the burden of proving by clear and  
22          convincing evidence that he or she has a legal right, title, or interest in the property  
23          seized under this chapter.

24          (e) If the requisite showing under par. (d) has been made, in order to proceed  
25          with a forfeiture action against the property, the state has the burden of proving by

1 clear and convincing evidence that the person had actual or constructive knowledge  
2 that the property was subject to forfeiture or that the person was not a bona fide  
3 purchaser without notice of any defect in title and for valuable consideration.

4 (f) If the state does not meet the burden under par. (c) or (e) as to any property,  
5 the court shall find that the property is the property of an innocent owner and not  
6 subject to forfeiture under this chapter and shall order the state to relinquish all  
7 claims of title to the property.

8 **SECTION 26.** 961.555 (6) of the statutes is created to read:

9 961.555 (6) RETURN OF PROPERTY. The court shall order the return of any  
10 property subject to forfeiture under ss. 961.55 to 961.56 within 30 days of acquittal  
11 or dismissal of charges for the offense which was the basis of the forfeiture action,  
12 or 6 months after a seizure which was the basis of the forfeiture action if no charges  
13 have been issued and no extension has been granted. If the property is co-owned by  
14 2 or more defendants in a criminal action, and one or more defendant co-owners are  
15 acquitted or the charges against him or her are dismissed, the judge shall have  
16 discretion to the dispose of the co-owned property in accordance with the  
17 proportionality guidelines in sub. (3m) as he or she deems appropriate.

18 **SECTION 27.** 961.555 (7) of the statutes is created to read:

19 961.555 (7) ATTORNEY FEES. A judge may award reasonable attorney fees to a  
20 person who prevails in an action to return property subject to forfeiture under ss.  
21 961.55 to 961.56. For the purposes of this subsection, a person prevails if the  
22 claimant recovers more than 50 percent, by value, of the money or other property that  
23 is claimed.

24 **SECTION 28.** 968.20 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

1           968.20 (1) Any person claiming the right to possession of property seized  
2 pursuant to a search warrant or seized without a search warrant, except for an  
3 animal taken into custody under s. 173.13 (1) or withheld from its owner under s.  
4 173.21 (1) (a), may apply for its return to the circuit court for the county in which the  
5 property was seized or where the search warrant was returned, except that a court  
6 may commence a hearing, on its own initiative, to return property seized under s.  
7 968.26. If an initial appearance under s. 970.01 is scheduled, the application for the  
8 return of the property shall be filed within 120 days of the initial appearance.

9           **SECTION 29.** 968.20 (1g) (intro.) and (a) of the statutes are amended to read:

10           968.20 (1g) (intro.) The court shall order such notice as it deems adequate to  
11 be given the district attorney and, unless notice was provided under s. 968.26 (7), to  
12 all persons who have or may have an interest in the property. The court shall hold  
13 a hearing to hear all claims to its true ownership. Except for a hearing commenced  
14 by the court, the hearing shall occur no more than 30 days after a motion is filed  
15 except that either party may, by agreement or for good cause, move the court for one  
16 extension of no more than 10 days. Any motion may be supported by affidavits or  
17 other submissions. If the right to possession is proved to the court's satisfaction, it  
18 shall order the property, other than contraband or property covered under sub. (1m)  
19 or (1r) or s. 173.21 (4) or 968.205, returned if the court finds any of the following:

20           (a) The It is likely that the final judgment will be that the state must return  
21 the property to the claimant and the property is not reasonably needed as evidence  
22 or for other investigatory reasons or, if needed, satisfactory arrangements can be  
23 made for its return for subsequent use as ~~evidence; or,~~

24           **SECTION 30.** 968.20 (1g) (am) of the statutes is created to read:

1           968.20 (1g) (am) The property is the only reasonable means for a defendant to  
2 pay for legal representation in the forfeiture or criminal proceeding, the property is  
3 not likely to be needed for victim compensation, and the property is not reasonably  
4 needed as evidence or for other investigatory reasons. If the court makes this finding,  
5 it may order the return of funds or property sufficient to obtain legal counsel but less  
6 than the total amount seized and require an accounting.

