

against the state and payment of the amount recovered shall be as provided in ss. 285.01 and 285.04. For the purposes of this section, judgments against municipalities shall be certified, filed and collected as provided in s. 66.09 whether named therein or not.

(5) If the allowance of claim is by or the judgment is against any municipality lying in more than one town, city, village or county, the governing body of the debtor municipality shall prorate the amount of the claim allowed or the judgment and so certify to the proper officials for tax levy, so that the taxable property of the debtor municipality will equitably bear the amount of the claim or judgment.

(6) This section does not create any liability against a county for any act of the sheriff where such liability is prohibited by Article VI, section 4, Wisconsin constitution.

History: 1961 c. 550; 1967 c. 92.

345.06 Owner's liability for act of operator. The owners of every vehicle operating upon any highway for the conveyance of passengers for hire are jointly and severally liable to the party injured for all injuries and damage done by any person in the employment of such owners as an operator, while operating such vehicle, whether the act occasioning such injuries or damage was intentional, negligent or otherwise, in the same manner as such operator would be liable.

345.07 Civil actions by commissioner. In addition to all existing remedies afforded by civil and criminal law, the commissioner is authorized to bring civil actions for the recovery of all fees, taxes, interest and penalties to which the state may be entitled by reason of the operation by any person of a motor vehicle upon the highways of this state.

345.08 Suit to recover protested tax or fee. No suit shall be maintained in any court to restrain or delay the collection or payment of the taxes levied or the fees imposed or enacted in chs. 341 to 349. The aggrieved taxpayer shall pay the tax or fee as and when due and, if paid under protest, may at any time within 90 days from the date of such payment sue the state in an action at law to recover the tax or fee so paid. If it is finally determined that such tax or fee or any part thereof was wrongfully collected for any reason, the department of administration shall issue a warrant on the state treasurer for the amount of such tax or fee so adjudged to have been wrongfully collected and the state treasurer shall pay the same out of the highway fund. A separate suit need not be filed for each separate payment made by any taxpayer, but a recovery may be had in one suit for as many payments as were made within the 90-day period preceding the commencement of the action. Such suits shall be commenced as provided in s. 285.01.

History: 1961 c. 316.

345.09 Service of process on nonresident. (1) The use and operation of a motor vehicle over the highways of this state by a nonresident is deemed an irrevocable appointment by such nonresident of the motor vehicle commissioner to be his true and lawful attorney upon whom may be served all legal processes in any action or proceeding against him or his executor, administrator or personal representative, growing out of the use or operation of the motor vehicle in this state and resulting in damage or loss to person or property, whether the damage or loss occurs on a highway or on abutting public or private property. Such appointment is binding upon the nonresident's executor, administrator or personal representative. Such use or operation of a motor vehicle by such nonresident is a signification of his agreement that any such process or notice against him or his executor, administrator or personal representative which is so served shall be of the same legal force and validity as if served on him personally, or on his executor, administrator or personal representative.

(2) The commissioner as attorney upon whom processes and notices may be served under this section shall, upon being served with such process or notice, forthwith mail by registered mail a copy thereof to such nonresident at the out-of-state nonresident address given in the papers so served. It is the duty of the party or his attorney to certify in the papers so served that the address given therein is the last known out-of-state nonresident address of the party to be served. In all cases of service under this section there shall be served the original, one copy for the commissioner's record of service and such additional number of copies as there are defendants so served in the action. The original shall be returned with proper certificate of service attached for filing in court as proof of service of the copies by having mailed them by registered mail to the defendants named therein. The service fee shall be \$4 for each defendant so served. The commissioner shall keep a record of all such processes and notices, which record shall show the day and hour of service.

(3) This section applies to a nonresident defendant who was a resident of this state at the time of the accident or occurrence which gave rise to the cause of action sued on.

History: 1963 c. 6, 515; 1965 c. 163.

Substituted service can be made under through an employe acting within the scope this section upon a foreign corporation of his employment. *Herchelroth v. Mahar*, which operated a leased truck in Wisconsin 24 W (2d) 444, 129 NW (2d) 140.

