

CITY OF MADISON
OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY
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266-4511

Date: May 2014

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mike May, City Attorney

FROM: Derek Dominguez, Law Clerk; Greg Vanevenhoven, Law Clerk; Blayne Steinkraus, Law Clerk; Sydney Hawthorne, Law Clerk

RE: Madison as a First class city

QUESTION PRESENTED

What are the Wisconsin statutes that differentiate between First class cities and other cities?

BRIEF ANSWERS

The statutes that differentiate First class cities from other cities are listed below.

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ELECTIONS
Chapters 5-12

- 5.58(1g)(b) - This section provides the form of ballots for 1st class city school board primaries.
 - 5.58(3) - This section differentiates the number of candidates for relevant positions according to the size of the city.
 - 5.60(4)(b) - This section provides the form of ballots for 1st class city school board elections.
 - 5.68(2) - In a 1st class city, the city pays for the election costs directly attributable to a school district for which the election is held. In all other cities, those costs are paid by the school district, or divided up among the school districts for which the election was held.
 - 5.68(3) – S. 5.68(2) – applies to costs incurred from using voting machines or electronic voting systems.
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- 6.48(2) - Objections to the registration of any registered elector may be made before the board of election commissioners in cities of more than 500,000 population. The time for such objections shall be on the last Wednesday before each election from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
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- 7.15(2)(b) - Cities with over 500,000 population may prepare their own official and sample ballots. Official ballots not utilized as absentee ballots shall be ready at least 2 days before the election.
 - 7.30(2)(a) - Election officials in a 1st class city may not hold nor be a candidate for any public office other than notary public. In all other cities, the election officials may be a candidate for party committeeperson.
 - 7.51(4)(b) - It is not necessary for the inspector report the returns of the election to the clerk for school district elections in a 1st class city. In all other cities, the inspector must report to the clerk immediately after the votes are tabulated.
 - 7.51(5)(a)(3) - It is not necessary for the election officials to seal and deliver statements or tally sheets from an election for school district officials in a 1st class city. In all other cities, the election officials are required to submit to the city clerk a sealed statement, tally sheet and poll list.
 - 7.53(3)(a) - In a 1st class city, the municipal board of canvassers or the election commissioners determine the results of a school board district election. In all

other cities, the determination is made by the local board of canvassers pursuant to s. 7.51.

- 8.10(3)(i) - The requirement for nomination papers in 1st class cities differ in number compared to requirements in all other cities.
 - 8.11(2m) - In a 1st class city, a primary is required for school board elections where there are two or more candidates. However, no primary is required in cities of other classes
 - 8.50(1)(a) - Special elections for the position of municipal judge in 1st class cities are ordered by the governor. In all other cities, municipal judge special elections are ordered by the mayor.
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- 11.31(1)(g) - Candidates for public offices in first class cities are subject to the following campaign expenditure limitations. Mayor, \$269,550; City attorney, \$161,725; Other city-wide office, \$107,825; Alderperson, \$17,250.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE, EXCEPT THE JUDICIARY
Chapters 13-20

- 17.23(1)(b) - In the event of a vacancy in public office, it is filled in the following manner: In a 1st class city, a vacancy in the office of mayor is filled by the president of the common council until a special election is held for a new mayor. In the event of a vacancy in an alderperson's office, it is filled by special election. In other class cities, vacancies in the offices of the mayor or alderperson are filled by appointment of the common council.
 - 17.23(c) - In the case of vacancy of any other elective officer, a deputy officer shall perform the duties for the remainder of the term in a 1st class city, which is authorized by law to have a deputy. In all other cities, it is by appointment by the mayor subject to confirmation by the common council.
 - 17.26(2) - Vacancies in school boards of a 1st class city are filled by special election.
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- 19.21(4)(a) - While most cities may provide by ordinance for the destruction of public records as they become obsolete, a 1st class city may not destroy obsolete school records of a 1st class city school district.
 - 19.21(4)(b) - A 1st class city may not prescribe by statute a period of time when town, city or village public records will be kept.
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- 20.445(1)(fm) – There are appropriations to the department of workforce development for youth summer jobs programs in 1st class cities.
- 20.855(4)(be) - There are amounts to be appropriated for the study of engineering over a 3–year period to make grants to a municipality or a non–profit organization in a 1st class city, until June 30, 2012.

PUBLIC DOMAIN AND THE TRUST FUNDS
Chapters 23-34

- 24.66(3)(a) - Description of requirements for long-term loans by 1st class city school districts.
 - 24.66(3)(am) - Description of requirements for short-term loans by 1st class city school districts.
 - 24.66(5)(a) - On an application for a loan by a 1st class city school district, the application shall be accompanied by a certified copy of a resolution, adopted by the board of school directors, stating that it is the intention of the board of school directors to include in its budget, and a written notice specifying the amount.
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- 27.07 - First class city option: Any city of the 1st class may, at its option, act under ss. 27.08, 27.09, 27.10, 27.11, 27.12 and 27.14 or any part thereof, or under any other law applicable to any such city of the 1st class.
 - 27.08(6)(b) - The board of park commissioners of 1st class cities where there has been driving club or similar organization may conduct horse races and driving exhibitions within its public parks and pay the expenses may charge fee for admission.
 - 27.10(3) - The common council of 1st class cities is authorized to tax upon all taxable property of its city, at a level determined by the board of park commissioners.
 - 27.11(12) - In a 1st class city, the common council may create a board of public land commissioners consisting of seven citizen members, in addition to specified public officials. In all other cities, the board only requires three citizen members.
 - 27.11(13) - Board of public land commissioners in 1st class cities shall exercise all the powers conferred on city plan commissions by s.62.23.
 - 27.15 - Funds acquired for a 1st class city board of park commissioners under s. 27.10 are to remain in the treasury and disbursed according to resolutions of the board of parks commissions.

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- 30.35(5) - Municipal bonds for financing harbor improvements in a 1st class city are to be sold only at the direction of the public debt commission.
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- 32.03(1) - This section describes when eminent domain is NOT to be exercised. However, this section does not apply to 1st class cities.
 - 32.05 - Procedures for condemnation for sewers and transportation facilities are described. However, this section does NOT apply to 1st class cities.
 - 32.17(2) - Any condemnation proceedings authorized under any local or special law of this state shall be conducted under the procedure in all other cities. However, this section does NOT apply to 1st class cities
 - 32.22(2) - With respect to condemnation, 1st class cities have the OPTION to use procedures under either subchapter I or II of chapter 32. Neither is mandatory. All other cities may use only the procedures in subchapter I or those found in 32.06.
 - 32.50 – Alternate eminent domain procedures for 1st class cities.
 - 32.51 - Exercise of eminent domain.
 - 32.52 - Board of assessment.
 - 32.53 - Resolution of necessity.
 - 32.54 - Report and tentative plan of improvement.
 - 32.55 - Hearing on the report and tentative plan of improvement.
 - 32.56 - Altering the plan of improvement.
 - 32.57 - Determining benefits and damages.
 - 32.58 - Benefit assessment payments.
 - 32.61 - Appeal to circuit court.
 - 32.62 - Transfer of title.
 - 32.63 - Completing certain improvements.
 - 32.66 - Bonding.
 - 32.67 - Special improvement bonds.
 - 32.68 - Tax delinquent fund.
 - 32.69 - Alternative financing by general obligation bonds, taxation or anticipation notes.
 - 32.70 - Statute of limitations.
 - 32.71 - Liberal construction.
 - 32.72 - Approval by the electorate.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
Chapters 36-39

- 38.08(1g) - In technical college systems in a 1st class city, the appointment committee shall include four additional members designated by the board of school directors, reflecting the distribution of women and minorities.
- 38.10(2)(c) - The appointment committee in a 1st class city shall have a plan of representation for the membership of the district board, reflecting distribution of minorities within the 1st class city.

EMPLOYEE TRUST FUND
Chapter 40

- 40.19(4)(h) - The “rights preserved” section of the statute does not apply to 1st class city pension funds created under 62.13(10)(h), 1975 Stats.
- 40.21(4) - Cities of 1st class are generally not “participating employers” in the public employee trust fund.
- 40.22(2)(f) - An employee who is a member of a retirement system of a 1st class city cannot be included within, or receive benefits from, the Wisconsin retirement system for any service.
- 40.30(1) Intra-state retirement reciprocity section is construed as an enactment of statewide concern to encourage career public service by employees of the state, 1st class cities and counties having a population of 500,000 or more.

CULTURAL AND MEMORIAL INSTITUTIONS; VETERANS’ AFFAIRS
Chapters 41-45

- 43.03(6) - The state superintendent shall enter into an annual contract with the public library in a 1st class city for the provision of library services listed in this section.
 - 43.18(2) - Generally, a county may abolish a library system in any city, village or town within its borders. However, where that library is in a 1st class city, the county will need consent of the municipality before abolishing any library system.
 - 43.54(1)(am) - The composition of the library board is unique to a 1st class city. “The president of the board of school directors or his or her designee, the superintendent of schools or his or her designee, a member of the county board of supervisors who resides in the county but outside the city, 3 alderpersons and 6 public members.” See statute for the methods of appointment.
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- 45.03(13)(k) - The department of veterans affairs shall provide the appropriate amount listed in this section of the statute to a housing authority in a 1st class city in a county with a population of at least 500,000 to supplement the housing costs

of chronically homeless veterans, if the housing authority does all of the following requirements listed in the subsections of the statute.

CHARITABLE, CURATIVE, REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
Chapters 46-58

- 46.48(5) - The department shall award grants for community programs to provide treatment for alcohol and other drug abuse to residents of a 1st class city.
 - 46.86(2m)(b) - The state Department of Health and Family Services will distribute not more than \$79.500 for long-term residential alcohol and drug abuse treatment centers in a 1st class city.
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- 48.48(16m) - This section describes the methods of employing under the unclassified service in an office of the department that is located in a 1st class city.
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- 49.852(1m) - The department of children and families may direct the retirement system of any 1st class city, to withhold the amount specified in the statewide support lien docket under s. 49.854 (2)(b), subject to certain exceptions.
 - 49.852(2)(a) - The department shall send a notice to the last-known address of the person from whom the department intends to recover the amount specified, by informing the retirement system of any 1st class city to withhold the amount from any lump sum payment from a pension plan that may be paid the person.
 - 49.852(3) - This section describes the procedures for holding a hearing pursuant to sub. (2)(b).
 - 49.852(4)(a) – (d) – This section proscribes the rules for the retirement system of a 1st class city to withhold specified amounts

FUNCTIONS AND GOVERNMENT OF MUNICIPALITIES
Chapters 58-68

- 59.56(2)(c) - A county with a population of 500,000 or more may contribute money toward the operation of a museum owned by a 1st class city within its borders. The contribution is to serve as reimbursement for museum-goers who live in the county, but not within the 1st class city.
- 59.80 - The board of any county with a population of 500,000 or more may appropriate money to defray in whole or in part the expenses of a city–county crime commission.

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- 62.02 - Special charters of 1st class cities are not repealed by ch. 62, meaning that 1st class cities are not required to be incorporated under ch. 62.
 - 62.03 - (1) Subchapter I of ch. 62 does not apply to 1st class cities under special charter, except 62.071, 62.08(1), 62.09(1)(e) and (11)(j) and (k), 62.175, 62.23(7)(em) and (he) and 62.237. Under subsection (2), a 1st class city under special charter may adopt any provision of ch. 62, but it is not required to do so. Finally, a city may adopt less than an entire section of ch. 62, unless the provision adopted is one of statewide concern. *See State ex rel. Cortez v. Bd. Of F. & P. Comm.* 49 Wis. 2d 130 (1970); 58 Op. Atty. Gen. 59 (1969).
 - 62.05(1)(a) - Cities of 150,000 population and over shall constitute 1st class cities.
 - 62.071 - Provides the procedures for annexations to cities of the first class.
 - 62.08 – This statute is an exception to the s. 62.03 exception for cities of 1st class: s. 62.08 requires that a 1st class city alter its aldermanic districts in the same manner as all other cities.
 - 62.09(1)(e) - The office of constable is abolished in 1st class cities.
 - 62.11(4)(b) – “Any ordinances passed by a second class between January 1, 1914, and January 1, 1924, which were or may have been required to be published before becoming effective, but which were not published, shall be valid.” Ordinances of 1st class cities are not entitled to the same protection.
 - 62.13(11a)(b) - The hours of duty of each member of the fire fighting force of the fire department in every 1st class city shall be limited to 72 hours in any one week.
 - 62.14 - Board of public works.
(1) In a second class city, the members of the board of public works are appointed by the mayor. A 1st class city under a special charter will not be required to follow this provision.
(2) The board of public works in a 1st class city shall select a president and a secretary on the first Tuesday in May. In all other cities, the city clerk serves as secretary.
 - 62.175 - Sewer and water extensions in 1st and 2nd class cities; sewage from other municipalities.
(1) A 1st class city may extend its water and sewer services to neighboring towns and cities without cost to the towns and cities.

(2) Planning and construction of sewerage facilities, applies equally to 1st and second class cities.

- 62.23(9a) - The city plan commission of a 1st class city may exercise the same powers as a board of public land commissioners under s. 27.11.

SUBCHAPTER II
FIRST CLASS CITIES

- 62.50 - Police and fire departments in 1st class cities. This statute sets out the requirements of police and fire departments and the police and fire commissions of 1st class cities.
- 62.51 - Mayoral appointments in 1st class cities.
- 62.53 - Residency required for public officials in 1st class cities.
- 62.55 - Requirements for surety bonds of officers and employees in 1st class cities.
- 62.57 - Uniform salaries in 1st class cities.
- 62.59 - Police authority to alderpersons in 1st class cities repealed.
- 62.61 - Health insurance; 1st class cities.
- 62.62 - Appropriation bonds for payment of employee retirement system liability in 1st class cities.
- 62.621 - Agreements and ancillary arrangements for certain notes and appropriation bonds.
- 62.622 - Employee retirement system liability financing in 1st class cities; additional powers.
- 62.623 - Payment of contributions in an employee retirement system of a 1st class city.
- 62.63 - Benefit funds for officers and employees of 1st class cities.
- 62.65 - Death benefit payments to foreign beneficiaries.
- 62.67 - Uninsured motorist coverage; 1st class cities.

- 62.69 - First class city utilities.
- 62.71 - Pedestrian malls in 1st class cities.
- 62.73 - Discontinuance of public grounds.

SUBCHAPTER II
FIRST CLASS CITIES

- 63.18 - Appointment of 1st class city's civil service commissions
- 63.19 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: duties and powers of board.
- 63.20 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: compulsory attendance and fees of witnesses.
- 63.21 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: annual report.
- 63.22 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: city and its officers to cooperate in carrying out the law.
- 63.23 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: classification of offices.
- 63.235 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: delegation to board of school directors.
- 63.24 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: commission to make rules.
- 63.25 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: rules, what to require.
- 63.26 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: appointments to conform to rules.
- 63.27 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: rules not applicable to certain officers.
- 63.28 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: civil service to include stenographic and clerical employees in the office of the city attorney. The expression "members of the law,

fire and police departments” as used in s. 63.27 and as used in any charter ordinance in any 1st class city shall be held to include all employees of the law department of such city who are members of the bar engaged in legal duties but shall not be held to include clerks, stenographers, typists or other employees of the law department who are not members of the bar.

- 63.29 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: civil service for attorneys in office of city attorney.
(1) In any city of the 1st class the common council may by ordinance provide for civil service in the office of the city attorney except for the city attorney and the deputy city attorney.
(2) The matters treated in this section are declared to be of local and not statewide concern.
- 63.30 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: secretary; selection, duties.
- 63.31 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: funds for board.
- 63.32 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: applicants to be examined; character of examinations.
- 63.33 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: examinations reasonable.
- 63.34 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: notice of examinations.
- 63.35 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: application, contents.
- 63.36 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: appointment of examiners; compensation.
- 63.37 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: board to keep a register of eligibles.
- 63.38 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: persons examined not to be obstructed, aided or impersonated.
- 63.39 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: vacancies, how filled.

- 63.40 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: special expert class.
 - 63.41 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: vacancies in special cases, how filled.
 - 63.42 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: notice to commissioners of all appointments, and of all offices abandoned.
 - 63.43 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: removals for just cause only; reasons to be furnished in writing; hearings; decisions.
 - 63.44 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: provisions for removals not to apply to certain departments.
 - 63.45 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: no payments approved or made of salary in the classified service except as provided.
 - 63.49 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: no promotion or demotion for making or refusing political contributions.
 - 63.50 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: use of money prohibited.
 - 63.51 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: the improper use or promise of political influence forbidden.
 - 63.52 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: violations, city civil service; vacates office; disqualification; prosecution.
 - 63.53 - These statutes lay out the requirements of the civil service commission in a 1st class city, including: board of school directors employees.
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- 64.01 - A city of second class may reorganize under this section, however there is no comparable provision for 1st class city.
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- 65.01 - Municipal budget systems are applicable to cities of second, third and fourth classes, except as provided ss. 65.01 to 65.20 shall apply only to 1st class cities.
 - 65.20(1) - “As an alternative to any other budget procedure under this chapter, the common council of any city of the 1st class may, by adoption of a charter ordinance, permanently transfer the duties and responsibilities of the board of estimates relating to the preparation of the proposed budget under ss. 65.02 to 65.06 to the mayor of such city.
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- 66.0137(4) - If a city, including a 1st class city, provides health benefits on a self-insured basis, it shall comply with “ss. 49.493 (3) (d), 631.89, 631.90, 631.93 (2), 632.746 (10) (a) 2. and (b) 2., 632.747 (3), 632.798, 632.85, 632.853, 632.855, 632.87 (4), (5), and (6), 632.885, 632.89, 632.895 (9) to (17), 632.896, and 767.513 (4).”
 - 66.0139(4) - Disposal of dangerous weapons or ammunition shall be disposed of by a 1st class city without a public auction 12 months after taking possession if the owner has not requested the items to be returned. Disposal procedures shall be enacted by ordinance or resolution.
 - 66.0215(1) - The procedure for incorporating certain towns adjacent to 1st class cities to become 4th class cities.
 - 66.0217(8)(c) - The board of school directors in a 1st class city cannot be required to administer any schools in annexed territory until July 1 following the annexation.
 - 66.0235(3)(b) - The right to possession and control of school buildings and sites passes on July 1 following the adoption of 66.0217(8) for 1st class cities.
 - 66.0304(11) - The governing body of the political subdivision needs to approve the financing of a capital improvement project prior to the issuance of any bonds.
 - 66.0309(3) - The membership of the regional planning commission in a 1st class city requires one member to be appointed by the county board of each county and two members two members from each participating county shall be appointed by the governor.
 - In any region that does not include a 1st class city, the membership composition shall be in accordance with resolutions approved by eth governing bodies of a majority of the local units in the region.
 - 66.0413(4) - First class cities can “adopt by ordinance alternate or additional provisions governing the placarding, losing, razing, and removal of a building and the restoration of the site to a dust-free and erosion-free condition.”

