

CHAPTER 964.

UNIFORM CRIMINAL EXTRADITION ACT.

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964.01 Definitions. Where appearing in this chapter, the term "governor" includes any person performing the functions of governor by authority of the law of this state. The term "executive authority" includes the governor, and any person performing the functions of governor in a state other than this state. And the term "state" referring to a state other than this state refers to any other state or territory organized or unorganized of the United States of America.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.02 Criminals to be delivered upon requisition. Subject to the qualifications of this chapter, and the provisions of the constitution of the United States controlling, and acts of congress in pursuance thereof, it is the duty of the governor of this state to have arrested and delivered up to the executive authority of any other state of the United States any person charged in that state with treason, felony, or other crime, who has fled from justice and is found in this state.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.03 Form of demand. No demand for the extradition of a person charged with crime in another state shall be recognized by the governor unless in writing alleging, except in cases arising under s. 964.06, that the accused was present in the demanding state at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, and that thereafter he fled from the state, and accompanied by a copy of an indictment found or by an information supported by affidavit in the state having jurisdiction of the crime, or by a copy of an affidavit made before a magistrate there, together with a copy of any warrant which was issued thereon; or, by a copy of a judgment of conviction or of a sentence imposed in execution thereof, together with a statement by the executive authority of the demanding state that the person claimed has escaped from confinement or has broken the terms of his bail, probation or parole. The indictment, information or affidavit made before the magistrate must substantially charge the person demanded with having committed a crime under the law of that state; and the copy of indictment, information, affidavit, judgment of conviction or sentence must be authenticated by the executive authority making the demand.

History: 1955 c. 660.

In determining whether a requisition for extradition shows a charge of commission of a "crime," the certificate of the governor of the demanding state, although worthy of consideration is not decisive. Reference to a statute of North Carolina in an affidavit made before a magistrate there, and accompanying a requisition for extradition puts the Wisconsin court on inquiry, especially since 228.01 directs Wisconsin courts to take judicial notice of the statutes of sister states. An affidavit made before a magistrate in North Carolina, accompanying a requisition for extradition and charging the person demanded with knowingly and feloniously having presented a false or fraudulent claim for the payment of a fire loss under an insurance contract and having subscribed to a false or fraudulent proof of loss, in violation of a cited North Carolina statute defining the offense and making it punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or by a fine of not more than \$500 or by both, substantially charged the commission of a "crime" under the laws of the demanding state, and the Wisconsin trial court, in habeas corpus proceedings, erroneously construed the North Carolina

statute as a penalty statute and not as one defining and creating a crime. An affidavit made before a magistrate in the demanding state need not provide proof sufficient to convict the person informed against, and it need not satisfy the requirements of a pleading, and inquiry into the knowledge of the affiant and the procedure had before the magistrate is beyond the jurisdiction of the courts of the asylum state. State ex rel. Kojis v. Barczak, 264 W 136, 58 NW (2d) 420.

964.04 Governor may investigate case. When a demand shall be made upon the governor of this state by the executive authority of another state for the surrender of a person so charged with crime, the governor may call upon the attorney general or any prosecuting officer in this state to investigate or assist in investigating the demand, and to report to him the situation and circumstances of the person so demanded, and whether he ought to be surrendered.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.05 Extradition of persons imprisoned or awaiting trial in another state or who have left the demanding state under compulsion. (1) When it is desired to have returned to this state a person charged in this state with a crime, and such person is imprisoned or is held under criminal proceedings then pending against him in another state, the governor of this state may agree with the executive authority of such other state for the extradition of such person before the conclusion of such proceedings or his term of sentence in such other state, upon condition that such person be returned to such other state at the expense of this state as soon as the prosecution in this state is terminated.

