

CHAPTER 973

SENTENCING

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973.01 Sentencing commission; duties. (1) The sentencing commission shall do all of the following:

(a) Appoint an executive director having appropriate training and experience to conduct statistical studies of sentencing practices, interpret and explain social science information relating to sentencing, and prepare proposed sentencing rules. The executive director shall serve for 5 years and shall continue until a successor is appointed. During the 5-year term, the executive director may be discharged only for cause by the commission after a public hearing. The executive director position is in the unclassified service.

(b) Promulgate rules under s. 973.011, using the procedure under ch. 227, necessary to carry out its duties and functions under this chapter.

(c) Collect, develop and maintain statistical information relating to sentencing practices and other dispositions of criminal complaints. The sentencing commission may promulgate forms for this purpose. Sentencing courts shall promptly complete and return these forms as directed by the sentencing commission.

(d) Cooperate with the supreme court in developing instructional programs for judges relating to sentencing, including restitution policies and community service alternatives to incarceration and probation.

(e) Explain sentencing practices and rules to the public.

(f) Exercise all powers and perform all duties necessary and proper in discharging its responsibilities.

History: 1983 a. 371; 1989 a. 56.

973.011 Sentencing rules; guidelines for judges. The sentencing commission shall promulgate rules under this section. Any such rules shall provide guidelines for use by judges for sentencing defendants convicted of felonies, but shall not provide guidelines for determinations under s. 973.014. The rules shall:

(1) Be based primarily on sentencing experience in this state to the extent sufficient data is available. The rules shall set forth the methodology for calculating recommended sentence lengths for terms of confinement but need not include the actual recommended sentence lengths. The commission shall determine, periodically revise and make available to the public actual recommended sentence lengths calculated using the methodology set forth in the rules. The rules shall indicate the likelihood that the offender would be placed on probation or incarcerated according to sentencing experience in this state.

(2) Include consideration of previous criminal history; status relating to incarceration, probation, parole or pretrial release; and severity of the present offense.

(3) Include mitigating and aggravating factors and other factors to be considered in sentencing.

History: 1983 a. 371; 1985 a. 29; 1987 a. 412.

973.012 Use of guidelines by judges. A sentencing court, when imposing a sentence, shall take the guidelines established under s. 973.011 into consideration. If the court does not impose a sentence in accordance with the recommendations in the guidelines, the court shall state on the record its reasons for deviating from the guidelines. There shall be no right to appeal on the basis of the trial court's decision to render a sentence that does not fall within the sentencing guidelines.

History: 1983 a. 371; 1989 a. 56.

Court of appeals does not have jurisdiction to review trial court's alleged noncompliance with sentencing guidelines. *State v. Halbert*, 147 W (2d) 123, 432 NW (2d) 633 (Ct. App. 1988).

973.013 Indeterminate sentence; Wisconsin state prisons. (1) (a) If imprisonment in the Wisconsin state prisons for a term of years is imposed, the court may fix a term less than the prescribed maximum. The form of such sentence shall be substantially as follows: "You are hereby sentenced to the Wisconsin state prisons for an indeterminate term of not more than (the maximum as fixed by the court) years".

(b) The sentence shall have the effect of a sentence at hard labor for the maximum term fixed by the court, subject to the power of actual release from confinement by parole by the department or by pardon as provided by law. If a person is sentenced for a definite time for an offense for which he may be sentenced under this section, he is in legal effect sentenced as required by this section, said definite time being the maximum period. A defendant convicted of a crime for which the minimum penalty is life shall be sentenced for life.

(2) Upon the recommendation of the department, the governor may, without the procedure required by ch. 304, discharge absolutely, or upon such conditions and restrictions and under such limitation as the governor thinks proper, any inmate committed to the Wisconsin state prisons after he or she has served the minimum term of punishment prescribed by law for the offense for which he or she was sentenced, except that if the term was life imprisonment, 5 years must elapse after parole before such a recommendation can be made to the governor. The discharge has the effect of an absolute or conditional pardon, respectively.

(3) Female persons convicted of a felony may be committed to the Taycheedah correctional institution unless they are subject to sub. (3m).

(3m) If a person who has not attained the age of 16 years is sentenced to the Wisconsin state prisons, the department of corrections shall place the person at a secured juvenile correctional facility, unless the department of health and social services, after consultation with the department of corrections, determines that placement in an institution under s. 302.01 is appropriate based on the person's prior record of adjustment in a correctional setting, if any; the person's present and potential vocational and educational needs, interests and abilities; the adequacy and suitability of available facilities; the services and procedures available for treatment of the person within the various institutions; the protection of the public; and any other considerations promulgated by the department of health and social services by rule. This subsection does not preclude the department of corrections from designating an adult correctional institution as a reception center for the person and subsequently transferring the person to a secured juvenile correctional facility. Section 302.11 and ch. 304 apply to all persons placed in a secured juvenile correctional facility under this subsection.

(4) If information under s. 972.15 (2m) has been provided in a presentence investigation report, the court shall consider that information when sentencing the defendant.

History: 1973 c. 90; 1975 c. 189 s. 99 (1); 1975 c. 224 s. 146m; 1983 a. 102, 1983 a. 371 s. 13; Stats. 1983 s. 973.013; 1987 a. 27; 1989 a. 31, 107.

The supreme court adopts Standard 2.3 (c) of the ABA Standards Relating to Appellate Review of Sentences, thereby requiring the sentencing judge to state for the record in the presence of the defendant the reasons for selecting the particular sentence imposed or, if the sentencing judge deems it in the interest of the defendant not to state his reasons in the presence of the defendant, to prepare a statement for transmission to the reviewing court as part of the record. *McCleary v. State*, 49 W (2d) 263, 182 NW (2d) 512.

It is not a denial of equal treatment to sentence a defendant to 4 years imprisonment although other persons involved (all minors) received lesser or no punishment. *State v. Schilz*, 50 W (2d) 395, 184 NW (2d) 134.

An abuse of discretion, as it relates to sentencing procedures, will be found only where there is no rational basis for the imposition of the sentence or these rationales are not articulated in, or inferable from, the record, or where discretion is exercised on the basis of clearly irrelevant or improper factors. *Davis v. State*, 52 W (2d) 697, 190 NW (2d) 890.

It is not an abuse of discretion to sentence a mature man to 7 years in prison for a sex offense against a 5 year old boy. *Bastian v. State*, 54 W (2d) 240, 194 NW (2d) 687.

Trial court increase of the defendant's sentence based solely on "reflection", did not constitute a valid basis for modification of a sentence, because this was not a "new factor" justifying a more severe sentence, a prerequisite for sentence reevaluation. *Scott v. State*, 64 W (2d) 54, 218 NW (2d) 350.

The trial court must take into consideration the time the defendant has spent in preconviction custody. Such consideration must be given even though the time spent in custody when added to the sentence would be less than the maximum. *State v. Tew*, 54 W (2d) 361, modified by making such consideration mandatory rather than permissive. *Byrd v. State*, 65 W (2d) 415, 222 NW (2d) 696.

Where the preconviction time in jail added to the sentence imposed does not reach the maximum possible under the statute, the rule in *Byrd* and the credit it gives is inapplicable. *State v. Seals*, 65 W (2d) 434, 223 NW (2d) 158.

Defendant's contention that he is being punished 3 times for carrying a weapon on the night in question is erroneous. He was convicted and sentenced for 3 acts. *Ruff v. State*, 65 W (2d) 713, 223 NW (2d) 446.

Sentence of the maximum 5 years in prison is reduced to reflect 89 days of a total 118 days of pretrial incarceration during which time defendant was unable to raise bail because of indigency. *Wilkins v. State*, 66 W (2d) 628, 225 NW (2d) 492.

A defendant's change in attitude or rehabilitative progress subsequent to sentencing is a factor to be considered by the department of health and social services in determining parole but is not a proper consideration upon which a trial court might base a reduction of sentence. *State v. Wuensch*, 69 W (2d) 467, 230 NW (2d) 665.

The rule of *Byrd* (65 W (2d) 415) is not applicable to confinement during nonworking hours imposed subsequent to conviction as a condition of a probation which is later revoked. *State v. Wills*, 69 W (2d) 489, 230 NW (2d) 827.

The trial court's modification and making concurrent of certain of defendant's sentences for burglary was proper on the basis that subsequent to imposition of sentence the supreme court determined in *Edelman v. State* (62 W (2d) 613) that a prison sentence has a minimum parole eligibility of one-year, because at the original sentencing hearing, the state emphasized eligibility for "instant parole" as a reason for the imposition of a substantial sentence on the first count and consecutive sentences on the other counts. *Kutcher v. State*, 69 W (2d) 534, 230 NW (2d) 750.

A defendant financially unable to make bail who is convicted of multiple offenses and given the statutory maximum for each offense, with sentences imposed to run concurrently, must be credited with his presentence incarceration

as having received the maximum allowable sentence, since each sentence is considered separately, and the fact that the trial court chose to impose the sentences concurrently rather than consecutively does not alter the fact that each sentence was the maximum provided by law. *Mitchell v. State*, 69 W (2d) 695, 230 NW (2d) 884.

Although evidence concerning the incidents of sexual activity abroad was relevant as to defendant's character and thus admissible at the sentencing hearing, the trial court abused its discretion by punishing defendant not only for the crime of which he stood convicted, but for the events which occurred outside Wisconsin, as indicated by the fact that both sentencing hearings were devoted largely to these foreign incidents. *Rosado v. State*, 70 W (2d) 280, 234 NW (2d) 69.

Trial court exceeded jurisdiction by specifying conditions of incarceration. *State v. Gibbons*, 71 W (2d) 94, 237 NW (2d) 33.

Plea bargain agreements by law enforcement officials not to reveal relevant and pertinent information to sentencing judge are unenforceable as being against public policy. *Grant v. State*, 73 W (2d) 441, 243 NW (2d) 186.

Chronic offenses of theft by fraud by promising to marry several persons provide a rational basis for lengthy sentence. *Lambert v. State*, 73 W (2d) 590, 243 NW (2d) 524.

Sentencing judge does not deny due process by considering pending criminal charges in determining sentence. Scope of judicial inquiry prior to sentencing discussed. *Handel v. State*, 74 W (2d) 699, 247 NW (2d) 711.

See note to Art I, sec. 8, citing *Holmes v. State*, 76 W (2d) 259, 251 NW (2d) 56.

See note to Art. I, sec. 8, citing *Williams v. State*, 79 W (2d) 235, 255 NW (2d) 504.

