



State of Wisconsin
2017 - 2018 LEGISLATURE

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**SENATE SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT 2,
TO SENATE BILL 61**

September 6, 2017 - Offered by Senators CRAIG and NASS.

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) (a), 961.55 (5) (e) (intro.), 973.075 (1) (b) 1m. (intro.) and
5 973.075 (4); **to amend** 29.934 (1) (d), 961.55 (1) (intro.), 961.55 (3) (intro.),
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), 961.55 (5) (a) 1., 961.55 (5) (a) 2., 961.555 (2) (am), 961.555
11 (2m), 961.555 (3g), 961.555 (3m), 961.555 (5), 961.555 (6), 961.555 (7), 968.20
12 (1g) (am), 968.20 (1h), 973.075 (1g), 973.075 (1k), 973.075 (1m), 973.075 (1r),
13 973.075 (4) (a), 973.075 (5r), 973.076 (1) (b) 1m., 973.076 (3g), 973.076 (3m),

1 973.076 (5), 973.076 (6) and 973.076 (7) of the statutes; **relating to:** forfeiture
2 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 or state criminal conviction for the crime that was the basis for the
18 seizure, the agency may accept all proceeds. If there is no federal or state criminal
19 conviction, the agency may not accept any proceeds, except that the agency may
20 accept all proceeds if one of the following circumstances applies and is explained in
21 the report submitted under this subsection:

22 (a) The defendant has died.

23 (b) The defendant was deported by the U.S. government.

1 (c) The defendant has been granted immunity in exchange for testifying or
2 otherwise assisting a law enforcement investigation or prosecution.

3 (d) The defendant fled the jurisdiction.

4 (e) The property has been unclaimed for a period of at least 9 months.

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

6 961.55 (3) (intro.) In the event of seizure under sub. (2), proceedings under sub.
7 (4) shall be instituted promptly. All dispositions and forfeitures under this section
8 and ss. 961.555 and 961.56 shall be made with due provision for the rights of innocent
9 persons under sub. (1) (d) 1., 2. and 4. subs. (1g), (1k), and (1m). Any property seized
10 but not forfeited shall be returned to its rightful owner. Any person claiming the
11 right to possession of property seized may apply for its return to the circuit court for
12 the county in which the property was seized. The court shall order such notice as it
13 deems adequate to be given the district attorney and all persons who have or may
14 have an interest in the property and shall hold a hearing to hear all claims to its true
15 ownership. If the right to possession is proved to the court's satisfaction, it shall
16 order the property returned if:

17 **SECTION 13.** 961.55 (5) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 961.55 (5) (a) (intro.)
18 and amended to read:

19 961.55 (5) (a) (intro.) ~~Retain~~ If the property is a vehicle, retain it for official use.
20 for a period of up to one year. Before the end of that period, the agency shall do one
21 of the following:

22 **SECTION 14.** 961.55 (5) (a) 1. of the statutes is created to read:

23 961.55 (5) (a) 1. Sell the property and use a portion, not to exceed 50 percent,
24 of the amount received for payment of forfeiture expenses if the agency produces an
25 itemized report of actual forfeiture expenses and submits the report to the

1 department of administration to make it available on the department's website. The
2 remainder shall be deposited in the school fund as proceeds of the forfeiture.

3 **SECTION 15.** 961.55 (5) (a) 2. of the statutes is created to read:

4 961.55 (5) (a) 2. Continue to retain the property, if the agency deposits 30
5 percent of the value of the vehicle, as determined by the department of revenue, in
6 the school fund as proceeds of the forfeiture. If the agency sells the vehicle at a later
7 time and receives as proceeds from the sale an amount in excess of the amount
8 previously deposited in the school fund, the agency shall deposit the excess in the
9 school fund.

10 **SECTION 16.** 961.55 (5) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

11 961.55 (5) (b) Sell that which is not required to be destroyed by law and which
12 is not harmful to the public. The agency may use a portion, not to exceed 50 percent,
13 of the amount received for payment of forfeiture expenses if the agency produces an
14 itemized report of actual forfeiture expenses and submits the report to the
15 department of administration to make it available on the department's website. The
16 remainder shall be deposited in the school fund as proceeds of the forfeiture. In this
17 paragraph subsection, "forfeiture expenses" include all proper expenses of the
18 proceedings for forfeiture and sale, including expenses of seizure, maintenance of
19 custody, advertising, and court costs and the costs of investigation and prosecution
20 reasonably incurred.

21 **SECTION 17.** 961.55 (5) (e) (intro.) of the statutes is renumbered 961.55 (5) (e)
22 and amended to read:

23 961.55 (5) (e) If the property forfeited is money, retain ~~the sum of all of the~~
24 following a portion, not to exceed 50 percent, of the amount received for payment of
25 forfeiture expenses, as defined in par. (b), if the agency produces an itemized report

1 of actual forfeiture expenses and submits the report to the department of
2 administration to make it available on the department's website and deposit the
3 remainder money in the school fund.

4 **SECTION 18.** 961.55 (5) (e) 1. of the statutes is repealed.

5 **SECTION 19.** 961.55 (5) (e) 2. of the statutes is repealed.

6 **SECTION 20.** 961.555 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

7 961.555 (1) TYPE OF ACTION; WHERE BROUGHT. In an action brought to cause the
8 forfeiture of any property seized under s. 961.55, the court may render a judgment
9 in rem or against a party personally, or both. The circuit court for the county in which
10 the property was seized shall have jurisdiction over any proceedings regarding the
11 property when the action is commenced in state court. ~~Any~~ Subject to s. 961.55 (1r),
12 any property seized may be the subject of a federal forfeiture action.

13 **SECTION 21.** 961.555 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

14 961.555 (2) (a) The district attorney of the county within which the property
15 was seized shall commence the forfeiture action within 30 days after the seizure of
16 the property, ~~except that the defendant may request that~~ and the forfeiture
17 proceedings shall be adjourned until after ~~adjudication~~ the defendant is convicted of
18 any charge concerning a crime which was the basis for the seizure of the property.
19 ~~The request shall be granted~~ If property is seized, a charge shall be issued within 6
20 months after the seizure, except that an unlimited number of 6-month extensions
21 may be granted if, for each extension, a judge determines probable cause is shown
22 and the additional time is warranted. If no charge is issued within 6 months after
23 the seizure, or a 6-month extension is not granted, the seized property shall be
24 returned to the owner. The forfeiture action shall be commenced by filing a
25 summons, complaint and affidavit of the person who seized the property with the

1 clerk of circuit court, provided service of authenticated copies of those papers is made
2 in accordance with ch. 801 within 90 days after filing upon the person from whom
3 the property was seized and upon any person known to have a bona fide perfected
4 security interest in the property.

5 **SECTION 22.** 961.555 (2) (am) of the statutes is created to read:

6 961.555 (2) (am) Upon motion by the prosecuting attorney, the court may waive
7 the conviction requirement under par. (a) if the prosecuting attorney shows by clear
8 and convincing evidence that any of the following applies:

- 9 1. The defendant has died.
- 10 2. The defendant was deported by the U.S. government.
- 11 3. The defendant has been granted immunity in exchange for testifying or
12 otherwise assisting a law enforcement investigation or prosecution.
- 13 4. The defendant fled the jurisdiction.
- 14 5. The property has been unclaimed for a period of at least 9 months.
- 15 6. The property is contraband that is subject to forfeiture under s. 961.55 (6),
16 (6m), or (7).

17 **SECTION 23.** 961.555 (2m) of the statutes is created to read:

18 961.555 (2m) CRIMINAL FORFEITURES. (a) In addition to any penalties under this
19 chapter, the court shall, with due provision for the rights of innocent persons in
20 accordance with sub. (5), order forfeiture of any property specified in s. 961.55 (1) in
21 accordance with pars. (b), (c), and (d).

22 (b) A criminal complaint must allege the extent of property subject to forfeiture
23 under this subsection. At trial, the court or the jury shall return a special verdict
24 determining the extent of property, if any, that is subject to forfeiture under this
25 subsection. When a special verdict contains a finding of property subject to a

1 forfeiture under this subsection, a judgment of criminal forfeiture shall be entered
2 along with the judgment of conviction under s. 972.13.

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

10 (d) An injured or innocent person may petition the court for relief from the
11 judgment of criminal forfeiture entered under par. (b) within 30 days after it is
12 entered. The person filing the petition has the burden of satisfying or convincing to
13 a reasonable certainty by the greater weight of the evidence that the person has a
14 bona fide perfected security interest in the property subject to forfeiture in s. 961.55
15 (1) or any other property subject to forfeiture in sub. (4). The court may order that
16 a person with a bona fide perfected security interest be paid from the proceeds of the
17 forfeiture or any other equitable relief necessary so as to do substantial justice to the
18 person.

19 **SECTION 24.** 961.555 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

20 961.555 (3) BURDEN OF PROOF. The state shall have the burden of ~~satisfying or~~
21 proving by clear and convincing ~~to a reasonable certainty by the greater weight of the~~
22 ~~credible~~ evidence that the property is subject to forfeiture under s. 961.55.

23 **SECTION 25.** 961.555 (3g) of the statutes is created to read:

24 961.555 (3g) PRIVILEGES. The defendant or convicted offender may invoke the
25 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 26.** 961.555 (3m) of the statutes is created to read:

4 961.555 **(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 27.** 961.555 (5) of the statutes is created to read:

23 961.555 **(5)** INNOCENT OWNERS. (a) Notwithstanding sub. (2) (a), 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 28.** 961.555 (6) of the statutes is created to read:

1 961.555 (6) RETURN OF PROPERTY. The court shall order the return of any
2 property subject to forfeiture under ss. 961.55 to 961.56 within 30 days of acquittal
3 or dismissal of charges for the offense which was the basis of the forfeiture action,
4 or 6 months after a seizure which was the basis of the forfeiture action if no charges
5 have been issued and no extension has been granted. If the property is co-owned by
6 2 or more defendants in a criminal action, and one or more defendant co-owners are
7 acquitted or the charges against him or her are dismissed, the judge shall have
8 discretion to the dispose of the co-owned property in accordance with the
9 proportionality guidelines in sub. (3m) as he or she deems appropriate.

10 **SECTION 29.** 961.555 (7) of the statutes is created to read:

11 961.555 (7) ATTORNEY FEES. A person who prevails in an action to return
12 property subject to forfeiture under ss. 961.55 to 961.56 shall be awarded reasonable
13 attorney fees by the state. For the purposes of this subsection, a person prevails if
14 the claimant recovers more than 50 percent, by value, of the money or other property
15 that is claimed.

16 **SECTION 30.** 968.20 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

17 968.20 (1) Any person claiming the right to possession of property seized
18 pursuant to a search warrant or seized without a search warrant, except for an
19 animal taken into custody under s. 173.13 (1) or withheld from its owner under s.
20 173.21 (1) (a), may apply for its return to the circuit court for the county in which the
21 property was seized or where the search warrant was returned, except that a court
22 may commence a hearing, on its own initiative, to return property seized under s.
23 968.26. If an initial appearance under s. 970.01 is scheduled, the application for the
24 return of the property shall be filed within 120 days of the initial appearance.

25 **SECTION 31.** 968.20 (1g) (intro.) and (a) of the statutes are amended to read:

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

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

15 **SECTION 32.** 968.20 (1g) (am) of the statutes is created to read:

16 968.20 (1g) (am) The property is the only reasonable means for a defendant to
17 pay for legal representation in the forfeiture or criminal proceeding, the property is
18 not likely to be needed for payment of victim compensation, restitution, or fines, and
19 the property is not reasonably needed as evidence or for other investigatory reasons.
20 If the court makes this finding, it may order the return of funds or property sufficient
21 to obtain legal counsel but less than the total amount seized and require an
22 accounting.

23 **SECTION 33.** 968.20 (1h) of the statutes is created to read:

24 968.20 (1h) If a court orders property returned under sub. (1g), the court shall
25 order the person not to sell, transfer, assign, or otherwise encumber the property

1 until the court orders the property either returned under s. 961.55 (3) or 973.075 (5)
2 or forfeited under s. 961.555 or 973.076. If the person is subsequently convicted of
3 or found to have committed the offense, the court shall order the person to surrender
4 the returned property for proceedings under s. 961.555 or 973.076, whichever is
5 appropriate.

6 **SECTION 34.** 973.075 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

7 973.075 (1) (intro.) The Subject to subs. (1g) and (1m), the following are subject
8 to seizure and forfeiture under ss. 973.075 to 973.077:

9 **SECTION 35.** 973.075 (1) (b) 1m. (intro.) of the statutes is renumbered 973.075
10 (1) (b) (intro.) and amended to read:

11 973.075 (1) (b) (intro.) ~~Except as provided in subd. 2m.,~~ all All vehicles, as
12 defined in s. 939.22 (44), which are used in any of the following ways:

13 **SECTION 36.** 973.075 (1) (b) 1m. a. to h. of the statutes are renumbered 973.075
14 (1) (b) 1. to 8.

15 **SECTION 37.** 973.075 (1) (b) 2m. of the statutes is repealed.

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

17 973.075 (1) (bg) Any property used or to be used in the commission of a crime
18 under s. 943.74, 943.75 (2) or (2m), or 948.07, ~~but if the property is encumbered by~~
19 ~~a bona fide perfected security interest that was perfected before the date of the~~
20 ~~commission of the current violation and the holder of the security interest neither~~
21 ~~had knowledge of nor consented to the commission of that violation, the holder of the~~
22 ~~security interest shall be paid from the proceeds of the forfeiture.~~

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

24 973.075 (1) (bm) Any property used in the commission of a crime under s.
25 813.12 (8), 813.122 (11), 813.123 (10), 813.125 (7), 813.128 (4) or 940.32, ~~but if the~~

1 ~~property is encumbered by a bonafide perfected security interest that was perfected~~
2 ~~before the date of the commission of the current violation and the holder of the~~
3 ~~security interest neither had knowledge of nor consented to the commission of that~~
4 ~~violation, the holder of the security interest shall be paid from the proceeds of the~~
5 ~~forfeiture.~~

6 **SECTION 40.** 973.075 (1) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

7 973.075 (1) (d) A tank vessel that violates s. 299.62 (2) that is owned by a person
8 who, within 5 years before the commission of the current violation, was previously
9 convicted of violating s. 299.62 (2), ~~but if the tank vessel is encumbered by a bona fide~~
10 ~~perfected security interest that was perfected before the date of the commission of~~
11 ~~the current violation and the holder of the security interest neither had knowledge~~
12 ~~of nor consented to the commission of that violation, the holder of the security~~
13 ~~interest shall be paid from the proceeds of the forfeiture.~~

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

15 973.075 (1) (e) Any recording, as defined in s. 943.206 (5), created, advertised,
16 offered for sale or rent, sold, rented, transported or possessed in violation of ss.
17 943.207 to 943.209 or s. 943.49 and any electronic, mechanical or other device for
18 making a recording or for manufacturing, reproducing, packaging or assembling a
19 recording that was used to facilitate a violation of ss. 943.207 to 943.209 or s. 943.49,
20 regardless of the knowledge or intent of the person from whom the recording or
21 device is seized. ~~If a device subject to forfeiture under this paragraph is encumbered~~
22 ~~by a bona fide perfected security interest that was perfected before the date of the~~
23 ~~commission of the current violation and the holder of the security interest neither~~
24 ~~had knowledge of nor consented to the commission of that violation, the holder of the~~
25 ~~security interest shall be paid from the proceeds of the forfeiture.~~

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

2 973.075 (**1g**) A judgment of forfeiture may not be entered under ss. 973.075 to
3 973.077 unless a person is convicted of the criminal offense that was the basis for the
4 seizure of the item or that is related to the action for forfeiture.

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

6 973.075 (**1k**) A person who has been subject to a seizure of property has a right
7 to a pretrial hearing under s. 968.20.

8 **SECTION 44.** 973.075 (1m) of the statutes is created to read:

9 973.075 (**1m**) The property of an innocent owner may not be forfeited. A person
10 who claims to be an innocent owner may follow the procedures under s. 973.076 (5).

11 **SECTION 45.** 973.075 (1r) of the statutes is created to read:

12 973.075 (**1r**) If a law enforcement officer or agency or state or local employee
13 or agency refers seized property to a federal agency directly, indirectly, by adoption,
14 through an intergovernmental joint task force, or by other means, for the purposes
15 of forfeiture litigation, the agency shall produce an itemized report of actual
16 forfeiture expenses, including administrative expenses of seizure, maintenance of
17 custody, advertising, and court costs and the costs of investigation and prosecution
18 reasonably incurred, and submit the report to the department of administration to
19 make it available on the department's website. If there is a federal or state criminal
20 conviction for the crime that was the basis for the seizure, the agency may accept all
21 proceeds. If there is no federal or state criminal conviction, the agency may not
22 accept any proceeds, except that the agency may accept all proceeds if one of the
23 following circumstances applies and is explained in the report submitted under this
24 subsection:

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.

6 (e) The property has been unclaimed for a period of at least 9 months.

7 **SECTION 46.** 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 ~~vehiele.~~ 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 47.** 973.075 (4) (a) of the statutes is created to read:

1 973.075 (4) (a) If the property is a vehicle, retain it for official use for a period
2 of up to one year. Before the end of that period, the agency shall do one of the
3 following:

4 1. Sell the property and use a portion, not to exceed 50 percent, of the amount
5 received for payment of forfeiture expenses 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. The remainder
8 shall be deposited in the school fund as proceeds of the forfeiture. In this subdivision,
9 "forfeiture expenses" include all proper expenses of the proceedings for forfeiture and
10 sale, including expenses of seizure, maintenance of custody, advertising, and court
11 costs and the costs of investigation and prosecution reasonably incurred.

12 2. Continue to retain the property, if the agency deposits 30 percent of the value
13 of the vehicle, as determined by the department of revenue, in the school fund as
14 proceeds of the forfeiture. If the agency sells the vehicle at a later time and receives
15 as proceeds from the sale an amount in excess of the amount previously deposited
16 in the school fund, the agency shall deposit the excess in the school fund.

17 **SECTION 48.** 973.075 (5) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

18 973.075 (5) (intro.) All forfeitures under ss. 973.075 to 973.077 shall be made
19 with due provision for the rights of innocent persons under sub. (1) (b) ~~2m.~~, (b) ~~(bg)~~, (bm),
20 ~~(d)~~ and (e) subs. (1g), (1k), and (1m). Except as provided in sub. ~~(5m)~~ (5r), any
21 property seized but not forfeited shall be returned to its rightful owner. Any person
22 claiming the right to possession of property seized may apply for its return to the
23 circuit court for the county in which the property was seized. The court shall order
24 such notice as it deems adequate to be given the district attorney and all persons who
25 have or may have an interest in the property and shall hold a hearing to hear all

1 claims to its true ownership. If the right to possession is proved to the court's
2 satisfaction, it shall order the property returned as soon as practically possible if:

3 **SECTION 49.** 973.075 (5m) of the statutes is repealed.

4 **SECTION 50.** 973.075 (5r) of the statutes is created to read:

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

9 **SECTION 51.** 973.076 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

10 973.076 (1) (a) *Type of action; where brought.* In an action brought to cause the
11 forfeiture of any property specified in s. 342.30 (4) (a) or s. 973.075 (1), the court may
12 render a judgment in rem or against a party personally, or both. The circuit court
13 for the county in which the property was seized shall have jurisdiction over any
14 proceedings regarding the property when the action is commenced in state court.
15 Any Subject to s. 973.075 (1r), any property seized may be the subject of a federal
16 forfeiture action.

17 **SECTION 52.** 973.076 (1) (b) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

18 973.076 (1) (b) 1. The district attorney of the county within which the property
19 was seized or in which the defendant is convicted shall commence the forfeiture
20 action within 30 days after the seizure of the property or the date of conviction,
21 whichever is earlier, ~~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 53.** 973.076 (1) (b) 1m. of the statutes is created to read:

11 973.076 (1) (b) 1m. Upon motion by the prosecuting attorney, the court may
12 waive the conviction requirement under subd. 1. if the prosecuting attorney shows
13 by clear and convincing evidence that any of the following applies:

- 14 a. The defendant has died.
- 15 b. The defendant was deported by the U.S. government.
- 16 c. The defendant has been granted immunity in exchange for testifying or
17 otherwise assisting a law enforcement investigation or prosecution.
- 18 d. The defendant fled the jurisdiction.
- 19 e. The property has been unclaimed for a period of at least 9 months.
- 20 f. The property is contraband that is subject to forfeiture under s. 961.55 (6),
21 (6m), or (7).

22 **SECTION 54.** 973.076 (2m) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

23 973.076 (2m) (a) In addition to any penalties under this chapter, the court
24 shall, with due provision for the rights of innocent persons in accordance with sub.

1 (5), order forfeiture of any property specified in s. 973.075 (1) in accordance with pars.
2 (b), (c), and (d).

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

4 973.076 (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. ~~ss.~~ 973.075 to
7 973.077.

8 **SECTION 56.** 973.076 (3g) of the statutes is created to read:

9 973.076 (3g) PRIVILEGES. The defendant or convicted offender may invoke the
10 right against self-incrimination or the marital privilege during the
11 forfeiture-related stage of the prosecution. The trier of fact at the hearing may draw
12 an adverse inference from the invocation of the right or privilege.

13 **SECTION 57.** 973.076 (3m) of the statutes is created to read:

14 973.076 (3m) PROPORTIONALITY. (a) The court may not order the forfeiture of
15 property if the court finds that the forfeiture is grossly disproportional to the crime
16 for which the person whose property was seized was convicted or that the forfeiture
17 is unconstitutionally excessive under the state or federal constitution.

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

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

25 1. The seriousness of the offense.

1 2. The purpose of the statute authorizing the forfeiture.

2 3. The maximum fine for the offense.

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

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

7 **SECTION 58.** 973.076 (5) of the statutes is created to read:

8 973.076 (5) INNOCENT OWNERS. (a) Notwithstanding sub. (1) (b) 1., a person who
9 claims to have an ownership interest in property subject to forfeiture as an innocent
10 owner may petition the court for the return of his or her seized property at any time.

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

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

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

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

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

10 **SECTION 59.** 973.076 (6) of the statutes is created to read:

11 973.076 (6) RETURN OF PROPERTY. The court shall order the return of any
12 property subject to forfeiture under ss. 973.075 to 973.077 within 30 days of acquittal
13 or dismissal of charges for the offense which was the basis of the forfeiture action,
14 or 6 months after a seizure which was the basis of the forfeiture action if no charges
15 have been issued and no extension has been granted. If the property is co-owned by
16 2 or more defendants in a criminal action, and one or more defendant co-owners are
17 acquitted or the charges against him or her are dismissed, the judge shall have
18 discretion to the dispose of the co-owned property in accordance with the
19 proportionality guidelines in sub. (3m) as he or she deems appropriate.

20 **SECTION 60.** 973.076 (7) of the statutes is created to read:

21 973.076 (7) ATTORNEY FEES. A person who prevails in an action to return
22 property subject to forfeiture under ss. 973.075 to 973.077 shall be awarded
23 reasonable attorney fees by the state. For the purposes of this subsection, a claimant
24 prevails if the person recovers more than 50 percent, by value, of the money or other
25 property that is claimed.