(2) The governor of this state may also surrender on demand of the executive authority of any other state any person in this state who is charged in the manner provided in s. 964.23 with having violated the laws of the state whose executive authority is making the demand, even though such person left the demanding state involuntarily.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.06 Extradition of persons charged with having committed a crime in the demanding state by acts done in this or some other state. The governor of this state may also surrender, on demand of the executive authority of any other state, any person in this state charged in such other state in the manner provided in s. 964.03 with committing an act in this state, or in a third state, intentionally resulting in a crime in the state whose executive authority is making the demand; and the provisions of this chapter not otherwise inconsistent shall apply to such cases, notwithstanding that the accused was not in that state at the time of the commission of the crime, and has not fled therefrom.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.07 Issue of governor's warrant of arrest; its recitals. If the governor shall decide that the demand should be complied with, he shall sign a warrant of arrest, which shall be sealed with the state seal, and be directed to a sheriff, marshal, coroner, or other person whom he may think fit to entrust with the execution thereof; and the warrant must substantially recite the facts necessary to the validity of its issue.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.08 Manner and place of execution. Such warrant shall authorize the officer or other person to whom directed to arrest the accused at any place where he may be found within the state and to command the aid of all sheriffs and other peace officers in the execution of the warrant, and to deliver the accused subject to the provisions of this chapter, to the duly authorized agent of the demanding state.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.09 Authority of arresting officer. Every such officer or other person empowered to make the arrest shall have the same authority in arresting the accused to command assistance therein, as sheriffs and other officers have by law in the execution of any criminal process directed to them, with the like penalties against those who refuse their assistance.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.10 Rights of accused; application for writ of habeas corpus. No person arrested upon such warrant shall be delivered over to the agent whom the executive authority demanding him shall have appointed to receive him unless he shall first be taken forthwith before a judge of a court of record in this state, who shall inform him of the demand made for his surrender and of the crime with which he is charged, and that he has the right to demand and procure legal counsel; and if the prisoner or his counsel shall state that he or they desire to test the legality of his arrest, the judge of such court of record shall fix a reasonable time to be allowed him within which to apply for a writ of habeas corpus. When such writ is applied for, notice thereof, and of the time and place of hearing thereon, shall be given to the prosecuting officer of the county in which the arrest is made and in which the accused is in custody, and to the said agent of the demanding state.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.11 Penalty for noncompliance with preceding section. Any officer who shall deliver to the agent for extradition of the demanding state a person in his custody under the governor's warrant in disobedience to s. 964.10 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.12 Confinement in jail when necessary. (1) The officer or person executing the governor's warrant of arrest, or the agent of the demanding state to whom the prisoner may have been delivered, may when necessary confine the prisoner in the jail of any county or city through which he may pass; and the keeper of such jail must receive and safely keep the prisoner until the person having charge of him is ready to proceed on his route, such person being chargeable with the expense of keeping.

(2) The officer or agent of a demanding state to whom a prisoner may have been delivered following extradition proceedings in another state, or to whom a prisoner may have been delivered after waiving extradition in such other state, and who is passing through this state with such a prisoner for the purpose of immediately returning such prisoner to the demanding state may, when necessary, confine the prisoner in the jail of any county or city through which he may pass; and the keeper of such jail must receive and safely keep the prisoner until the officer or agent having charge of him is ready to proceed on his route, such officer or agent, however, being chargeable with the expense of keeping; provided, however, that such officer or agent shall produce and show to the keeper of such jail satisfactory written evidence of the fact that he is actually transporting such prisoner to the demanding state after a requisition by the executive authority of such demanding state. Such prisoner shall not be entitled to demand a new requisition while in this state.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.13 Arrest prior to requisition. Whenever any person within this state shall be charged on the oath of any credible person before any judge or magistrate of this state with the commission of any crime in any other state and, except in cases arising under s. 964.06, with having fled from justice, or with having been convicted of a crime in that state and having escaped from confinement, or having broken the terms of his bail, probation or parole, or whenever complaint shall have been made before any judge or magistrate in this state setting forth on the affidavit of any credible person in another state that a crime has been committed in such other state and that the accused has been charged in such state with the commission of the crime, and, except in cases arising under s. 964.06, has fled from justice, or with having been convicted of a crime in that state and having escaped from confinement, or having broken the terms of his bail, probation or parole, and is believed to be in this state, the judge or magistrate shall issue a warrant directed to any peace officer commanding him to apprehend the person named therein, wherever he may be found in this state, and to bring him before the same or any other judge, magistrate or court who or which may be available in or convenient of access to the place where the arrest may be made, to answer the charge or complaint and affidavit; and a certified copy of the sworn charge or complaint and affidavit upon which the warrant is issued shall be attached to the warrant.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.14 Arrest without a warrant. The arrest of a person may be lawfully made also by an officer or a private citizen without a warrant upon reasonable information that the accused stands charged in the courts of another state with a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year; but when so arrested the accused must be taken before a judge or magistrate with all practicable speed and complaint must be made against him under oath setting forth the ground for the arrest as in s. 964.13; and thereafter his answer shall be heard as if he had been arrested on a warrant.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.15 Commitment to await requisition; bail. If from the examination before the judge or magistrate it appears that the person held is the person charged with having committed the crime alleged and, except in cases arising under s. 964.06, that he has fled from justice, the judge or magistrate must, by a warrant reciting the accusation, commit him to the county jail for such a time not exceeding 30 days and specified in the warrant, as will enable the arrest of the accused to be made under a warrant of the governor on a requisition of the executive authority of the state having jurisdiction of the offense, unless the accused give bail as provided in s. 964.16, or until he shall be legally discharged.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.16 Bail; in what cases; conditions of bond. Unless the offense with which the prisoner is charged is shown to be an offense punishable by death or life imprisonment