Where consecutive sentences are imposed, pretrial incarceration due to indigency should be credited as time served on only one sentence. *Wilson v. State*, 82 W (2d) 657, 264 NW (2d) 234.

Courts may correct formal or clerical errors or an illegal sentence at any time. *Krueger v. State*, 86 W (2d) 435, 272 NW (2d) 847 (1979).

Trial court did not abuse discretion during resentencing where it refused to give defendant credit for time served on unrelated conviction which was voided. *State v. Allison*, 99 W (2d) 391, 298 NW (2d) 286 (Ct. App. 1980).

See note to 971.08, citing *State v. Johnson*, 105 W (2d) 657, 314 NW (2d) 897 (Ct. App. 1981).

Prosecutor is relieved from terms of plea agreement where it is judicially determined that defendant has materially breached its conditions. *State v. Rivest*, 106 W (2d) 406, 316 NW (2d) 395 (1982).

See note to Art. I, sec. 8, citing *State v. Jackson*, 110 W (2d) 548, 329 NW (2d) 182 (1983).

Increased sentence following vacated plea agreement and subsequent conviction did not violate Pearce-Denny due process doctrine. Test for judicial vindictiveness discussed. *State v. Stubbendick*, 110 W (2d) 693, 329 NW (2d) 399 (1983).

Reduction in maximum statutory penalty for offense is not "new factor" justifying postconviction motion to modify sentence. *State v. Hegwood*, 113 W (2d) 544, 335 NW (2d) 399 (1983).

Eighty-year sentence for first-time sexual offender was not abuse of discretion. *State v. Curbello-Rodriguez*, 119 W (2d) 414, 351 NW (2d) 758 (Ct. App. 1984).

Unambiguous sentence pronounced orally and recorded in sentencing transcript controls over written judgment of conviction. *State v. Perry*, 136 W (2d) 92, 401 NW (2d) 748 (1987).

In fixing sentence within statutory limits, judge may consider defendant's false testimony observed by judge during trial. *United States v. Grayson*, 438 US 41 (1978).

Appellate sentence review. 1976 WLR 655 (1983).

973.014 Sentence of life imprisonment; parole eligibility determination. When a court sentences a person to life imprisonment for a crime committed on or after July 1, 1988, the court shall make a parole eligibility determination regarding the person and choose one of the following options:

(1) The person is eligible for parole under s. 304.06 (1).

(2) The person is eligible for parole on a date set by the court. Under this subsection, the court may set any later date than that provided in s. 304.06 (1), but may not set a date that occurs before the earliest possible parole eligibility date as calculated under s. 304.06 (1).

History: 1987 a. 412; 1989 a. 31.

973.015 Misdemeanors, special disposition. (1) When a person under the age of 21 at the time of the commission of an offense for which the person has been found guilty in a court for violation of a law for which the maximum penalty is imprisonment for one year or less in the county jail, the court may order at the time of sentencing that the record be expunged upon successful completion of the sentence if the court determines the person will benefit and society will not be harmed by this disposition.

(2) A person has successfully completed the sentence if the person has not been convicted of a subsequent offense and, if on probation, the probation has not been revoked and the

probationer has satisfied the conditions of probation. Upon successful completion of the sentence the detaining or probationary authority shall issue a certificate of discharge which shall be forwarded to the court of record and which shall have the effect of expunging the record.

History: 1975 c. 39; 1975 c. 189 s. 105; 1975 c. 199; 1983 a. 519.

Forfeitures may not be expunged under (1). *State v. Michaels*, 142 W (2d) 172, 417 NW (2d) 415 (Ct. App. 1987).

"Expunge" under this section means to strike or obliterate from the record all references to defendant's name and identity. 67 Atty. Gen. 301.

Circuit courts do not possess inherent powers to expunge or destroy conviction records. 70 Atty. Gen. 115.

973.02 Place of imprisonment when none expressed.

When a statute authorizes imprisonment for its violation but does not prescribe the place of imprisonment, a sentence of less than one year shall be to the county jail, a sentence of more than one year shall be to the Wisconsin state prisons and the minimum under the indeterminate sentence law shall be one year, and a sentence of one year may be to either the Wisconsin state prisons or the county jail. In any proper case, sentence and commitment may nevertheless be to the department or any house of correction or other institution as provided by law or to detention under s. 973.03 (4).

History: 1973 c. 90; 1987 a. 27.

See note to 939.60, citing *State ex rel. McDonald v. Douglas Cty.* Cir. Ct. 100 W (2d) 569, 302 NW (2d) 462 (1981).

Criminal defendant who receives consecutive sentences that in aggregate exceed one year, but individually are all less than one year, should be incarcerated in county jail rather than Wisconsin prison system. 78 Atty. Gen. 44.

973.03 Jail sentence. (1) If at the time of passing sentence upon a defendant who is to be imprisoned in a county jail there is no jail in the county suitable for the defendant and no cooperative agreement under s. 302.44, the court may sentence the defendant to any suitable county jail in the state. The expenses of supporting the defendant there shall be borne by the county in which the crime was committed.

(2) A defendant sentenced to the Wisconsin state prisons and to a county jail or house of correction for separate crimes shall serve all sentences whether concurrent or consecutive in the state prisons.

(3) (a) If a court sentences a defendant to imprisonment in the county jail, the court may provide that the defendant perform community service work under pars. (b) and (c). The defendant earns good time at a rate of one day for each 3 days of work performed. A day of work equals 8 hours of work performed. This good time is in addition to good time authorized under s. 302.43.

(b) The court may require that the defendant perform community service work for a public agency or a nonprofit charitable organization. The number of hours of work required may not exceed what would be reasonable considering the seriousness of the offense and any other offense which is read into the record at the time of conviction. An order may only apply if agreed to by the defendant and the organization or agency. The court shall ensure that the defendant is provided a written statement of the terms of the community service order and that the community service order is monitored.

(c) Any organization or agency acting in good faith to which a defendant is assigned pursuant to an order under this subsection has immunity from any civil liability in excess of \$25,000 for acts or omissions by or impacting on the defendant.

(d) This subsection applies to persons who are sentenced to a county jail but are transferred to a Huber facility under s. 303.09.

(e) A court may not provide that a defendant perform community service work under this subsection if the defendant is being sentenced regarding any of the following:

1. A crime which is a Class A or B felony.
2. A crime which is a Class C felony listed in s. 969.08 (10) (b), but not including any crime specified in s. 943.10.
3. A crime which is a Class C felony specified in s. 948.05.

(4) (a) In lieu of a sentence of imprisonment to the county jail, a court may impose a sentence of detention at the defendant's place of residence or other place designated by the court. The length of detention may not exceed the maximum possible period of imprisonment. The detention shall be monitored by the use of an electronic device worn continuously on the defendant's person and capable of providing positive identification of the wearer at the detention location at any time. A sentence of detention in lieu of jail confinement may be imposed only if agreed to by the defendant. The court shall ensure that the defendant is provided a written statement of the terms of the sentence of detention, including a description of the detention monitoring procedures and requirements and of any applicable liability issues. The terms of the sentence of detention may include a requirement that the defendant pay a daily fee to cover the costs associated with monitoring him or her. In that case, the terms must specify to whom the payments are made.

(b) A person sentenced to detention under par. (a) is eligible to earn good time in the amount of one-fourth of his or her term for good behavior if sentenced to at least 4 days, but fractions of a day shall be ignored. The person shall be given credit for time served prior to sentencing under s. 973.155, including good time under s. 973.155 (4). If the defendant fails to comply with the terms of the sentence of detention, the court may order the defendant brought before the court and the court may order the defendant deprived of good time.

(c) If the defendant fails to comply with the terms of the sentence of detention, the court may order the defendant brought before the court and the court may order that the remainder of the sentence of detention be served in the county jail.

(d) A sentence under this subsection is not a sentence of imprisonment, except for purposes of ss. 973.04, 973.15 (8) (a) and 973.19.

(5) (a) In this subsection:

1. "Commission of a serious crime" has the meaning given under s. 969.08 (10) (a).
2. "Serious crime" has the meaning given under s. 969.08 (10) (b).

(b) In lieu of a continuous sentence, a court may sentence a person to serve a series of periods, not less than 48 hours nor more than 3 days for each period, of imprisonment in a county jail. The person is not subject to confinement between periods of imprisonment.

(c) A court may not sentence a person under par. (b) regarding any violation under ch. 161 or the commission of a serious crime.

History: 1971 c. 298; 1983 a. 110, 192; 1985 a. 150; 1987 a. 27; 1987 a. 332 s. 64; 1987 a. 398, 399; 1989 a. 31, 85.

973.033 Sentencing; restriction on firearm possession.

Whenever a court imposes a sentence or places a defendant on probation regarding a felony conviction, the court shall inform the defendant of the requirements and penalties under s. 941.29.

History: 1989 a. 142.

973.035 Transfer to state-local shared correctional facilities.

Any person serving a sentence of imprisonment to the Wisconsin state prisons, a county jail, a county reforestation

camp or a county house of correction may be transferred to a state-local shared correctional facility under s. 302.45 (1).

History: 1983 a. 332; 1989 a. 31.

973.04 Credit for imprisonment under earlier sentence for the same crime. When a sentence is vacated and a new sentence is imposed upon the defendant for the same crime, the department shall credit the defendant with confinement previously served.

History: 1983 a. 66, 528.

973.045 Crime victim and witness assistance surcharge.

(1) On or after October 1, 1983, if a court imposes a sentence or places a person on probation, the court shall impose a crime victim and witness assistance surcharge calculated as follows:

- (a) For each misdemeanor offense or count, \$30.
- (b) For each felony offense or count, \$50.

(2) After the clerk determines the amount due, the clerk of court shall collect and transmit the amount to the county treasurer under s. 59.395 (5). The county treasurer shall then make payment to the state treasurer under s. 59.20 (5) (b).

(3) All moneys collected from crime victim and witness assistance surcharges shall be deposited by the state treasurer as specified in s. 20.455 (5) (g) and utilized under ch. 950.

(4) If an inmate in a state prison or a person sentenced to a state prison has not paid the crime victim and witness assistance surcharge under this section, the department shall assess and collect the amount owed from the inmate's wages or other moneys. Any amount collected shall be transmitted to the state treasurer.

History: 1983 a. 27; 1987 a. 27; 1989 a. 31.

