

CHAPTER 32.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

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32.01 Definitions. In this chapter unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires:

(1) "Person" includes the state, a county, town, village, city, school district or other municipal corporation, a board, commission or corporation, or housing authority created under sections 66.40 to 66.404.

(2) "Property" includes estates in lands, fixtures, and personal property directly connected with lands.

Conditions discussed under which the state may grant the right to fill and use a lake bed without violating the trust under which the state holds title to the bed. State v. Public Service Comm. 275 W 112, 81 NW (2d) 71.

32.02 Who may condemn; purposes. The following municipalities, boards, commissions, public officers and corporations may acquire by condemnation any real estate and personal property appurtenant thereto or interest therein which they have power to acquire and hold, for the purposes specified, in case such property cannot be acquired by gift or purchase at an agreed price:

(1) Any county, town, village, city including villages and cities incorporated under general or special acts, school district, the state department of public welfare, the regents of the University of Wisconsin, the board of regents of state colleges, or any public board or commission, for any lawful purpose, provided that in the case of city and village boards or commissions approval thereof shall have been granted by the governing body.

(2) The governor and adjutant general for land adjacent to the Wisconsin state military reservation at Camp Douglas for the use of the Wisconsin national guard.

(3) Any railroad corporation, any street or interurban railway corporation, any grantee of a permit to construct a dam to develop hydroelectric energy for sale to the public or for the operation of a street or interurban railway, any Wisconsin plank or turnpike road corporation, any drainage corporation, any interstate bridge corporation, or any corporation formed under chapter 288, laws of 1899, for any public purpose authorized by its articles of organization.

(4) Any Wisconsin telegraph or telephone corporation for the construction and location of its lines.

(5) Any Wisconsin corporation engaged in the business of transmitting or furnishing heat, power or electric light for the public, for the construction and location of its lines or for ponds or reservoirs or any dam, dam site, flowage rights or undeveloped water power.

(6) Any Wisconsin corporation furnishing gas, electric light or power to the public, for additions or extensions to its plant.

(7) Any Wisconsin corporation formed for the improvement of any stream and driving logs therein, for the purpose of the improvement of such stream, or for ponds or reservoir purposes.

(8) Any Wisconsin corporation organized to furnish water or light to any city or village or the inhabitants thereof, for the construction and maintenance of its plant.

(9) Any Wisconsin corporation transmitting gas, oil or related products in pipe lines for sale to the public directly or for sale to one or more other corporations furnishing such gas, oil or related products to the public.

(10) Any rural electric co-operative association organized under chapter 185 which operates a rural electrification project to:

(a) Generate, distribute or furnish at cost electric energy at retail to 500 or more members of said association in accordance with standard rules for extension of its service and

facilities as provided in the by-laws of said association and whose by-laws also provide for the acceptance into membership of all applicants therefor who may reside within the territory in which such association undertakes to furnish its service, without discrimination as to such applicants; or

(b) Generate, transmit and furnish electric energy at wholesale to 3 or more rural electric co-operative associations furnishing electric energy under the conditions set forth in par. (a), for the construction and location of its lines, or substation or generating plants, or for ponds or reservoirs, or any dam, dam site, flowage rights or undeveloped water power, or for additions or extension of its plant.

(11) Any housing authority created under sections 66.40 to 66.404.

(12) Any person operating a plant which creates waste material which, if released without treatment would cause stream pollution, for the location of treatment facilities.

(13) Any corporation licensed to do business in Wisconsin that shall transmit oil or related products in pipe-lines in Wisconsin, and shall maintain terminal or product delivery facilities in Wisconsin, and shall be engaged in interstate or international commerce, subject to the approval of the public service commission upon a finding by it that the proposed real estate interests sought to be acquired are in the public interest.

History: 1951 c. 119; 1953 c. 61 s. 1.

See note to 36.06, citing Wisconsin Chapter House Asso. v. Regents, 260 W 206, 50 NW (2d) 469.

An agreement by a city, acquiring an easement for the construction and maintenance of storm and sanitary sewers over certain land, that the city would not open streets through such property without the consent of the grantors, did not prevent the city from subsequently taking the land by condemnation for the purpose of opening streets, without first either returning the land covered by the easement or restoring it to its original condition or paying for the easement granted. The power of eminent domain is inalienable and cannot be surrendered, even by the legislature, and it cannot be impaired or bargained away by other governmental agencies. Milwaukee v.