7           **SECTION 31.** 968.20 (1h) of the statutes is created to read:

8           968.20 (1h) If a court orders property returned under sub. (1g), the court shall  
9 order the person not to sell, transfer, assign, or otherwise encumber the property  
10 until the court orders the property either returned under s. 961.55 (3) or 973.075 (5)  
11 or forfeited under s. 961.555 or 973.076. If the person is subsequently convicted of  
12 or found to have committed the offense, the court shall order the person to surrender  
13 the returned property for proceedings under s. 961.555 or 973.076, whichever is  
14 appropriate.

15           **SECTION 32.** 973.075 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

16           973.075 (1) (intro.) The Subject to subs. (1g) and (1m), the following are subject  
17 to seizure and forfeiture under ss. 973.075 to 973.077:

18           **SECTION 33.** 973.075 (1) (b) 1m. (intro.) of the statutes is renumbered 973.075  
19 (1) (b) (intro.) and amended to read:

20           973.075 (1) (b) (intro.) ~~Except as provided in subd. 2m., all~~ All vehicles, as  
21 defined in s. 939.22 (44), which are used in any of the following ways:

22           **SECTION 34.** 973.075 (1) (b) 1m. a. to h. of the statutes are renumbered 973.075  
23 (1) (b) 1. to 8.

24           **SECTION 35.** 973.075 (1) (b) 2m. of the statutes is repealed.

25           **SECTION 36.** 973.075 (1) (bg) of the statutes is amended to read:

1           973.075 (1) (bg) Any property used or to be used in the commission of a crime  
2 under s. 943.74, 943.75 (2) or (2m), or 948.07, ~~but if the property is encumbered by~~  
3 ~~a bona fide perfected security interest that was perfected before the date of the~~  
4 ~~commission of the current violation and the holder of the security interest neither~~  
5 ~~had knowledge of nor consented to the commission of that violation, the holder of the~~  
6 ~~security interest shall be paid from the proceeds of the forfeiture.~~

7           **SECTION 37.** 973.075 (1) (bm) of the statutes is amended to read:

8           973.075 (1) (bm) Any property used in the commission of a crime under s.  
9 813.12 (8), 813.122 (11), 813.123 (10), 813.125 (7), 813.128 (4) or 940.32, ~~but if the~~  
10 ~~property is encumbered by a bonafide perfected security interest that was perfected~~  
11 ~~before the date of the commission of the current violation and the holder of the~~  
12 ~~security interest neither had knowledge of nor consented to the commission of that~~  
13 ~~violation, the holder of the security interest shall be paid from the proceeds of the~~  
14 ~~forfeiture.~~

15           **SECTION 38.** 973.075 (1) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

16           973.075 (1) (d) A tank vessel that violates s. 299.62 (2) that is owned by a person  
17 who, within 5 years before the commission of the current violation, was previously  
18 convicted of violating s. 299.62 (2), ~~but if the tank vessel is encumbered by a bona fide~~  
19 ~~perfected security interest that was perfected before the date of the commission of~~  
20 ~~the current violation and the holder of the security interest neither had knowledge~~  
21 ~~of nor consented to the commission of that violation, the holder of the security~~  
22 ~~interest shall be paid from the proceeds of the forfeiture.~~

23           **SECTION 39.** 973.075 (1) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:

24           973.075 (1) (e) Any recording, as defined in s. 943.206 (5), created, advertised,  
25 offered for sale or rent, sold, rented, transported or possessed in violation of ss.