ARRESTS, BAIL, PENALTIES.

345.11 Uniform traffic citation and complaint. (1) On and after July 1, 1969, the uniform traffic citation created by this section shall in the case of moving traffic violations and may in the case of parking violations be used by all law enforcement agencies in this state which are authorized to enforce the state traffic laws and any local traffic laws enacted by any local authority in accordance with s. 349.06.

(2) The uniform traffic citation and complaint shall be on a form prescribed by the committee created by sub. (3) and shall consist of 4 parts: a complaint, a report of conviction and abstract of court record for the department, a police record and report of action on the case and a traffic citation and stipulation of guilt. The form shall provide for the name, address, birth date, operator's license number of the alleged violator if known, the license number of the vehicle, the offense alleged, the time and place of the offense, the section of the statute or ordinance violated, a designation of the offense in such manner as can be readily understood by a person making a reasonable effort to do so, and such other information as may be pertinent to the offense.

(3) The commissioner shall appoint a committee to prescribe the form of the uniform traffic citation and complaint. The committee shall be composed as shown in pars. (a) to (i), but if any appointment is not made by March 1, 1968, the commissioner shall designate the appointee from the proper category.

(a) The commissioner, himself as chairman.

(b) A member of the enforcement division of the motor vehicle department.

(c) A member of the Wisconsin sheriffs and deputy sheriffs association, designated by the president thereof.

(d) A member of the county traffic patrol association, designated by the president thereof.

(e) A member of the chiefs of police association, designated by the president thereof.

(f) A member of the state bar of Wisconsin, designated by the president thereof.

(g) A member of the Wisconsin council of safety, designated by the president thereof.

(h) A member of the Wisconsin district attorneys' association, designated by the president thereof.

(i) A member of the Wisconsin traffic judges association, designated by the president thereof.

(4) The committee shall meet at the call of the chairman. Members of the committee shall receive no compensation for their services and shall not be reimbursed for their expenses. Upon approval of a form for the uniform traffic citation and complaint by the committee, the commissioner shall under s. 110.06 promulgate such form as an administrative rule, and with the approval of the committee shall make such other rules as are necessary for the implementation and operation of this section.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of the statutes, the use of the uniform traffic citation and complaint promulgated under sub. (4) by any peace officer in connection with the enforcement of any state traffic laws or any local traffic ordinances in strict conformity with the state traffic laws, shall be deemed adequate process to give the appropriate court jurisdiction over the subject matter of the offense upon the filing with such court of the uniform traffic complaint.

(6) The commissioner shall cause to be printed and sold to all law enforcement agencies in this state with authority to enforce state traffic laws or local laws adopted under authority of s. 349.06 serially numbered uniform traffic citations and complaints.

(7) Each law enforcement agency issuing uniform traffic citations and complaints shall be responsible for the disposition of all such forms issued under its authority, and such law enforcement agencies shall prepare and submit such records and reports relating to the uniform traffic citations and complaints in the manner and at the time prescribed by the commissioner.

(8) Any person who, with criminal intent, solicits or aids in the disposition or attempted disposition of a uniform traffic citation and complaint in any unauthorized manner shall be in criminal contempt of the court having original jurisdiction of said cause of action.

History: 1967 c. 292.

345.12 Traffic officers not to profit from arrests. (1) No traffic officer shall demand, solicit, receive or be paid any remuneration upon the basis of number of arrests made, convictions obtained or amount of fines collected.

(2) Any person violating this section may be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$200 for the first offense and, for the second and each subsequent conviction within one year thereafter, may be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year in county jail or both.

345.13 Posting of bail. (1) Whenever a person is arrested for a violation of chs. 129, 194 and 341 to 348, administrative orders issued pursuant to law, or is arrested for violating any ordinance enacted pursuant to s. 349.06, the sheriff, chief of police or clerk of the court having jurisdiction of the violation is authorized to receive at his office, from the accused, a deposit in money not to exceed the amount of the maximum penalty which may be imposed if the accused is found guilty. Thereupon, the accused may be released from arrest until the court having jurisdiction of the violation opens on the next succeeding day in which such court is in session or until such time as is fixed for the hearing of the case.