Schomberg, 261 W 166, 52 NW (2d) 151.

The general rule is that it is not "duress" to institute or threaten to institute civil suits, or take proceedings in court, or for any person to declare that he intends to use the courts, wherein to insist on what he believes to be his legal rights. Roelvink v. Milwaukee, 273 W 605, 79 NW (2d) 106.

A power company, in connection with acquiring an easement, may condemn the right to cut down trees to provide sufficient clearance for its wires; and other restrictions reasonably required for safety, such as the restriction of future buildings on the premises to 25 feet in height and fireproof construction, are likewise permissible subjects for acquisition. Klump v. Cybulski, 274 W 604, 81 NW (2d) 42.

32.03 When condemnation not to be exercised. (1) The general power of condemnation conferred in this chapter does not extend to property owned by the state, a municipality, public board or commission, nor to the condemnation by a railroad, public utility or electric co-operative of the property of either a railroad, public utility or electric co-operative unless such power is specifically conferred by law, provided that property not to exceed 100 feet in width owned by or otherwise under the control or jurisdiction of a public board or commission of any city may be condemned by a railroad corporation for right of way or other purposes, whenever such city by ordinance consents thereto. This chapter does not apply to the acquisition by municipalities of the property of public utilities used and useful in their business, nor to any city of the first class, except that every such city may conduct any condemnation proceeding either under this chapter or, at its option, under other laws applicable to such city.

(2) Any railroad corporation or street or interurban railway corporation, or pipe-line corporation may acquire by condemnation lands or interests therein which are held and owned by another railroad corporation, street or interurban railway or pipe-line corporation. In the case of a railroad corporation or street or interurban railway corporation no such land shall be taken so as to interfere with the main track of the railroad first established except for crossing, and in the case of a pipe-line corporation no such land shall be taken except for crossing or in such manner as to interfere with or endanger railroad operations.

(3) Any public utility corporation, or co-operative association mentioned in section 32.02 (10), upon securing from the public service commission, pursuant to written application and upon due notice to all interested parties, an order determining that lands or interests therein sought to be acquired by the applicant are owned by a public utility corporation or such rural electric co-operative and are not then being used by the owner for service to the public by the public utility or to its members by such co-operative association and will not be required in the future for such purposes to an extent and within a period which will be interfered with by the appropriation of the lands or interests sought to be condemned, may acquire by condemnation such lands or interests therein. Provided, however, that no lands, or interests therein, belonging to a public utility corporation or to any such co-operative association which is being held by such owner as a site for an electric generating plant, and no other property so owned, or any interest therein, which is used or suitable for the development of water power, shall be subject

to condemnation under this subsection; except that an undeveloped water power site, belonging to any such public utility corporation or to any such co-operative association and which is within the flowage area of any other undeveloped water power site, may be condemned pursuant to this subsection, but only if, upon application to it, the public service commission, after hearing held upon notice to such owner and all parties interested, shall by order determine the necessity of taking such lands or interest therein. Such order shall be subject to review in the manner prescribed by chapter 227. Any condemnation of lands pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall be conducted in accordance with the procedure and the requirements prescribed by sections 32.04 to 32.14, inclusive.

History: 1951 c. 235.

See note to 34.09, citing 41 Atty. Gen. 229.

32.04 Petition. Any person desiring to acquire any property by condemnation shall present a verified petition therefor to the county or circuit judge of the county where such property is situated. Such petition shall contain a description of the property desired to be condemned, which in the case of a city, village or town may include lands for one or more streets or alleys; the purpose for which it is intended to be used; the names of the parties who own or occupy it or have any interest therein, as near as may be, and if any such persons are infants, their ages as near as may be, and if any are persons of unsound mind or unknown, these facts shall be stated. In case such petition is made by a corporation it shall also state that the petitioner is duly incorporated; that the property described is required for the purposes of such corporation and that it is the intention of the corporation in good faith to use it therefor. If such petition is made for the right of way of a railroad or street railway or interurban railway corporation, it shall also state that the right of way sought to be acquired has been located as required by law and that it has been duly surveyed and staked out, and if a width of more than one hundred feet is desired to be taken across any track it shall specify the width desired across said track and the reasons therefor; and a map showing the route of the line and the lands desired to be taken shall be attached to the petition. If the certificate of the public service commission is required before the property may be acquired the petition shall state that such certificate has been obtained. If any owner of property desires to institute condemnation proceedings, he shall present his verified petition therefor to the county or circuit judge of the county where the land is situated. Such petition shall describe the land, state the board, commission or corporation against which the condemnation proceedings are instituted, and use to which it has been put or is designed to have been put by the board, commission or corporation against which the proceedings are instituted. The petition and all subsequent papers in the proceeding shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court.