973.05 Fines. (1) When a defendant is sentenced to pay a fine, the court may grant permission for the payment of the fine, of the penalty assessment imposed by s. 165.87, the jail assessment imposed by s. 302.46 (1), the crime victim and witness assistance surcharge under s. 973.045, any applicable drug abuse program improvement surcharge imposed by s. 161.41 (5), any applicable domestic abuse assessment imposed by s. 971.37 (1m) (c) 1 or 973.055, any applicable driver improvement surcharge imposed by s. 346.655, any applicable weapons assessment imposed by s. 167.31, any applicable uninsured employer assessment imposed by s. 102.85 (4), any applicable natural resources assessment imposed by s. 29.997 and any applicable natural resources restitution payment imposed by s. 29.998 to be made within a period not to exceed 60 days. If no such permission is embodied in the sentence, the fine, the penalty assessment, the jail assessment, the crime victim and witness assistance surcharge, any applicable drug abuse program improvement surcharge, any applicable domestic abuse assessment, any applicable driver improvement surcharge, any applicable weapons assessment, any applicable uninsured employer assessment, any applicable natural resources assessment and any applicable natural resources restitution payment shall be payable immediately.

(1m) If the court orders payment of restitution and a fine and related payments under s. 973.20, the court may authorize a payment period in excess of 60 days.

(2) When a defendant is sentenced to pay a fine and is also placed on probation, the court may make the payment of the fine, the penalty assessment, the jail assessment, the crime victim and witness assistance surcharge, any applicable drug abuse program improvement surcharge, any applicable domestic abuse assessment, any applicable uninsured employer assessment, any applicable driver improvement surcharge, any applicable weapons assessment, any applicable natural resources assessment and any applicable natural resources

restitution payments a condition of probation. When the payments are made a condition of probation by the court, payments thereon shall be applied first to payment of the penalty assessment until paid in full, shall then be applied to the payment of the jail assessment until paid in full, shall then be applied to the payment of the crime victim and witness assistance surcharge until paid in full, shall then be applied to the drug abuse improvement surcharge until paid in full, shall then be applied to payment of the driver improvement surcharge until paid in full, shall then be applied to payment of the domestic abuse assessment until paid in full, shall then be applied to payment of the natural resources assessment if applicable until paid in full, shall then be applied to payment of the natural resources restitution payment until paid in full, shall then be applied to payment of the weapons assessment until paid in full, shall then be applied to payment of the uninsured employer assessment until paid in full and shall then be applied to payment of the fine.

(3) (a) In lieu of part or all of a fine imposed by a court, the court may stay the execution of part or all of the sentence and provide that the defendant perform community service work under pars. (b) and (c). The amount of the fine actually paid, if any, shall be used to determine any applicable assessment or surcharge under sub. (1), except that any applicable driver improvement surcharge under s. 346.655 or any domestic abuse assessment imposed by s. 973.055 shall be imposed regardless of whether part or all of the sentence has been stayed. If the defendant fails to comply with the community service order, the court shall order the defendant brought before the court for imposition of sentence. If the defendant complies with the community service order, he or she has satisfied that portion of the sentence.

(b) The court may require that the defendant perform community service work for a public agency or a nonprofit charitable organization. The number of hours of work required may not exceed what would be reasonable considering the seriousness of the offense and any other offense which is read into the record at the time of conviction. An order may only apply if agreed to by the defendant and the organization or agency. The court shall ensure that the defendant is provided a written statement of the terms of the community service order and that the community service order is monitored.

(c) Any organization or agency acting in good faith to which a defendant is assigned pursuant to an order under this subsection has immunity from any civil liability in excess of \$25,000 for acts or omissions by or impacting on the defendant.

History: 1977 c. 29; 1979 c. 34, 111; 1981 c. 20, 88, 352; 1983 a. 27, 535; 1985 a. 36; 1987 a. 27, 339, 398; 1989 a. 64, 107, 359.

See note to Art. I, sec. 8, citing State ex rel. Pedersen v. Blessinger, 56 W (2d) 286, 201 NW (2d) 778.

Trial courts are encouraged to use instalment method when dealing with indigent defenders; instalment period may exceed 60 days. Will v. State, 84 W (2d) 397, 267 NW (2d) 357 (1978).

Court cannot impose probation or order defendant to perform community work in lieu of imposing statutorily required minimum jail sentence. 71 Atty Gen. 41.

973.055 Domestic abuse assessments. (1) On or after May 1, 1980, if a court imposes a fine, the court shall determine whether this subsection is applicable. If the court finds that the criminal conduct involved domestic abuse, as defined in s. 46.95 (1) (a), or that the fine was imposed under s. 813.12 (8), it shall impose a domestic abuse assessment, in addition to the fine, penalty assessment and jail assessment, of \$50 for each offense.

(2) After the court determines the amount due, the clerk of the court shall collect and transmit the amount to the county treasurer as provided in s. 59.395 (5). The county treasurer

shall then make payment to the state treasurer as provided in s. 59.20 (5) (b).

(3) All moneys collected from domestic abuse assessments shall be deposited by the state treasurer in s. 20.435 (7) (hh) and utilized in accordance with s. 46.95.

(4) A court may waive part or all of the domestic abuse assessment under this section if it determines that the imposition of the full assessment would have a negative impact on the offender's family.

History: 1979 c. 111; 1979 c. 221 s. 2202 (20); 1979 c. 355; 1981 c. 20 s. 2202 (20) (s); 1983 a. 27 s. 2202 (20); 1987 a. 27; 1989 a. 31.

973.06 Costs. (1) The costs taxable against the defendant shall consist of the following items and no others:

(a) The necessary disbursements and fees of officers allowed by law and incurred in connection with the arrest, preliminary examination and trial of the defendant, including, in the discretion of the court, the fees and disbursements of the agent appointed to return a defendant from another state or country.

(b) Fees and travel allowance of witnesses for the state at the preliminary examination and the trial.

(c) Fees and disbursements allowed by the court to expert witnesses. Section 814.04 (2) shall not apply in criminal cases.

(d) Fees and travel allowance of witnesses for the defense incurred by the county at the request of the defendant, at the preliminary hearing and the trial.

(e) Attorney fees payable to the defense attorney by the county or the state. If the court determines at the time of sentencing that the defendant's financial circumstances are changed, the court may adjust the amount in accordance with s. 977.07 (1) (a) and (2) (a).

(f) An amount determined by the court to make a reasonable contribution to a crime prevention organization, if the court determines that the person has the financial ability to make the contribution and the contribution is appropriate.

(g) An amount equal to 10% of any restitution ordered under s. 973.20, payable to the county treasurer for use by the county.

(2) The court may remit the taxable costs, in whole or in part.

(3) If the court orders payment of restitution, collection of costs shall be as provided under s. 973.20.

History: Sup. Ct. Order, 67 W (2d) 784; 1979 c. 356; 1981 c. 352; 1985 a. 29; 1987 a. 347, 398, 403.

See note to 814.51, citing State v. Foster, 100 W (2d) 103, 301 NW (2d) 192 (1981).

Obligation of defendant under this section is not dischargeable in bankruptcy. Matter of Zarzynski, 771 F (2d) 304 (1985).

Right to counsel; repayment of cost of court-appointed counsel as a condition of probation. 56 MLR 551.

973.07 Failure to pay fine or costs. If the fine, costs, penalty assessment, jail assessment, crime victim and witness assistance surcharge, applicable drug abuse program improvement surcharge, applicable domestic abuse assessment, applicable driver improvement surcharge, applicable weapons assessment, applicable uninsured employer assessment, applicable natural resources assessment and applicable natural resources restitution payments are not paid as required by the sentence, the defendant may be committed to the county jail until the fine, costs, penalty assessment, jail assessment, crime victim and witness assistance surcharge, applicable drug abuse program improvement surcharge, applicable domestic abuse assessment, applicable driver improvement surcharge, applicable weapons assessment, applicable uninsured employer assessment, applicable natural resources assessment or applicable natural resources restitution payments

are paid or discharged for a period fixed by the court not to exceed 6 months.

History: 1977 c. 29; 1979 c. 34, 111; 1981 c. 20; 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 36; 1987 a. 27, 339; 1989 a. 64.

See note to Art. I, sec. 8, citing State ex rel. Pedersen v. Blessinger, 56 W (2d) 286, 201 NW (2d) 778.

Where fine and payment schedule are reasonably suited to offender's means, offender carries heavy burden of showing inability to pay. Will v. State, 84 W (2d) 397, 267 NW (2d) 357 (1978).

Commitment under this section may be consecutive to another term of incarceration. State v. Way, 113 W (2d) 82, 334 NW (2d) 918 (Ct. App. 1983).

973.075 Forfeiture of property derived from crime and certain vehicles. (1) The following are subject to seizure and forfeiture under ss. 973.075 to 973.077:

(a) All property, real or personal, including money, directly or indirectly derived from or realized through the commission of any crime.

(b) All vehicles, as defined in s. 939.22 (44), which are used to transport any property or weapon used or to be used or received in the commission of any felony, which are used in the commission of a crime in violation of s. 944.30, 944.31, 944.32, 944.33 or 944.34 or which are used to cause more than \$1,000 worth of criminal damage to cemetery property in violation of s. 943.01 (2) (d) or 943.012, but:

1. No vehicle used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under ss. 973.075 to 973.077 unless it appears that the owner or other person in charge of the vehicle had knowledge of or consented to the commission of the crime;

2. No vehicle is subject to forfeiture under ss. 973.075 to 973.077 by reason of any act or omission established by the owner of the vehicle to have been committed or omitted without his or her knowledge or consent; and

3. If forfeiture of a vehicle encumbered by a bona fide perfected security interest occurs, the holder of the security interest shall be paid from the proceeds of the forfeiture if the security interest was perfected prior to the date of the commission of the crime which forms the basis for the forfeiture and he or she neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission.

(2) A law enforcement officer may seize property subject to this section upon process issued by any court of record having jurisdiction over the property. Except for vehicles used in the commission of a crime in violation of s. 944.30, 944.31, 944.32, 944.33 or 944.34, seizure without process may be made under any of the following circumstances:

(a) The seizure is incident to an arrest or a search under a search warrant or an inspection under any administrative or special inspection warrant.

(b) The property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state.

(c) The officer has probable cause to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety.

(d) The officer has probable cause to believe that the property was derived from or realized through a crime or that the property is a vehicle which was used to transport any property or weapon used or to be used or received in the commission of any felony or which was used to cause more than \$1,000 worth of criminal damage to cemetery property in violation of s. 943.01 (2) (d) or 943.012.