- 66.0602 - The amount a 1st class city can levy is not limited for the payment of debt service on appropriation bonds issued under 62.62.
 - 66.0603 - A 1st class city has certain authorizations with respect to funds on deposit in a debt service fund for general obligation promissory notes. Sub (4) provides any interest derived from invested funds is general revenue of the city and reverts to the city's general fund.
 - 66.0607 - Municipal disbursements in 1st class cities shall be by draft, order, check, order check. Checks or drafts shall be signed by the treasurer and countersigned by the comptroller and orders shall be signed by the mayor and clerk and countersigned by the comptroller.
 - 66.0615 - If the district's only sponsoring municipality is a 1st class city, the district may impose an additional room tax. The additional percentage of the room tax shall be "equal to the percentage of room tax imposed by the sponsoring municipality on the date on which the sponsoring municipality agrees to stop imposing and collecting its room tax."
 - 66.1003 - A 1st class city is prohibited from discontinuing all or part of a public way even upon the written petition of the owners of the frontage of the lots and lands abutting the public way sought to be discontinued.
 - 66.1110 - Real property exempted from general property taxes under 70.11, many not be specifically assessed in a 1st class city under 66.1110 (Neighborhood improvement districts).
 - 66.1333 - A 1st class city may not acquire blighted property without the local legislative approval of the city where the property is located. Under Sub (5r), a 1st class city may issue bonds up to \$170,000,000 to finance or refinance the development or redevelopment of sites to be used for a public school facility, provided the board of school directors of the school district requests the issuance of bonds and the purpose of the financing is consistent with the 1st class city's master plan. Under Sub (5s), bonds up to \$200,000,000 may be issued by a first class city to finance or refinance the payment of unfunded prior service liability contributions under the Wisconsin Retirement System for the board of school directors of the school district, as long as the board of school directors requests the issuance of the bonds.
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- 67.01 - Appropriation bonds used under 62.62 to a 1st class city are not subject to Chapter 67 dealing with Municipal Borrowing and Bonds.

- 67.10 - Expenditures can be made in a 1st class city in anticipation of the actual sale of bonds. Specific requirements must be met prior to such expenditures and subsequent to entering into this type of contract.
- 67.101 - First class cities shall establish a “Public Debt Amortization Fund,” which shall be from every other fund. The fund shall include all interest accrued on moneys in the city treasury, 1/3 of all interest money received by the city treasury on any invested city funds, 1/3 of all interest on any other city funds, all funds approved by 2/3 vote of the common council that should be paid into this fund, and money received by gift or bequest. The Public Debt Commission shall be the custodian of the fund.
- 67.12 - All notes, plus interest shall be repaid within 10 years after the original date of the note, except notes issued by a 1st class city to pay unfunded prior service liability with respect to an employee retirement system (shall be repaid within 20 years after the original date of the note).
- 67.16 - A 1st class city is not eligible to issue general-obligation local improvement bonds.

TAXATION
Chapters 70-79

- 70.06 - In cities of the 1st class, assessments shall be made under the direction of the city commissioner of assessments, who may with the approval of the common council appoint one chief assessor, one or more supervising assessors and supervising assessor assistants, one or more property appraisers, and other expert technical personnel that the commissioner considers necessary in order to uniformly value property throughout the city.
 - 70.07 - The commissioner of assessments in a 1st class city, along with all other members of the board of assessors provided in 70.06(2), shall constitute the assessment board. This board will hear any objections to valuations of property. The concurrence of a majority is necessary prior to acting on any matter.
 - 70.075 - In cities of the 2nd class, the common council, by ordinance, may provide that objections to property tax assessments shall be heard by a board of assessors.
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- 74.81 - The time and place for selling land for nonpayment of city taxes shall conform to the procedure under their charter. If not provided for under the charter, the following provisions in 74.83 and 74.87 apply.
 - 74.83 – A 1st class city may enter into an agreement to pay delinquent state, county, metropolitan sewerage district and technical college district real or

personal property taxes at any stage of its collection and enforcement of those taxes. The city may then, in its own name, seek to collect and enforce those taxes.

- 74.87 - In a 1st class city, different options for paying general property taxes are available (10 or 7 equal installments).
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- 75.06 - This chapter deals with land sold for delinquent taxes. Any time this chapter refers to a county taking some action under this chapter, that action is also available for a 1st class city.
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- 79.10 - 1st class cities are not subject to the same distribution time tables for disbursement of municipal funds as other towns, villages, and cities in the respective county.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES, DRAINS AND FENCES Chapters 82-90

- 86.11 - Any town, village or county board or the city council or court commissioners other than in a city of the first class, may determine can determine that it is in the best interest for the highway and railroad to cross at separate grades.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY Chapters 101-114

- 101.12 - The essential drawings, calculations and specifications involving specifications for public buildings, public structures and places of employment, shall be examined in a manner approved of by the department of health services for 1st class cities. The review and determination performed by 1st class cities on variances for buildings if the variances are reviewed and decided on in a manner approved by the department.
 - 101.12(3m) - 2nd class cities can apply for certification by the department if the city employs at least one architect or professional engineer who has been granted a certificate or registration. Owners within a 2nd class city may then obtain examinations from the city or the department.
- 101.14 - In every city, village or town, except cities of the 1st class, the chief of the fire department is a deputy of the department and can be removed by the department upon cause. In 1st class cities, the fire department may appoint either the chief of the fire department or the building inspector as its deputy. The fire chief in 1st class cities may establish the fire inspection schedule in that city. In a first class city the chief of every fire department or the building inspector shall designate a sufficient number of inspectors to make the required inspections.

- 106.18 – The Department of Workforce Development shall implement and operate youth summer jobs programs in 1st class cities.
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- 111.70 - If the representatives of police department members employed by cities of the 1st class reach an impasse with representatives of the city an arbitrator shall be appointed to determine the wages, hours, and working conditions of the members of the police department. In addition, the arbitrator shall have the power to:
 - Set all items of compensation,
 - Determine regular hours of work,
 - Determine a seniority system,
 - Determine a promotional program,
 - Determine criteria for merit increases in compensation,
 - Determine all work rules,
 - Establish any educational program,
 - Establish a system for resolving all disputes,
 - Determine the duration of the agreement,
 - Establish a system for administration of the collective bargaining, and
 - Establish a system for conducting interrogatories of members of the police department.
 - 111.77 - Concerns collective bargaining and to settle disputes involving municipal employers and public safety employees, who are supervisors employed by a county with a population of 500,000 or more. This section does not apply to members of a police department employed by a 1st class city.

SCHOOLS
Chapters 115-121

- 115.001(10) - A “school district clerk” includes a common or union high school district having a school board of more than 3 members and the clerk the school board in a 1st class city school district designates.
 - 115.01 - A school district can be classified as common, union high, unified and 1st class city school districts.
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- 118.25 - 1st class cities are not required to have the school board, as a condition of employment, require a chest X-ray or tuberculin test to check for tuberculosis on any school district employee prior to beginning employment.
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- 119.01 - This chapter applies only to 1st class cities.

- 119.04 - Specific provisions of Chapter 66, 115, 118, 120, and 121 relating to schools are applicable to a 1st class city school district and board. The board and schools in 1st class cities are governed by the general laws of the state.
- 119.06 - Provides the procedures for the establishment of a new school board after a city becomes a city of the 1st class, including the terms and the number of members on the school board.
- 119.42 - A teacher appointed in a 1st class city school district has a probationary period that is completed after 3 years of continuous service. After completing the probationary period, discharge shall only be for cause upon written charges. The charges shall be investigated, heard and determined by the board, which renders a final decision.
- 119.50 - Separate accounts of all money raised and apportioned for a 1st class city school district shall be kept by the superintendent of schools.
- 119.68 - Any claims filed against the city or board shall be audited to determine the sufficiency of funds. The superintendent of schools shall further the auditing officer of the city a complete list of the claims.

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- 121.137 - Concerns the appropriation issues with school aid paid to cities of the 1st class, specifically notification of the state aid reduction and the payment of state aid to schools in a 1st class city.
 - 121.85 - Planning councils shall be formed annually when a school district lies wholly or partially in a county with a population of 500,000 or more and contains a 1st class city. The council shall be made of 10 members, 5 members from the school district containing a 1st class city and 5 members from the school district which does not contain a 1st class city. Within 180 days of appointment, the council shall make a recommendation to its appointing school boards on a cooperative program designed to promote cultural and racial integration. Within 90 days after receiving the recommendation, each school board shall determine the extent to which its district will participate in the cooperative program.

REGULATION OF TRADE

Chapters 125-139

- 125.037 - A municipal governing board of a 1st class city may issue a retail license for the sale of alcohol at any time during a year. The license shall be valid for one year and must specify its date of expiration.
- 125.05 - Prohibiting issuing licenses for the sale of fermented malt beverages or intoxicating liquor does not apply within a residential district to actual and bona fide hotels maintaining, in 1st class cities, 50 or more sleeping rooms

- In 2nd class cities, the requirement is only 25 or more sleeping rooms.
- 125.17 - An operator's license for the sale of alcohol shall expire on December 31 in 1st class cities, whereas other licenses shall be valid for one or 2 years as determined by the local municipal governing body. Licenses issued by any municipality not a 1st class city shall expire on June 30.
- 125.32 - When the licensed premises are located in a public park within a 1st class city, a person who does not hold a permit or license is not prohibited from possessing and consuming alcoholic beverages on the licensed premises, even if such alcoholic beverages were not purchased from the licensee.
- 125.33 - Brewers, brewpubs, wholesalers, and retailers shall not contribute money to a nonprofit corporation conducting festivals of a limited duration in a 1st class city if the festivals are sponsored and endorsed in whole or in part by a municipal corporation.
- 125.51 - The governing body of a 1st class city shall establish and publish notice on which it will meet and act on license applications.
- 125.68 - A person who does not hold a license or permit under Chapter 125 may possess and consume alcohol on the licensed premises that was not purchased from the licensee in a licensed premises located in a public park within a 1st class city.

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- 134.405 - A 1st class city can enact an ordinance regarding the sale and purchase of scrap metal or the sale of bulk plastic merchandise containers to scrap plastic dealers that is more stringent than this section.

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- 138.052 - A 1st class city is not subject to the restrictions of 138.052(13)(b) relating to ordinances imposing any fee or tax on any financial institution in connection with servicing, or enforcing the terms of, a loan; delaying any financial institution in enforcing the terms of a loan; affecting any financial institution's servicing or enforcing the terms of, a loan; and regulating any financial institutions regarding lending practices of financial services as it relates to loans. First class cities are not subject to the uniformity requirement of the servicing of loans and enforcement of loan terms.

PUBLIC HEALTH
Chapters 145-160

- 146.63 - A "rural hospital" does not include any hospital located in a 1st class city.

- 157.07 - A plat or map surveyed for cemeteries may not be recorded unless laid out and platted to the satisfaction of the common council of the city, if the land is situated within a 1st class city. The town board must approve it, if the land is located in a town.

POLICE REGULATIONS
Chapters 164-177

- 164.06 – This section does not apply to any “law enforcement officer” employed by a 1st class city or county having a population of 500,000 or more. This section deals with engaging in political activity, if the officer is under investigation and is interrogated, or any threats against an officer who seeks to exercise their rights under this section.

PARTNERSHIPS AND CORPORATIONS; TRANSPORTATION; UTILITIES;
BANKS; SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS
Chapters 178-226

- 182.004 – Housing corporations are under specific requirements as it concerns acquiring land and acceptance of how the land may be platted. Specifically, if the land is within 6 miles of a 1st class city, the common council must approve the plat design developed by such corporation.

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- 192.33 - Railroad tracks in a first class city, when sidetracks or switch tracks are used, are not subject to the requirements involving fence guards.

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- 197.04 - A petition that has been signed by 5% of the electors of a first class city (or by 10% of the electors of all other municipalities) may request by petition the discontinuance of the proceedings to acquire a plant or equipment of the public utility and that such a question may be submitted to the electors at any municipal election.

- 197.10 - A 1st class city can enter into any contract with the owner or owners of a public utility, except utilities involving telephone or telegraph lines, operated completely or partially in the 1st class city and involving the specified purposes in Subsection (a)-(i).

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- 200.21-200.65 - Metropolitan sewerage districts in first class cities.
 - 200.21 - Definitions
 - 200.23 - Formation of a metropolitan sewerage district and makeup of the commission.
 - 200.25 - Terms for each commissioner appointed or elected

- 200.27 - Organization of the commission.
- 200.29 - The county line in which the 1st class city is located is the boundary of the district.
- 200.31 - General duties and powers of the commission.
- 200.33 - Local sewers
- 200.35 - Extent of the commission's authority in regards to the sewerage system and sewerage construction and maintenance.
- 200.37 - Relating to connections to the sewerage system
- 200.39 - Contacting over sewerage service
- 200.41 - Non-contractual sewerage service
- 200.43 - Acquiring property for the sewerage district.
- 200.45 - Special orders and special use permits
- 200.47 - Contracts involving the sewerage district
- 200.49 - Minority business development and training program
- 200.51 - Employees who work for the commission
- 200.53 - Budget for the sewerage district.
- 200.55 - Financing for the sewerage district.
- 200.57 - Minority financial advisers and investment firms and disabled veteran-owned businesses
- 200.59 - User charges for sewer operations.
- 200.61 - Judicial review of compliance schedules.
- 200.63 - Construction.
- 200.65 - Validation of debt and liability for diverting funds.

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- 213.13 - In first class cities, one full rest day of 24 consecutive hours during each 72 hours shall be provided to firefighters
 - In 2nd and 3rd class cities, one full rest day of 24 consecutive hours shall be provided for every 96 hours.

POPULOUS COUNTIES AND CITIES

Chapters 228-229

- Subchapter I-Populous cities (229.11-229.27)
 - 229.11 - First class city museums.
 - 229.12 - Board of trustees, composition.
 - 229.13 - Board of trustees; annual meeting and general functions.
 - 229.14 - Director and employees; curators.
 - 229.15 - Museum funds; expenditures.
 - 229.16 - Donations and miscellaneous receipts.
 - 229.17 - Site, buildings and equipment.
 - 229.18 - Accountability; reports.
 - 229.19 - Applicability to sections 229.11 to 229.18 (all these sections also apply to 2nd class cities).
 - 229.21 - First class city auditoriums and music halls.
 - 229.22 - Auditorium board.

- 229.23 - Property and finance.
- 229.24 - Operation.
- 229.25 - Annual Report.
- 229.26 - Exposition center.
- 229.27 - Municipal theater.
- Subchapter V-Local Cultural Arts Districts
 - 229.842 - Creation and organization.
 - 229.843 - Jurisdiction.
 - 229.844 - Powers of a district.
 - 229.845 - Minority contracting goals; disabled veteran-owned business contracting goals.
 - 229.846 - Powers granted to a sponsoring city.
 - 229.847 - Dissolution of a district.
 - 229.848 -Transfer agreements.

PLATTING LANDS

Chapter 236

- 236.12 - 1st class cities are not subject to this section concerning the procedure for the approval of plats.
- 236.20 - The city engineer in a first class city may waive strict compliance with the requirements for a final plat in this subsection if the completion involves undue or unnecessary difficulty.
- 236.33 - In 1st class cities, it is unlawful to divide or subdivide any plat that creates a lot or parcel that has less than 4 feet street or public highway frontage or 4 feet of an easement to a street or public highway. Applicable fines shall be between \$100-\$500 or imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Chapter 238

- 238.35 - The corporation has a duty to enter into an agreement with the local governing body of a 1st class city where a development zone has been designated to provide for the efficient administration of the development zone.
- 238.363 - The local governing body in a 1st class city that has a development zone, shall enter into an agreement with the corporation to provide efficient administration of the development zone.

HEALTH

Chapters 250-257

- 250.15 - Community health centers in a 1st class city shall be awarded a \$50,000 grant from the Department of Health Services appropriation account under 20.435 (1)(fh).
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- 254.151 - The Department of Health Services shall provide \$125,000 each fiscal year to fund lead screening and outreach activities at a community-based human service agency providing primary health care, health education, and social services to low-income people in 1st class cities.
- 254.174 - A resident of a 1st class city shall be one of the members of the technical advisory committee formed by the Department of Health Services that must be consulted prior to any rules promulgated under 254.167, 254.168, 254.72, or 254.179.
- 254.59 - Provisions of 254.59, which concerns human health hazards, are not required to be followed by a 1st class city and instead follow the particular provisions of its charter.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Chapters 279-299

- 281.45 - An owner in a 1st class city may not file a written option with the municipal clerk stating they are unable to pay the amount due after the completion of connecting their home to the city sewer or water system, or both.
- 281.57 - Metropolitan sewerage districts serving 1st class cities are limited to a certain percentage of total grants that may be awarded.
- 281.59 - Environmental improvement funds may not total more than \$230,900,000 for any metropolitan sewerage district serving a 1st class city.

CORRECTIONS

Chapters 301-304

- 302.336 - A county with a population over 500,000 or more shall provide as part of its county jail for the confinement of all persons arrested for violating state laws or municipal ordinances or are otherwise detailed by police officers of a 1st class city located within the county. A 1st class city may borrow money under Chapter 67 for the construction and equipment of the county jail.