1 943.207 to 943.209 or s. 943.49 and any electronic, mechanical or other device for  
2 making a recording or for manufacturing, reproducing, packaging or assembling a  
3 recording that was used to facilitate a violation of ss. 943.207 to 943.209 or s. 943.49,  
4 regardless of the knowledge or intent of the person from whom the recording or  
5 device is seized. ~~If a device subject to forfeiture under this paragraph is encumbered  
6 by a bona fide perfected security interest that was perfected before the date of the  
7 commission of the current violation and the holder of the security interest neither  
8 had knowledge of nor consented to the commission of that violation, the holder of the  
9 security interest shall be paid from the proceeds of the forfeiture.~~

10 **SECTION 40.** 973.075 (1g) of the statutes is created to read:

11 973.075 (1g) A judgment of forfeiture may not be entered under ss. 973.075 to  
12 973.077 unless a person is convicted of the criminal offense that was the basis for the  
13 seizure of the item or that is related to the action for forfeiture.

14 **SECTION 41.** 973.075 (1k) of the statutes is created to read:

15 973.075 (1k) A person who has been subject to a seizure of property has a right  
16 to a pretrial hearing under s. 968.20.

17 **SECTION 42.** 973.075 (1m) of the statutes is created to read:

18 973.075 (1m) The property of an innocent owner may not be forfeited. A person  
19 who claims to be an innocent owner may follow the procedures under s. 973.076 (5).

20 **SECTION 43.** 973.075 (1r) of the statutes is created to read:

21 973.075 (1r) If a law enforcement officer or agency or state or local employee  
22 or agency refers seized property to a federal agency directly, indirectly, by adoption,  
23 through an intergovernmental joint task force, or by other means, for the purposes  
24 of forfeiture litigation, the agency shall produce an itemized report of actual  
25 forfeiture expenses, including administrative expenses of seizure, maintenance of

1 custody, advertising, and court costs and the costs of investigation and prosecution  
2 reasonably incurred, and submit the report to the department of administration to  
3 make it available on the department's website. If there is a federal criminal  
4 conviction for the crime that was the basis for the seizure, the agency may accept all  
5 proceeds. If there is no federal criminal conviction, the agency may not accept any  
6 proceeds.

7 **SECTION 44.** 973.075 (4) of the statutes is renumbered 973.075 (4) (intro.) and  
8 amended to read:

9 973.075 (4) (intro.) When property is forfeited under ss. 973.075 to 973.077, the  
10 agency seizing the property ~~may sell~~ shall do one of the following:

11 (b) Sell the property that is not required by law to be destroyed or transferred  
12 to another agency. ~~The agency may retain any vehicle for official use or sell the~~  
13 ~~vehicle.~~ The agency seizing the property may ~~deduct~~ use a portion, not to exceed 50  
14 percent, of the amount received for administrative expenses of seizure, maintenance  
15 of custody, advertising, and court costs and the costs of investigation and prosecution  
16 reasonably incurred if the agency produces an itemized report of actual forfeiture  
17 expenses and submits the report to the department of administration to make it  
18 available on the department's website. The remainder shall be deposited in the  
19 school fund as the proceeds of the forfeiture.

20 (c) If the property forfeited under ss. 973.075 to 973.077 is money, deposit all  
21 the money shall be deposited in the school fund.

22 **SECTION 45.** 973.075 (4) (a) of the statutes is created to read:

23 973.075 (4) (a) If the property is a vehicle, retain it for official use, after  
24 depositing 30 percent of the value of the vehicle, as determined by the department  
25 of revenue, in the school fund as proceeds of the forfeiture. If the agency sells the

1 vehicle at a later time and receives as proceeds from the sale an amount in excess of  
2 the amount previously deposited in the school fund, the agency shall deposit the  
3 excess in the school fund.