(3) If there is a seizure under sub. (2), proceedings under s. 973.076 shall be instituted. Property seized under this section is not subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the sheriff of the county in which the seizure was made subject only to the orders and decrees of the court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings. When property is seized under this section, the person seizing the property may do any of the following:

- (a) Place the property under seal.
- (b) Remove the property to a place designated by it.

(c) Require the sheriff of the county in which the seizure was made to take custody of the property and remove it to an appropriate location for disposition in accordance with law.

(4) When property is forfeited under ss. 973.075 to 973.077, the agency seizing the property may sell the property that is not required by law to be destroyed or transferred to another agency. The agency may retain any vehicle for official use or sell the vehicle. The agency seizing the property may deduct 50% of the amount received for administrative expenses of seizure, maintenance of custody, advertising and court costs and the costs of investigation and prosecution reasonably incurred. The remainder shall be deposited in the school fund as the proceeds of the forfeiture. If the property forfeited under ss. 973.075 to 973.077 is money, all the money shall be deposited in the school fund.

(5) All forfeitures under ss. 973.075 to 973.077 shall be made with due provision for the rights of innocent persons under sub. (1) (b) 1 to 3. Any property seized but not forfeited shall be returned to its rightful owner. Any person claiming the right to possession of property seized may apply for its return to the circuit court for the county in which the property was seized. The court shall order such notice as it deems adequate to be given the district attorney and all persons who have or may have an interest in the property and shall hold a hearing to hear all claims to its true ownership. If the right to possession is proved to the court's satisfaction, it shall order the property returned if:

(a) The property is not needed as evidence or, if needed, satisfactory arrangements can be made for its return for subsequent use as evidence; or

(b) All proceedings in which it might be required have been completed.

(6) Sections 973.075 to 973.077 do not apply to crimes committed under ch. 161.

History: 1981 c. 267; 1985 a. 245, 258; 1987 a. 348; 1989 a. 263

973.076 Forfeiture proceedings. (1) **TYPE OF ACTION; WHERE BROUGHT.** In an action brought to cause the forfeiture of any property specified in s. 973.075 (1), the court may render a judgment in rem or against a party personally, or both. The circuit court for the county in which the property was seized shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any proceedings regarding the property.

(2) **COMMENCEMENT.** (a) The district attorney of the county within which the property was seized or in which the defendant is convicted shall commence the forfeiture action within 30 days after the seizure of the property or the date of conviction, whichever is earlier, except that the defendant may request that the forfeiture proceedings be adjourned until after adjudication of any charge concerning a crime which was the basis for the seizure of the property. The request shall be granted. The forfeiture action shall be commenced by filing a summons, complaint and affidavit of the person who seized the property with the clerk of circuit court, provided service of authenticated copies of those papers is made in accordance with ch. 801 within 60 days after filing upon the person from whom the property was seized and upon any person known to have a bona fide perfected security interest in the property.

(b) Upon service of an answer, the action shall be set for hearing within 60 days of the service of the answer but may be continued for cause or upon stipulation of the parties.

(c) In counties having a population of 500,000 or more, the district attorney or the corporation counsel may proceed under par. (a).

(d) If no answer is served or no issue of law or fact has been joined and the time for that service or joining issue has expired, or if any defendant fails to appear at trial after answering or joining issue, the court may render a default judgment as provided in s. 806.02.

(3) **BURDEN OF PROOF.** The state shall have the burden of satisfying or convincing to a reasonable certainty by the greater weight of the credible evidence that the property is subject to forfeiture under s. 973.075 to 973.077.

(4) **ACTION AGAINST OTHER PROPERTY OF THE PERSON.** The court may order the forfeiture of any other property of a defendant up to the value of property found by the court to be subject to forfeiture under s. 973.075 if the property subject to forfeiture meets any of the following conditions:

(a) Cannot be located.

(b) Has been transferred or conveyed to, sold to or deposited with a 3rd party.

(c) Is beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

(d) Has been substantially diminished in value while not in the actual physical custody of the law enforcement agency.

(e) Has been commingled with other property that cannot be divided without difficulty.

History: 1981 c. 267; Sup. Ct. Order, 120 W (2d) xiv; 1985 a. 245; 1989 a. 121.

Judicial Council Note, 1984: Sub (2) (a) has been amended by allowing 60 days after the action is commenced for service of the summons, complaint and affidavit on the defendants. The prior statute, requiring service within 30 days after seizure of the property, was an exception to the general rule of s. 801.02 (2), stats. [Re Order effective Jan 1, 1985]

973.077 Burden of proof; liabilities. (1) It is not necessary for the state to negate any exemption or exception regarding any crime in any complaint, information, indictment or other pleading or in any trial, hearing or other proceeding under s. 973.076. The burden of proof of any exemption or exception is upon the person claiming it.

(2) In the absence of proof that a person is the duly authorized holder of an appropriate federal registration or order form, the person is presumed not to be the holder of the registration or form. The burden of proof is upon the person to rebut the presumption.

(3) No liability is imposed by ss. 973.075 to 973.077 upon any authorized law enforcement officer or employe engaged in the lawful performance of duties.

History: 1981 c. 267.

973.08 Records accompanying prisoner. (1) When any defendant is sentenced to the state prisons, a copy of the judgment of conviction and a copy of any order for restitution under s. 973.20 shall be delivered by the officer executing the judgment to the warden or superintendent of the institution when the prisoner is delivered.

(2) The transcript of any portion of the proceedings relating to the prisoner's sentencing shall be filed at the institution within 120 days from the date sentence is imposed.

(3) The transcript of all other testimony and proceedings upon order of a court shall be delivered to a prisoner within 120 days of his or her request.

(4) The transcript of all other testimony and proceedings upon order of a court shall be delivered to the department within 120 days of its request.

(5) The clerk of court shall file or deliver a transcript under sub. (2), (3) or (4).

History: 1971 c. 298 s. 26 (1); 1977 c. 187; Sup. Ct. Order, eff. 1-1-80; 1979 c. 221; 1987 a. 398.

973.09 Probation. (1) (a) Except as provided in par. (c) or if probation is prohibited for a particular offense by statute, if a person is convicted of a crime, the court, by order, may withhold sentence or impose sentence under s. 973.15 and

stay its execution, and in either case place the person on probation to the department for a stated period, stating in the order the reasons therefor. The court may impose any conditions which appear to be reasonable and appropriate. The period of probation may be made consecutive to a sentence on a different charge, whether imposed at the same time or previously. If the court imposes an increased term of probation, as authorized under sub. (2) (a) 2 or (b) 2, it shall place its reasons for doing so on the record.

(b) If the court places the person on probation, the court shall order the person to pay restitution under s. 973.20, unless the court finds there is substantial reason not to order restitution as a condition of probation. If the court does not require restitution to be paid to a victim, the court shall state its reason on the record. If the court does require restitution, it shall notify the department of justice of its decision if the victim may be eligible for compensation under ch. 949.

(c) When a person is convicted of any crime which is punishable by life imprisonment, the court shall not place the person on probation.

(d) If a person is convicted of an offense that provides a mandatory or presumptive minimum period of one year or less of imprisonment, a court may place the person on probation under par. (a) if the court requires, as a condition of probation, that the person be confined under sub. (4) for at least that mandatory or presumptive minimum period. The person is eligible to earn good time credit calculated under s. 302.43 regarding the period of confinement.

(1g) If the court places the person on probation, the court may require, upon consideration of the factors specified in s. 973.20 (13) (a) 2 to 5, that the probationer reimburse the county or the state, as applicable, for any costs for legal representation to the county or the state for the defense of the case. In order to receive this reimbursement, the county or the state public defender shall provide a statement of its costs of legal representation to the defendant and court within the time period set by the court.

(1x) If the court places a person on probation, the court may require that the probationer make a contribution to a crime prevention organization if the court determines that the probationer has the financial ability to make the contribution.

(2) The original term of probation shall be:

(a) 1. Except as provided in subd. 2, for misdemeanors, not less than 6 months nor more than 2 years.

2. If the probationer is convicted of not less than 2 nor more than 4 misdemeanors at the same time, the maximum original term of probation may be increased by one year. If the probationer is convicted of 5 or more misdemeanors at the same time, the maximum original term of probation may be increased by 2 years.

(b) 1. Except as provided in subd. 2, for felonies, not less than one year nor more than either the statutory maximum term of imprisonment for the crime or 3 years, whichever is greater.

2. If the probationer is convicted of 2 or more crimes, including at least one felony, at the same time, the maximum original term of probation may be increased by one year for each felony conviction.

(2m) If a court imposes a term of probation in excess of the maximum authorized by statute, the excess is void and the term of probation is valid only to the extent of the maximum term authorized by statute. The term is commuted without further proceedings.

(3) (a) Prior to the expiration of any probation period, the court, for cause and by order, may extend probation for a stated period or modify the terms and conditions thereof.

(b) The department shall notify the sentencing court, any person to whom unpaid restitution is owed and the district attorney of the status of the ordered payments unpaid at least 90 days before the probation expiration date. If payment as ordered has not been made, the court shall hold a probation review hearing prior to the expiration date, unless the hearing is voluntarily waived by the probationer with the knowledge that waiver may result in an extension of the probation period or in a revocation of probation. If the court does not extend probation, it shall issue a judgment for the unpaid restitution and direct the clerk to file and docket a transcript of the judgment, without fee, unless it finds that the victim has already recovered a judgment against the probationer for the damages covered by the restitution order. If the court issues a judgment for the unpaid restitution, the court shall send to the person at his or her last-known address written notification that a civil judgment has been issued for the unpaid restitution. The judgment has the same force and effect as judgments docketed under s. 806.10.

(c) Any of the following may constitute cause for the extension of probation:

1. The probationer has not made a good faith effort to discharge court-ordered payment obligations.

2. The probationer is not presently able to make required payments and the probationer and the person to whom restitution is owed consent to the performance of community service work under sub. (7m) in satisfaction of restitution ordered for that person, for which an extended period of probation is required.

3. The probationer stipulates to the extension of supervision and the court finds that extension would serve the purposes for which probation was imposed.

(4) The court may also require as a condition of probation that the probationer be confined during such period of the term of probation as the court prescribes, but not to exceed one year. The court may grant the privilege of leaving the county jail or Huber facility during the hours or periods of employment or other activity under s. 303.08 (1) (a) to (e) while confined under this subsection. The court may specify the necessary and reasonable hours or periods during which the probationer may leave the jail or Huber facility or the court may delegate that authority to the sheriff. In those counties without a Huber facility under s. 303.09, the probationer shall be confined in the county jail. In those counties with a Huber facility under s. 303.09, the sheriff shall determine whether confinement under this subsection is to be in that facility or in the county jail. The sheriff may transfer persons confined under this subsection between a Huber facility and the county jail. While subject to this subsection, the probationer is subject to s. 303.08 (1), (3) to (6), (8) to (12) and (14), all the rules of the jail or Huber facility and the discipline of the sheriff.

(5) When the probationer has satisfied the conditions of his probation, he shall be discharged and the department shall issue him a certificate of final discharge, a copy of which shall be filed with the clerk.

(7m) (a) The court may require as a condition of probation that the probationer perform community service work for a public agency or a nonprofit charitable organization. The number of hours of work required may not exceed what would be reasonable considering the seriousness of the offense and any other offense which is read into the record at the time of conviction. An order may only apply if agreed to by the probationer and the organization or agency. The court shall ensure that the probationer is provided a written statement of the terms of the community service order and that the community service order is monitored. If the court requires

the conditions provided in this subsection and sub. (4), the probationer reduces the period of confinement under sub. (4) at a rate of one day for each 3 days of work performed. A day of work equals 8 hours of work performed.

(b) Any organization or agency acting in good faith to which a probationer is assigned pursuant to an order under this subsection has immunity from any civil liability in excess of \$25,000 for acts or omissions by or impacting on the probationer.

History: 1971 c. 298; 1979 c. 119, 189, 238, 355, 356; 1981 c. 50, 88, 326, 352, 391; 1983 a. 27, 104, 254, 346, 519, 538; 1985 a. 150; 1987 a. 347, 398, 403, 412; 1989 a. 31, 121, 188.

Judicial Council Note, 1981: A cross-reference to s. 973.15 has been inserted to clarify that the provisions of that statute govern the imposition of sentence even though the court stays execution of the sentence under this statute [Bill 341-A].

Judicial Council Note, 1987: Sub. (1g) is amended to require the court to consider the defendant's ability to pay when ordering reimbursement of the costs of legal representation.

Sub. (3) (c) specifies grounds for extending probation. The availability of a civil judgment for unpaid restitution enforceable by the victim under s. 973.20 (1), stats., substantially reduces the necessity of extending probation solely for the purpose of enforcing court-ordered payments, a practice of questionable cost-effectiveness. See legislative audit bureau report No. 85-10, April 15, 1985, at 17-18. Probation may, however, be extended upon stipulation of the defendant, to enforce community service in satisfaction of restitution, or when the probationer has not made a good faith effort to make restitution or other payments. *Huggett v. State*, 83 Wis. 2d 790, 803 (1978). [87 Act 398]

Subsequent to conviction for escape of a defendant previously convicted of burglary and placed on probation with condition of incarceration pursuant to (4), the trial court did not abuse its discretion in granting a new trial in the interest of justice, since defendant's temporary absconding occurred during a release period, and he therefore was not in custody within the meaning of 946.42 (5) (b), 1983 stats. [now (1) (a)]. *State v. Schaller*, 70 W (2d) 107, 233 NW (2d) 416.

Terminology of work-release under (4) and Huber law privileges under 56.08 cannot be used interchangeably without danger of inappropriate sentence. *Yingling v. State*, 73 W (2d) 438, 243 NW (2d) 420.

Claims of credit for pretrial or preconviction incarceration may be made only as to sentences imposed, and not to periods of confinement during non-working hours imposed as a condition of probation under (4). Full confinement for one year as a condition of probation is not authorized under (4). *State v. Gloudemans*, 73 W (2d) 514, 243 NW (2d) 220.

Probation condition that probationer not contact her codefendant fiance was permissible infringement of her constitutional rights because the condition was reasonably related to rehabilitation and was not overly broad. *Edwards v. State*, 74 W (2d) 79, 246 NW (2d) 109.

Where defendant is sentenced for 3 charges and placed on consecutive probation for the 4th charge, trial court may not impose probation condition that defendant make restitution for all charges. *Garski v. State*, 75 W (2d) 62, 248 NW (2d) 425.

Failure to make restitution is not cause for extending probation under (3) if probationer demonstrates good faith effort to pay but lacks capacity to pay during probation. *Huggett v. State*, 83 W (2d) 790, 266 NW (2d) 403 (1978).

Order to pay restitution, in amount to be determined later, authorized collection of funds from defendant. *Thieme v. State*, 96 W (2d) 98, 291 NW (2d) 474 (1980).

Remand for resentencing was proper procedure where trial court improperly imposed period of probation to run concurrently with period of parole. *State v. Givens*, 102 W (2d) 476, 307 NW (2d) 178 (1981).

Issuance of warrant during probationary term tolls running of term. *State ex rel. Cox v. H&SS Dept.* 105 W (2d) 378, 314 NW (2d) 148 (Ct. App. 1981).

Restitution order reversed for failure to consider probationer's resources and future ability to pay. *State v. Pope*, 107 W (2d) 726, 321 NW (2d) 359 (Ct. App. 1982).

See note to Art. I, sec. 8, citing *State ex rel. Thompson v. Riveland*, 109 W (2d) 580, 326 NW (2d) 768 (1982).

See note to Art. I, sec. 8, citing *State v. Dean*, 111 W (2d) 361, 330 NW (2d) 630 (Ct. App. 1983).

Court lacked authority to impose consecutive probationary terms. *State v. Gereaux*, 114 W (2d) 110, 338 NW (2d) 118 (Ct. App. 1983).

Court erred in imposing consecutive sentences of probation. Increased punishment on resentencing did not violate double jeopardy clause. *State v. Pierce*, 117 W (2d) 83, 342 NW (2d) 776 (Ct. App. 1983).

See note to Art. I, sec. 8, citing *State v. Sepulveda*, 120 W (2d) 231, 353 NW (2d) 790 (1984).

Court may not assess costs of special prosecutor's fees as condition of probation. *State v. Amato*, 126 W (2d) 212, 376 NW (2d) 75 (Ct. App. 1985).

Under facts of case, continuation of probation solely to collect restitution debt was abuse of discretion. *State v. Jackson*, 128 W (2d) 356, 382 NW (2d) 429 (1986).

Court may order defendant to reimburse police for funds used for drug purchase which resulted in the conviction. *State v. Connelly*, 143 W (2d) 500, 421 NW (2d) 859 (Ct. App. 1988).

Lack of counsel at probation revocation hearing didn't deny probationer's constitutional rights. *State v. Hardwick*, 144 W (2d) 54, 422 NW (2d) 922 (Ct. App. 1988).

Sub. (1) (b) does not restrict court's authority to condition probation on any reasonable and appropriate requirement under (1) (a). *State v. Heyn*, 155 W (2d) 621, 456 NW (2d) 157 (1990).

973.10 Control and supervision of probationers. (1) Imposition of probation shall have the effect of placing the defendant in the custody of the department and shall subject the defendant to the control of the department under conditions set by the court and rules and regulations established by the department for the supervision of probationers and parolees.

(2) If a probationer violates the conditions of probation, the department of corrections may initiate a proceeding before the division of hearings and appeals in the department of administration. Unless waived by the probationer, a hearing examiner for the division shall conduct an administrative hearing and enter an order either revoking or not revoking probation. Upon request of either party, the administrator of the division shall review the order. If the probationer waives the final administrative hearing, the secretary of corrections shall enter an order either revoking or not revoking probation. If probation is revoked, the department shall:

(a) If the probationer has not already been sentenced, order the probationer brought before the court for sentence which shall then be imposed without further stay under s. 973.15; or

(b) If the probationer has already been sentenced, order the probationer to prison, and the term of the sentence shall begin on the date the probationer enters the prison.

(2m) In any administrative hearing under sub. (2), the hearing examiner may order the taking and allow the use of a videotaped deposition under s. 967.04 (7) to (10).

(3) A copy of the order of the department of corrections in the case of a waiver or the division of hearings and appeals in the department of administration in the case of a final administrative hearing is sufficient authority for the officer executing it to take the probationer to court or to prison. The officer shall execute the order as a warrant for arrest but any officer may, without order or warrant, take the probationer into custody whenever necessary in order to prevent escape or enforce discipline or for violation of probation.

(4) The division of hearings and appeals in the department of administration shall make either an electronic or stenographic record of all testimony at each probation revocation hearing. The division shall prepare a written transcript of the testimony only at the request of a judge who has granted a petition for judicial review of the revocation decision. Each hearing notice shall include notice of the provisions of this subsection and a statement that any person who wants a written transcript may record the hearing at his or her own expense.

History: 1971 c. 298; 1975 c. 41, 157, 199; 1977 c. 347; 1981 c. 50; 1983 a. 27, 197; 1985 a. 262 s. 8; 1989 a. 31, 107.

Judicial Council Note, 1981: Sub. (2) (a) has been amended to clarify that, upon revocation of probation of an offender from whom sentence was originally withheld, the court must impose sentence in accordance with s. 973.15. That section now permits the court to order that any sentence be concurrent with or consecutive to any sentence imposed at the same time or previously. [Bill 341-A]

Before probation can be revoked the department must hold a hearing and make a record so that on judicial review it can be determined whether the department acted arbitrarily or capriciously. The hearing need not be formal. *State ex rel. Johnson v. Cady*, 50 W (2d) 540, 185 NW (2d) 306.

Revocation of probation is an integral part of the sentencing process; hence a defendant is entitled to assistance of counsel at parole or probation revocation hearings without regard to whether the hearing occurs in a sentence withheld or a postsentence situation. *Oestrich v. State*, 55 W (2d) 222, 198 NW (2d) 664.

Since probation revocation hearings are independent from the original conviction and sentencing, a judge disqualified in the original case may preside at the hearing in the absence of challenge. *State v. Fuller*, 57 W (2d) 408, 204 NW (2d) 452.

Witnesses at a probation revocation hearing need not be sworn. *State v. Gerard*, 57 W (2d) 611, 205 NW (2d) 374.

ABA Standards Relating to Probation adopted and applied. *State ex rel. Plotkin v. H&SS Dept.* 63 W (2d) 535, 217 NW (2d) 641.

See note to 304.06, citing *State ex rel. Hanson v. H&SS Dept.* 64 W (2d) 367, 219 NW (2d) 267.

While the U.S. Supreme Court in *Scarpelli* has explicated that the rights of a defendant to counsel could arise at both the preliminary and final hearing, discretion is specifically lodged in the state authority charged with responsibility for administering. *State ex rel. Hawkins v. Gagnon*, 64 W (2d) 394, 219 NW (2d) 252.

A defendant convicted of taking indecent liberties with a minor and sexual perversion, placed on probation, allowed to settle in Tennessee, and charged with an attempted sodomy violation of probation there was denied due process where the revocation hearing was held in Wisconsin and the H&SS department refused to allow deposition of his witnesses in Tennessee, because the witnesses' testimony as to defendant's actions on the date of the alleged assault constituted testimony of a direct and unequivocally exculpatory nature rather than merely cumulative, character, or background testimony which might have been adequately presented by deposition or affidavit. *State ex rel. Harris v. Schmidt*, 69 W (2d) 668, 230 NW (2d) 890.

Department of H&SS probation files and records are public records and admissible as such at probation revocation hearing. *State ex rel. Prellwitz v. Schmidt*, 73 W (2d) 35, 242 NW (2d) 227.

Time spent in jail awaiting revocation is deducted from maximum sentence despite option available to defendant to spend the time in prison. *State ex rel. Solie v. Schmidt*, 73 W (2d) 76, 242 NW (2d) 244.

When the department overrules its hearing examiner and revokes probation, it must provide a statement of the evidence relied upon and the reasons for revoking probation. *Ramaker v. State*, 73 W (2d) 563, 243 NW (2d) 534.

See note to Art. I, sec. 11, citing *State v. Tarrell*, 74 W (2d) 647, 247 NW (2d) 696.

Trial court had no authority to extend probation of defendant brought before court under (2). *State v. Balgie*, 76 W (2d) 206, 251 NW (2d) 36.

Court exceeded jurisdiction by releasing defendant on bail pending revocation proceedings. *State ex rel. DH&SS v. Second Jud. Cir. Ct.* 84 W (2d) 707, 267 NW (2d) 373 (1978).

See note to Art. I, sec. 1, citing *State v. Aderhold*, 91 W (2d) 306, 284 NW (2d) 108 (Ct. App. 1979).

See note to Art. I, sec. 8, citing *State ex rel. Alvarez v. Lotter*, 91 W (2d) 329, 283 NW (2d) 408 (Ct. App. 1979).

See note to Art. I, sec. 12, citing *State v. White*, 97 W (2d) 517, 294 NW (2d) 36 (Ct. App. 1979).

See note to Art. I, sec. 11, citing *State v. Griffin*, 131 W (2d) 41, 388 NW (2d) 535 (1986).

Probation can be revoked for violation of criminal statute even absent a written probation agreement. *State ex rel. Rodriguez v. DH&SS*, 133 W (2d) 47, 393 NW (2d) 105 (Ct. App. 1986).

See note to 304.06, citing 65 Atty. Gen. 20.

State may require probation officers, among other "peace officers", to be U.S. citizens. *Cabel v. Chavez-Solido*, 454 US 432 (1982).

See note to Art. I, sec. 8, citing *Hahn v. Burke*, 430 F (2d) 100.

A probation revocation hearing may be administrative. Retained or appointed counsel must be allowed to participate. *Gunsolus v. Gagnon*, 454 F (2d) 416.

Probation revocation; right to a hearing and to counsel. 1971 WLR 648.

Probation and parole revocation in Wisconsin. 1977 WLR 503.

973.12 Sentence of a repeater. (1) Whenever a person charged with a crime will be a repeater as defined in s. 939.62 if convicted, any prior convictions may be alleged in the complaint, indictment or information or amendments so alleging at any time before or at arraignment, and before acceptance of any plea. The court may, upon motion of the district attorney, grant a reasonable time to investigate possible prior convictions before accepting a plea. If such prior convictions are admitted by the defendant or proved by the state, he shall be subject to sentence under s. 939.62 unless he establishes that he was pardoned on grounds of innocence for any crime necessary to constitute him a repeater. An official report of the F.B.I. or any other governmental agency of the United States or of this or any other state shall be prima facie evidence of any conviction or sentence therein reported. Any sentence so reported shall be deemed prima facie to have been fully served in actual confinement or to have been served for such period of time as is shown or is consistent with the report. The court shall take judicial notice of the statutes of the United States and foreign states in determining whether the prior conviction was for a felony or a misdemeanor.

(2) In every case of sentence under s. 939.62, the sentence shall be imposed for the present conviction, but if the court indicates in passing sentence how much thereof is imposed because the defendant is a repeater, it shall not constitute reversible error, but the combined terms shall be construed as a single sentence for the present conviction.

This section does not authorize 2 sentences for one crime. *State v. Upchurch*, 101 W (2d) 329, 305 NW (2d) 57 (1981).

See note to 939.62, citing *State v. Harris*, 119 W (2d) 612, 350 NW (2d) 633 (1984).

Report under (1) must contain critically relevant facts in order to support penalty enhancement. *State v. Farr*, 119 W (2d) 651, 350 NW (2d) 640 (1984).

973.13 Excessive sentence, errors cured. In any case where the court imposes a maximum penalty in excess of that authorized by law, such excess shall be void and the sentence shall be valid only to the extent of the maximum term authorized by statute and shall stand commuted without further proceedings.

973.14 Sentence to house of correction. (1) In addition to the authority in ss. 302.18 and 303.18, prisoners sentenced to a county jail may be transferred by the sheriff to a house of correction without court approval.

(2) Prisoners confined in the house of correction may be transferred by the superintendent of the house of correction to the county jail without court approval.

(3) A prisoner sentenced to a county jail or the house of correction being held in a county jail awaiting trial on another charge shall be deemed to be serving the county jail or house of correction sentence and shall be given credit on the sentence as provided in s. 302.43 or 303.19.

History: 1977 c. 126; 1989 a. 31.

973.15 Sentence, terms, escapes. (1) All sentences to the Wisconsin state prisons shall be for one year or more. Except as otherwise provided in this section, all sentences commence at noon on the day of sentence, but time which elapses after sentence while the convicted offender is at large on bail shall not be computed as any part of the term of imprisonment.

(2) The court may impose as many sentences as there are convictions and may provide that any such sentence be concurrent with or consecutive to any other sentence imposed at the same time or previously.

(3) Courts may impose sentences to be served in whole or in part concurrently with a sentence being served or to be served in a federal institution or an institution of another state.

(4) When a court orders a sentence to the Wisconsin state prisons to be served in whole or in part concurrently with a sentence being served or to be served in a federal institution or an institution of another state:

(a) The court shall order the department to immediately inform the appropriate authorities in the jurisdiction where the prior sentence is to be served that the convicted offender is presently available to commence or resume serving that sentence; and

(b) The trial and commitment records required under s. 973.08 shall be delivered immediately to the warden or superintendent of the Wisconsin institution designated as the reception center to receive the convicted offender when he or she becomes available to Wisconsin authorities.

(5) A convicted offender who is made available to another jurisdiction under ch. 976 or in any other lawful manner shall be credited with service of his or her Wisconsin sentence or commitment under the terms of s. 973.155 for the duration of custody in the other jurisdiction.

(6) Sections 302.11 and 304.06 are applicable to an inmate serving a sentence to the Wisconsin state prisons but confined in a federal institution or an institution in another state.

(7) If a convicted offender escapes, the time during which he or she is unlawfully at large after escape shall not be computed as service of the sentence.

(8) (a) The sentencing court may stay execution of a sentence of imprisonment only:

1. For legal cause;
2. Under s. 973.09 (1) (a); or
3. For not more than 60 days.

(b) If a court sentences a person under s. 973.03 (5) (b), this subsection applies only to the first period of imprisonment.

History: 1973 c. 90; 1977 c. 347, 353, 447; 1981 c. 50, 292; 1983 a. 528; 1989 a. 31, 85.

Judicial Council Note, 1981: Sub. (2) has been simplified to allow a court, in imposing a criminal sentence, to order that it be concurrent with or consecutive to any other sentence imposed at the same time or previously. The prior statute, although lengthier and more complicated, failed to achieve its apparent purpose of allowing consecutive sentencing in situations involving probation and parole revocations, escapes, etc. See *Drinkwater v. State*, 69 Wis. 2d 60 (1975); *Guyton v. State*, 69 Wis. 2d 663 (1975); *Bruneau v. State*, 77 Wis. 2d 166 (1977); *Smith v. State*, 85 Wis. 2d 650 (1978); and *Donaldson v. State*, 93 Wis. 2d 306 (1980).

This revision allows sentences to be made consecutive to any previously or simultaneously imposed sentence, without regard to whether the offender is "then serving" such sentence, is subject to parole revocation proceedings, or has received a new sentence between the time of an escape and a return to a state facility. The revised statute also governs the sentencing of probationers by virtue of the cross-references in ss. 973.09 (1) (a) and 973.10 (2) (a). [Bill 341-A]

Judicial Council Note, 1981: Sub. (8) has been added to specify the circumstances under which execution of a sentence of imprisonment may be stayed. Par. (a) references the rule of *Reinex v. State*, 51 Wis. 152 (1881) and *Weston v. State*, 28 Wis. 2d 136 (1965), whereby execution can be stayed for "legal cause", such as during the pendency of an appeal. Par. (b) cross-references the probation statute. Par. (c) is new. It allows the court to delay the commencement of a sentence for up to 60 days. The Wisconsin supreme court recently held that courts have no authority to stay execution of a sentence of imprisonment in the absence of such a statutory provision or legal cause. *State v. Braun*, 100 Wis. 2d 77 (1981). [Bill 736-A]

Under 973.15 (2) and (3), 1979 stats., state court may impose sentence consecutive to out-of-state sentence. *State v. Toy*, 125 W (2d) 216, 371 NW (2d) 386 (Ct. App. 1985).

Sentencing court has authority to stay sentence and order it be served consecutive to 345.47 and 973.07 commitment for failure to pay fine and penalty assessment. *State v. Strohsen*, 147 W (2d) 566, 433 NW (2d) 288 (Ct. App. 1988).

Defendant is entitled to credit against sentence for period during which he was denied admission to county jail due to overcrowding, however, defendant is not entitled to credit for time as of date he was to have reported to jail to serve sentence. *State v. Riske*, 152 W (2d) 260, 448 NW (2d) 260 (Ct. App. 1989).

Overcrowding doesn't constitute legal cause under (8) (a). 76 Atty. Gen. 165.

973.155 Sentence credit. (1) (a) A convicted offender shall be given credit toward the service of his or her sentence for all days spent in custody in connection with the course of conduct for which sentence was imposed. As used in this subsection, "actual days spent in custody" includes, without limitation by enumeration, confinement related to an offense for which the offender is ultimately sentenced, or for any other sentence arising out of the same course of conduct, which occurs:

1. While the offender is awaiting trial;
2. While the offender is being tried; and
3. While the offender is awaiting imposition of sentence after trial.

(b) The categories in par. (a) include custody of the convicted offender which is in whole or in part the result of a probation or parole hold under s. 304.06 (3) or 973.10 (2) placed upon the person for the same course of conduct as that resulting in the new conviction.

(2) After the imposition of sentence, the court shall make and enter a specific finding of the number of days for which sentence credit is to be granted, which finding shall be included in the judgment of conviction. In the case of revocation of probation or parole, the department, if the hearing is waived, or the division of hearings and appeals in the department of administration, in the case of a hearing, shall make such a finding, which shall be included in the revocation order.

(3) The credit provided in sub. (1) shall be computed as if the convicted offender had served such time in the institution to which he or she has been sentenced.

(4) The credit provided in sub. (1) shall include earned good time for those inmates subject to s. 302.43, 303.07 (3) or 303.19 (3) serving sentences of one year or less and confined in a county jail, house of correction or county reforestation camp.

(5) If this section has not been applied at sentencing to any person who is in custody or to any person who is on probation or parole, the person may petition the department to be given credit under this section. Upon proper verification of the facts alleged in the petition, this section shall be applied retroactively to the person. If the department is unable to determine whether credit should be given, or otherwise refuses to award retroactive credit, the person may petition the sentencing court for relief. This subsection applies to any person, regardless of the date he or she was sentenced.

(6) A defendant aggrieved by a determination by a court under this section may appeal in accordance with s. 809.30.

History: 1977 c. 353; 1979 c. 154; 1983 a. 377, 528; 1987 a. 403 s. 256; 1989 a. 31, 107.

This section grants credit for each day in custody regardless of basis for confinement as long as it is connected to offense for which sentence is imposed. *State v. Gilbert*, 115 W (2d) 371, 340 NW (2d) 511 (1983).

Where intended sentence was valid, but judge did not follow procedures under this section, appropriate remedy was to modify sentence to conform it to requirements of this section. *State v. Walker*, 117 W (2d) 579, 345 NW (2d) 413 (1984).

"Custody" must result from occurrence of legal event, process, or authority which occasions, or is related to, confinement on charge for which accused is ultimately sentenced. *State v. Demars*, 119 W (2d) 19, 349 NW (2d) 708 (Ct. App. 1984).

Where offender committed robbery and 24 hours later fled from officer, offender was not entitled to credit toward robbery sentence for time served under sentence for fleeing officer. *State v. Gavigan*, 122 W (2d) 389, 362 NW (2d) 162 (Ct. App. 1984).

Where probationer is arrested for second crime and consequently begins serving time for first crime, no credit towards second sentence is required for time served under first sentence. *State v. Beets*, 124 W (2d) 372, 369 NW (2d) 382 (1985).

No credit was due for time spent in drug treatment facility as condition of probation where defendant was not in actual "custody" at facility within meaning of this section and 946.42. *State v. Cobb*, 135 W (2d) 181, 400 NW (2d) 9 (Ct. App. 1986).

Credit under this section is given on a day-to-day basis, which isn't to be duplicatively credited to more than one consecutive sentence. *State v. Boettcher*, 144 W (2d) 86, 423 NW (2d) 533 (1988).

Defendant not entitled to credit against sentence for time spent under home detention. *State v. Pettis*, 149 W (2d) 207, 441 NW (2d) 247 (Ct. App. 1989).

Pre-sentence credit must be applied to each of the concurrent terms to which defendant is sentenced. *State v. Ward*, 153 W (2d) 743, 452 NW (2d) 158 (Ct. App. 1989).

Department may not grant jail credit where it is not provided for by statute 71 Atty. Gen. 102.

973.16 Time out. If an order or judgment releasing a prisoner on habeas corpus is reversed, the time during which he was at liberty thereunder shall not be counted as part of his term.

973.17 Judgment against a corporation. (1) If a corporation fails to appear within the time required by the summons, the default of such corporation may be recorded and the charge against it taken as true, and judgment shall be rendered accordingly.

(2) Upon default of the defendant corporation or upon conviction, judgment for the amount of the fine shall be entered.

(3) A judgment against a corporation shall be collected in the same manner as in civil actions.

973.18 Notice of rights to appeal and representation. (1) In this section, "postconviction relief" and "sentencing" have the meanings ascribed in s. 809.30 (1).

(2) The trial judge shall personally inform the defendant at the time of sentencing of the right to seek postconviction relief and, if indigent, the right to the assistance of the state public defender.

(3) Before adjourning the sentencing proceeding, the judge shall direct the defendant and defendant's trial counsel to sign a form to be entered in the record, indicating that the lawyer has counseled the defendant regarding the decision to seek postconviction relief, and that the defendant understands that a notice of intent to pursue postconviction relief must be

filed in the trial court within 20 days after sentencing for that right to be preserved.

(4) The judge shall direct the defendant's counsel to confer with the defendant before signing the form, during the proceeding or as soon thereafter as practicable, and may make appropriate orders to allow the defendant to confer with counsel before being transferred to the state prison. The defendant shall be given a copy of the form.

(5) If the defendant desires to pursue postconviction relief, the defendant's trial counsel shall file the notice required by s. 809.30 (2) (b).

History: Sup. Ct. Order, 123 W. (2d) xiii.

Judicial Council Note, 1984: Sub. (2) is similar to prior s. 809.30 (1) (b). Subs. (3) and (4) codify State v. Argiz, 101 Wis. 2d 546, 305 N.W. 2d 124 (1981). Sub. (5) codifies trial counsel's continuing duty to provide representation until appellate counsel is retained or appointed. Whitmore v. State, 56 Wis. 2d 706, 203 N.W. 2d 56 (1973). [Re order effective July 1, 1985]

973.19 Motion to modify sentence. (1) (a) A person sentenced to imprisonment or ordered to pay a fine who has not requested the preparation of transcripts under s. 809.30 (2) may, within 90 days after the sentence or order is entered, move the court to modify the sentence or the amount of the fine.

(b) A person who has requested transcripts under s. 809.30 (2) may move for modification of a sentence or fine under s. 809.30 (2) (h).

(2) Within 90 days after a motion under sub. (1) (a) is filed, the court shall enter an order either determining the motion or extending the time for doing so by not more than 90 days for cause.

(3) If an order determining a motion under sub. (1) (a) is not entered timely under sub. (2), the motion shall be considered denied and the clerk of the court shall immediately enter an order denying the motion.

(4) An appeal from an order determining a motion under sub. (1) (a) is governed by the procedure for civil appeals.

(5) By filing a motion under sub. (1) (a) the defendant waives his or her right to file an appeal or postconviction motion under s. 809.30 (2).

History: Sup. Ct. Order, 123 W. (2d) xiv.

Judicial Council Note, 1984: This section is intended as an expeditious alternative to the procedure prescribed in s. 809.30 (2) when the only claim for postconviction relief relates to the severity of the sentence. It is not intended to alter the substantive grounds for such relief and it restores the time limits governing such motions prior to the 1978 revision of the appellate rules.

This section will probably be most frequently used in guilty plea cases, although it is not limited to such cases. However, if the defendant intends to withdraw a guilty plea or file other postconviction motions, s. 809.30 (2) or 974.06 provides the appropriate procedure. Motions under this section should usually be filed by trial counsel without the need for transcripts or for appointment of an appellate public defender. A defendant must elect between the remedies provided by this section and s. 809.30 (2). Filing a motion under this section waives relief under s. 809.30 (2). However, a defendant who has filed a notice of intent to pursue postconviction relief under s. 809.30 (2) (b) may invoke this remedy at any time before transcripts are ordered under s. 809.30 (2). If transcripts are required for prosecution of a motion under sub. (1) (a), they should be sought under SCR 71.03 (2).

Sub. (4) does not expand the scope of appellate review. [Re Order effective July 1, 1985]

973.20 Restitution. (1) When imposing sentence or ordering probation for any crime, the court, in addition to any other penalty authorized by law, shall order the defendant to make full or partial restitution under this section to any victim of the crime or, if the victim is deceased, to his or her estate, unless the court finds substantial reason not to do so and states the reason on the record. Restitution ordered under this section is a condition of probation or parole served by the defendant for the crime. After the termination of probation or parole, or if the defendant is not placed on probation or parole, restitution ordered under this section is enforceable in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action by the victim named in the order to receive restitution or enforced under ch. 785.

(2) If the crime resulted in damage to or loss or destruction of property, the restitution order may require that the defendant:

(a) Return the property to the owner or owner's designee; or

(b) If return of the property under par. (a) is impossible, impractical or inadequate, pay the owner or owner's designee the reasonable repair or replacement cost or the greater of:

1. The value of the property on the date of its damage, loss or destruction; or

2. The value of the property on the date of sentencing, less the value of any part of the property returned, as of the date of its return. The value of retail merchandise shall be its retail value.

(3) If the crime resulted in bodily injury, the restitution order may require that the defendant do one or more of the following:

(a) Pay an amount equal to the cost of necessary medical and related professional services and devices relating to physical, psychiatric and psychological care and treatment.

(b) Pay an amount equal to the cost of necessary physical and occupational therapy and rehabilitation.

(c) Reimburse the injured person for income lost as a result of the crime.

(d) If the injured person's sole employment at the time of the injury was performing the duties of a homemaker, pay an amount sufficient to ensure that the duties are continued until the person is able to resume performance of the duties.

(4) If the crime resulted in death, the restitution order may also require that the defendant pay an amount equal to the cost of necessary funeral and related services under s. 895.04 (5).

(5) In any case, the restitution order may require that the defendant do one or more of the following:

(a) Pay all special damages, but not general damages, substantiated by evidence in the record, which could be recovered in a civil action against the defendant for his or her conduct in the commission of the crime.

(b) Pay an amount equal to the income lost, and reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred, by the person against whom the crime was committed resulting from the filing of charges or cooperating in the investigation and prosecution of the crime.

(c) Reimburse any person or agency for amounts paid as rewards for information leading to the apprehension or successful prosecution of the defendant for the crime.

(d) If justice so requires, reimburse any insurer, surety or other person who has compensated a victim for a loss otherwise compensable under this section.

(6) Any order under sub. (5) (c) or (d) shall require that all restitution to victims under the order be paid before restitution to other persons.