under the laws of the state in which it was committed, a judge or magistrate in this state may admit the person arrested to bail by bond, with sufficient sureties, and in such sum as he deems proper, conditioned for his appearance before him at a time specified in such bond, and for his surrender, to be arrested upon the warrant of the governor of this state.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.17 Extension of time of commitment; adjournment. If the accused is not arrested under warrant of the governor by the expiration of the time specified in the warrant or bond, a judge or magistrate may discharge him or may recommit him for a further period not to exceed 60 days, or may again take bail for his appearance and surrender, as provided in s. 964.16, but within a period not to exceed 60 days after the date of such new bond.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.18 Forfeiture of bail. If the prisoner is admitted to bail, and fails to appear and surrender himself according to the conditions of his bond, the judge or magistrate, by proper order, shall declare the bond forfeited and order his immediate arrest without warrant if he be within this state. Recovery may be had on such bond in the name of the state as in the case of other bonds given by the accused in criminal proceedings within this state.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.19 If a prosecution has already been instituted in this state. If a criminal prosecution has been instituted against such person under the laws of this state and is still pending, the governor at his discretion either may surrender him on the demand of the executive authority of another state, or may hold him until he has been tried and discharged, or convicted and punished in this state.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.20 Guilt or innocence of accused, when inquired into. The guilt or innocence of the accused as to the crime of which he is charged may not be inquired into by the governor or in any proceeding after the demand for extradition accompanied by a charge of crime in legal form as above provided shall have been presented to the governor, except as it may be involved in identifying the person held as the person charged with the crime.

History: 1955 c. 660.

See note to 964.03, citing *State ex rel. Kojis v. Barczak*, 264 W. 136, 58 NW (2d) 420.

964.21 Governor may recall warrant or issue alias. The governor may recall his warrant of arrest, or may issue another warrant whenever he deems proper.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.22 Fugitives from this state, duty of governor. Whenever the governor of this state shall demand a person charged with crime or with escaping from confinement or breaking the terms of his bail, probation or parole in this state from the executive authority of any other state, or from the chief justice or an associate justice of the district court of the United States for the District of Columbia authorized to receive such demand under the laws of the United States, he shall issue a warrant under the seal of this state, to some agent, commanding him to receive the person so charged if delivered to him and convey him to the proper officer of the county in this state in which the offense was committed.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.23 Manner of applying for requisition. (1) When the return to this state of a person charged with crime in this state is required, the prosecuting attorney shall present to the governor his written application for a requisition for the return of the person charged, in which application shall be stated the name of the person so charged, the crime charged against him, and the approximate time, place and circumstances of its commission, the state in which he is believed to be, including the location of the accused therein, at the time the application is made and certifying that, in the opinion of the said prosecuting attorney the ends of justice require the arrest and return of the accused to this state for trial, and that the proceeding is not instituted to enforce a private claim.

(2) When the return to this state is required of a person who has been convicted of a crime in this state and has escaped from confinement or broken the terms of his bail, probation or parole, the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the offense was committed, the director of the department of public welfare, or the warden of the institution or sheriff of the county from which escape was made, shall present to the governor a written application for a requisition for the return of such person, in which application shall be stated the name of the person, the crime of which he was convicted, the circumstances of his escape from confinement or of the breach of the terms of his bail, probation or parole, the state in which he is believed to be, including the location of the person therein at the time application is made.