4 **SECTION 46.** 973.075 (5) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

5 973.075 (5) (intro.) All forfeitures under ss. 973.075 to 973.077 shall be made  
6 with due provision for the rights of innocent persons under sub. ~~(1) (b) 2m., (bg), (bm),~~  
7 ~~(d) and (e)~~ subs. (1g), (1k), and (1m). Except as provided in sub. ~~(5m) (5r)~~, any  
8 property seized but not forfeited shall be returned to its rightful owner. Any person  
9 claiming the right to possession of property seized may apply for its return to the  
10 circuit court for the county in which the property was seized. The court shall order  
11 such notice as it deems adequate to be given the district attorney and all persons who  
12 have or may have an interest in the property and shall hold a hearing to hear all  
13 claims to its true ownership. If the right to possession is proved to the court's  
14 satisfaction, it shall order the property returned as soon as practically possible if:

15 **SECTION 47.** 973.075 (5m) of the statutes is repealed.

16 **SECTION 48.** 973.075 (5r) of the statutes is created to read:

17 973.075 (5r) If a recording involved in a violation of ss. 943.207 to 943.209 is  
18 forfeited, the sheriff of the county in which the recording was seized shall destroy it  
19 after the completion of all proceedings in which the recording might be required as  
20 evidence.

21 **SECTION 49.** 973.076 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

22 973.076 (1) (a) *Type of action; where brought.* In an action brought to cause the  
23 forfeiture of any property specified in s. 342.30 (4) (a) or s. 973.075 (1), the court may  
24 render a judgment in rem or against a party personally, or both. The circuit court  
25 for the county in which the property was seized shall have jurisdiction over any



1 proceedings regarding the property when the action is commenced in state court.  
2 ~~Any Subject to s. 973.075 (1r), any property seized may be the subject of a federal~~  
3 forfeiture action.

4 **SECTION 50.** 973.076 (1) (b) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

5 973.076 (1) (b) 1. The district attorney of the county within which the property  
6 was seized or in which the defendant is convicted shall commence the forfeiture  
7 action within 30 days after the seizure of the property or the date of conviction,  
8 whichever is earlier, ~~except that the defendant may request that and the forfeiture~~  
9 ~~proceedings shall be adjourned until after adjudication the defendant is convicted of~~  
10 ~~any charge concerning a crime which was the basis for the seizure of the property.~~  
11 ~~The request shall be granted If property is seized, a charge shall be issued within 6~~  
12 ~~months after the seizure, except that an unlimited number of 6-month extensions~~  
13 ~~may be granted if, for each extension, a judge determines probable cause is shown~~  
14 ~~and the additional time is warranted. If no charge is issued within 6 months after~~  
15 ~~the seizure, or a 6-month extension is not granted, the seized property shall be~~  
16 ~~returned to the owner.~~ The forfeiture action shall be commenced by filing a  
17 summons, complaint and affidavit of the person who seized the property with the  
18 clerk of circuit court, provided service of authenticated copies of those papers is made  
19 in accordance with ch. 801 within 90 days after filing upon the person from whom  
20 the property was seized and upon any person known to have a bona fide perfected  
21 security interest in the property.

22 **SECTION 51.** 973.076 (1) (b) 1m. of the statutes is created to read:

23 973.076 (1) (b) 1m. Upon motion by the prosecuting attorney, the court may  
24 waive the conviction requirement under subd. 1. if the prosecuting attorney shows  
25 by clear and convincing evidence that any of the following applies:

- 1 a. The defendant has died.
- 2 b. The defendant was deported by the U.S. government.
- 3 c. The defendant has been granted immunity in exchange for testifying or  
4 otherwise assisting a law enforcement investigation or prosecution.
- 5 d. The defendant fled the jurisdiction after an arrest warrant had been issued  
6 for a crime that includes the forfeiture of property.
- 7 e. The defendant fled the jurisdiction after being arrested, charged with a crime  
8 that includes the forfeiture of property, and released on bail.
- 9 f. The property has been unclaimed for a period of at least 2 years.
- 10 g. The property is contraband that is subject to forfeiture under s. 961.55 (6),  
11 (6m), or (7).

12 **SECTION 52.** 973.076 (2m) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

13 973.076 **(2m)** (a) In addition to any penalties under this chapter, the court  
14 shall, with due provision for the rights of innocent persons in accordance with sub.  
15 (5), order forfeiture of any property specified in s. 973.075 (1) in accordance with pars.  
16 (b), (c), and (d).