VEHICLES

Chapters 340-351

- 342.40 - In 1st class cities, when a vehicle is left unattended without the permission of the property owner for more than 48 hours on any public highway

or private or public property, the vehicle is deemed to be abandoned and is considered a public nuisance.

- The governing body of all other cities, villages, and towns shall set a period of time before such a vehicle is deemed to be a nuisance.

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- 348.15 - 1st class cities can modify the weight limitations for vehicles operating on class “A” highways, subject to 349.15(3).
 - 348.16 - 1st class cities can modify the weight limitations for vehicles operating on class “B” highways, subject to 349.15(3).

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- 349.13 - If a University of Wisconsin System college campus located in a 1st class city creates 721 parking spaces on campus, a 1st class city may initiate a program to reserve 721 parking spaces for people whose residences are adjacent to such campus, or for guests of such residences, or businesses providing services to such individuals.
 - 349.15 - A 1st class city may increase the maximum weight limitations specified in 348.15 and 348.16

INSURANCE Chapters 600-655

- 632.102 - An insurer who withholds payment of a portion of the final settlement shall provide written notice within 10 days of withholding the amount to the building inspection official of the 1st class city in which the insured real property is located. Such notice shall also include a statement explaining that if the 1st class city seeks to qualify for reimbursement of expenses, the 1st class city must commence proceedings within 90 days after delivery of the notice of withholding. Such notice shall also include a statement making clear that if the 1st class city commences such an action, part or all of the withheld funds may be used to defray the 1st class city's expenses.
- 632.103 - For a 1st class city to be reimbursed for its expenses, the city must satisfy all of the following: commence an action relating to the demolition or abatement of nuisances and obtain a release signed by the insured consenting to demolition. Costs that can be reimbursed include: costs incurred in the course of enforcing a local ordinance, costs incurred in acting in accordance with a release signed by the named insured, costs incurred in abating a public nuisance, and reasonable administrative expenses.

COURTS Chapters 750-758

- 755.045 - Whenever the municipal court of a 1st class city in any county having a population of 500,000 or more is not in session, the circuit court has concurrent jurisdiction to hear municipal court cases.
- 755.19 - 1st class cities may create the office of municipal court commissioner. This section describes the appointment process and powers and duties of municipal court commissioners.

ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS IN SPECIAL CASES
Chapters 775-788

- 779.15 – Persons engaging in making public improvements or performing public work except in 1st class cities shall have a lien on the money or bonds or warrant due.

MUNICIPAL COURT PROCEDURE
Chapter 800

- Municipal court procedures for 1st class cities
 - 800.02 – Form of citation, complaint, summons and warrant in municipal ordinance violation cases.
 - 800.035 – Initial appearance.
 - 800.09 – Judgment.

CIVIL PROCEDURE
Chapters 801-847

- 801.50(5p) – Venue of an environmental pollution action brought by a person who is not a resident of this state against a commission shall be in the county which contains the 1st class city that is located wholly or partially within the applicable district.
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- 812.42 –Creditors shall serve earnings garnishments forms for public officers and employees upon the city treasurer of a 1st class city.
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- 815.18 – Property exempt from execution includes retirement benefits and allowances from retirement systems of 1st class cities exempt under s. 62.63(4).

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
Chapters 967-980

- 968.20(2)(b) – Dangerous weapons or ammunitions shall not be returned to any person who committed a crime involving the use of either.
- 968.20(3)(a) – 1st class cities shall dispose of dangerous weapons or ammunition seized 12 months after that possession of them if a series of criteria are met.

CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTES, REPEAL OF EXISTING LAWS, CURATIVE
ACTS AND MISCELLANEOUS STATUTES
Chapters 990-995

- 995.20 – This section lists all legal holidays. For 1st class cities, the day of holding any municipal election is a legal holiday and afternoons of each day upon which a primary election is held for the nomination of candidates for city offices is a half holiday.

APPENDIX

ELECTIONS
CHAPTER 5

- 5.58(1g)(b) – *In 1st class cities*, the names of the candidates for the seat of the member elected at–large to the board of school directors shall be placed on the official city primary ballot and, except as authorized in s. 5.655, there shall be a separate ballot giving the names of the candidates for any seat to be filled on the board of school directors from any election district. All names of candidates for the at–large seat shall be placed in one or more separate columns or rows on the ballot.
 - 5.58(1g)(a) *In 2nd class cities*, There shall be a separate ballot for school district officers when so required, except as authorized in s. 5.655.
- 5.58(3) - NAMES ON SPRING BALLOT – *In 1st class cities*, only 2 candidates for any at–large seat and only 2 candidates from any election district to be elected to the board of school directors, in school districts electing school board members to numbered seats, or pursuant to an apportionment plan or district representation plan, only 2 school board candidates for each numbered seat or within each district, and twice as many candidates as are to be elected members of other school boards or other elective officers receiving the highest number of votes at the primary shall be nominees for the office at the spring election. Only their names shall appear on the official spring ballot.
 - *In 2nd class cities*, Only 2 candidates for state superintendent, for any judicial office, for any elected seat on a metropolitan sewerage commission or town sanitary district commission, in counties having a population of 500,000 or more only 2 candidates for member of the board of supervisors within each district, in counties having a population of less than 500,000 only 2 candidates for each member of the county board of supervisors from each district or numbered seat or only 4 candidates for each 2 members of the county board of supervisors from each district whenever 2 supervisors are elected to unnumbered seats from the same district,

- 5.60(4)(b) – *In 1st class cities*, the names of the candidates for the seat of the member elected at-large to the board of school directors shall be placed on the official city ballot and there shall be a separate ballot giving the names of the candidates for any seat to be filled on the board of school directors from any election district, except as authorized in s. 5.655. The names of candidates for the at-large seat shall be placed in the same column or row on the ballot.
 - 5.60(4)(a) *In 2nd class cities*, There shall be a separate ballot for school district officers when so required, except as authorized in s. 5.655.

 - 5.68(2) – Except as otherwise expressly provided, all costs for ballots, supplies, notices and any other materials necessary in preparing or conducting any election shall be paid for by the county or municipality whose clerk or board of election commissioners is responsible for providing them. If a ballot is prepared for a school, technical college, sewerage or sanitary district, the district shall pay for the cost of the ballot. If no other level of government is involved in a school, technical college, sewerage or sanitary district election, the district shall pay for all costs of the ballots, supplies, notices and other materials. If ballots, supplies, notices or other materials are used for elections within more than one unit of local government, the costs shall be proportionately divided between the units of local government involved in the election.
 - 5.68(2) - *In 1st class cities*, all costs otherwise attributable to a school district shall be paid by the city.

 - 5.68(3) – If voting machines are used or if an electronic voting system is used in which all candidates and referenda appear on the same ballot, the ballots for all national, state and county offices and for county and state referenda shall be prepared and paid for by the county wherein they are used. If the voting machine or electronic voting system ballot includes a municipal or school, technical college, sewerage or sanitary district ballot, the cost of that portion of the ballot shall be reimbursed to the county or paid for by the municipality or district, except as provided in a 1st class city school district under sub. (2).
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- 6.48 – Challenging registration.
 - (1) General Procedure.
 - (a) Any registered elector of a municipality may challenge the registration of any other registered elector by submitting to the municipal clerk or executive director of the board of election commissioners in cities of more than 500,000 population an affidavit stating that the elector is not qualified to vote and the reasons therefor. The clerk or director, upon receipt of the affidavit, shall mail a notification of the challenge to the challenged elector, at his or her registered address.
 - (b) The challenged and challenging electors shall appear before the municipal clerk within one week of notification or arrange under sub. (2) to appear before the board of election commissioners. The challenging elector shall make an affidavit answering any questions necessary to determine the challenged elector's

qualifications. Judgment rests with the municipal clerk and decisions shall be rendered as soon as heard. If the clerk cannot resolve the issue or has reservations as to the answers, the clerk may require the challenging elector to take the oath under s. 6.925. If the challenged elector appears and contests any answer of the challenging elector, the clerk may require the challenged elector to take the oath under s. 6.94 and to answer any question necessary to determine the challenged elector's qualifications. If the challenging elector appears before the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners but the challenged elector fails to appear, such clerk or board may make the decision without consulting the challenged elector. If the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners does not sustain the challenge, the challenged elector's registration remains valid.

(c) If the challenging elector fails to appear before the municipal clerk within one week or in cities of more than 500,000 population fails to appear before the board of election commissioners under sub. (2) to answer questions and take the oath under s. 6.925, such clerk or board shall cancel the challenge.

(d) If the clerk determines that the challenged elector is not qualified, the clerk shall change the challenged elector's registration from eligible to ineligible status on the registration list and notify the inspectors for the ward or election district where the elector was registered.

(2) Special Procedure in Populous Cities.

(a) In cities of more than 500,000 population, objections may be made before the board of election commissioners which shall sit on the last Wednesday before each election from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. to hear objections then made or deferred under sub. (1). If all the objections cannot then be determined, the commissioners shall sit during the same hours the next day. (b) Upon appearing in person, objectors shall be examined, under oath, by the commissioners and testimony taken. Judgment rests with the board of election commissioners and decisions shall be rendered as soon as heard. All cases are heard and decided summarily. The commissioners shall determine whether the person objected to is qualified. If they determine that a person is not qualified, the executive director of the board of election commissioners shall change the elector from eligible to ineligible status on the registration list and shall notify the proper ward officials of the change immediately.

(3) Challenge based on incompetency. Section 6.03 (3) applies to any challenge which is made to registration based on an allegation that an elector is incapable of understanding the objective of the elective process and thereby ineligible for registration.

(4) Disqualification. The municipal clerk or board of election commissioners may not disqualify an elector under this section except upon the grounds and in accordance with the procedure specified in s. 6.325.

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- 7.15 – Municipal clerks.

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- (2) Municipal election duties.

(a) In municipal elections, the municipal clerks shall perform the duties prescribed for county clerks by s. 7.10.

(b) Cities over 500,000 population may prepare their own official and sample ballots. Official ballots not utilized as absentee ballots shall be printed so they are ready at least 2 days before the election.

- 7.30(2)(a) - Only election officials appointed under this section or s. 6.875 may conduct an election. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph and in ss.7.15 (1) (k) and 7.52 (1) (b), each election official shall be a qualified elector of the ward or wards, or the election district, for which the polling place is established. A special registration deputy who is appointed under s. 6.55 (6) or an election official who is appointed under this section to fill a vacancy under par. (b) need not be a resident of the ward or wards, or the election district, but shall be a resident of the municipality, except that if a municipal clerk or deputy clerk serves as a registration deputy or is appointed to fill a vacancy under par. (b), the clerk or deputy clerk need not be a resident of the municipality, but shall be a resident of the state. No more than 2 individuals holding the office of clerk or deputy clerk may serve without regard to municipal residency in any municipality at any election. Special registration deputies who are appointed under s. 6.55 (6) may be appointed to serve more than one polling place. All officials appointed under this section shall be able to read and write the English language, be capable, and be of good understanding, and may not be a candidate for any office to be voted for at an election at which they serve. *In 1st class cities*, they may hold no public office other than notary public. Except as authorized under subs. (1) (b) and (4) (c), all inspectors shall be affiliated with one of the 2 recognized political parties which received the largest number of votes for president, or governor in nonpresidential general election years, in the ward or combination of wards served by the polling place at the last election. Excluding the inspector who may be appointed under sub. (1) (b), the party which received the largest number of votes is entitled to one more inspector than the party receiving the next largest number of votes at each polling place. Election officials appointed under this section.
- 7.51(4)(b) - The chief inspector, or one of the inspectors appointed by him or her, immediately after the votes are tabulated or counted at each election, shall report the returns of the election to the municipal clerk or to the school district clerk for school district elections, *except in 1st class cities*. The clerk shall then make the returns public.
- 7.51(5)(a)(3) - The inspectors shall also seal the inspectors' statement, inside a separate carrier envelope, and shall similarly seal in a separate carrier envelope one tally sheet and one poll list for delivery to the municipal clerk. For school district elections, *except in 1st class cities*, the inspectors shall seal one tally sheet and one poll list for delivery to the school district clerk.
- 7.53(3)(a) - In a common, union high or unified school district, the school district clerk shall appoint 2 qualified electors of the school district prior to the date of the

election being canvassed who shall, with the school district clerk, constitute the school district board of canvassers. If the school district clerk is a candidate at the election being canvassed, the other 2 members of the board of canvassers shall designate a 3rd member to serve in lieu of the clerk for that election. The school district clerk shall appoint a member to fill any other temporary vacancy on the board of canvassers. The canvass shall begin no later than 9 a.m. on the Tuesday after the election, and shall continue, without adjournment, until completed. The board of canvassers may return defective returns to the municipal board of canvassers in the manner provided in s. 7.60 (3). If the board of canvassers meets before 4 p.m. on the Monday after the election and thereafter receives amended statements, tally sheets, and lists from a municipal clerk for provisional or absentee ballots that are eligible to be counted under s. 6.97 (4) or 7.515 (6) (b), the board of canvassers shall reconvene no later than 9 a.m. on the Tuesday after the election and shall adjust the returns accordingly. No later than 4 p.m. on the Tuesday after the election, the board of canvassers shall complete the canvass and shall prepare a written statement showing the numbers of votes cast for each person for each office and for and against each question and shall prepare a determination showing the names of the persons who are elected to the school board and the results of any school district referendum. Following each primary election, the board of canvassers shall prepare a statement certifying the names of the persons who have won nomination to the school board. Each statement and determination shall be attested by each of the canvassers. The board of canvassers shall file each statement and determination in the school district office. The school district clerk shall certify nominations after each primary and issue certificates of election to persons who are elected to the school board after each election in the manner provided in sub. (4).

- 7.53(3)(b) - *In a 1st class city* school district, the municipal board of canvassers or election commissioners shall determine the results of school district elections and referenda and shall file a written statement and determination of the results for each election and referendum in the office of the city clerk or board of election commissioners. The board of election commissioners or city clerk shall certify nominations after each primary and issue certificates of election to persons who are elected to the board of school directors after each election in the manner provided in sub. (4).

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- 8.10(3)(i) - For city offices in *1st class cities*, not less than 1,500 nor more than 3,000 electors for city-wide offices, not less than 200 nor more than 400 electors for alderpersons elected from aldermanic districts and not less than 400 nor more than 800 electors for members of the board of school directors elected from election districts.
 - 8.10(3)(j) - For city offices in *2nd and 3rd class cities*, not less than 200 nor more than 400 electors for city-wide offices and not less than 20 nor more than 40 electors for alderpersons elected from aldermanic districts.

- 8.11(2m) - FIRST CLASS CITY SCHOOL BOARD. A primary shall be held in 1st class cities whenever there are more than 2 candidates for member of the board of school directors at-large or from any election district in any year.
- 8.50(1)(a) - When there is to be a special election, the special election for county office shall be ordered by the county board of supervisors except as provided in s. 17.21 (5); the special election for city office shall be ordered by the common council; the special election for village office shall be ordered by the board of trustees; the special election for town office shall be ordered by the town board of supervisors; the special election for school board member in a school district organized under ch. 119 shall be ordered by the school board; the special election for municipal judge shall be ordered by the governing body of the municipality, except in 1st class cities, or if the judge is elected under s. 755.01 (4) jointly by the governing bodies of all municipalities served by the judge; and all other special elections shall be ordered by the governor. When the governor or attorney general issues the order, it shall be filed and recorded in the office of the board. When the county board of supervisors issues the order, it shall be filed and recorded in the office of the county clerk. When the county executive issues the order, it shall be filed in the office of the county board of election commissioners. When the common council issues the order, it shall be filed in the office of the city clerk. When the board of trustees issues the order, it shall be filed in the office of the village clerk. When the town board of supervisors issues the order, it shall be filed in the office of the town clerk. When the school board of a school district organized under ch. 119 issues the order, it shall be filed and recorded in the office of the city board of election commissioners. If a municipal judge is elected under s. 755.01 (4), the order shall be filed in the office of the county clerk or board of election commissioners of the county having the largest portion of the population of the jurisdiction served by the judge.

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- 11.31(1)(g) - In any jurisdiction or district, other than a judicial district or circuit, with a population of 500,000 or more according to the most recent federal census covering the entire jurisdiction or district: 1. For the following countywide offices: a. Candidates for county executive, \$269,500. b. Candidates for district attorney, \$161,725. c. Candidates for county supervisor, \$17,250. 2. Candidates for any countywide elective office not specified in par. (dm) or (fm) or subd. 1., \$107,825. 3. For the following offices in cities of the 1st class: a. Candidates for mayor, \$269,550. b. Candidates for city attorney, \$161,725. c. Candidates for any other city-wide office, \$107,825. d. Candidates for alderperson, \$17,250.

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- 17.23(1)(b) - In 1st class cities, in the office of mayor, except as provided in s. 9.10, the vacancy shall be filled by the president of the common council as acting mayor until a special election can be held under this paragraph. In such case, the acting mayor may continue to serve as president of the common council, in

addition to exercising the powers and responsibilities of the office of mayor, until such time as a new mayor is elected and qualified, but the acting mayor may not take part in any vote of the common council during that period. In the office of alderperson, by special election, except as provided in s. 9.10. When a mayor is temporarily appointed, the common council shall order a special election for the office of mayor under s. 8.50 as promptly as possible, unless the vacancy occurs within 120 days of the expiration of the mayor's term of office. When an aldermanic seat becomes vacant, a successor shall be elected for the residue of the unexpired term on the first Tuesday of April or the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next after the vacancy happens, in case it happens no later than December 1 or June 1 preceding that day, but if the vacancy happens after December 1 or June 1 preceding that day, then the successor shall be elected on the following first Tuesday in April or Tuesday after the first Monday in November; but no election to fill a vacancy in such office may be held at the time of holding the regular election for that office. In addition, the president of the common council of any *1st class city* may order a special election to be held under s. 8.50 to fill a vacant aldermanic seat prior to the time when that seat is required to be filled under this paragraph. If a special election is held under this paragraph after a redistricting plan is adopted, the election shall be held in the aldermanic district as it existed when the office was filled at the last preceding election.(bm) In the office of municipal judge, in the manner provided in s. 8.50 (4) (fm).

