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ASSEMBLY SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT 1, TO 1995 ASSEMBLY BILL 438

October 26, 1995 - Offered by Representative RILEY.

AN ACT to renumber and amend 347.38 (1); to amend 346.94 (16) (a) and 346.95 (1); and to create 66.948, 346.945, 346.95 (5e), 346.95 (5g), 347.385 and 347.50 (1g) of the statutes; relating to: the improper use of radios, electric sound amplification devices and other sound-producing devices, the imposition of vehicle owner liability for improper use of a horn, other warning device, radio or other electric sound amplification device and providing a penalty.

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

Section 1. 66.948 of the statutes is created to read:

66.948 Sound-producing devices; impoundment; seizure and forfeiture. (1) In this section, "sound-producing device" does not include a piece of equipment or machinery that is designed for agricultural purposes and that is being used in the conduct of agricultural operations.

(1m) (a) Any city, village, town or county may, by ordinance, authorize a law enforcement officer, at the time of issuing a citation for a violation of s. 346.94 (16) or a local ordinance in strict conformity with s. 346.94 (16) or any other local

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ordinance prohibiting excessive noise, to impound any radio, electric sound amplification device or other sound-producing device used in the commission of the violation if the person charged with such violation has 2 or more prior convictions within a 3-year period of s. 346.94 (16) or a local ordinance in strict conformity with s. 346.94 (16) or any other local ordinance prohibiting excessive noise. The ordinance may provide for impoundment of a vehicle until such time as the city, village, town or county or its authorized agent removes the radio, electric sound amplification device or other sound-producing device if the sound-producing device may not be easily removed from the vehicle. Upon removal of the sound-producing device, an impounded vehicle shall be returned to its rightful owner.

- (b) The ordinance under par. (a) may provide for recovery by the city, village, town or county of the cost of impounding the sound-producing device and, if a vehicle is impounded, the cost of impounding the vehicle and removing the sound-producing device. The ordinance under par. (a) shall provide that, upon disposition of the forfeiture action for the violation of s. 346.94 (16) or a local ordinance in strict conformity with s. 346.94 (16) or any other local ordinance prohibiting excessive noise and payment of any forfeiture imposed, the sound-producing device shall be returned to its rightful owner.
- The city, village, town or county may dispose of any impounded sound-producing device or, following the procedure for an abandoned vehicle under s. 342.40, any impounded vehicle which has remained unclaimed for a period of 90 days after disposition of the forfeiture action.
- (2) (a) Notwithstanding sub. (1m), any city, village, town or county may, by ordinance, authorize a law enforcement officer, at the time of issuing a citation for a violation of s. 346.94 (16) or a local ordinance in strict conformity with s. 346.94 (16)

or any other local ordinance prohibiting excessive noise, to seize any radio, electric sound amplification device or other sound–producing device used in the commission of the violation if the person charged with such violation has 3 or more prior convictions within a 3–year period of s. 346.94 (16) or a local ordinance in strict conformity with s. 346.94 (16) or any other local ordinance prohibiting excessive noise.

- (b) The ordinance under par. (a) may provide for impoundment of a vehicle until such time as the city, village, town or county or its authorized agent removes the radio, electric sound amplification device or other sound-producing device if the sound-producing device may not be easily removed from the vehicle. Upon removal of the sound-producing device, an impounded vehicle shall be returned to its rightful owner upon payment of the reasonable costs of impounding the vehicle and removing the sound-producing device.
- (c) The ordinance under par. (a) shall include provisions that treat any seized sound-producing device in substantially the manner provided in ss. 973.075 (3), 973.076 and 973.077 for property realized through the commission of any crime, except that the sound-producing device shall remain in the custody of the applicable law enforcement agency; a district attorney or city, village or town attorney, whichever is applicable, shall institute the forfeiture proceedings; and, if the sound-producing device is sold by the law enforcement agency, all proceeds of the sale shall be retained by the applicable city, village, town or county.
- (d) The city, village, town or county may, following the procedure for an abandoned vehicle under s. 342.40, dispose of any impounded vehicle which has remained unclaimed for a period of 90 days after disposition of the forfeiture action.

Section 2. 346.94 (16) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

unsafe condition.

346.94 (16) (a) Except as provided in s. 347.38 (1), no person may operate or park, stop or leave standing a motor vehicle while using a radio or other electric sound amplification device emitting sound from the vehicle that is <u>clearly</u> audible under normal conditions from a distance of 75 50 or more feet, unless the electric sound amplification device is being used to request assistance or warn against an

Section 3. 346.945 of the statutes is created to read:

346.945 Vehicle owner's liability for radios or other electric sound amplification devices. (1) (a) The owner of a vehicle involved in a violation of s. 346.94 (16) shall be presumed liable for the violation as provided in this section.