Cross Reference. See 281.03, making its pendens provisions apply to eminent domain proceedings. See 330.17 as to right of landowner to sue for damages.

See note to 280.01, citing *Briggson v. Viroqua*, 264 W 47, 58 NW (2d) 546.

See *Peterson v. Wisconsin River Power Co.*, 264 W 84, 53 NW (2d) 287, partially overruled in *Zombkowski v. Wisconsin River Power Co.*, 267 W 77, 64 NW (2d) 236.

A proceeding for the appointment of commissioners pursuant to a petition is wholly statutory, and the statutory provisions must control; until the commissioners have made an award, it is not a judicial proceeding, and the judge to whom the petition is addressed acts in an administrative capacity; and hence, at such stage, rules applicable to judicial proceedings in a court are not controlling. *Klump v. Cybulski*, 274 W 604, 81 NW (2d) 42.

Until the commissioners appointed for such purpose have made an award the proceeding is not of a judicial nature, the judge until then merely acting in an administrative capacity. An interlocutory judgment or order, made prior to any appointment of or award by commissioners in a condemnation proceeding instituted by property owners is not appealable. *Barrows v. Kenosha*, 275 W 124, 81 NW (2d) 519.

A landowner's demurrer to a condemnation petition presented to a judge by a municipality pursuant to 32.04 is not a proper pleading. *Madison v. Tiedeman*, 1 W (2d) 136, 83 NW (2d) 694.

32.05 Notice of hearing. Upon the filing of such petition the judge shall fix a time and place for the hearing thereon. Notice of such hearing shall be served upon all interested at least twenty days before said hearing or if any party cannot be found then by publication once a week for three weeks in a newspaper to be designated by the judge.

32.06 Guardians ad litem. If any party interested is an infant or under disability, the judge shall, upon notice to the general guardian, if any, appoint a guardian ad litem for such party. The judge may require security from such guardian ad litem.

32.07 Necessity, determination of. The necessity of the taking shall be determined as follows:

(1) If the application be by a municipal corporation, the filing of the petition under section 32.04 shall be deemed the commencement of an action for the determination of the necessity of the taking. Within 20 days after the service of notice, as provided in section 32.05, any person owning or interested in any property proposed to be condemned, may serve and file an answer. After the expiration of the time for answering, the action

may be brought on for hearing on a 3 days' notice to all parties who have answered and shall have precedence over all other matters not on trial. The court shall thereupon impanel a jury and the question of the necessity of the taking shall thereupon be tried as a question of fact. Juries shall be obtained in the manner provided for circuit courts, except that in county courts having extra civil jurisdiction the method prescribed by the law creating the court shall be followed. If no answer to the petition is interposed the trial by jury shall proceed ex parte. The costs in such proceedings shall be paid by the municipality. The court may, in its discretion, submit to a single jury the determination of such necessity as to one or more than one or all of the parcels of land sought to be taken for the same purpose, or for one or more streets or alleys. If the jury find that the taking of such lands is not necessary the owner thereof shall recover from the municipality his necessary disbursements and taxable costs not to exceed \$25.

(2) If the application be by a town or county, or by a board, commission, public officer or housing authority created under ss. 66.40 to 66.404; or for the right of way for a railroad or a street or interurban railway up to 100 feet in width, or a telegraph, telephone or electric line; or for the right of way for a gas-pipe line, main or service; or for easements for the construction of any elevated structure or subway for railroad, street, or interurban railway purposes, the petitioner shall determine the necessity.

(3) In all other cases, the judge shall determine the necessity.

(4) The determination of the public service commission of the necessity of taking any undeveloped water power site made pursuant to the provisions of section 32.03 (3) shall be conclusive.

History: 1953 c. 91.

The board of regents of the university of Wisconsin, authorized by 32.02 (1) and 36.06 (5) to acquire land by condemnation proceedings, is a "board" within the meaning of 32.07 (2), so that it is thereby authorized to determine the necessity of the taking. Wisconsin Chapter House Asso. v. Regents, 260 W 206, 50 NW (2d) 469.