- 17.23(c) - In the office of any other elective officer, and except as provided in s. 9.10, by appointment by the mayor subject to confirmation by the common council, for the residue of the unexpired term unless a special election is ordered by the common council, except that in case of vacancies in the office of any such officer of a *1st class city* who is authorized by law to have a deputy, such deputy shall perform the duties of such office, and shall be entitled to the emoluments of such office during the remainder of the term. A person so appointed and confirmed shall hold office until a successor is elected and qualifies. The successor shall be elected as provided in par. (a).
- 17.26(2) - Vacancies in school boards; how filled. Except as provided in s. 9.10, vacancies in a school board shall be filled as follows: In a *1st class city* school district, by special election as provided under s. 119.08 (4).

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE, EXCEPT THE JUDICIARY CHAPTERS 13-20

- 19.21(4)(a) - Any city council, village board or town board may provide by ordinance for the destruction of obsolete public records. Prior to the destruction at least 60 days' notice in writing of such destruction shall be given the historical society which shall preserve any such records it determines to be of historical interest. The historical society may, upon application, waive such notice. No assessment roll containing forest crop acreage may be destroyed without prior

approval of the secretary of revenue. This paragraph does not apply to school records of a 1st class city school district.

- 19.21(4)(b) - The period of time any town, city or village public record is kept before destruction shall be as prescribed by ordinance unless a specific period of time is provided by statute. The period prescribed in the ordinance may not be less than 2 years with respect to water stubs, receipts of current billings and customer's ledgers of any municipal utility, and 7 years for other records unless a shorter period has been fixed by the public records board under s. 16.61 (3) (e) and except as provided under sub. (7). This paragraph does not apply to school records of a 1st class city school district.
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- 20.445(1)(fm) - There is appropriated to the department of workforce development for the following programs: Youth summer jobs programs. The amounts in the schedule for youth summer jobs programs in 1st class cities is under s.106.18.
 - 20.855(4)(be) - There are appropriations for the study of engineering. The amounts in the schedule, to be disbursed by the department of administration over a 3-year period, to make grants to a municipality or a non-profit organization in a 1st class city for the purpose of furthering the study of engineering to meet the needs of business and the state. This paragraph does not apply after June 30, 2012.
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- 24.66(3)(a) - FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS. For long-term loans by common, union high and 1st class city school districts. Every application for a loan, the required repayment of which exceeds 10 years, shall be approved and authorized for a common, union high or 1st class city school district by a vote of a majority of its legal voters voting on this question. If the vote is taken at a special meeting the objects thereof shall be clearly stated in the notice of the meeting. The application shall state the facts in detail respecting the holding of the meeting, and the taking and the result of the vote required. The application shall be signed by a majority of the members of the district board and verified by the clerk. The statement accompanying the application shall contain a correct map or plat of the district. If the district is a joint district, the statement accompanying the application shall show the assessed valuation in its several parts separately, so that the valuation of each part of the district which lies in each town or municipality may be readily shown.
- 24.66(3)(am) - For short-term loans by common, union high and 1st class city school districts. Every application for a loan, the required repayment of which is 10 years or less, shall be approved and authorized for a common, union high or 1st class city school district under par. (a) or (c), to the extent applicable.

- 24.66(5)(a) - Every application for a loan under this section by a municipality shall be accompanied by a certified copy under the hand of the proper clerk of a recorded resolution adopted by the municipality applying for or approving the loan, levying, except as provided in par. (b), upon all the taxable property of the municipality a direct annual tax for the purpose of paying and sufficient to pay the principal and interest on the proposed loan as they become due. In a 1st class city school district, the application shall be accompanied by a certified copy of a resolution, adopted by the board of school directors, stating that it is the intention of the board of school directors to include in its budget transmitted to the common council under s. 119.16 (8) (b) a written notice specifying the amount of money necessary to pay the principal and interest on the loan as they become due. Every application for a loan under this subsection by a cooperative educational service agency shall be accompanied by a copy of a recorded resolution adopted by the school board of each school district for which the loan is sought, certified by the school district clerk of that school district, levying upon all taxable property of the school district a direct annual tax for the purpose of paying and sufficient to pay the school district's share of the principal and interest on the proposed loan as they become due. The levy imposed by the municipality shall be void if the board declines to make the loan; otherwise it shall remain valid and irrevocable until the loan and all interest on the loan are fully paid.

PUBLIC DOMAIN AND THE TRUST FUNDS
CHAPTERS 23-34

- 27.07 - First class city option. Any city of the 1st class may, at its option, act under ss. 27.08, 27.09, 27.10, 27.11, 27.12 and 27.14 or any part thereof, or under any other law applicable to any such city of the 1st class.
- 27.08(6)(b) - The board of park commissioners of any city of the 1st class where there has been hitherto established a driving club or similar organization in connection with any park under the direction of said board of park commissioners may conduct horse races and driving exhibitions within its public parks and pay the expenses and cost of trophies there for out of the park fund. A fee for admission may be charged for the purpose of defraying such expenses in whole or in part. Chapter 562 does not apply to any race under this paragraph.
- 27.10(3) - TAX FOR PARKS; COLLECTION AND EXPENDITURE OF PROCEEDS. The common councils of all 1st class cities are hereby authorized and directed to include in the tax levy of each year, upon all taxable property of any such city, at the same time and in the same manner as other city taxes are levied and collected by law, a tax at a level determined by the board of park commissioners of such city, and certified to the common council and the city comptroller on or before such day in each year designated by law for making and filing with the city comptroller reports and estimates for the purpose of making up the budget for the ensuing fiscal year. The entire amount of such tax shall be collected, paid into and held in the city treasury as a separate and distinct fund to

be known as the park and boulevard fund, and shall not be used or appropriated directly or indirectly for any other purpose than for the improvement, maintenance and control of the public parks and boulevards of such city, and for the payment of the salaries of the employees and other proper expenses of such board of park commissioners; provided, that of the said tax levied and collected in any such city, two-tenths of a mill upon each dollar of the assessed value of its taxable property shall be used each year by its board of park commissioners solely for the purpose of filling in and improving and maintaining as a public park or boulevard any strip of submerged land granted or which may be granted to said city to be managed, controlled, improved and maintained by its board of park commissioners; and provided further, that of said tax levied and collected in any such city one-tenth of a mill upon each dollar of the assessed value of its taxable property shall be used each year by its board of park commissioners solely for the purpose of improving and maintaining any zoological garden which may be managed, controlled, improved and maintained by its board of park commissioners.

- 27.11(12) - SEVEN-MEMBER BOARD, CITIES OF THE 1ST CLASS. (a) In *cities of the 1st class* the common council may create by ordinance a board of public land commissioners, consisting of 7 citizen members, the commissioner of public works and the city engineer not to be members, with the same purposes, powers, functions, conditions and terms as boards of public land commissioners created otherwise under this section.
- 27.11(13) - MAY EXERCISE POWERS OF CITY PLAN COMMISSION. In *cities of the 1st class*, said board of public land commissioners shall exercise all the powers conferred on city plan commissions by s.62.23.
- 27.15 - Moneys for *cities of the 1st class*, how disbursed. All moneys received or raised in any *city of the 1st class*, however incorporated, for parks and boulevards, under the control of a board of park commissioners, shall be paid over to the city treasurer and shall be disbursed according to resolutions of the board of park commissioners authorizing the payment of bills and accounts after same have been audited and orders directed to be issued therefore, which shall be signed by the president and secretary of the board, except that said funds may by resolution of said board of park commissioners be disbursed upon orders signed by the president and secretary of the board of park commissioners, and countersigned by the comptroller after bills or accounts have been presented to and audited by the comptroller. All bills or accounts thus paid shall be reported by said secretary to the next regular meeting of the board of park commissioners. Such orders shall be made payable to the order of the persons in whose favor they shall have been issued, and shall be the only vouchers of the treasurer for payment from the park fund. It shall not be lawful for the board of park commissioners to expend or contract a liability for any sum in excess of the amount levied in any one year for the park fund on account of such fund.

- 30.35(5) - SALE OF THE BONDS OR NOTES. The governing body may authorize the purchase of a part or all of such revenue bonds, refunding bonds or bond anticipation notes out of moneys accruing to or held in the debt amortization and interest fund or any other municipal funds not immediately needed, and such funds may be invested in such bonds or notes. If the municipality does not purchase such bonds or notes, as authorized by this subsection, or determines to sell such bonds or notes after having so purchased them, the bonds or notes shall be offered at sale in the manner and at the time and place that the governing body determines. In *cities of the 1st class*, such bonds or notes shall be sold under the direction of the public debt commission.
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- 32.03 - When condemnation not to be exercised. (1) The general power of condemnation conferred in this subchapter does not extend to property owned by the state, a municipality, public board or commission, nor to the condemnation by a railroad, public utility or electric cooperative of the property of either a railroad, public utility or electric cooperative unless such power is specifically conferred by law, provided that property not to exceed 100 feet in width owned by or otherwise under the control or jurisdiction of a public board or commission of any city, village or town may be condemned by a railroad corporation for right-of-way or other purposes, whenever a city, village or town by ordinance consents thereto. This subchapter does not apply to the acquisition by municipalities of the property of public utilities used and useful in their business, nor to any *city of the 1st class*, except that every such city may conduct any condemnation proceedings either under this subchapter or, at its option, under other laws applicable to such city.
- 32.05 - Condemnation for sewers and transportation facilities. In this section, “mass transit facility” includes, without limitation because of enumeration, exclusive or preferential bus lanes if those lanes are limited to abandoned railroad rights-of-way or existing expressways constructed before May 17, 1978, highway control devices, bus passenger loading areas and terminal facilities, including shelters, and fringe and corridor parking facilities to serve bus and other public mass transportation passengers, together with the acquisition, construction, reconstruction and maintenance of lands and facilities for the development, improvement and use of public mass transportation systems for the transportation of passengers. This section does not apply to proceedings in *1st class cities* under subch. II. In any city, condemnation for housing under ss. 66.1201 to 66.1211, for urban renewal under s. 66.1333, or for cultural arts facilities under subch. V of ch. 229, may proceed under this section or under s.32.06 at the option of the condemning authority. In any village, condemnation for housing under ss. 66.1201 to 66.1211 or for urban renewal under s. 66.1333 may proceed under this section or under s. 32.06 at the option of the condemning authority. Condemnation by a local exposition district under sub ch. II of ch. 229 for any exposition center or exposition center facility may proceed under this section or

under s. 32.06 at the option of the local exposition district. All other condemnation of property for public alleys, streets, highways, airports, spaceports, mass transit facilities, or other transportation facilities, gas or leachate extraction systems to remedy environmental pollution from a solid waste disposal facility, storm sewers and sanitary sewers, watercourses or water transmission and distribution facilities shall proceed as follows:

- 32.17(2) - Any condemnation proceedings authorized under any local or special law of this state, except those applicable to cities of the 1st class, shall be conducted under the procedure provided in this subchapter.
- 32.22(2) - Applicability. Any municipality may use the procedures in this section for the condemnation of blighted residential property, in lieu of the procedures in s. 32.06. Any 1st class city may use the procedures in this section for the condemnation of blighted residential property, in lieu of the procedures in subch. II. The procedures in this section may only be used to acquire all of the property in a single parcel. Except as provided in sub. (12), the procedures in this section may not be used by a municipality to acquire blighted residential property for any purpose which requires the razing of the residential building.
- 32.50 - Definitions. In this subchapter:
 - (1) "Benefit district" means the area benefiting from and assessed for an improvement under this subchapter.
 - (2) "Board" means the board of assessment.
 - (3) "City" means any 1st class city.
 - (4) "Common council" means the common council of the city.
- 32.51 - Exercise of eminent domain.
 - (1) Purposes. In addition to the powers granted under subch. I, any city may condemn or otherwise acquire property under this subchapter for: (a) Any purpose stated in article XI, section 3a, of the constitution. (b) Public alleys, grounds, harbors, libraries, museums, school sites, vehicle parking areas, airports, markets, hospitals, ward yards, bridges, viaducts, water systems and water mains. (c) Constructing and maintaining sewers. (d) Slum elimination. (e) Low-income housing. (f) Blighted area redevelopment. (g) Any other municipal purposes.
 - (2) Levying assessments. Any city may levy assessments on property benefited to finance improvements under this subchapter.
- 32.52 - Board of assessment.
 - (1) Creation. There is created a board, to which the mayor shall appoint 5 members with the appointments confirmed by the common council. If the common council rejects any appointment, the mayor shall submit a new appointment within 30 days.
 - (2) Terms. The terms of the first 5 members of the board are staggered at 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, each term commencing on January 1 of the year of the appointment. Subsequent appointments occur annually in December to succeed

the member whose term expires the following January 1. The term of each subsequent appointment is 5 years, commencing on January 1 following the appointment.

(3) Qualifications of members. One member shall have a general understanding of real estate values in the city and shall be a real estate broker licensed under s. 452.12 with at least 5 years' experience. One member shall be a civil engineer and have a general understanding of building and construction costs. Three members shall own real property in the city. All members shall be residents and electors of the city.

(4) Organization. The board shall elect a chairperson to preside over all meetings of the board. The common council shall determine the compensation of each board member and of permanent employees of the board and may increase the compensation provided to full-time board members. The board shall determine the compensation of temporary employees. Permanent or temporary technical advisers and experts of the board are not classified under s. 63.23, but all other clerks and employees of the board are classified under s. 63.23. (5) Budget process. The board shall annually prepare a budget for its operation on or before September 1. The common council may levy an annual tax to support the board's operations. If the common council appropriates funds to the board, the board may draw from the funds only upon written order signed by a board member and the city comptroller.

- 32.53 - Resolution of necessity. If the common council proposes any public improvement involving the acquisition of private property or the use of public property, it shall pass a resolution by a three-fourths vote of the entire membership of the common council declaring the need to acquire or use certain property for a specified purpose. The common council shall state in its resolution the general nature of the proposed improvement and require the board to submit a report and tentative plan of the proposed improvement to the common council for its approval. The board may require the city engineer to submit to the board a detailed map and description of the property necessary for the proposed improvement plus adjacent property and other surveys, maps, descriptions of property or estimates of cost the board needs to prepare the report and tentative plan.
- 32.54 - Report and tentative plan of improvement.
 - (1) Contents. The board shall submit to the common council a report and tentative plan of improvement following passage of a resolution under s. 32.53. The report and tentative plan shall include the following: (a) An estimate of the total cost of the improvement. (b) A map and description of all property to be taken or used or that may be benefited. The board shall indicate on the map the extent and boundary of the benefit district and a maximum and minimum benefit assessment rate for any representative parcel of property within the benefit district to indicate the estimated amount of the benefits that may be assessed.
 - (2) Cost estimate. The board shall include the value of any city property and the cost of any previously completed improvement it incorporates into the report and

tentative plan as part of the estimate of the cost of the improvement. The cost of grading, paving or repaving or laying out or improving any curbs, gutters or sidewalks for which benefits have been legally assessed prior to the adoption of the plan of improvement may not be included in the estimate, the determination of benefits or the cost of the proposed improvement.

- 32.55 - Hearing on the report and tentative plan of improvement.
 - (1) Notice. Upon receiving the report and tentative plan of improvement the common council shall refer the report to a council committee for a public hearing to discuss the tentative plan, the relative costs and benefits and the necessity of the proposed improvement. At least 10 days before the public hearing, the common council shall send notice of the hearing to the last-known mailing address of any owner of property that may be damaged or benefited by the proposed improvement.
 - (2) Approval, revision, abandonment. (a) After the hearing the common council shall: 1. Approve the report and tentative plan, if it determines that taking the property mentioned in the plan is necessary, and commence implementation of the plan; or 2. Remand the report and tentative plan to the board for reconsideration and revision. (b) If the common council remands the report and tentative plan, the board shall reconsider the report and tentative plan and submit a revised report and tentative plan to the common council. The common council shall refer the revised report and tentative plan to a council committee for a public hearing as provided in sub. (1). After the hearing, the common council may approve the revised report and tentative plan or revise the report and tentative plan itself and commence implementation of the plan. Instead of approving the original or revised report and tentative plan, the common council may abandon the proposed improvement. (c) After approving the report and tentative plan the city may begin purchasing property to implement the plan.
 - (3) Records. The city attorney shall record the common council's resolution approving the original or revised report and tentative plan with a description of the property to be condemned plus a map showing the condemned property and the benefit district in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which the property is located.

- 32.56 - Altering the plan of improvement.
 - (1) Procedure. The city may alter the plan of improvement after its approval under s. 32.55 (2) at any time prior to the confirmation of the assessment of benefits and damages. The board shall submit to the common council the proposed alteration of the plan plus an amended estimate of the cost and the benefits and an amended map of the proposed improvement. The common council shall approve the alteration by resolution before the alteration is effective. If the city alters the plan while benefits and damages are being assessed under s. 32.57, the board shall reassess benefits and damages based on the altered plan.
 - (2) Recording the alteration. The city attorney shall record the common council's resolution approving the alteration under sub. (1) plus a description of the alteration in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which the property

is located.