(2) If the person so arrested and released fails to appear, personally or by an authorized attorney or agent, before the court at the time fixed for the hearing of the case, the money deposited by the accused pursuant to sub. (1) shall be retained and used for the payment of the penalty, which may be imposed, together with costs, after an ex parte hearing upon the accused. The excess, if any, shall be returned to the person who made the deposit, upon his application therefor. If the accused is acquitted, the entire amount of the deposit shall be refunded to the depositor upon application therefor.

(3) This section shall not be construed so as to make the county or municipality in any case liable for the whole or any part of any money deposited pursuant to this section.

History: 1961 c. 143.

A verified uniform traffic citation filed with any court in this state is sufficient to give court jurisdiction over subject matter of action. There is no need to swear out a complaint establishing probable cause until an arrest warrant is sought. 55 Atty. Gen. 110.

345.135 Release on own bond. Whenever a resident of this state is arrested for a violation of chs. 341 to 348, or for a violation of any municipal ordinance enacted in conformity therewith, the arresting authority shall release such person on his own bond without sureties if he exhibits his valid chauffeur's or operator's license to the arresting authority and signs a document swearing or affirming that he will appear in court at the time fixed for hearing of the case. A person arrested under s. 346.63 for operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of an intoxicant may not be released until 4 hours have elapsed from the time of his arrest or until a chemical test if such person requests said test, as provided by law, shows that there is .05% or less by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, whichever is sooner, providing, however, that such person may be released to his attorney, spouse, relative or other responsible adult after arrest. A chemical test given pursuant to this section shall not be admissible as evidence in any court proceeding. Whenever a resident of this state is arraigned before a court for a violation of chs. 341 to 348, or for a violation of any municipal ordinance enacted in conformity therewith, the court shall, when such person enters a plea of not guilty, release such person on his own bond without sureties upon request of such person.

History: 1967 c. 292.

345.14 Stipulation of guilt or nolo contendere in case of ordinance violations. Local ordinances adopted pursuant to s. 349.06 may contain a provision for stipulation of guilt or nolo contendere of any or all offenses under such ordinances and may designate the manner in which such stipulation is to be made and fix the penalty to be paid. When a person charged with an offense for which stipulation of guilt or nolo contendere is authorized makes a timely stipulation and pays the required penalty to the designated official, such person need not appear in court and no witness fees or other additional costs shall be taxed unless the local ordinance so provides. The official receiving the penalty shall comply with ss. 343.27 (3) and 343.29.

History: Sup. Ct. Order, 14 W (2d) viii.

345.15 Bail forfeited only on order of court. If any person gives bail for his appearance to answer a charge of violation of a traffic regulation enacted pursuant to s. 349.06, except for a parking violation, it shall not be forfeited for his failure to appear except by order of the court. Any officer paying bail money into the county or municipal treasury without such court order is guilty of violating s. 946.12.

345.16 Penalty of compulsory safety school attendance. (1) In addition to or in lieu of other penalties provided by law for violation of chs. 346 to 348, the trial court may in its judgment of conviction order the convicted person to attend, for a certain number of school days, a traffic safety school whose course and mode of instruction is approved by the motor vehicle commissioner and which is conducted by the police department of the municipality, the sheriff's office of the county or by any regularly established safety organization.

(2) This section also applies in the case of an adjudication of violation of a local traffic regulation which is in conformity with chs. 346 to 348.

345.17 Penalty for false statements. Any person making a false statement to the motor vehicle department or commissioner of said motor vehicle department on which such department or the commissioner relies in performing an act, issuing a duplicate title, license or operating privilege, or administering any law which the department or commissioner is required by law to administer or perform, shall, on the first offense be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100; and, on the second and each subsequent offense be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

History: 1963 c. 515.