The broad discretion vested in those having the power of eminent domain and the power to determine the necessity for taking land will not be disturbed in the absence of fraud, bad faith or gross abuse of discretion, even though an alternative might be as convenient and cheaper. Swenson v. Milwaukee County, 266 W 129, 63 NW (2d) 103.

(2) does not violate sec. 2, art. XI. Swenson v. Milwaukee County, 266 W 129, 63 NW (2d) 103.

The "necessity" required to support condemnation is only a reasonable, and not an absolute or imperative, necessity. Where the application is for a right of way for an electric line, the petitioner is to determine the necessity. Klump v. Cybulski, 274 W 604, 81 NW (2d) 42.

It is not for the court to decide whether the power company is making the best decision with respect to location of its power

circuits or the need for acquiring the desired easement to string power lines above a strip of the plaintiffs' property, and judicial interference with the utility's determination would at most be warranted only by a convincing showing that such determination is unreasonable, arbitrary, or not made in good faith. Klump v. Cybulski, 274 W 604, 81 NW (2d) 42.

(1), providing that the owner of the land proposed to be condemned may serve and file an "answer" to the municipality's petition, but making no mention of any other pleading by such owner, must be strictly construed. The word "answer," as used in such statute, does not include the concept of a "demurrer." Madison v. Tiedeman, 1 W (2d) 136, 83 NW (2d) 694.

The restriction of (1), in limiting the right of an owner of property proposed to be condemned to challenge only the factual consideration of the necessity of the taking, is one that the legislature had the power to prescribe, and the principle of due process of law is not thereby violated. No appeal lies to the supreme court prior to the determination of all issues by the circuit court. Madison v. Tiedeman, 1 W (2d) 136, 83 NW (2d) 694.

32.075 Use after condemnation. Whenever the public service commission has made a finding, either with or without hearing, (1) that it is reasonably certain it will be necessary for a public utility, as defined in ch. 196, to acquire lands or interests therein for the purpose of the conveyance of telegraph and telephone messages, or for the production, transformation or transmission of electric energy for the public, and (2) that such public utility is unlikely to commence construction of its facilities upon such lands within 2 years of such finding, such public utility may file its petition and proceed with condemnation in the manner prescribed in s. 32.04 and no further determination of necessity shall be required. When the lands to be condemned under the provisions hereof are needed for rights of way for telegraph, telephone, or electric lines, it shall not be necessary that the particular parcel or parcels of land be described in the commission's finding, but it shall be sufficient that such finding described the termini of any such lines and the general direction or course of the lines between the termini, but when the utility files its petition under s. 32.04 it shall specifically describe therein the lands to be acquired. Notwithstanding the completion of the condemnation proceedings and the payment of the award made under this chapter, the owner may continue to use the land until such time as the utility constructs its facilities thereon.

History: 1955 c. 213.

32.08 Commissioners. If the petitioner be entitled to condemn the property or any portion thereof the judge shall appoint three freeholders, residents of the county, or some adjoining county, commissioners to ascertain the compensation to be made for the prop-

erty taken, fix the time and place for their first meeting, and may limit the time of their appointment, which shall not in any case exceed one year.

32.09 Appraisal, notice of. Such commissioners shall, before entering on their duties, take and subscribe an oath that they will faithfully and to the best of their ability examine the property and impartially estimate and appraise the value of the same. Whenever requested in writing by the petitioner or any party interested they shall proceed to appraise the property mentioned in the request and shall set a time and place for their meeting to be held within 60 days from the date they were requested to proceed. They shall give notice of the time and place of meeting to each person interested, which notice shall be served personally or upon the attorney of the party at least 10 days before the hearing; or if a party cannot be found and has not appeared in the proceedings then by publication once a week for 3 weeks in such newspaper as the judge appointing the commissioners shall direct. In case the proceeding is one to acquire streets or highways a notice of the time and place of such hearing addressed "To Whom It May Concern" shall be published once a week for 3 successive weeks prior to such hearing in such newspapers.

History: 1957 c. 597.