- 32.57 - Determining benefits and damages.
 - (1) Resolution. After approving the plan under s. 32.55 (2), the common council may adopt a resolution directing the board to determine the damages to be paid for property condemned and the benefits to be assessed against property benefited within the benefit district. The board shall include the cost of all property acquired by purchase or condemnation for the improvement, as well as the cost of physical improvements that are approved under s. 32.55 (2), in the assessment of benefits and shall report its findings to the common council.
 - (2) Exempt property. The board may not assess benefits against any property:
 - (a) Owned exclusively by the federal government.
 - (b) Included in a tax certificate previously issued under s. 74.57.
 - (c) Owned exclusively by or held in trust exclusively for this state, if exempt from taxation. Land contracted to be sold by this state is not exempt from assessment. State land that is part of a pedestrian mall under s. 62.71 is exempt from assessment only if it is held or used exclusively for highway purposes. State payment of assessments against a pedestrian mall is governed by s. 66.0705 (2).
 - (d) Owned or occupied rent free exclusively by any county, city, village, town, school district or free public library.
 - (e) Used exclusively for public parks, boulevards or pleasure drives by any city or village.
 - (f) Owned by a military organization as a public park or memorial ground and not used for profit.
 - (g) Owned by any religious, charitable, scientific, literary, educational or benevolent association, incorporated historical society or public library association or by any fraternal society, order or association operating under the lodge system if the property is used not for profit or lease exclusively for the purposes of the association and is necessary for the location and convenience of the buildings of the association. This paragraph does not apply to any university, college or high school fraternity or sorority. Property reserved for a chartered college or university is exempt from assessment. Leasing buildings owned by associations listed in this paragraph for schools, public lectures, concerts or parsonage does not waive this exemption from assessment
 - (h) Owned by any corporation formed solely to encourage the fine arts without capital stock and paying no dividends or profits to its members.
 - (i) Under any endowment or trust for the benefit of a state historical society.
 - (j) Owned and used exclusively by any state or county agricultural society or by any corporation or association for the encouragement of industry by agricultural and industrial fairs and exhibitions or for exhibition and sale of agricultural and dairy stock, products and property. Real property exempt under this paragraph may not exceed 80 acres. The corporation or association may permit use of this property as places of amusement.
 - (k) Owned or operated for cemetery purposes by any cemetery authority, as defined in s. 157.061 (2), including any building located in the cemetery and owned and occupied exclusively by the cemetery authority for cemetery purposes or any property held under s. 157.064 or 157.11.
 - (L) Used as a children's home.
 - (m) On which a Wisconsin national guard armory is located.
 - (n) Of any public art gallery to which the public has free access not less than 3 days per week.
 - (o) Of any religious organization, up to 320 acres, used as a home for

the mentally ill, as defined in s. 51.01 (13). (p) On which is located a memorial hall to members of the armed forces, owned by the Grand Army of the Republic, the Women's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans, the United Spanish War Veterans, the American Legion or the Veterans of Foreign Wars. (q) Owned and used exclusively by any collective bargaining unit established under ch. 111. (r) Owned and used exclusively by any farmers' organization. (s) Owned by the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America. (t) Owned by an incorporated turner society and used exclusively for educational purposes.

(3) Preliminary hearing. (a) After the city adopts a resolution under sub. (1), the board shall publish a class 3 notice under ch. 985 that at a specified time and place the board shall meet to hear the testimony of any interested party regarding the benefits or damages resulting from the proposed improvement. The notice shall also briefly describe the general nature of the proposed improvement for which the assessment of benefits and damages is to be made and the general boundary line of the benefit district. (b) At least 12 days before the hearing the board shall commence publishing the class 3 notice and mail a copy of the notice to the last-known mailing address of any owner of property that may be damaged or benefited by the proposed improvement. The board shall also mail a copy of the notice to a mortgagee of each parcel of property affected by damages. Failure of these notices to reach an owner or mortgagee does not invalidate the assessment of benefits or damages. (c) The board shall hold the preliminary hearing for at least 3 successive days, Sundays and legal holidays excluded, at which it shall hear testimony and consider evidence on the damages and the benefits resulting from the proposed improvement. Following the testimony, the board shall appraise the damages to property to be condemned by the proposed improvement. The board shall add the damages, the estimated expense of the proposed improvement and the cost of the proceedings and shall apportion the total cost among the property benefited in proportion to the benefits resulting from the proposed improvement. The board shall reduce its assessment of benefits to real property remaining of a larger parcel from which a portion has been given or dedicated for use as part of the proposed improvement by the reasonable value of the real property given or dedicated.

(4) Tentative assessment of benefits and damages. The damages appraised under sub. (3) (c) are the compensation to all owners of the property. The board shall state separately the assessment of benefits to each piece of property. The board shall balance the appraisal of damages against any assessment of benefits to remaining property and record the difference.

(5) Review hearing. (a) After tentatively assessing benefits and damages under sub. (4), the board shall commence publishing a class 3 notice under ch. 985 stating that the tentative assessment is complete and will be open for review at a certain time and place. The notice shall also include the information required under sub. (3) (a). (b) At least 18 days before the review hearing the board shall publish the notice and shall mail a copy of the notice as specified in sub. (3) (b). Failure of these notices to reach an owner or mortgagee does not invalidate the assessment of benefits and damages. (c) The board shall hold the review hearing for at least 2 days, at which it shall hear testimony and consider evidence on the

amount of benefits and damages assessed. (d) Following the review hearing the board shall review the testimony and evidence received and determine its final assessment of benefits and damages. The board shall list its final assessment of benefits and damages separately and shall also list the difference between the benefits and damages to each parcel of property, so that the owner pays or receives only the difference. The board shall report its final assessment in writing to the common council.

(6) Common council hearing (a) The common council shall record the date the final assessment report is submitted under sub. (5) (d) in its journal with a brief statement describing for what purpose and in what general locality the assessment has been made. The common council may not act upon the report until the day after the report's submission. (b) The common council may confirm the assessment or remand the assessment to the board for revision and correction. If the common council remands the assessment to the board, the board shall review, correct and revise the assessment by holding a public hearing and providing notice of the hearing under sub. (3), reappraising damages and benefits under sub. (4) and allowing review of the revised assessment under sub. (5). The common council shall hear the revised assessment under this subsection. If the common council fails to confirm the assessment or remand the assessment to the board for revision and correction, it shall adopt a resolution terminating the project. Termination does not prevent the city from including the same property in a subsequent public improvement that involves the same or another municipal purpose.

(7) Records. (a) After confirming the assessment under sub. (6) (b) the common council shall deliver a certified copy of the assessment to both the city treasurer and the city comptroller. (b) The city attorney shall record with the register of deeds the resolution confirming the assessment of benefits and damages together with a description of the property to be condemned and the map showing the location of the condemned property. The assessment of benefits and damages need not be recorded with the register of deeds.

- 32.58 - Benefit assessment payments.

(1) Mailing bills to owners. After the common council confirms the final assessment of benefits and damages the city treasurer shall mail a bill for the full amount of the benefit assessment to the last-known mailing address of any owner of each parcel of property within the benefit district, as listed on the tax roll. The bill may be paid without interest if payment is remitted to the city treasurer within 45 days of the date of billing. Failure of this mailing to reach an owner does not affect the assessment or create any liability.

(2) Late payments. (a) 1. This paragraph does not apply if the city issues bonds under s. 32.67 or 32.69 (2). 2. If any property owner fails to pay the benefit assessment in full within 45 days of the date of billing, the city treasurer shall place the assessment plus any interest accruing on the tax roll, subject to the following conditions: a. If the unpaid principal equals or exceeds \$125, the bill shall be spread equally over the first available tax roll and the next 5 tax rolls. The common council may direct that unpaid assessments to finance a municipal

parking system under s. 66.0829, plus interest accruing, be spread over the first available tax roll and up to the next 19 tax rolls. b. If the unpaid principal is less than \$125, the bill shall be added to the first available tax roll. c. The common council shall establish the interest rate on unpaid principal. (b) 1. Any property owner may pay the outstanding principal and interest on a benefit assessment in full at any time. Unless the city issues or will issue bonds under s. 32.67 or 32.69 (2), interest on the benefit assessment is computed to the date of payment. If the city issues or will issue bonds, interest is computed to a date 6 months following the date of payment and interest on an installment of the assessment that falls due within this 6-month period is computed to the date the installment falls due. 2. After payment in full the city comptroller may purchase any bond issued against the assessment, without action of the common council, to prevent further payment of interest on the bond. The city may cancel the bond after purchase. The city comptroller shall report to the common council each July concerning all bonds purchased and canceled.

(3) Failure to pay. If any property owner is delinquent in paying a benefit assessment: (a) The county treasurer, under s. 74.57 or the city treasurer, if authorized to act under s. 74.87, may include the owner's property in a tax certificate to collect the delinquent assessment, unless a special improvement bond under s. 32.67 is issued against the property. If the city has issued a special improvement bond against the owner's property, it may foreclose the property to collect the delinquent assessment. Even if only part of the property is within the benefit district and assessed benefits, the entire property may be sold or foreclosed to collect the delinquent assessment. (b) The city may attach a lien on the owner's property as of the date the assessment is placed on the tax roll under sub. (2) (a). The lien has the same priority as liens under s. 70.01.

(4) Separate account. The city treasurer shall keep a separate account for the collection of benefit assessments that finance special improvement bonds issued under s. 32.67. The amounts collected shall be used to pay the principal and interest on the bonds.

- 32.61 - Appeal to circuit court.
 - (1) Limitation on remedies. An appeal to the circuit court is the only remedy for damages incurred under this subchapter and is the exclusive method of reviewing any assessment of benefits.
 - (2) Statute of limitations; bond. Any person with any interest in property assessed benefits or damages may, within 20 days after the common council confirms the assessment, appeal to the circuit court of the county in which the assessment is made by filing with the clerk of the circuit court a notice of appeal. The notice shall state the person's residence and interest in the property, the interest of any other person in the property, any lien attached to the property and the grounds of the appeal, together with a \$100 bond to the city for the payment of court costs. At least 2 sureties shall sign the bond and state on the bond that each has a net worth in property within this state not exempt from execution at least equal to \$100. If the city attorney objects to the bond or sureties the judge shall determine the suitability of the bond or sureties. Any surety company

authorized to do business in this state may sign the bond as surety. Within this 20-day period the appellant shall also deliver a copy of the notice of appeal and bond to the city attorney. The city clerk shall send to the clerk of the circuit court a certified copy of the assessment of benefits and damages. If more than one person appeals, the city clerk shall send only one certified copy of the assessment for all appeals. Any person may pay any benefits assessed against his or her property without prejudice to the right of appeal under this section.

(3) Procedure on appeal; parties; costs. The appeal shall be conducted before a jury. The court may permit any person interested in the benefits or damages to the same piece of property to become a party to the appeal if the person submits a petition setting forth the nature and extent of the interest. If the judgment is less than the damages assessed by the city, the judgment less the taxable costs of the city is full compensation for the damages. If the judgment is greater than the damages assessed by the city, the judgment is full compensation for the damages, plus interest only on the amount by which the judgment increases the award. If the city pays the award of damages under s. 32.62 (2) (c), the city may withdraw the award prior to the determination of an appeal only if it files a bond approved by the court to repay the amount withdrawn with costs and with interest from the date of the withdrawal. If the judgment decreases the benefits assessed by the city or increases the damages assessed, the appellant shall recover taxable costs on the appeal. Under any other judgment, the city recovers taxable costs. The city may pay any increased cost from its general fund by levying a tax or by issuing a general obligation bond under s. 67.04. The appeal has preference over all other civil cases not on trial and may be brought on for trial by either party.

(4) Assessment changes on appeal. (a) The city shall correct its tax roll to reflect any changes in benefits assessed by the judgment under sub. (3). (b) If the appellant pays any installment or all of any benefits assessed prior to a judgment reducing the benefits assessed, the city shall refund the excess payment plus interest. If the county issues a tax certificate on any property for any delinquent benefit assessment that is subsequently reduced by a judgment, the county shall refund the amount reduced plus interest upon presentation of a receipt showing the redemption of the property under s. 75.01. (c) If the appellant pays any installment or all of any benefits assessed or if the county issues a tax certificate on any property for any delinquent benefit assessment prior to a judgment increasing the benefits assessed, the city shall enter the increase in benefits, plus interest on the increase in benefits from the date of the judgment entered on appeal, on the tax roll against the property. The city shall enter the revised assessment on the tax roll in one sum if the original benefit assessment was payable or paid in one sum, or shall add equal portions of the revised assessment to any subsequent benefit assessment installments assessed against the property and enter the additions on the following tax rolls. (d) If the city issues particular special improvement bonds under s. 32.67 (2) prior to a judgment reducing the benefits assessed against the property, any foreclosure of the bonds shall be for the reduced amount only of the benefits assessed. The city shall reimburse the bondholder for the difference due on the bonds.

- 32.62 - Transfer of title.
 - (1) Fee simple title to city. If the city acquires any property by gift, purchase or condemnation under this subchapter, the city holds fee simple title to the property except that the city may acquire only an easement for streets, alleys, bridges, viaducts or water or sewer mains or branches and may acquire temporary construction easements.
 - (2) Procedure. (a) The city acquires title to any property if any of the following occur: 1. The city pays the property owner the damages assessed under s. 32.57. 2. The city reserves sufficient funds to pay the property owner the damages assessed under s. 32.57 and the board provides the property owner with 10 days' notice of the availability of the funds prior to acquisition by publication in any newspaper of general circulation in the city. 3. The city deposits the damages assessed under s. 32.57 with the clerk of the circuit court for the county in which the property is located for payment by order of the court under par. (c). (b) Any person entitled to payment for an assessment of damages exceeding \$200 shall furnish to the city an abstract of title extended down to date to prove ownership, before the city may pay the assessment of damages. If the assessment of damages does not exceed \$200, the claimant may furnish a certificate of title to prove ownership instead of an abstract of title. (c) The city may deposit the assessed damages with the clerk of the circuit court for the county in which the property is located. Deposit with the circuit court clerk relieves the city of any responsibility for the payment of damages and vests title to the property with the city. The circuit court has jurisdiction over the application of any party interested in the assessed damages, after notifying all interested parties and receiving proof of the applicant's interest, to distribute the payment of damages. (d) 1. The city may deposit the assessed damages with the clerk of the circuit court for the county in which the property is located if either of the following persons fails to accept a payment of damages: a. A trustee vested with title to property condemned under this subchapter but who is not authorized to convey the property. b. A guardian of a person with an interest in property condemned under this subchapter. 2. The city shall notify the trustee or guardian of the deposit under subd. 1. Deposit with the circuit court clerk relieves the city of any responsibility for the payment of damages and vests title to the property with the city. The circuit court has jurisdiction over the application of any trustee or guardian to determine the rights of the parties and distribute the payment of damages. (e) Payment of damages assessed under s. 32.57 voids all encumbrances to title, including any contract, lease or covenant attached to the property. Payment of assessed damages satisfies the interests in the property of all parties to the encumbrances.
 - (3) Payment of taxes. The city may collect any unpaid property taxes, including property taxes assessed for the current year prior to transfer of title to the city, by reducing the assessed damages payable to the property owner proportionately. The court with jurisdiction under sub. (2) (c) or (d) may reduce the assessed damages proportionately prior to ordering the distribution of the assessed damages.
 - (4) Writ of assistance. If the city is unable to obtain possession of the property under sub. (2), a circuit court may grant a writ of assistance with 24 hours' notice

to assist the transfer of title. If the city receives a writ of assistance pending an appeal, the appellant may receive the money paid into court upon the order of the court without prejudice to the appeal.

- 32.63 - Completing certain improvements.
 - (1) Application. This section applies to any plan of improvement that includes the acquisition of property either for the purpose of laying out or improving an alley or street, as defined in s. 340.01 (2) and (64), or for the purpose of establishing any park or memorial ground and that includes any of the following improvements: (a) Creating or improving gutters, curbs or sidewalks of the alley or street. (b) Improving any park or memorial ground. (c) Erecting any bridge or viaduct.
 - (2) Performance. After approving the plan of improvement under s. 32.55, the city may complete the improvement without submitting further estimates of the cost of the improvement to the common council. The common council may not revise its assessment of benefits or damages for the improvement.

- 32.66 - Bonding. The common council may, by resolution, authorize the issuance of general special improvement bonds or particular special improvement bonds to finance an improvement. The common council may register the bonds as to principal under s. 67.09 and may call the bonds on terms it prescribes.

- 32.67 - Special improvement bonds.
 - (1) General special improvement bonds. General special improvement bonds are payable as to principal and interest on April 1, as provided in sub. (3) from the collection of assessments of benefits for any improvement. The city comptroller shall issue the bonds. The common council shall determine the amount and denominations in which the bonds are issued and set the interest rate. The common council may issue the bonds in series. The bonds shall have interest coupons attached, bear the seal of the city and be signed by the mayor, one member of the board of assessment and the city comptroller. The mayor's signature may be engraved.
 - (2) Particular special improvement bonds. (a) The common council may authorize the issuance of particular special improvement bonds directly against any affected property. The city shall set the interest rate for these bonds. (b) The city comptroller shall issue the bonds for the amounts assessed against the property. The bonds shall be made payable as provided by the authorizing resolution of the common council in equal annual installments plus interest on the unpaid part of the bond accruing to the date of payment on April 1, as provided in sub. (3). The bonds shall be designated "Particular Special Improvement Bonds" (naming the improvement), be made payable to bearer, state the amount of the assessment of benefits due and the amount of each installment plus interest payable and the times of payment, describe the property upon which the bond is assessed, bear the seal of the city, be issued in the city's name and be signed by the mayor, one member of the board of assessment and the city comptroller. The signature of the mayor may be engraved. Coupons shall be attached to each bond

in amounts equal to the installment payments due plus interest remaining on unpaid portions of the bond. (c) The lien of the bond attaches on the date the assessment is placed on the tax roll under par. (e). (d) If the city fails to pay any installment of the bond plus interest because the assessment against the property is delinquent, the bondholder may require the entire amount of the bond plus interest to be paid within 3 years after the default. The bondholder may foreclose against the property in the manner provided under s. 75.19. The bondholder may also recover reasonable attorney fees and costs. The time for redemption of the property may be shortened by order of the court. A copy of the bond foreclosed may be filed as a part of the judgment roll in the action in place of the original. (e) If bonds are issued, the city comptroller shall place benefit assessments against property financing the bonds on the tax roll for the year of issuance or, if the city comptroller is unable to place the assessments on this tax roll, on the next year's tax roll. Placement of benefit assessments on the tax roll is only for the purpose of collection by the city treasurer at the same time as other taxes are collected. If the owner defaults on payment of the assessment no tax certificate may be issued for the property under s. 74.57. The sole remedy for the enforcement of the payment of the bonds is the foreclosure action against the property under par. (d).

(3) Time of bond payments. Bonds or coupons are payable at the office of the city treasurer on April 1 following the expiration of the tax collection period of each year in which the assessments may be placed on the tax roll for collection, to the extent the assessments financing the bonds or coupons are received.

(4) Not a debt of the city. (a) No bond issued under this section is a debt of the city, except to the extent the city treasurer collects assessments for payment of the bonds. (b) The common council may guarantee to pay any deficiencies in the collection of any assessment in an amount up to the principal and interest of any bond or coupon. If the city pays a deficiency it may become the owner of the bond or coupon, subrogated to the rights of the bondholder. The city may apply any redemption payments on delinquent assessments to the payment of any coupons or bonds it holds.