(7) If the court orders that restitution be paid to more than one person, the court may direct the sequence in which payments are to be transferred under sub. (11) (a). If more than one defendant is ordered to make payments to the same person, the court may apportion liability between the defendants or specify joint and several liability. If the court specifies that 2 or more defendants are jointly and severably liable, the department of corrections or the clerk to whom payments are made under sub. (11) (a) shall distribute any overpayments so that each defendant, as closely as possible, pays the same proportion of the ordered restitution.

(8) Restitution ordered under this section does not limit or impair the right of a victim to sue and recover damages from the defendant in a civil action. The facts that restitution was required or paid are not admissible as evidence in a civil

action and have no legal effect on the merits of a civil action. Any restitution made by payment or community service shall be set off against any judgment in favor of the victim in a civil action arising out of the facts or events which were the basis for the restitution. The court trying the civil action shall hold a separate hearing to determine the validity and amount of any setoff asserted by the defendant.

(9) (a) If a crime victim is paid an award under ch. 949 for any loss arising out of a criminal act, the state is subrogated to the rights of the victim to any restitution required by the court. The rights of the state are subordinate to the claims of victims who have suffered a loss arising out of the offenses or any transaction which is part of the same continuous scheme of criminal activity.

(b) When restitution is ordered, the court shall inquire to see if an award has been made under ch. 949 and if the department of justice is subrogated to the cause of action under s. 949.15. If the restitution ordered is less than or equal to the award under ch. 949, the restitution shall be paid only to the general fund. If the restitution ordered is greater than the award under ch. 949, the general fund shall receive an amount equal to the award under ch. 949 and the balance shall be paid to the victim.

(10) The court may require that restitution be paid immediately, within a specified period or in specified instalments. If the defendant is placed on probation or sentenced to imprisonment, the end of a specified period shall not be later than the end of any period of probation or parole.

(11) (a) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the restitution order shall require the defendant to deliver the amount of money or property due as restitution to the department of corrections for transfer to the victim or other person to be compensated by a restitution order under this section. If the defendant is not placed on probation or sentenced to prison, the court may order that restitution be paid to the clerk of court for transfer to the appropriate person. The court shall require the defendant to pay a surcharge equal to 5% of the total amount of any restitution, costs and attorney fees and any fines and related payments ordered under s. 973.05 (1) to the department or clerk of court for administrative expenses under this section.

(b) The department of corrections shall establish a separate account for each person in its custody or under its supervision ordered to make restitution for the collection and disbursement of funds. A portion of each payment constitutes the surcharge for administrative expenses under par. (a).

(12) (a) If the court orders restitution in addition to the payment of fines, related payments under s. 973.05 and costs under s. 973.06, it shall set the amount of fines, related payments and costs in conjunction with the amount of restitution and issue a single order, signed by the judge, covering all of the payments. If the costs for legal representation by a private attorney appointed under s. 977.08 are not established at the time of issuance of the order, the court may revise the order to include those costs at a later time.

(b) Except as provided in par. (c), payments shall be applied first to satisfy the ordered restitution in full, then to pay any fines or related payments under s. 973.05, then to pay costs other than attorney fees and finally to reimburse county or state costs of legal representation.

(c) If a defendant is subject to more than one order under this section and the financial obligations under any order total \$50 or less, the department of corrections or the clerk of court, whichever is applicable under sub. (11) (a), may pay these obligations first.

(13) (a) The court, in determining whether to order restitution and the amount thereof, shall consider all of the following:

1. The amount of loss suffered by any victim as a result of the crime.
2. The financial resources of the defendant.
3. The present and future earning ability of the defendant.
4. The needs and earning ability of the defendant's dependents.
5. Any other factors which the court deems appropriate.

(b) The district attorney shall attempt to obtain from the victim prior to sentencing information pertaining to the factor specified in par. (a) 1. Law enforcement agencies, the department of corrections and any agency providing services under ch. 950 shall extend full cooperation and assistance to the district attorney in discharging this responsibility. The department of justice shall provide technical assistance to district attorneys in this regard and develop model forms and procedures for collecting and documenting this information.

(c) The court, before imposing sentence or ordering probation, shall inquire of the district attorney regarding the amount of restitution, if any, that the victim claims. The court shall give the defendant the opportunity to stipulate to the restitution claimed by the victim and to present evidence and arguments on the factors specified in par. (a). If the defendant stipulates to the restitution claimed by the victim or if any restitution dispute can be fairly heard at the sentencing proceeding, the court shall determine the amount of restitution before imposing sentence or ordering probation. In other cases, the court may do any of the following:

1. Order restitution of amounts not in dispute as part of the sentence or probation order imposed and direct the appropriate agency to file a proposed restitution order with the court within 90 days thereafter, and mail or deliver copies of the proposed order to the victim, district attorney, defendant and defense counsel.

2. Adjourn the sentencing proceeding for up to 60 days pending resolution of the amount of restitution by the court, referee or arbitrator.

3. With the consent of the defendant, refer the disputed restitution issues to an arbitrator acceptable to all parties, whose determination of the amount of restitution shall be filed with the court within 60 days after the date of referral and incorporated into the court's sentence or probation order.

4. Refer the disputed restitution issues to a court commissioner or other appropriate referee, who shall conduct a hearing on the matter and submit the record thereof, together with proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law, to the court within 60 days of the date of referral. Within 30 days after the referee's report is filed, the court shall determine the amount of restitution on the basis of the record submitted by the referee and incorporate it into the sentence or probation order imposed. The judge may direct that hearings under this subdivision be recorded either by audio recorder or by a court reporter. A transcript is not required unless ordered by the judge.

(14) At any hearing under sub. (13), all of the following apply:

- (a) The burden of demonstrating by the preponderance of the evidence the amount of loss sustained by a victim as a result of the crime is on the victim. The district attorney is not required to represent any victim unless the hearing is held at or prior to the sentencing proceeding or the court so orders.

- (b) The burden of demonstrating, by the preponderance of the evidence, the financial resources of the defendant, the present and future earning ability of the defendant and the

needs and earning ability of the defendant's dependents is on the defendant. The defendant may assert any defense that he or she could raise in a civil action for the loss sought to be compensated. The office of the state public defender is not required to represent any indigent defendant unless the hearing is held at or prior to the sentencing proceeding, the defendant is incarcerated when the hearing is held or the court so orders.

(c) The burden of demonstrating, by the preponderance of the evidence, such other matters as the court deems appropriate is on the party designated by the court, as justice requires.

(d) All parties interested in the matter shall have an opportunity to be heard, personally or through counsel, to present evidence and to cross-examine witnesses called by other parties. The court, arbitrator or referee shall conduct the proceeding so as to do substantial justice between the parties according to the rules of substantive law and may waive the rules of practice, procedure, pleading or evidence, except provisions relating to privileged communications and personal transactions or communication with a decedent or mentally ill person. Discovery is not available except for good cause shown. If the defendant is incarcerated, he or she may participate by telephone under s. 807.13 unless the court issues a writ or subpoena compelling the defendant to appear in person.

History: 1987 a. 398 ss. 39 to 41, 43; 1989 a. 31, 188

Judicial Council Note, 1987: Sub. (1) allows restitution to be ordered although the defendant is not placed on probation. It allows restitution to be made payable to the estate of a deceased victim. It requires restitution ordered to be a condition of probation or parole served by the defendant for the offense. Finally, it allows restitution unpaid at the time probation or parole supervision terminates to be enforced by the victim as a judgment creditor. See 18 USC 3662 (a), (c) and (h).

Sub. (2) is patterned on 18 USC 3663 (b) (1) and prior s. 973.09 (1r), stats.

Sub. (3) is patterned on 18 USC 3663 (b) (2). Paragraph (d) is patterned on s. 949.06 (1) (b) 3, stats.

Sub. (4) is patterned on 18 USC 3663 (b) (3).

Sub. (5) (a) and (b) is based on prior s. 973.09 (8) (a) and (b), stats. A new provision allows the court to order restitution of income lost by the victim while participating in the investigation and prosecution of the offense.

Sub. (5) (c) is new. It allows the court to order restitution of rewards paid for information which helps solve or prosecute the offense.

Sub. (5) (d) carries forward the provision of prior s. 973.09 (1) (b), stats., allowing restitution to insurers, sureties, etc.

Sub. (6) is based on 18 USC 3663 (e) (1).

Sub. (7) is new. It allows the court to direct the order of payment when there is more than one victim, and to apportion liability when more than one defendant is ordered to make restitution to the same person, or to specify joint and several liability.

Sub. (10) is based on 18 USC 3663 (f).

Sub. (11) (a) is based on prior s. 973.09 (1) (b) and (1m) (c), stats.

Sub. (11) (b) is based on prior s. 973.09 (1m) (d), stats.

Sub. (12) (a) is based on prior s. 973.09 (1m) (a), stats.

Sub. (12) (b) is based on prior s. 973.09 (1m) (c), stats.

Sub. (12) (c) is based on prior s. 973.09 (1m) (cm), stats.

Sub. (13) (a) is patterned on 18 USC 3664 (a). Prior s. 973.09 (1m) (a), stats., similarly required the court to consider the defendant's ability to pay when determining the amount of restitution.

Sub. (13) (b) is new. It makes the district attorney primarily responsible for obtaining information relating to the amount of loss suffered by any crime victim. Law enforcement, probation and parole, and victim assistance agencies must cooperate with the district attorney in this regard. The department of justice is directed to develop model forms and procedures for collecting victim loss data. See legislative audit bureau report No. 85-10, April 15, 1985, at 14-18.

Sub. (13) (c) creates several optional procedures for resolving disputes over the amount of restitution without resort to a judicial evidentiary hearing as provided by prior s. 973.09 (1m) (b), stats. First, the defendant may stipulate to the district attorney's determination of the amount of victim loss, while reserving the right to seek a lower amount of restitution based on ability-to-pay factors. Second, the court may hear the dispute at the sentencing proceeding, or adjourn the matter for later hearing prior to imposing sentence. Third, the court may order restitution of items not in dispute, referring disputed issues for subsequent resolution. Fourth, the court, with the consent of the parties, may refer disputed restitution issues to an arbitrator, whose determination is final and binding. Fifth, the court may appoint a referee to conduct fact-finding into the disputed restitution issues, whose proposed findings must be presented to the court within 60 days.

Sub. (14) (a) to (c) is based on 18 USC 3664 (d) and prior s. 973.09 (1m) (a), stats.

Sub. (14) (d) is new. It is intended to allow restitution disputes to be heard in an informal way so that parties may participate effectively without the need for legal counsel. Restitution hearings are not governed by the rules of evidence. *State v. Pope*, 1107 Wis. 2d 726 (Ct. App. 1982). [87 Act 398]