32.10 Appraisal, hearing on. (1) The commissioners shall view the property described in the request and hear any evidence produced by the parties thereto and shall determine the value of the property taken. The value so determined shall be as of the date of the taking and the status of the property under condemnation for the purpose of determining whether severance damages exist shall be determined as of the date of taking. Such value shall be determined by deducting the value of the property as it will be immediately after the taking from the value of the property immediately prior to such taking, the remainder being the compensation to which the owner is entitled. In making such determination the commissioners shall consider the property upon the basis of its most advantageous use, but only such use as actually affects the present market value. Where a part of a parcel of land is condemned severance damage shall be allowed if shown to exist. Special benefits accruing to the property and affecting its market value because of the planned public improvement shall be considered and used as an offset to damages, but in no event shall benefits be allowed in excess of damages. Where a depreciation in value results from an exercise of the police power, even though in conjunction with the taking by eminent domain, no compensation shall be paid for such depreciation. The commissioners shall have the same powers to require submission of statements of the matters relating to claims of condemnor and owner as are given to the circuit court by s. 32.11 (2). The landowner shall in all cases present his testimony first, followed by condemnor, with rebuttal by landowner. The rules for the determination of compensation to be paid landowners set forth above shall be controlling in all condemnation actions and any appeal thereon including, but not limited to, those instituted under ss. 83.07, 83.08 and 84.09, provided, that in proceedings under ch. 275, laws of 1931 as amended, the value of the property taken shall be determined as of the date of the taking.

(2) A majority of the commissioners may adjourn from time to time but not more than twice or for more than 30 days. A majority of the commissioners, all being present, may determine all matters. The commissioners shall, within 20 days after hearing the parties to the condemnation, unless the time be extended by the judge, file in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county, a report showing an award made for the property condemned. They shall file with the report proof of the service of notice of hearing or appearance of each party.

(3) The commissioners shall be paid such compensation as the judge shall direct by the party by whom the property is taken.

History: 1955 c. 417; 1957 c. 597.

In a proceeding under 84.09, the benefits which may be deducted from or offset against the damages are not limited to special benefits peculiar to the owner of the property, but also may include general benefits accruing to the community in common. (Nowaczyk v. Marathon County, 205 W 536, followed; statement in Schildknecht v. Milwaukee, 245 W 33, 37, so far as to the contrary, is held to be erroneous.) Townsend v. State, 257 W 329, 43 NW (2d) 458.

In proceedings to assess compensation for a strip of land on a farm, condemned for the construction of a power line, the rejection of the landowners' offer to prove how much they would make in a season selling melons at a roadside stand was not error, the rule that loss of profits is not recoverable or provable in condemnation of an owner's in-

terest being particularly applicable here where the location of the stand was not disturbed by the construction, and its operation was affected only by the fact that an elm tree previously shading the stand was removed. An award of \$1,200 for the land taken in this case, where the testimony as to the loss sustained varied from \$500 to \$6,500, and the jury had viewed the premises, will not be disturbed as inadequate. Dusevich v. Wisconsin Power & Light Co. 260 W 641, 51 NW (2d) 732.

No compensation is due the landowner for depreciation in market value for commercial purposes of the remaining portion of land after a partial taking as a result of a highway relocation and making it a controlled access highway. A controlled access highway is so designated under the police

power, and losses arising out of its exercise are not compensable. *Carazalla v. State*, 269 W 593, 70 NW (2d) 208, 71 NW (2d) 276. Damages resulting from inconvenience caused to landowners during construction work may be considered with other items of damage resulting from a partial taking. *Carazalla v. State*, 269 W 593, 70 NW (2d) 208, 71 NW (2d) 276.

32.11 Appeal (1) Any party to a condemnation proceeding, and any persons against whose lands assessments for benefits or damages shall have been made, may appeal from the award of the commissioners to the circuit court of the county by filing a notice of appeal in the office of the clerk of such court. Such notice must be filed within 90 days from the date of filing of the report of the commissioners. The clerk shall thereupon enter the appeal as an action pending in said court with the owner or owners of the property for which the award was made and who are parties to the appeal as plaintiffs and the party by whom the property is taken as defendant. It shall thereupon proceed as an action in said court subject to all the provisions of law relating to actions originally brought therein. It shall be tried by jury unless waived. Costs shall be allowed to the successful party on the appeal. If in favor of the plaintiff they shall be added to the verdict. If in favor of the defendant, they shall be deducted therefrom.

(2) The court shall have power to require that both owner and condemnor shall submit to the court at such time in advance of the trial as the court may determine, a statement covering the respective contentions of the parties on the following points:

- (a) Highest and best use of property.
- (b) Applicable zoning.
- (c) Designation of claimed comparable lands, sale of which will be used in appraisal opinion.
- (d) Severance damage, if any.
- (e) Maps and pictures to be used.
- (f) Costs of reproduction less depreciation and rate of depreciation.
- (g) Statement of capitalization of income with supporting data.
- (h) Separate opinion as to fair market value, including before and after value where applicable by not to exceed 3 appraisers.
- (i) Qualifications and experience of witnesses offered as experts.

(3) The court may make regulations for the exchange of such statements as between the parties, but only where both owner and condemnor furnish same, and for the holding of pre-trial conference between the parties for the purpose of simplifying the issues at the trial.

History: 1957 c. 597.

On an appeal by landowners from an award of the commissioners, the review by the circuit court would not be limited as a matter of law to a determination of just compensation, but the court could review, to the extent reviewable in any judicial proceeding, all matters presented to the court, such as the necessity of the taking by the power company, its permissible extent, and the propriety of the appointment of commissioners in the particular circumstances. *Klump v. Cybulski*, 274 W 604, 81 NW (2d) 42.

commissioners appointed under 32.08 from making an award of compensation for condemnation of an easement over the plaintiffs' property by a power company, which does not propose to erect any structures on such property but merely to string power lines over a strip thereof and 48 feet above the surface, the plaintiffs are deemed to have failed to show that their rights would not be adequately preserved and protected by appeal under 32.11 from the award of the commissioners. *Klump v. Cybulski*, 274 W 604, 81 NW (2d) 42.

In an action by landowners to enjoin

32.12 Report to be recorded; possession. The report of the commission shall be recorded by the clerk in the judgment book of such court. The person by whom the property is taken may pay to the owners of the property taken or to the clerk of the court for the use of such owners the amounts awarded by the commissioners and thereupon may enter upon, take and use the property for the purposes for which it was condemned. A writ of assistance may be granted by the court or a judge thereof upon twenty-four hours' notice to put such person in possession of the land. If a corporation applies for said writ the court or judge may require security in such additional amount as may be deemed necessary to pay any judgment that may be recovered on appeal. If the person be in possession or be put in possession of the property pending an appeal the owners or parties entitled thereto shall receive the money paid into court on account of the award appealed from without prejudice to the appeal. If the person condemning the property appeals, the money shall only be so withdrawn upon filing a bond to be approved by the court or judge to repay the amount by which such award may be abated on such appeal with costs.

32.13 Trial of title. If any defect of title to or incumbrance upon any parcel of land is suggested upon any appeal, or if any person petitions the court in which an appeal is pending setting up a claim adverse to the title set out in said petition to said premises and to the money or any part thereof to be paid as compensation for the property so taken, the court shall thereupon determine the question so presented. Judgment shall be

entered on such determination, with costs to the prevailing party. An appeal from such judgment may be taken as from a judgment in an action.

32.14 Use, when to vest. When no appeal is taken from any award by the commissioners within the time provided by law, the party condemning the property shall pay the amount thereof into court, or file a receipt therefor in the office of the clerk of the court duly signed by the owners and acknowledged before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds. After the determination of an appeal, the person condemning the property shall pay into court the amount of the judgment rendered thereon or file a receipt therefor as aforesaid. Upon such payment or the filing of such receipt, the clerk of the said court shall make a minute of such payment or the filing of such receipt at the foot of the record of the report of such commissioners in the judgment book of said court. If the condemnation be for streets, boulevards or highways, an easement for the purpose for which the condemnation was instituted shall thereupon vest in the person condemning without any other or further act, deed or conveyance. In other cases if the person condemning be a municipality, board or commission with power to take and hold real property, the exclusive use of said property shall so vest in such municipality, board or commission in fee simple. If the condemnation be by a public officer or by a board or commission not authorized to take and hold real property such use shall so vest in the state, county, town or municipality under whose jurisdiction said officer, board or commission is acting. If the person condemning be a corporation the use of such property shall so vest in such corporation, its successors and assigns so long as used for purposes for which condemnation might be instituted. Said record or a verified copy thereof shall be prima facie evidence of such title in all courts and places.

32.15 Proceedings to perfect title, owner may bring. (1) If any person having the power to acquire property by condemnation has entered into the possession of any property and is using the same for a purpose for which condemnation proceedings might be instituted but has not acquired title thereto, or if such title is defective, such person may proceed to acquire or perfect such title in the manner provided in this chapter. At any stage of such proceedings the court in which they are pending or the judge thereof may authorize such person, if in possession, to continue in possession, and if not in possession, to take possession and have and use such lands during the pendency of such proceedings and may stay all actions or proceedings against such person on account thereof on the paying in court of a sufficient sum or the giving of such securities as such court or judge may direct to pay the compensation therefor when finally ascertained. In every such case the party interested in such property may institute and conduct at the expense of such person the proceedings to a conclusion if such person delays or omits to prosecute the same.

(2) No injunction to restrain such person in his possession of said lands or his use thereof or the operation thereon of any plant, line, railroad or other structure, shall be granted until such compensation has been fixed and determined.

(3) In case such person or the person through or under whom he claims title has paid to the owner of such lands or to any former owner thereof, or to any other person having any valid mortgage or other lien thereon, any sum of money on account of such lands, such sum with interest thereon from the date of such payment at the rate of seven per cent per annum shall be deducted from the award made by said commissioners to such owners or other person.

(4) In case there shall be a dispute in relation to the payment of any sum as aforesaid or the amount or date of any payment that may have been made, the court or judge thereof shall at the request of any party, award an issue which shall be tried in the same manner of issues of fact in said court and an appeal from the judgment thereon may be taken in the same manner as from any judgment.

Cross Reference: As to right of landowner to sue for damages within twenty years, see 330.17.

32.16 Proceedings when land mortgaged. Whenever any person has acquired title to any property for which it could institute condemnation proceedings and said property is subject to any mortgage or other lien and proceedings have been afterwards commenced by the holders of any such mortgage or lien to enforce the same, the court in which such proceedings are pending may on due notice appoint three commissioners to appraise and value said property in the manner prescribed in this chapter as of the time when such person acquired title. Such appraisal shall be exclusive of the improvements made by such person or his predecessors. Said appraisal, with interest, when confirmed by said court shall stand as the maximum amount of the incumbrance chargeable to the property so taken and judgment shall be rendered according to equity for an amount not exceeding such appraisal, with interest, against such person and may be enforced as in other cases.

On the payment of such amount such person shall hold said property free and discharged from said mortgage or lien. An appeal may be taken from the award of such commission by the plaintiff and tried and determined as an appeal from the commissioners under this chapter and the action to enforce such mortgage or lien shall in the meantime be stayed.

32.17 Amendments; vacancies. The court or judge may at any time permit amendments to be made to a petition filed pursuant to s. 32.04, amend any defect or informality in any of the proceedings authorized by this chapter and may cause any parties to be added and direct such notice to be given to any party of interest as it deems proper and appoint other commissioners to fill any vacancies which may occur.

History: 1957 c. 597.

32.18 How title in trustee acquired. In case any title or interest in real estate lawfully required by any person having the power of condemnation is vested in any trustee not authorized to sell, release and convey the same or in any infant, idiot or person of unsound mind, the circuit court may in a summary proceeding authorize and empower such trustee or the general guardian of such infant, idiot or person of unsound mind to sell and convey the same for the purposes required on such terms as may be just. If such infant, idiot or person of unsound mind has no general guardian, the court may appoint a special guardian for such sale, release or conveyance. The court may require from such trustee or general or special guardian, such security as it may deem proper before any conveyance or release herein authorized is executed. The terms of the same shall be reported to the court on oath. If the court is satisfied that such terms are just to the party interested in such real estate, it shall confirm the report and direct the conveyance or release to be executed. Such conveyance or release shall have the same effect as if executed by one having legal power to sell and convey the land.

32.19 Abandonment of proceedings. If any person instituting condemnation proceedings, shall deem it inadvisable to take the real estate at the price fixed by the commissioners or by a jury upon appeal, it may, within sixty days after filing the award of the commissioners or within sixty days after assessment of damages by the jury, discontinue the proceedings upon such terms as to the court shall seem just.

32.195 Abandonment of easements for public use. An easement for public use acquired by gift or purchase or by condemnation under this chapter shall not be deemed abandoned on the grounds of nonuser thereof for any period less than that prescribed in the applicable statutes of limitations in ch. 330. Nothing contained in this section shall be presumed to adversely affect any highway right possessed by the state or any county or municipality thereof.

History: 1955 c. 298, 366.

32.20 General provisions. (1) Where power of condemnation is given to a state officer or officers the title acquired shall be in the name of the state. Payments of the costs and expenses of such condemnation shall be paid from the appropriation covering the purpose for which the property is acquired.

(2) Any condemnation proceedings authorized under any local or special law of the state, except those applicable to cities of the first class shall be conducted under the procedure provided in this chapter.