- 32.68 -Tax delinquent fund. The city may create a tax delinquent fund to cover delinquent payment of assessments. The common council may authorize payment of deficiencies in the collection of assessments to pay the amount due on bonds issued under s. 32.67.
- 32.69 - Alternative financing by general obligation bonds, taxation or anticipation notes.
 - (1) Funding. The city may finance any improvement under this subchapter by issuing general obligation bonds, levying a tax or by borrowing on anticipation notes. The city may collect assessments on property that finances bonds under s. 32.67 and apply the assessments to pay the principal and interest of general obligation bonds, or to reduce general taxes if the city levies a tax to finance an improvement. If the city issues no bonds under s. 32.67, the city shall apply all assessments collected to pay the principal and interest of general obligation bonds or to reduce taxes if the city levies a tax to finance an improvement.

(2) General obligation bonding. The common council may adopt an initial resolution to issue general obligation bonds to pay the cost of laying out or improving any alley or street, as defined in s. 340.01 (2) and (64), without submitting the initial resolution to the electors of the city unless a number of electors equal to or greater than 10% of the votes cast for governor in the city at the last general election file a petition conforming to the requirements of s. 8.40 with the city clerk requesting submission. The city shall conduct any referendum for approval of the initial resolution as provided in s. 67.05 (5).

(3) Anticipation notes. The common council may authorize borrowing on notes signed by the mayor and city comptroller in anticipation of the incoming assessments to pay the cost of any improvement authorized under this subchapter. The city shall pay the notes out of the assessments received in the year of issuance. The city shall pay the notes not later than April 1 following the date of issuance. The city may pay any deficit due to delinquencies in the collection of assessments out of the tax delinquent fund under s. 32.68.

- 32.70 - Statute of limitations. Unless the action commences within one year after January 1 following the date the assessment of benefits is placed on the tax roll under s. 32.58 (2), no person may contest the sale of property or issuance of any tax certificate for nonpayment of an assessment. Commencing an action is subject to s. 32.61 and does not prevent the issuance or payment of any bonds issued under s. 32.67 or 32.69.
- 32.71 - Liberal construction. This subchapter shall be liberally construed to provide the city with the largest possible power and leeway of action.
- 32.72 - Approval by the electorate.

(1) Sections 32.50 to 32.71 do not take effect in any city until the following question is submitted to the electors of the city at a special election and adopted by a majority vote of the electors voting: "Shall subchapter II of chapter 32, Wisconsin Statutes, be effective in the city of, thus allowing the city to acquire and condemn property for street widening and similar purposes, financed through assessments of benefits and damages?". The question shall be filed as provided in s. 8.37.

(2) Notwithstanding sub. (1), this subchapter is effective in any city that has used chapter 275, laws of 1931, to acquire and condemn property before April 27, 1984.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CHAPTERS 36-39

- 38.08 - Composition and organization of district board. (1)(a) 1. A district board shall administer the district and shall be composed of 9 members who are residents of the district, including 2 employers, 2 employees, 3 additional members, a school district administrator, as defined under s. 115.001 (8), and one elected official who holds a state or local office, as defined in s. 5.02. The board

shall by rule define "employer" and "employee" for the purpose of this subdivision. 38.08(1)(a)2. 2. The employer and employee members of the district board shall be representative of the various businesses and industries in the district. The school district administrator shall be employed by the school board of a school district located in the district. Of the 3 additional members, no more than 2 may be employers, no more than 2 may be employees, no more than 3 may be school district administrators and no more than 3 may be elected officials. No 2 members of the district board may be officials of the same governmental unit nor may any district board member be a member of the school board that employs the school district administrator member.

- 38.08(1g) - The appointment committee for a district board that governs a district encompassing a 1st class city shall include 4 additional members designated by the board of school directors in charge of the public schools of the 1st class city. The additional members shall be appointed so as to reflect, to the extent possible, the distribution of women and minorities within the 1st class city.
- 38.10(2)(c) - At the meeting and prior to the appointment of district board members, the appointment committee shall formulate a plan of representation for the membership of the district board. The plan shall give equal consideration to the general population distribution within the district and the distribution of women and minorities within the district. The plan of representation for the membership of the district board that governs a district encompassing a 1st class city shall also give equal consideration to the distribution of minorities within the 1st class city. The plan shall form the basis upon which membership of the district board is determined. The board shall review district board appointments to determine whether they comply with the provisions of the plan and the requirements of s. 38.08 (1) (a).

EMPLOYEE TRUST FUND CHAPTER 40

- 40.19(4)(h) - This subsection does not apply to any pension fund operated by a 1st class city in accordance with s. 62.13 (10) (h), 1975stats.
- 40.21(4) - Every city or village which was subject to s. 61.65, 1975stats., and s. 62.13, 1975 stats., on or before March 30, 1978, except a city of the 1st class, which is not otherwise a participating employer, is a participating employer but only with respect to present and future employees of its police and fire departments specified by s. 61.65 (6) and (7), 1975 stats., and s. 62.13 (9) (e),(9a) and (10) (f) and (g), 1975 stats
- 40.22 Participating Employees: Except as provided in sub. (2), each employee currently in the service of, and receiving earnings from, a state agency or other participating employer shall be included within the provisions of the Wisconsin retirement system as a participating employee of that state agency or participating

employer. (2) No person may be included within, or receive benefits from, the Wisconsin retirement system for any service if any of the following conditions apply:

- 40.22(2)(f) - The employee is a member of a retirement system of a 1st class city and was an employee of a technical college district created under ch. 38 on the date the district was created.
- 40.30 Intrastate retirement reciprocity.
(1) This section shall be construed as an enactment of statewide concern to encourage career public service by employees of the state, 1st class cities and counties having a population of 500,000 or more but shall not be construed to affect the authority of any 1st class city to exercise its power granted under article XI, section 3, of the constitution and chapter 441, laws of 1947, section 31 over any other provisions of any of the retirement systems established by chapter 589, laws of 1921, chapter 423, laws of 1923 or chapter 396, laws of 1937, or to affect the authority of any county having a population of 500,000 or more to exercise its power granted under chapter 405, laws of 1965, over any other provisions of the retirement system established by chapter 201, laws of 1937.

CULTURAL AND MEMORIAL INSTITUTIONS; VETERANS' AFFAIRS
CHAPTERS 41-45

- 43.03(6) - The state superintendent shall: Enter into an annual contract with the public library in a 1st class city for the provision of library services to physically handicapped persons, including the blind and visually handicapped, certified by competent authority as unable to read or use conventional printed materials as a result of physical limitations. For the purpose of this subsection, “competent authority” means any member of the medical or allied professions, and professional persons in the fields of public health, education, library service, rehabilitation, social work and public welfare.
- 43.18(2) - ABOLITION. A county may abolish a public library system whose territory lies only within that county, except that a county containing a 1st class city may abolish such a public library system only with the consent of the municipalities within the system.
- 43.54(1)(am) - Each public library established in a 1st class city shall be administered by a library board consisting of the president of the board of school directors or his or her designee, the superintendent of schools or his or her designee, a member of the county board of supervisors who resides in the county, 3 alderpersons and 6 public members. The county board member shall be appointed by the county executive or county administrator and confirmed by the county board for a 4-year term commencing on May 1. The 3 alderpersons shall be appointed by the mayor on the 3rd Tuesday in April from among those alderpersons serving 4-year terms and shall serve on the library board during their aldermanic terms. The 6 public members shall be residents of the city. Five

of the public members shall be appointed by the mayor on the 3rd Tuesday in April to staggered 4-year terms. One of the public members appointed by the mayor under this paragraph shall be designated by the mayor as his or her representative on the board. One public member shall be appointed by the president of the common council on the 3rd Tuesday in April for a 4-year term. The public member appointed by the president of the common council under this paragraph shall be designated by the president of the common council as his or her representative on the board.

- 45.03(13)(k) - Provide \$117,300 in 2005–06 and \$117,300 in 2006–07 to a housing authority in a *1st class city* in a county with a population of at least 500,000 to supplement the housing costs of chronically homeless veterans and their families if the housing authority does all of the following:
 1. Provides evidence that the money will be used to provide multi-family housing for individuals and families that contain at least one veteran who has been chronically homeless.
 2. Uses at least 50 percent of the money for supplementing temporary privately owned rental housing costs and the remainder for subsidizing public rental housing costs.
 3. In coordination with the department, submits reports to the legislature under s. 13.172 (2) and to the governor by August 15, 2006, and August 15, 2007, that contain the following information related to the money received in the previous fiscal year: a. The number of veterans that received a housing supplement. b. The size of the veterans' households. c. The amount of the supplement and time that the supplement was provided to each veteran's household. d. The housing status of the assisted veteran's household at the time the supplement ended. e. Any other information that the department considers necessary to evaluate the program.

CHARITABLE, CURATIVE, REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND
AGENCIES
CHAPTERS 46-58

- 46.48(5) – Alcohol and other drug abuse residential treatment.
For funding of at least 8 beds at a community-based residential facility in which English and Spanish are spoken, to provide treatment for alcohol and other drug abuse to residents of a *1st class city*, the department may distribute not more than \$248,200 for each fiscal year as a grant to the New Beginning residential treatment program in the city of Milwaukee.
 - 46.86(2m)(b) - From the appropriation under s. 20.435 (7) (md), the department shall distribute not more than \$79,500 in each fiscal year for residential long-term treatment for alcohol and other drug abuse, including treatment with respect to family relationships, antisocial behavior and employability, in a treatment facility, as defined in s. 51.01 (19), in a *1st class city*.
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- 48.48(16m) - To employ under the unclassified service in an office of the department that is located in a 1st class city a director of the office of urban development who shall be appointed by the secretary to serve at the pleasure of the secretary and who shall coordinate the provision of child welfare services in a county having a population of 500,000 or more with the implementation of the Wisconsin works program under ss. 49.141 to 49.161 in a county having a population of 500,000 or more.
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- 49.852(1m) - The department may direct the department of employee trust funds, the retirement system of any 1st class city, any retirement system established under chapter 201, laws of 1937, or the administrator of any other pension plan to withhold the amount specified in the statewide support lien docket under s. 49.854 (2)(b) from any lump sum payment from a pension plan that may be paid a delinquent support obligor, except that the department may not direct that an amount be withheld under this subsection unless it has met the notice requirements under sub. (2) and unless the amount specified has either not been appealed or is no longer under appeal under s. 49.854.
 - 49.852(2)(a) - Inform the person that the department of employee trust funds, the retirement system of any 1st class city, any retirement system established under chapter 201, laws of 1937, or the administrator of any other pension plan, whichever is appropriate, shall withhold the amount specified in the statewide support lien docket under s. 49.854 (2) (b) from any lump sum payment from a pension plan that may be paid the person.
 - 49.852(3) - If a person has requested a hearing pursuant to sub. (2) (b), the hearing shall be conducted before the circuit court that rendered the initial order to pay support. The court shall schedule a hearing within 10 business days after receiving a request for a hearing. A circuit court commissioner may conduct the hearing. If the court determines that the person owes the amount specified in the statewide support lien docket under s. 49.854 (2) (b), the department may direct the department of employee trust funds, the retirement system of any 1st class city, any retirement system established under chapter 201, laws of 1937, or the administrator of any other pension plan, whichever is appropriate, to withhold the amount from any lump sum payment from a pension plan that may be paid the person. If the court determines that the person does not owe the amount specified in the statewide support lien docket under s. 49.854 (2) (b), the department may not direct the department of employee trust funds, the retirement system of any 1st class city, any retirement system established under chapter 201, laws of 1937, or the administrator of any other pension plan, whichever is appropriate, to withhold the amount from any lump sum payment from a pension plan that may be paid the person.

- 49.852(4) -
 - (a) If the department directs the department of employee trust funds, the retirement system of any 1st class city, any retirement system established under chapter 201, laws of 1937, or the administrator of any other pension plan to withhold the amount specified in the statewide support lien docket under s. 49.854 (2)(b), this directive shall constitute a lien, equal to the amount specified in the statewide support lien docket, on any lump sum payment from a pension plan that may be paid the person.
 - (b) If the department directs the department of employee trust funds, the retirement system of any 1st class city, any retirement system established under chapter 201, laws of 1937, or the administrator of any other pension plan to withhold the amount specified in the statewide support lien docket under s. 49.854 (2) (b), the department of employee trust funds, the retirement system of any 1st class city, any retirement system established under chapter 201, laws of 1937, or the administrator of any other pension plan shall deduct from any lump sum payment that may be paid the person the amount specified in the statewide support lien docket, less any amount specified under par. (d). If the amount specified in the statewide support lien docket under s. 49.854 (2) (b), less any amount specified under par. (d), exceeds the lump sum payment, the department of employee trust funds, the retirement system of any 1st class city, any retirement system established under chapter 201, laws of 1937, or the administrator of any other pension plan shall deduct the entire lump sum payment, less any withholdings otherwise required by law. The amount deducted under this paragraph shall be remitted to the department.
 - (c) A directive to the department of employee trust funds, the retirement system of any 1st class city, any retirement system established under chapter 201, laws of 1937, or the administrator of any other pension plan to withhold the amount specified in the statewide support lien docket under s. 49.854 (2) (b) under this section does not prohibit the department from attempting to recover the amount through other legal means.
 - (d) The department shall promptly notify the department of employee trust funds, the retirement system of any 1st class city, any retirement system established under chapter 201, laws of 1937, or the administrator of any other pension plan upon recovery of any amount previously specified in the statewide support lien docket under s. 49.854 (2) (b).

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- 59.56(2)(c) - Public museums.
Notwithstanding pars. (a) and (b), in counties having a population of 500,000 or more the board may contribute funds toward the operation of a public museum owned by a 1st class city in such county, as partial reimbursement for museum services rendered to persons residing outside such city and in a manner similar to the annual appropriation of funds by the board under s. 43.57 toward the operation of the central library in such city.

- 59.80 - Milwaukee County; city–county crime commission. The board of any county with a population of 500,000 or more or the common council of any *1st class city* however organized in such county may appropriate money to defray in whole or in part the expenses of a city–county crime commission organized and functioning to determine methods of crime prevention in such county. All items of expense paid out of such appropriation shall be presented and paid on board vouchers as are claims against counties.

FUNCTIONS AND GOVERNMENT OF MUNICIPALITIES
Chapters 59-68

- 62.02 - Repeal of special charters. All special charters for cities of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes are hereby repealed and such cities are hereby incorporated under this subchapter. The city clerk shall forthwith certify the boundaries of such city to the secretary of state, who shall file the same and issue to such city a certificate of incorporation as of the date when this subchapter became effective, and record the same.
- 62.03 - *First class cities* excepted.
 - (1) This subchapter, except ss. 62.071, 62.08 (1), 62.09 (1) (e) and (11) (j) and (k), 62.175, 62.23 (7) (em) and (he) and 62.237, does not apply to *1st class cities* under special charter.
 - (2) Any such city may adopt by ordinance this subchapter or any section or sections thereof, which when so adopted shall apply to such city.
 - (3) The revision of the general charter law by chapter 242, laws of 1921 shall not affect the application of any provisions of the general charter previously adopted by any *1st class city* under special charter, but such provisions shall as to such cities retain the same force and application as they had before the enactment of chapter 242, laws of 1921.
- 62.05 - Classes of cities. (1) Cities shall be divided into 4 classes for administration and the exercise of corporate powers as follows: (a) Cities of 150,000 population and over shall constitute *1st class cities*. (b) Cities of 39,000 and less than 150,000 population shall constitute 2nd class cities. (c) Cities of 10,000 and less than 39,000 population shall constitute 3rd class cities. (d) Cities of less than 10,000 population shall constitute 4th class cities.
- 62.071 - Annexations to cities of the first class.
 - (1) Except as provided in subs. (3) and (4), no petition for annexation to a city operating its schools under ch. 119 shall be considered which will result in detachment of more than 20% of the equalized value of a school district. Upon receipt of a petition for annexation the city clerk shall determine in the following manner whether the proposed annexation will result in such detachment. The equalized value of the school district shall be determined as of the date of filing the petition for annexation. The city clerk shall add to the equalized value of the territory proposed to be annexed, as of the date of filing the petition for

annexation, the equalized value as of the date of such detachment of any territory detached within the 3 years previous to the filing of the annexation petition from the district in any manner, and the city clerk shall certify a copy of his or her determination to the school district clerk and the secretary of the school district boundary appeal board. If the total of such value exceeds 20% of the equalized value of the district as of the date of filing the annexation petition, the proposed annexation shall not occur except as provided in subs. (3) and (4). All equalized values shall be determined by the department of revenue upon application by the city clerk. When more than one school district is involved in a proposed annexation, a separate determination shall be made for each district involved.

(2) If the common council wishes to consider the annexation petition, it shall direct the city clerk to notify the clerk of each school district concerned and the secretary of the school district boundary appeal board that a petition for annexation, which will result in detachment of more than 20% of a school district, has been filed. Such notice shall be in writing and shall describe the territory proposed to be annexed and name the school district or districts from which it will be detached.

(3) If the area to be annexed by such proposal includes more than 20% of the equalized valuation of a district, as determined by sub. (1), then the electors residing in the remainder of such school district not included in the annexation petition shall be afforded an opportunity to determine whether such remaining area of the district shall be included with the area proposed to be annexed in the following manner. The school district clerk shall, within 20 days of receipt of the report from the city clerk, call a special meeting of the district according to s. 120.08 (2) for the purpose of voting on the question: "Shall the remainder of School District No. of the be included in the territory and petition for annexation to the City of?". If the referendum at the special district meeting is decided in the affirmative, such remaining school district area shall be included within the coverage of the description in the annexation proposal and the annexation petition shall thereupon, without further notice, be considered amended to include all territory of the school district and s. 66.0217 shall be complied with for the entire area.

(4) If the vote at the school district referendum is negative, the annexation proceedings on the original petition may continue in the same manner as if less than 20 percent of the district had been involved in the original petition.

- 62.08 - Alteration of aldermanic districts.