17 **SECTION 53.** 973.076 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

18 973.076 **(3)** BURDEN OF PROOF. The state shall have the burden of ~~satisfying or~~  
19 proving by clear and convincing to a reasonable certainty by the greater weight of the  
20 ~~credible~~ evidence that the property is subject to forfeiture under s. ss. 973.075 to  
21 973.077.

22 **SECTION 54.** 973.076 (3g) of the statutes is created to read:

23 973.076 **(3g)** PRIVILEGES. The defendant or convicted offender may invoke the  
24 right against self-incrimination or the marital privilege during the

1 forfeiture-related stage of the prosecution. The trier of fact at the hearing may draw  
2 an adverse inference from the invocation of the right or privilege.

3 **SECTION 55.** 973.076 (3m) of the statutes is created to read:

4 973.076 **(3m)** PROPORTIONALITY. (a) The court may not order the forfeiture of  
5 property if the court finds that the forfeiture is grossly disproportional to the crime  
6 for which the person whose property was seized was convicted or that the forfeiture  
7 is unconstitutionally excessive under the state or federal constitution.

8 (b) A person who is alleging that the forfeiture is grossly disproportional or is  
9 unconstitutionally excessive under this subsection shall have the burden of  
10 satisfying or convincing to a reasonable certainty by the greater weight of the  
11 credible evidence that the forfeiture is grossly disproportional or unconstitutionally  
12 excessive.

13 (c) In determining whether the forfeiture is grossly disproportional or  
14 unconstitutionally excessive, the court shall consider the following:

- 15 1. The seriousness of the offense.
- 16 2. The purpose of the statute authorizing the forfeiture.
- 17 3. The maximum fine for the offense.
- 18 4. The harm that actually resulted from the defendant's conduct.

19 (d) In determining whether the forfeiture is grossly disproportional or  
20 unconstitutionally excessive, the court may not consider the value of the property to  
21 the state.

22 **SECTION 56.** 973.076 (5) of the statutes is created to read:

23 973.076 **(5)** INNOCENT OWNERS. (a) Notwithstanding sub. (1) (b) 1., a person who  
24 claims to have an ownership interest in property subject to forfeiture as an innocent  
25 owner may petition the court for the return of his or her seized property at any time.

1           (b) A person who has an ownership interest in property subject to forfeiture  
2 that exists at the occurrence of the illegal conduct giving rise to the forfeiture and  
3 who claims to be an innocent owner has the burden of proving by clear and convincing  
4 evidence that he or she has a legal right, title, or interest in the property seized under  
5 this chapter.

6           (c) If the requisite showing under par. (b) has been made, in order to proceed  
7 with a forfeiture action against the property, the state has the burden of proving by  
8 clear and convincing evidence that the person had actual or constructive knowledge  
9 of the underlying crime giving rise to the forfeiture.

10          (d) A person who has an ownership interest in property subject to forfeiture  
11 that he or she acquired after the occurrence of the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture  
12 and who claims to be an innocent owner has the burden of proving by clear and  
13 convincing evidence that he or she has a legal right, title, or interest in the property  
14 seized under this chapter.

15          (e) If the requisite showing under par. (d) has been made, in order to proceed  
16 with a forfeiture action against the property, the state has the burden of proving by  
17 clear and convincing evidence that the person had actual or constructive knowledge  
18 that the property was subject to forfeiture or that the person was not a bona fide  
19 purchaser without notice of any defect in title and for valuable consideration.

20          (f) If the state does not meet the burden under par. (c) or (e) as to any property,  
21 the court shall find that the property is the property of an innocent owner and not  
22 subject to forfeiture under this chapter and shall order the state to relinquish all  
23 claims of title to the property.

24           **SECTION 57.** 973.076 (6) of the statutes is created to read:

