

CHAPTER 288

COLLECTION OF FORFEITURES

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288.01 Action for forfeitures. Where a forfeiture imposed by statute shall be incurred it may be recovered in a civil action unless the act or omission is punishable by fine and imprisonment or by fine or imprisonment. The word forfeiture, as used in this chapter, includes any penalty, in money or goods.

Cross Reference: For forfeitures imposed by city or village ordinance, see 66.12.

For a forfeiture action to accrue against a nonresident owner of a building by reason of violations of the state building code, the nonresident violator should receive notice of the violations, which notice need not be actual, but must be reasonably calculated to inform him with respect thereto. *State v. James*, 47 W (2d) 600, 177 NW (2d) 864.

The definition of forfeiture applies only to ch. 288. *State v. Mando Enterprises, Inc.* 56 W (2d) 801, 203 NW (2d) 64.

288.015 Applicability in circuit court. This chapter applies to actions in circuit court. The procedure in ss. 288.14, 288.15 and 288.18 and ch. 300 applies to actions in municipal court.

History: 1977 c. 305; 1977 c. 449 s. 497.

288.02 Action in name of state; complaint; attachment. Every such forfeiture action shall be in the name of the state of Wisconsin, and it shall be sufficient to allege in the complaint that the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff in the amount of the forfeiture claimed, according to the provisions of the statute which imposes it, specifying the statute and for the penalty assessment imposed by s. 165.87. If such statute imposes a forfeiture for several offenses or delinquencies the complaint shall specify the particular offense or delinquency for which the action is brought, with a demand for judgment for the amount of such forfeiture and the penalty assessment. If the defendant is a nonresident of the state an attachment may issue.

History: 1977 c. 29.

288.03 Complaint to recover forfeited goods. In an action to recover property forfeited by any statute it shall be sufficient to allege in the complaint that the property has been forfeited, specifying the statute, with a demand of judgment for the delivery of the property, or the value thereof and for payment of the penalty assessment imposed by s. 165.87.

History: 1977 c. 29.

288.04 Plaintiffs; costs. In case a portion of any forfeiture shall belong or shall be payable to any person, he may join with the state as plaintiff; and in such case, if judgment be rendered for the defendant, it shall be against such person solely. Such person may be compelled to give security for costs as in ordinary civil actions.

288.06 Action for what sum. When a forfeiture is imposed, not exceeding a specific sum or when it is not less than one sum or more than another, the action may be brought for the highest sum specified and for the penalty assessment imposed by s. 165.87; and judgment may be rendered for such sum as the court or jury shall assess or determine to be proportionate to the offense.

History: 1977 c. 29.

Where the city neither disputed its violation of the order nor denied the state was entitled to a forfeiture to the extent of its violation of the order, it was error for the trial court to utilize this section to justify the imposition of forfeiture less than the statutory minimum. *State v. City of Monona*, 63 W (2d) 67, 216 NW (2d) 230.

288.09 Judgment, costs, commitment of defendant. (1) Where judgment is recovered pursuant to this chapter it shall include costs and direct that if the same be not paid the defendant (if an individual) shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a specified time, not exceeding six months, or until otherwise discharged pursuant to law. The commitment shall issue, as in

ordinary criminal actions, and such defendant shall not be entitled to the liberties of the jail.

288.10 Municipal forfeitures, how recovered. All forfeitures imposed by any ordinance or regulation of any county, town, city or village, or of any other domestic corporation may be sued for and recovered, pursuant to this chapter, in the name of the county, town, city, village or corporation. It shall be sufficient to allege in the complaint that the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff in the amount of the forfeiture claimed, specifying the ordinance or regulation which imposes it and of the penalty assessment imposed by s. 165.87. And when the ordinance or regulation imposes a penalty or forfeiture for several offenses or delinquencies the complaint shall specify the particular offenses or delinquency for which the action is brought, with a demand for judgment for the amount of the forfeiture and of the penalty assessment imposed by s. 165.87. All moneys collected on the judgment shall be paid to the treasurer of the county, town, city, village or corporation.

History: 1977 c. 29.

288.103 Traffic regulation forfeitures; how recovered. Where there is a conflict with this chapter, the procedure in ch. 345 shall be followed in actions to recover forfeitures for the violation of traffic regulations as defined in s. 345.20.

History: 1971 c. 278

288.104 Department of natural resources forfeitures; how recovered. If there is a conflict with this chapter, the procedure in ss. 23.50 to 23.85 of the statutes shall be followed in actions to recover forfeitures for the violation of those natural resources laws enumerated in s. 23.50.

History: 1975 c. 365.

288.105 Disposition of forfeitures. Revenues from forfeitures imposed by any court or any branch thereof for the violation of any municipal or county ordinance shall be paid to the municipality or county. Penalty assessment payments shall be made as provided in s. 165.87.

History: 1977 c. 29.

288.11 Duty of town officers. The chairman of the town shall cause an action to be commenced under this chapter for the recovery of any forfeiture which he or she knows or has reason to believe has been incurred in the town, if the forfeiture is recoverable before a municipal court, and every other town officer knowing or having reason to believe that any forfeiture

has been incurred shall forthwith notify the town chairman.

History: 1977 c. 305.

288.12 Duty of district attorney. The town chairman shall forthwith notify the district attorney of the county of every forfeiture which he or she knows, has reason to believe or which he or she has been so informed has been incurred in the town, which cannot be recovered before a municipal court, who shall forthwith cause an action to be commenced for the recovery thereof as well as for the recovery of every forfeiture which he or she otherwise knows or has reason to believe has been incurred; and the district attorney shall attend to and conduct any action so commenced by the chairman, when requested by him or her so to do.

History: 1977 c. 305.

288.13 Forfeitures collected, to whom paid. All moneys collected in favor of the state for forfeiture, except the portion to be paid to any person who sues with the state therefor, shall be paid by the officer who collects the same (except municipal justices and town and city treasurers) to the treasurer of the county within which the forfeiture was incurred within 20 days after its receipt; and in case of any failure in such payment the county treasurer may collect the payment of such officer by action, in the name of the office and upon the official bond of the officer, with interest at the rate of 12% per annum from the time when it should have been paid. Penalty assessment payments shall be made as provided in s. 165.87.

History: 1977 c. 29.

288.135 Elections board forfeitures; how recovered. Notwithstanding s. 288.13, whenever any action or proposed action by the elections board under s. 5.05 (1) (c) is settled as a result of agreement between the parties without approval of the court, the moneys accruing to the state on account of such settlement shall be paid to the board and deposited with the state treasurer.

History: 1977 c. 427.

288.14 Treasurers to collect. Every town, village and city treasurer shall demand of and recover from each municipal judge of the town, village or city, respectively, all moneys received by such municipal judge upon judgments rendered in actions under this chapter, and every such municipal judge shall, on demand of either such treasurers, produce to the treasurer the court docket for examination and all process and papers concerning or in the actions. In case of refusal or neglect by the municipal judge to pay

over promptly the moneys upon demand the treasurer shall cause an action to be instituted for the recovery thereof against the municipal judge and the sureties upon the municipal judge's official bond.

History: 1977 c. 305.

288.15 Payment to county treasurer. On or before the first Monday of February in each year every such town, village and city treasurer shall pay to the treasurer of the county all moneys so collected by him or her accruing to the state, taking a receipt therefor; and at the same time shall file with the county clerk of the county a statement, upon oath, containing the names of the municipal judges of the town, village and city, respectively, the amount of moneys so collected from each, the date of collection, the name of the defendant in each case, the cause of action and date of the summons and judgment.

History: 1977 c. 305.

288.16 Neglect of duty. If any treasurer of any town, village or city shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties required of him by this chapter he shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three nor more than six months or by fine not less than fifty nor more than three hundred dollars, or by both in the discretion of the court; and the county treasurer shall forthwith bring an action upon the bond of such treasurer, against him and his sureties, for the recovery of any moneys which he has neglected or refused to pay over as required by this chapter.

288.17 Statement to county board; payment to state. Every county treasurer shall, on the first day of the annual meeting of the county board, submit to it his verified statement of all moneys received by him during the year next preceding from town, village and city treasurers under this chapter, containing the names of such treasurers, the amount received from each and date of receipt. The county clerk shall deduct all expenses incurred by the county in recovering such forfeitures from the aggregate amount so received, and shall immediately certify to the county treasurer the amount of clear proceeds of such forfeitures, so ascertained, who shall pay the same to the state treasurer.

288.18 Penalty upon municipal justice. If any municipal justice, of his or her own will,

dismisses any action brought before such justice under this chapter, unless by order of the district attorney or attorney general or the person joined as plaintiff with the state, or renders a less judgment therein than is prescribed by law, or releases or discharges any such judgment or part thereof without payment or collection, the justice and the justice's sureties shall be liable, in an action upon the justice's bond, for the full amount of the forfeitures imposed by law or of the forfeiture imposed by the justice, as the case may be, and for the penalty assessment imposed by s. 165.87, or for an amount equal to the amount in which any such judgment or any part thereof is released or discharged. If any municipal justice gives time or delay to any person against whom any such judgment is rendered by the justice, or takes any bond or security for its future payment, the justice and the justice's sureties shall also be liable for the payment of such judgment upon the justice's bond.

History: 1977 c. 29.

288.19 Recovery of property forfeited to state. If property is forfeited to this state or to any officer for its use, an action for the recovery of the property may be brought in circuit court.

History: 1977 c. 449.

288.195 Clerk's fees. (1) In forfeiture actions for violations of ordinances on default of appearance or on a plea of guilty or no contest, the clerk's fee shall not exceed \$5, except that a municipality need not advance such fees, but shall be exempt from payment of fees until the defendant pays costs under this section.

(2) In forfeiture actions in which a municipality prevails, costs and disbursements shall be allowed to the municipality subject only to such limitation as the court may direct.

History: 1971 c. 278; 1975 c. 231; 1977 c. 269, 305, 447.

288.20 Who liable for costs. In all actions brought under the provisions of section 288.10 the town, city, village or corporation in whose name such action is brought shall be liable for the costs of prosecution; and, if judgment be for defendant, for all the costs of the action, and judgment shall be entered accordingly. In all other actions brought under the provisions of this chapter, except as provided in section 288.04, the county in which the forfeiture was incurred shall be liable for the costs of the prosecution, and, if judgment be for defendant, for all the costs of the action.