(1) Within 60 days after the wards have been readjusted under s. 5.15 (1) and (2) the common council of every city, including every *1st class city*, shall redistrict the boundaries of its aldermanic districts, by an ordinance introduced at a regular meeting of the council, published as a class 2 notice, under ch. 985, and thereafter adopted by a majority vote of all the members of the council, so that all aldermanic districts are as compact in area as possible and contain, as nearly as practicable by combining contiguous whole wards, an equal number of inhabitants according to the most recent decennial federal census of population. Territory within each aldermanic district to be created under the plan shall be

contiguous, except that territory within the city that is wholly surrounded by another city or water, or both, may be combined with noncontiguous territory, or island territory, as defined in s. 5.15 (2) (f) 3., maybe combined with noncontiguous territory within the same municipality to form an aldermanic district. The aldermanic district plan shall not include provision for division of any census block unless the block is bisected by a municipal boundary or the division is made as required under s. 5.15 (2) (c). The populations of the aldermanic districts shall be determined on the basis of the federal decennial census and any official corrections to the census to reflect the correct populations of the municipality and the blocks within the municipality on April 1 of the year of the census, if the corrections are issued prior to division of the municipality in towards under s. 5.15. Within 60 days after enactment or adoption of a revised division ordinance or resolution under s. 5.15 (4) (a), the common council shall amend the aldermanic district plan to reflect any renumbering of the wards specified in the plan.

- 62.09(1)(e) - Officers. ENUMERATION AND CHANGE. The office of constable is abolished in *1st class cities*. The duties of the constable in such cities shall be performed by the sheriff of the county in which the city is located.
- 62.11(4)(b) - All ordinances passed by the governing body of any city of the second class between January 1, 1914, and January 1, 1924, which were or may have been required to be published before becoming effective, but which were not published, shall be valid to the same extent as if they had been published in the first instance, as required by law, providing said ordinances and all amendments thereto are printed in the official journal of any such body together with the record of the passage of the same; however, the provisions of this paragraph shall not be effective in any city unless the governing body thereof shall so elect by a vote of two-thirds of its members.
- 62.11(11a)(b) - The hours of duty of each member of the fire fighting force of the fire department in every *city of the first class* shall be limited to 72 hours in any one week. If any such department shall be on a platoon system of hours of duty, 12 hours may be added to one of 2 successive weeks and such period of time deducted from the previous or succeeding week, as the case may be.
- 62.14 - Board of public works.
(1) How constituted; terms.
There shall be a department known as the “Board of Public Works” to consist of 3 commissioners. In cities of the 2nd class the commissioners shall be appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the council at their first regular meeting or as soon thereafter as may be. The members of the first board shall hold their offices, 1, 2 and 3 years, respectively, and thereafter for 3 years or until their successors are qualified. *In all other cities* the board shall consist of the city attorney, city comptroller and city engineer. The council, by a two-thirds vote, may determine that the board of public works shall consist of other public officers or persons and

provide for the election or appointment of the members thereof, or it may, by a like vote, dispense with such board, in which case its duties and powers shall be exercised by the council or a committee thereof, or by such officer, officers or boards as the council designates. The words "board of public works" wherever used in this subchapter shall include such officer, officers, or boards as shall be designated to discharge its duties.

(2) ORGANIZATION. The members of the board of public works shall, on the first Tuesday in May of each year, choose a president of the board from their number, and in cities of the first class a secretary; in other cities the city clerk shall be the secretary of the board.

- 62.175 - Sewer and water extensions in 1st and 2nd class cities; sewage from other municipalities.

(1) First class cities may construct and extend the sewer and water system into the adjoining towns, subject to s. 200.63. The extensions shall be made without expense to the cities. The rates to be charged for water to consumers beyond the corporate limits of the city shall be fixed by the common council of the city upon the recommendation of the city's board of public works.

(2) If any 1st or 2nd class city has begun to plan, construct and establish, or has completed the planning, construction and establishment of, a sewage system and a sewage disposal works, any town, village or other city located in the same county where the 1st or 2nd class city is located and whose purified or unpurified sewage flows directly or indirectly into any lake which is the source of the water system of the 1st or 2nd class city shall, before constructing any sewers or sewerage system or extensions of any existing sewers or sewerage system for the purposes of connection with the sewers, sewerage system and sewage disposal works of the 1st or 2nd class city, secure the written approval of the plans by the sewerage commission, or other board or body or official having charge and control of the planning, construction, establishment, operation and maintenance of the sewage disposal system of the 1st or 2nd class city. The sewerage commission, or other board, body or official of the 1st or 2nd class city, may approve the plans or approve them subject to recommended changes or substitutions in order that if the sewers or sewerage system, or extensions thereof, of any of the towns, villages or cities are connected with the sewers, sewerage system and sewage disposal works of the 1st or 2nd class city, the sewers or sewerage system, or extensions thereof, will conform with the plan of the sewers, sewerage system and sewage disposal works of the 1st or 2nd class city. If the town, village or city constructs in accordance with the approved plans, the town, village or city may connect its sewers, sewerage system or extensions thereof with the sewers, sewerage system and sewage disposal works of the 1st or 2nd class city, as specified in writing by the sewerage commission, or other board, body or official having charge and control of the sewage disposal system of the 1st or 2nd class city. Except as otherwise provided by statute, a 2nd class city may charge compensation as provided under sub. (3), for the use of its sewers, sewerage system and sewage disposal works for the transmission of the sewage of the towns, villages or cities.

- 62.23(9a) - MAY EXERCISE POWERS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC LAND COMMISSIONERS. In *cities of the first class*, said city plan commission may exercise all of the powers conferred on board of public land commissioners under s. 27.11.

SUBCHAPTER II
FIRST CLASS CITIES

- 62.50 - Police and fire departments in *1st class cities*.
- 62.51 - Mayoral appointments in *1st class cities*.
- 62.53 - Residency required for public officials in *1st class cities*.
- 62.55 - Requirements for surety bonds of officers and employees in *1st class cities*.
- 62.57 - Uniform salaries in *1st class cities*.
- 62.59 - Police authority to alderpersons in *1st class cities* repealed.
- 62.61 - Health insurance; *1st class cities*.
- 62.62 - Appropriation bonds for payment of employee retirement system liability in *1st class cities*.
- 62.621 - Agreements and ancillary arrangements for certain notes and appropriation bonds.
- 62.622 - Employee retirement system liability financing in *1st class cities*; additional powers.
- 62.623 - Payment of contributions in an employee retirement system of a *1st class city*.
- 62.63 - Benefit funds for officers and employees of *1st class cities*.
- 62.65 - Death benefit payments to foreign beneficiaries.
- 62.67 - Uninsured motorist coverage; *1st class cities*.
- 62.69 - *First class city* utilities.
- 62.71 - Pedestrian malls in *1st class cities*.

- 62.73 - Discontinuance of public grounds.

SUBCHAPTER II
FIRST CLASS CITIES

- 63.18 - *First class city* commission; appointment; terms. The mayor of each *1st class city*, whether the city is incorporated by special act of the legislature or under the general laws of the state, shall, before June 15 in the year following the first state or national census, showing the city to belong to the *1st class*, appoint 5 persons, citizens and residents of the city, who shall constitute and be known as the board of city service commissioners of the city, and shall designate one of the persons so appointed to serve for a term of 5 years, one for a term of 4 years, one for a term of 3 years, one for a term of 2 years, and one for a term of one year, from the first Monday of July in the year of their appointment and until their respective successors are appointed and qualified. In cities having a board of city service commissioners the members of such board shall hold office and continue to be a member of such commission until the expiration of the term or terms of such member or members, and in each and every year after such first appointment, the mayor shall, in like manner, in the month of June, appoint one person as the successor of the commissioner whose term shall expire in that year, to serve as such commissioner for 5 years from the first Monday of July then next ensuing, and until a successor is appointed and qualified. The commission shall, at a meeting in July of each year, elect one member to act as president and one member to act as vice president, each for a term of one year, and until a successor is duly elected. Three commissioners shall constitute a quorum necessary for the transaction of business. Any vacancy in the office of commissioner occurring during the term shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment by the mayor and all appointments, both original and to fill vacancies, shall be so made that not more than 2 commissioners shall at the time of the appointment be members of the same political party. The commissioners shall hold no other lucrative office or employment under the United States, this state, or any municipal corporation or political division thereof, and each commissioner shall before entering upon the discharge of the duties of office and within 10 days after receiving notice of appointment, take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by article IV, section 28, of the constitution, and file the oath, duly certified by the officer administering it with the clerk of his or her city.
- 63.19 - Duties and powers of board.
- 63.20 - Compulsory attendance and fees of witnesses.
- 63.21 - Annual report.
- 63.22 - City and its officers to cooperate in carrying out the law.

- 63.23 - Classification of offices.
- 63.235 - Delegation to board of school directors. In a *1st class city*, the city service commission shall delegate its recruitment and hiring duties related to specified classifications of school employees to the board of school directors if the board adopts a resolution requesting the commission to do so.
- 63.24 - Commission to make rules.
- 63.25 - Rules, what to require.
- 63.26 - Appointments to conform to rules.
- 63.27 - Rules not applicable to certain officers.
- 63.28 - Civil service to include stenographic and clerical employees in the office of the city attorney. The expression “members of the law, fire and police departments” as used in s. 63.27 and as used in any charter ordinance in any *city of the first class* which may supersede, amend, extend or modify said section for said city, shall be held to include all employees of the law department of such city who are members of the bar engaged in legal duties but shall not be held to include clerks, stenographers, typists or other employees of the law department who are not members of the bar.
- 63.29 - Civil service for attorneys in office of city attorney.
 - (1) In any *city of the first class* the common council may by ordinance provide for civil service in the office of the city attorney except for the city attorney and the deputy city attorney.
 - (2) The matters treated in this section are declared to be of local and not statewide concern.
- 63.30 - Secretary; selection, duties.
- 63.31 - Funds for board. The common council of any *city of the first class* shall hereafter provide such funds for the annual support and operation of the board of city service commissioners as in its judgment may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out all of its functions, duties and responsibilities assigned to it by law or by the common council. The procedure applicable to appropriations and disbursements of such board shall be determined as provided in ch. 65.
- 63.32 - Applicants to be examined; character of examinations.
- 63.33 - Examinations reasonable.
- 63.34 - Notice of examinations.

- 63.35 - Application, contents.
 - 63.36 - Appointment of examiners; compensation.
 - 63.37 - Board to keep a register of eligibles.
 - 63.38 - Persons examined not to be obstructed, aided or impersonated.
 - 63.39 - Vacancies, how filled.
 - 63.40 - Special expert class.
(7) Whenever the board of city service commissioners or the officer having the power of appointment shall deem it advisable in the interests of the service, no qualifications as to residence or citizenship shall be imposed in the examination for a position in the special expert class. Any restrictions contained in any law, or in any charter of any *city of the first class* inconsistent with this provision shall not be applicable in such case.
 - 63.41 - Vacancies in special cases, how filled.
 - 63.42 - Notice to commissioners of all appointments, and of all offices abandoned.
 - 63.43 - Removals for just cause only; reasons to be furnished in writing; hearings; decisions.
 - 63.44 - Provisions for removals not to apply to certain departments.
 - 63.45 - No payments approved or made of salary in the classified service except as provided.
 - 63.49 - No promotion or demotion for making or refusing political contributions.
 - 63.50 - Use of money prohibited.
 - 63.51 - The improper use or promise of political influence forbidden.
 - 63.52 - Violations, city civil service; vacates office; disqualification; prosecution.
 - 63.53 - Board of school directors employees.
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- 64.01 - How to organize under 64.01 to 64.15. (1) Any city of the second, third or fourth class may reorganize under the provisions of ss. 64.01 to 64.15, either by

enactment of a charter ordinance or by a petition and referendum election as provided by s. 66.0101. Such petition and election shall be governed by s. 9.20(1) to (6).

- 65.01 Application of this chapter. The common council of any city of the 2nd, 3rd or 4th class may by ordinance adopted by three-fourths of all its members accept the provisions of ss. 65.02, 65.03 and 65.04 which when so accepted shall be in full force and effect as to any such city. Except as above provided ss. 65.01 to 65.20 shall apply only to *cities of the 1st class*.
- 65.20 - Executive budget procedures in cities of the *1st class*.
 - (1) Alternative. As an alternative to any other budget procedure under this chapter, the common council of any city of the 1st class may, by adoption of a charter ordinance, permanently transfer the duties and responsibilities of the board of estimates relating to the preparation of the proposed budget under ss. 65.02 to 65.06 to the mayor of such city. Any charter ordinance adopted under this section shall provide that:
 - (a) The functions of the board of estimates relating to the preparation of the city budget are permanently transferred to the mayor who shall prepare the proposed budget and present it to the common council. The budget presented by the mayor shall be called the “executive budget” and its contents shall comply with the requirements of ss. 65.02 to 65.04 in all respects.
 - (am) Any budget department existing on October 25, 1977 shall be transferred to the office of the mayor. The director and employees of the department shall retain their civil service status.
 - (b) Each department shall submit to the mayor not later than the 2nd Tuesday in May of each year on forms approved by the budget director an estimate in detail of the department’s needs for the ensuing fiscal year, including a statement of any permanent improvements to be made and an estimate of expenditures therefor, and including such information supplied in such form as the mayor requests.
 - (c) Any department whose funds are not subject to the control of the common council may include in its estimate such sum as it deems reasonably necessary for a contingent fund for emergency purposes or other purposes which may arise during the year requiring the expenditure of money in addition to the sums provided for the several purposes or for purposes for which no express provision is made in the budget.
 - (d) The mayor shall hold hearings with respect to departmental requests at the times and places the mayor or the common council, by ordinance, directs. All hearings shall be open to the public. The mayor shall conduct the hearings in the manner in which the mayor determines best suited to fulfilling the purpose of the hearings. The mayor shall prepare a requested budget summary which shall be published at least once prior to the commencement of the hearings in the newspaper having the largest circulation in the city. A complete copy of the entire requested budget shall be made available for public inspection in the office of the city clerk.

(e) From the estimates before him or her, the mayor shall make and submit to the common council, on or before September 28 each year, a proposed budget setting forth in detail the amounts proposed to be spent by each department and the various purposes therefor and the amounts of money for each purpose it is proposed shall be appropriated by the council. The proposed budget shall comply with s. 65.02 (5) to (11). The proposed budget summary shall be published forthwith in at least one and not more than 2 daily newspapers having the largest circulation in the city as a

class 1 notice, under ch. 985, and the proposed budget summary shall be printed forthwith in the proceedings of the common council. A complete copy of the entire proposed budget shall be made available for inspection in the office of the city clerk. If any department fails to file its estimates as provided in this section, the mayor shall make a proposed budget for the department specifying the purposes for which and the amount of funds the department may expend.

(f) The mayor may not change any sum or purpose of any department which by law is authorized to determine the purposes of its expenditures and the tax to be levied therefor, unless the department by formal resolution shall so determine by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members. The mayor shall then make the change and include a certified copy of the resolution with its estimates to be filed with the common council.

(g) In addition to the purposes required to be set forth in detail, the mayor may provide a contingent fund for such sum as the mayor deems reasonably necessary for emergency and other purposes that may arise during the year requiring the expenditure of money in addition to the sums provided for the several purposes, and for purposes for which no express provision is made in the budget.

(h) The mayor shall also include in the proposed budget the amount of bonds and the purposes for them, to be issued during the fiscal year, except such bonds as are authorized to be omitted by express provision of law. Bonds authorized to be omitted include bonds issued for the purpose of refunding prior indebtedness of the city.

(i) At the meeting of the common council at which the proposed budget is submitted by the mayor, the common council shall determine the place and time of a public hearing on the budget which shall be held jointly by the common council and by the mayor not less than 10 days after the publication under par. (e), nor later than October 20. The common council shall cause a notice of the place and time of the hearing to be published as a class 1 notice, under ch. 985, which hearing may not be less than 7 days after the date of the last publication of the notice in at least one and not more than 2 daily newspapers having the largest circulation in the city.

(j) All functions of the board of estimates and the budget examining committee not related to the preparation of the proposed budget are transferred to the finance committee of the common council, except that any administrative matter shall be delegated to a budget department existing under par. (am) or by a budget department created under sub. (2).

(k) The operating and corporation budget shall be prepared on a program basis, a performance basis or similar basis. the budget shall be in the technical form

prescribed by a budget department existing under par. (am) or by a budget department created under sub. (2).

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- 66.0137 – Provision of insurance
(4) Self-Insured Health Plans. If a city, including a 1st class city, or a village provides health care benefits under its home rule power, or if a town provides health care benefits, to its officers and employees on a self-insured basis, the self-insured plan shall comply with ss. 49.493 (3) (d), 631.89, 631.90, 631.93 (2), 632.746 (10) (a) 2. and (b) 2., 632.747 (3), 632.798, 632.85, 632.853, 632.855, 632.87 (4), (5), and (6), 632.885, 632.89, 632.895 (9) to (17), 632.896, and 767.513 (4).

 - 66.0139 – Disposal of abandoned property
(4) Except as provided in s. 968.20 (3), a 1st class city shall dispose of abandoned or unclaimed dangerous weapons or ammunition without a public auction 12 months after taking possession of them if the owner has not requested their return. Disposal procedures shall be established by ordinance or resolution and may include provisions authorizing an attempt to return to the rightful owner any dangerous weapons or ammunition which appear to be stolen or are reported stolen. If enacted, a disposal procedure shall include a presumption that if the dangerous weapons or ammunition appear to be or are reported stolen an attempt will be made to return the dangerous weapons or ammunition to the rightful owner. The dangerous weapons or ammunition are subject to sub. (5).

 - 66.0215 – Incorporation of certain towns adjacent to 1st class cities
(1) Petition. If the resident population of a town exceeds 5,000 as shown by the last federal census or by a census under sub. (2), if the town is adjacent to a 1st class city and contains an equalized valuation in excess of \$20,000,000 and if a petition signed by 100 or more persons, each an elector and taxpayer of the town, containing the signatures of at least 50% of the owners of real estate in the town and requesting submission of the question to the electors of the town, is filed with the clerk of the town, the procedure for becoming a 4th class city is initiated.
...