(3) The application shall be verified by affidavit, shall be executed in duplicate and shall be accompanied by 2 certified copies of the indictment returned, or information and affidavit filed, or of the complaint made to the judge or magistrate, stating the offense with which the accused is charged, or of the judgment of conviction or of the sentence. The prosecuting officer, parole board, warden or sheriff may also attach such further affidavits and other documents in duplicate as he shall deem proper to be submitted with such application. One copy of the application, with the action of the governor indicated by indorsement thereon, and one of the certified copies of the indictment, complaint, information and affidavits, or of the judgment of conviction or of the sentence shall be filed in the office of the governor to remain of record in that office. The other copies of all papers shall be forwarded with the governor's requisition.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.24 Expenses of extradition. The compensation of the agent of the demanding state shall be \$8 per day for the time necessarily devoted to the performance of his duties, and his actual and necessary expenses, which compensation and expenses shall be allowed by the county board of the county in which the crime was committed, upon presentation to said board of a verified account, stating the number of days he was engaged and the items of expense incurred while acting as such agent.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.245 Assistants to agent returning fugitive. If the district attorney certifies in writing that it is necessary or desirable, one or more peace officers may accompany said agent and shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of \$5 per day, unless the county board by resolution establishes a different rate, and to their actual and necessary expenses. Such compensation and expenses shall be claimed and allowed in the manner provided in s. 964.24 and the said certificate of the district attorney shall be attached to the verified account of such officer for such services. While so engaged, said officer shall be deemed an officer of this state and shall use all proper means to assist the agent to retain the custody of the prisoner.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.25 Exemption from civil process. A person brought into this state by, or after waiver of, extradition based on a criminal charge shall not be subject to service of personal process in civil actions arising out of the same facts as the criminal proceeding to answer which he is being or has been returned, until he has been convicted in the criminal proceeding, or, if acquitted, until he has had reasonable opportunity to return to the state from which he was extradited.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.26 Written waiver of extradition proceedings. (1) Any person arrested in this state charged with having committed any crime in another state or alleged to have escaped from confinement, or broken the terms of his bail, probation or parole may waive the issuance and service of the warrant provided for in ss. 964.07 and 964.08 and all other procedure incidental to extradition proceedings, by executing or subscribing in the presence of a judge of any court of record within this state a writing which states that he consents to return to the demanding state; provided, however, that before such waiver shall be executed or subscribed by such person it shall be the duty of such judge to inform such person of his rights to the issuance and service of a warrant of extradition and to obtain a writ of habeas corpus as provided for in s. 964.10.

(2) If and when such consent has been duly executed it shall forthwith be forwarded to the office of the governor of this state and filed therein. The judge shall direct the officer having such person in custody to deliver forthwith such person to the duly accredited agent or agents of the demanding state, and shall deliver or cause to be delivered to such agent or agents a copy of such consent; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit the rights of the accused person to return voluntarily and without formality to the demanding state, nor shall this waiver procedure be deemed to be an exclusive procedure or to limit the powers, rights or duties of the officers of the demanding state or of this state.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.27 Nonwaiver by this state. Nothing in this chapter contained shall be deemed to constitute a waiver by this state of its right, power or privilege to try such demanded person for crime committed within this state, or of its right, power or privilege to regain custody of such person by extradition proceedings or otherwise for the purpose of trial, sentence or punishment for any crime committed within this state, nor shall any proceedings had under this chapter which result in, or fail to result in, extradition be deemed a waiver by this state of any of its rights, privileges or jurisdiction in any way whatsoever.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.28 No right of asylum. After a person has been brought back to this state by, or after waiver of, extradition proceedings, he may be tried in this state for other crimes which he may be charged with having committed here, as well as that specified in the requisition for his extradition.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.29 Interpretation. This chapter shall be so interpreted as to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

History: 1955 c. 660.

964.30 Close pursuit. (1) Any member of a duly organized state, county or municipal peace unit of another state of the United States who enters this state in close pursuit, and continues within this state such close pursuit, of a person in order to arrest him on the ground that he is believed to have committed a felony in such other state, shall have the same authority to arrest and hold in custody such person, as members of a duly organized state, county or municipal peace unit of this state have, to arrest and hold in custody a person on the ground that he has committed a felony in this state.

(2) If an arrest is made in this state by an officer of another state in accordance with the provisions of sub. (1) of this section, he shall without unnecessary delay take the person arrested before a magistrate of the county in which the arrest was made, who shall conduct a hearing for the purpose of determining the lawfulness of the arrest. If the magistrate determines that the arrest was lawful he shall commit the person arrested to await for a reasonable time the issuance of an extradition warrant by the governor of this state or admit him to bail for such purpose. If the magistrate determines that the arrest was unlawful he shall discharge the person arrested.

(3) Subsection (1) of this section shall not be construed so as to make unlawful any arrest in this state which would otherwise be lawful.

(4) For the purpose of this section the word "state" shall include the District of Columbia.

(5) The term "close pursuit" as used in this section shall include fresh pursuit as defined by the common law, and also the pursuit of a person who has committed a felony or who is reasonably suspected of having committed a felony. It shall also include the pursuit of a person suspected of having committed a supposed felony, though no felony has actually been committed, if there is reasonable ground for believing that a felony has been committed. Close pursuit as used herein shall not necessarily imply instant pursuit, but pursuit without unreasonable delay.

(6) Upon August 12, 1939, it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to certify a copy of this section to the executive department of each of the states of the United States.

(8) This section shall be cited as the "Uniform Act on Close Pursuit."

History: 1951 c. 261 s. 10; 1955 c. 660.