- (b) Notwithstanding par. (a), no owner of a vehicle involved in a violation of s. 346.94 (16) may be convicted under this section if the person operating the vehicle or having the vehicle under his or her control at the time of the violation has been convicted for the violation under this section or under s. 346.94 (16).
- (2) A traffic officer may proceed under sub. (3) instead of stopping, pursuing or issuing a citation to the person operating the vehicle or having the vehicle under his or her control at the time of a violation of s. 346.94 (16).
- (3) (a) Within 72 hours after observing the violation or receiving information that provides a reasonable basis for the belief that a violation has been committed or that an investigation of a possible violation is warranted, the traffic officer shall investigate the violation and may prepare a uniform traffic citation under s. 345.11 for the violation and, within 96 hours after observing the violation or receiving information that provides a reasonable basis for the belief that a violation has been committed or that an investigation of a possible violation is warranted, any traffic

officer employed by the authority issuing the citation may personally serve it upon the owner of the vehicle.

- (b) If with reasonable diligence the owner cannot be served under par. (a), service may be made by leaving a copy of the citation at the owner's usual place of abode within this state in the presence of a competent member of the family who is at least 14 years of age and who shall be informed of the contents thereof. Service under this paragraph may be made by any traffic officer employed by the authority issuing the citation and shall be performed within 96 hours after the violation was observed or the traffic officer received information that provided a reasonable basis for the belief that a violation had been committed or that an investigation of a possible violation was warranted.
- (c) If with reasonable diligence the owner cannot be served under par. (a) or (b) or if the owner lives outside of the jurisdiction of the issuing authority, service may be made by certified mail addressed to the owner's last-known address. Service under this paragraph shall be performed by posting the certified mail within 96 hours after the violation was observed or the traffic officer received information that provided a reasonable basis for the belief that a violation had been committed or that an investigation of a possible violation was warranted. Except for owners who live outside of the jurisdiction of the issuing authority, service under this paragraph may not be performed unless service under pars. (a) and (b) has been attempted.
 - (4) Defenses to the imposition of liability under this section include:
- (a) That a report that the vehicle was stolen was given to a traffic officer before the violation occurred or within a reasonable time after the violation occurred.
- (b) If the owner of the vehicle provides a traffic officer employed by the authority issuing the citation with the name and address of the person operating the

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of the violation and

vehicle or having the vehicle under his or her control at the time of the violation and sufficient information for the officer to determine that probable cause does not exist to believe that the owner of the vehicle was operating the vehicle or having the vehicle under his or her control at the time of the violation, then the owner of the vehicle shall not be liable under this section or under s. 346.94 (16).

- (c) If the vehicle is owned by a lessor of vehicles and at the time of the violation the vehicle was in the possession of a lessee, and the lessor provides a traffic officer employed by the authority issuing the citation with the information required under s. 343.46 (3), then the lessee and not the lessor shall be liable under this section or under s. 346.94 (16).
- (d) If the vehicle is owned by a dealer, as defined in s. 340.01 (11) (intro.) but including the persons specified in s. 340.01 (11) (a) to (d), and at the time of the violation the vehicle was being operated by or was under the control of any person on a trial run, and if the dealer provides a traffic officer employed by the authority issuing the citation with the name, address and operator's license number of the person operating the vehicle or having the vehicle under his or her control on a trial run, then that person, and not the dealer, shall be liable under this section or under the applicable provision of s. 346.94 (16).

Section 4. 346.95 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

346.95 (1) Any person violating s. 346.87, 346.88, 346.89 (2), 346.90 to 346.92 or 346.94 (1), (9), (10), (11), $(12)_{5}$ or (15) or (16) may be required to forfeit not less than \$20 nor more than \$40 for the first offense and not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for the 2nd or subsequent conviction within a year.

Section 5. 346.95 (5e) of the statutes is created to read:

346.95 (5e) Any person violating s. 346.94 (16) may be required to forfeit not
less than \$40 nor more than \$80 for the first offense and not less than \$100 nor more
than \$200 for the 2nd or subsequent conviction within a year.
Section 6. 346.95 (5g) of the statutes is created to read:
346.95 (5g) A vehicle owner or other person found liable under s. 346.945 may
be required to forfeit not less than \$40 nor more than \$80 for the first offense and not
less than \$100 nor more than \$200 for the 2nd or subsequent conviction within a year.
Imposition of liability under s. 346.945 shall not result in suspension or revocation
of a person's operating license under s. 343.30, nor shall it result in demerit points
being recorded on a person's driving record under s. $343.32~(2)~(a)$.
Section 7. 347.38 (1) of the statutes is renumbered 347.38 (1) (a) and amended
to read:
347.38 (1) (a) No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon a highway unless
such motor vehicle is equipped with a horn in good working order and capable of
emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 200
feet , but .
(b) Notwithstanding par. (a), no person shall at any time use a horn otherwise
than as a reasonable warning or make any unnecessary or unreasonably loud or
harsh sound by means of a horn or other warning device.
Section 8. 347.385 of the statutes is created to read:
347.385 Vehicle owner's liability for horns and warning devices. (1) (a)
The owner of a vehicle involved in a violation of s. $347.38(1)(b)$ shall be presumed
liable for the violation as provided in this section.
(b) Notwithstanding par. (a), no owner of a vehicle involved in a violation of s.
347 38 (1) (b) may be convicted under this section if the person operating the vehicle

or having the vehicle under his or her control at the time of the violation has been convicted for the violation under this section or under s. 347.38 (1) (b).

- (2) A traffic officer may proceed under sub. (3) instead of stopping, pursuing or issuing a citation to the person operating the vehicle or having the vehicle under his or her control at the time of a violation of s. 347.38 (1) (b).
- (3) (a) Within 72 hours after observing the violation or receiving information that provides a reasonable basis for the belief that a violation has been committed or that an investigation of a possible violation is warranted, the traffic officer shall investigate the violation and may prepare a uniform traffic citation under s. 345.11 for the violation and, within 96 hours after observing the violation or receiving information that provides a reasonable basis for the belief that a violation has been committed or that an investigation of a possible violation is warranted, any traffic officer employed by the authority issuing the citation may personally serve it upon the owner of the vehicle.
- (b) If with reasonable diligence the owner cannot be served under par. (a), service may be made by leaving a copy of the citation at the owner's usual place of abode within this state in the presence of a competent member of the family at least 14 years of age, who shall be informed of the contents thereof. Service under this paragraph may be made by any traffic officer employed by the authority issuing the citation and shall be performed within 96 hours after the violation was observed or the traffic officer received information that provided a reasonable basis for the belief that a violation had been committed or that an investigation of a possible violation was warranted.
- (c) If with reasonable diligence the owner cannot be served under par. (a) or (b) or if the owner lives outside of the jurisdiction of the issuing authority, service may

- be made by certified mail addressed to the owner's last-known address. Service under this paragraph shall be performed by posting the certified mail within 96 hours after the violation was observed or the traffic officer received information that provided a reasonable basis for the belief that a violation had been committed or that an investigation of a possible violation was warranted.
 - (4) Defenses to the imposition of liability under this section include:
- (a) That a report that the vehicle was stolen was given to a traffic officer before the violation occurred or within a reasonable time after the violation occurred.
- (b) If the owner of the vehicle provides a traffic officer employed by the authority issuing the citation with the name and address of the person operating the vehicle or having the vehicle under his or her control at the time of the violation and sufficient information for the officer to determine that probable cause does not exist to believe that the owner of the vehicle was operating the vehicle or having the vehicle under his or her control at the time of the violation, then the owner of the vehicle shall not be liable under this section or under s. 347.38 (1) (b).
- (c) If the vehicle is owned by a lessor of vehicles and at the time of the violation the vehicle was in the possession of a lessee, and the lessor provides a traffic officer employed by the authority issuing the citation with the information required under s. 343.46 (3), then the lessee and not the lessor shall be liable under this section or under s. 347.38 (1) (b).
- (d) If the vehicle is owned by a dealer, as defined in s. 340.01 (11) (intro.) but including the persons specified in s. 340.01 (11) (a) to (d), and at the time of the violation the vehicle was being operated by or was under the control of any person on a trial run, and if the dealer provides a traffic officer employed by the authority issuing the citation with the name, address and operator's license number of the

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person operating the vehicle or having the vehicle under his or her control on a trial
run, then that person, and not the dealer, shall be liable under this section or under
s. 347.38 (1) (b).

Section 9. 347.50 (1g) of the statutes is created to read:

347.50 (1g) A vehicle owner or other person found liable under s. 347.385 may be required to forfeit not less than \$10 nor more than \$200. Imposition of liability under s. 347.385 shall not result in suspension or revocation of a person's operating license under s. 343.30, nor shall it result in demerit points being recorded on a person's driving record under s. 343.32 (2) (a).

SECTION 10. Initial applicability.

(1) This act first applies to violations committed on the effective date of this subsection, but does not preclude the counting of other violations as prior violations for sentencing a person, impounding a vehicle or impounding or seizing a sound-producing device or for suspending or revoking a person's operating privilege.

15 (END)