 - 66.0217 – Annexation initiated by electors and property owners
(8) Annexation Ordinance.
...
(c) The annexation is effective upon enactment of the annexation ordinance. The board of school directors in a 1st class city is not required to administer the schools in any territory annexed to the city until July 1 following the annexation.

 - 66.0235 – Adjustment of assets and liabilities on division of territory
(3) Real Estate.

(b) The right to possession and control of school buildings and sites passes to the school district in which they are situated immediately upon the attachment or detachment of any school district territory becoming effective, except that in 1st class city school districts the right to possession and control of school buildings and sites passes on July 1 following the adoption of the ordinance authorized by s. 66.0217 (8). The asset value of school buildings and sites shall be the value of the use of the buildings and sites, which shall be determined at the time of adjustment of assets and liabilities.

- 66.0304 – Conduit revenue bonds
(11) Limitations. (a) A commission may not issue bonds to finance a capital improvement project in any state or territory of the United States unless a political subdivision within whose boundaries the project is to be located has approved the financing of the project. A commission may not issue bonds to finance a capital improvement project in this state unless all of the political subdivisions within whose boundaries the project is to be located has approved the financing of the project. An approval under this paragraph may be made by the governing body of the political subdivision or, except for a 1st class city or a county in which a 1st class city is located, by the highest ranking executive or administrator of the political subdivision.

- 66.0309 – Creation, organization, powers and duties of regional planning commissions
(3) Composition of Regional Planning Commissions.
(a) The membership composition of a regional planning commission which includes a city of the first class shall be as follows:
 1. One member appointed by the county board of each county, part or all of which is initially within the region or is later added.
 2. Two members from each participating county shall be appointed by the governor. At least one appointee shall be a person, selected from a list of 2 or more persons nominated by the county board, who has experience in local government in elective or appointive offices or who is professionally engaged in advising local governmental units in the fields of land–use planning, transportation, law, finance, engineering or recreation and natural resources development. The governor in making appointments under this subdivision shall give due weight to the place of residence of the appointees within the various counties encompassed by the region.

(b) For any region which does not include a 1st class city, the membership composition of a regional planning commission shall be in accordance with resolutions approved by the governing bodies of a majority of the local units in the region, and these units shall have in the aggregate at least half the population of the region. For the purposes of this determination a county, part or all of which is within the region, shall be counted as a local unit, but the population of an approving county shall not be counted. In the absence of the necessary approval by the local units, the membership composition of a commission shall be determined as follows:

1. For regions which include land in more than one county par. (a) shall apply.
2. For regions that include land in only one county, the commission shall consist of the following:
 - a. Three members appointed by the county board.
 - b. Three members appointed by the governing body of each city, village and town in the region having a population of 20,000 or more. If there is no city, village or town having a population of 20,000 or more, the governor shall appoint one member from each city, village or town with a population of 5,000 or more within the region. All governor appointees under this subd. 2. b. shall be persons who have experience in local government in elective or appointive offices or who are professionally engaged in advising local governmental units in the fields of land–use planning, transportation, law, finance or engineering.
 - c. Three members appointed at large by the governor. All governor appointees under this subd. 2. c. shall be persons who have experience in local government in elective or appointive offices or who are professionally engaged in advising local governmental units in the fields of land–use planning, transportation, law, finance or engineering.
- (c) Terms of office for regional planning commission members shall be as follows:
 1. If the composition of the commission is approved by local units under par. (b), the terms shall be as prescribed in the resolutions of approval.
 2. For members of all other commissions the term is 6 years after the initial term. At the first meeting of the commission it shall be determined by lot which of the initial members shall have 2, 4 and 6–year terms, respectively, and each group shall be as nearly equal as may be.
- (d) All regional planning commission members shall be electors of the state and reside within the region.

- 66.0413 – Razing buildings.

(4) *First class cities*; Other provisions.

(a) *First class cities* may adopt by ordinance alternate or additional provisions governing the placarding, closing, razing and removal of a building and the restoration of the site to a dust–free and erosion–free condition.

(b) This subsection shall be liberally construed to provide *1st class cities* with the largest possible power and leeway of action.

- 66.0602 – Local levy Limits.

...

(2) Levy Limit. Except as provided in subs. (3), (4), and (5), no political subdivision may increase its levy in any year by a percentage that exceeds the political subdivision's valuation factor. The base amount in any year, to which the limit under this section applies, shall be the actual levy for the immediately preceding year. In determining its levy in any year, a city, village, or town shall subtract any tax increment that is calculated under s. 59.57 (3) (a), 60.85 (1) (L), or 66.1105 (2) (i). The base amount in any year, to which the limit under this section applies, may not include any amount to which sub. (3) (e) 8. applies.

...

(3) Exceptions.

(d) 1. ...

5. The limit otherwise applicable under this section does not apply to amounts levied by a *1st class city* for the payment of debt service on appropriation bonds issued under s. 62.62, including debt service on appropriation bonds issued to fund or refund outstanding appropriation bonds of the city, to pay related issuance costs or redemption premiums, or to make payments with respect to agreements or ancillary arrangements authorized under s. 62.621.

(e) The limit otherwise applicable under this section does not apply to any of the following:

1. The amount that a county levies in that year for a county children with disabilities education board.
2. The amount that a *1st class city* levies in that year for school purposes.

- 66.0603 – Investments
(1m) Investments.

...

(f) Subject to s. 67.11 (2) with respect to funds on deposit in a debt service fund for general obligation promissory notes issued under s. 67.12 (12), a *1st class city*, or a person to whom the city has delegated investment authority under sub. (5), may invest and reinvest in the same manner as is authorized for investments and reinvestments under s. 881.01, any of the following:

1. Moneys held in any stabilization fund established under s. 62.622 (3).
2. Moneys held in a fund or account, including any reserve fund, created in connection with the issuance of appropriation bonds under s. 62.62 or general obligation promissory notes under s. 67.12 (12) issued to provide funds for the payment of all or a part of the city's unfunded prior service liability.
3. Moneys appropriated or held by the city to pay debt service on appropriation bonds or general obligation promissory notes under s. 67.12 (12).
4. Moneys constituting proceeds of appropriation bonds or general obligation promissory notes described in subd. 2. that are available for investment until they are spent.

...

(4) Invested Fund Proceeds in Populous Cities, Use. In a *1st class city*, all interest derived from invested funds held by the city treasurer in a custodial capacity on behalf of any political entity, except for pension funds, is general revenue of the city and shall revert to the city's general fund upon the approval by the political entity evidenced by a resolution adopted for that purpose.

- 66.0607 – Withdrawal or disbursement from local treasury
(5) In a *1st class city*, municipal disbursements of public moneys shall be by draft, order, check, order check or as provided under sub. (3m). Checks or drafts shall be signed by the treasurer and countersigned by the comptroller. Orders shall be signed by the mayor and clerk and countersigned by the comptroller, as provided

in the charter of the city. Disbursements of school moneys shall be as provided by s. 119.50.

- 66.0615 – Room tax; forfeitures
(1m)...
(e)...
2. In addition to the room tax that a district may impose under subd. 1., if the district's only sponsoring municipality is a *1st class city*, the district may adopt a resolution imposing an additional room tax. The additional percentage of room tax under this subdivision shall be equal to the percentage of room tax imposed by the sponsoring municipality on the date on which the sponsoring municipality agrees to stop imposing and collecting its room tax, as described under s. 229.44 (15). A district shall begin collecting the additional room tax imposed under this subdivision on the date on which the sponsoring municipality stops imposing and collecting its room tax. A room tax imposed by a district under this subdivision applies only within the borders of the sponsoring municipality and may be used for any lawful purpose of the district.

- 66.1003 – Discontinuance of a public way
(2) The common council of any city, except a *1st class city*, or a village or town board may discontinue all or part of a public way upon the written petition of the owners of all the frontage of the lots and lands abutting upon the public way sought to be discontinued, and of the owners of more than one-third of the frontage of the lots and lands abutting on that portion of the remainder of the public way which lies within 2,650 feet of the ends of the portion to be discontinued, or lies within so much of that 2,650 feet as is within the corporate limits of the city, village or town. The beginning and ending of an alley shall be considered to be within the block in which it is located. This subsection does not apply to a highway upon the line between 2 towns that is subject to s. 82.21.
(3) The common council of any city, except a *1st class city*, or a village or town board may discontinue all or part of an unpaved alley upon the written petition of the owners of more than 50% of the frontage of the lots and lands abutting upon the portion of the unpaved alley sought to be discontinued. The beginning and ending of an unpaved alley shall be considered to be within the block in which it is located. This subsection does not apply to a highway upon the line between 2 towns that is subject to s. 82.21.

- 66.1110 – Neighborhood improvement districts
(7) (a) 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., any parcel of real property used exclusively for less than 8 residential dwelling units and real property that is exempted from general property taxes under s. 70.11 may not be specially assessed for purposes of this section.
2. In a *1st class city*, real property that is exempted from general property taxes under s. 70.11 may not be specially assessed for purposes of this section.
(b) A municipality may terminate a neighborhood improvement district at any time.

(c) This section does not limit the power of a municipality under other law to regulate the use of or specially assess real property.

- 66.1333 – Blight elimination and slum clearance.

(3) Redevelopment authority...

(c) 1. Notwithstanding sub. (6), the authority of a *1st class city* may acquire any property determined by the authority to be blighted property without designating a boundary or adopting a redevelopment plan. The authority may not acquire property under this subdivision without the approval of the local legislative body of the city in which the authority is located.

1g. Notwithstanding sub. (6), the authority of any 2nd, 3rd or 4th class city may acquire blighted property without designating a boundary or adopting a redevelopment plan, if all of the following occur:

a. The authority obtains advance approval for the acquisition by at least a two-thirds vote of the members of the local legislative body in which the authority is located.

b. The two-thirds approval in subd. 1g. a. shall be by resolution and the resolution shall contain a finding of the local legislative body that a comprehensive redevelopment plan is not necessary to determine the need for the acquisition, the uses of the property after acquisition and the relation of the acquisition to other property redevelopment by the authority.

(5r) Financing of certain school facilities...

(b) *Bond issuance for public school facilities.* 1. The authority of a *1st class city* may issue up to \$170,000,000 in bonds to finance or refinance the development or redevelopment of sites and facilities to be used for public school facilities by the board of school directors of the school district operating under ch. 119 if all of the following apply:

a. The board of school directors of the school district operating under ch. 119 requests the issuance of the bonds to implement the report approved under 1999 Wisconsin Act 9, section 9158 (7tw) (b).

b. The authority determines that the purposes of the financing are consistent with the *1st class city's* master plan.

2m. The authority of a *1st class city* may issue refunding bonds to fund, refund, or advance refund any bonds previously issued by the authority under subd. 1., to fund a debt service reserve fund for such refunding bonds, to pay capitalized interest with respect to such refunding bonds, and to pay the costs incurred in connection with the issuance of such refunding bonds.

(5s) Unfunded service liability.

(a) *Bond issuance.* Subject to s. 119.499 (1), the authority of a *1st class city* may issue up to \$200,000,000 in bonds to finance or refinance the payment of unfunded prior service liability contributions under the Wisconsin Retirement System for the board of school directors of the school district operating under ch. 119 if the board of school directors of the school district operating under ch. 119 requests the issuance of the bonds.

(b) *Terms and conditions.* The terms and conditions of bonds issued under this subsection shall be those specified in sub. (5) (a) 4. The bonds may not have a maturity in excess of 40 years.

(c) *Bonds not secured by special debt service reserve funds.* If the authority issues bonds under this subsection that are not secured by a special debt service reserve fund, as provided under par. (d), pars. (e) to (i) do not apply.

- 67.01 – Definitions and interpretations.

...

(9) This chapter is not applicable to appropriation bonds issued by a county under s. 59.85 or by a *1st class city* under s. 62.62 ...

- 67.10 – Fiscal and administrative regulations.

...

(6) Anticipatory contracts in *1st class cities*.

(a) 1. A *1st class city* may enter into a contract in anticipation of the sale of bonds and make expenditures prior to the sale of the bonds for the purposes for which the bonds have been authorized if:

a. The common council has authorized the issuance of the bonds for any lawful purpose.

b. The commissioners of the public debt have certified to the comptroller of the city that the bonds can be sold if the comptroller determines that there is in the city treasury sufficient money, other than that raised for the payment of interest and principal on bonds, mortgages, mortgage certificates, or similar instruments of indebtedness, to warrant entering the anticipatory contract or making the expenditures prior to the sale of bonds.

2. Expenditures under this subsection may be made out of any money in the hands of the city treasurer, except money raised for the payment of interest or principal on bonds, mortgages, mortgage certificates, or similar instruments of indebtedness.

3. A city under this subsection is not required to sell the bonds provided for in the initial resolution of the common council authorizing the issuance of the bonds until the comptroller deems it necessary to replace all or part of the money paid out of the treasury, or to meet maturing obligations of the city on a contract entered into under this subsection which cannot be paid out of the general treasury.

4. If the comptroller deems it necessary to sell all or part of the bonds under this subsection, the comptroller shall so advise the commissioners of the public debt, in writing, specifying how many of the bonds it will be necessary to sell, and the reason therefor, and the commissioners shall sell the number of bonds specified by the comptroller.

5. If a contract is entered into, or if an obligation is incurred in anticipation of the sale of bonds for a purpose related to the contract or obligation, the commissioners shall sell as many bonds as necessary to replace the money taken from the treasury, and to meet the obligations on any contracts which have

matured or may mature at any time in the future. The sale of bonds under this subdivision may not be later than 3 years after the date of the bonds.

6. If any bonds have been provided for in the budget of any fiscal year, and if the common council during the fiscal year authorizes the sale of the bonds, but all or part of the bonds are not sold during such year, the bonds may be sold during the ensuing fiscal year even if there is no provision for the unsold bonds in the budget of the ensuing fiscal year.

(b) The common council of a *1st class city* may, by a majority vote, appropriate money in the budget and levy taxes for any purpose for which bonds may be lawfully issued by the city. Such taxes shall be in addition to all other taxes which the city is authorized by law to levy.

(c) If the common council of a *1st class city* provides in the budget of any year for the issuance of bonds for any lawful purpose, the common council of the city may, in lieu of issuing bonds for such purpose, levy a tax in the year for any such purpose, for all or part of the amount. Such tax shall be in addition to all other taxes which the city is authorized by law to levy. A decision to levy a tax under this paragraph shall be made by resolution passed at a regular meeting of the common council by at least a three-fourths vote of all the members of the council-elect. No contract may be entered into or any obligation incurred for the purpose specified in the resolution, unless a tax is levied sufficient to pay the whole contract price.

(d) Money raised by levy of taxes in lieu of bond issues under pars. (b) and (c) shall be governed by laws relating to the proceeds of bonds insofar as such laws may be applicable. If the purpose for which the taxes were levied is accomplished or completed, any unexpended portion of the moneys raised by the taxes shall become a part of the general revenues of the city.

- 67.101 – Debt amortization in *1st class cities*.

(1) In this section “amortization fund” means the public debt amortization fund established under this section and “commission” means the public debt commission created under section 5 of chapter 87, laws of 1861. In every *1st class city*, however incorporated and indebted on account of outstanding municipal bonds, a fund separate and distinct from every other fund and designated as the “Public Debt Amortization Fund” is established. Sources of the fund shall be:

(a) All interest on moneys in the city treasury or which may accrue to the city treasury as interest earned on cash advanced for funding street improvements or delayed special assessments.

(b) Beginning on January 1, 1973, except interest which is received by the city as a part of the aggregate amounts from the sale of capital assets, one-third of all interest money received by the city treasury on any invested city funds and one-third of all interest received by the city treasury on any other funds to the interest of which the city is entitled including one-third of all interest received on delinquent personal property taxes.

(c) All other moneys from any source as the common council may by resolution by a two-thirds vote direct to be paid into the fund.

(d) Moneys received by gift or bequest to the fund, except that as a condition precedent to the acceptance of any such gift or bequest, the city shall enter into a contract to be executed by the proper city officers and custodians of the fund with the donor of such gift, or the heirs of any testator making such bequest. In the contract the city and the custodians of the fund shall in consideration of the gift or bequest bind themselves and their successors in office to keep the fund intact forever, except that the fund may be used as provided under this section. The contract shall be for the express benefit of the donor, the donor's heirs and assigns, the heirs and assigns of the testator, and every taxpayer in the city.

(2) The proper city officers shall segregate annually from the general fund and other funds of the city the moneys under sub. (1) (a) to (d) and credit the moneys to the amortization fund.

(3) The amortization fund may not be considered an offset to the constitutional debt limit.

(4) The commission shall be custodian of the amortization fund subject to the provisions of this chapter.

(5) All necessary work incident to the administration of the amortization fund shall be done by the city comptroller's office.

(6) Expenses incident to the administration of the amortization fund shall be paid from the amortization fund.

(7) The secretary of the commission shall keep a record of all proceedings relating to the amortization fund, and an accurate account of transactions, investments, earnings and expenditures and shall make a report annually on or about September 30 of each year to the common council, and shall permit examination of the accounts and records by any person.

(8) The amortization fund shall be audited annually as part of the annual independent audit of the city's financial records. The commission shall provide annually an independent certified audit of the amortization fund.

(9) The commission shall, when necessary, demand and enforce by proper proceeding the appropriation, segregation and payment of any amortization moneys due under this section.

(10) Disbursements, investments, sale or transfer of securities in the amortization fund shall be by resolution of the commission by majority vote on checks signed by the chairperson of the commission and the city treasurer and countersigned by the city comptroller.

(11) (a) The commission shall cause the proper officer to invest the amortization fund or part thereof as it accrues in any of the following:

1. City bonds, notes, and other securities.
2. Bonds or securities or other evidences of indebtedness of the United States.
3. Bonds or securities of any instrumentality of the United States or agency thereof if the indebtedness and interest are guaranteed by the United States either primarily or secondarily.
4. Certificates of time deposit.
5. Bonds which are the general obligations of cities or other municipal subdivisions of this state after the bonds have been approved as to the regularity of their issue by the city attorney of the city.

6. Tax certificates of the city or of the county in which the city is located.
7. Securities of the city whether a direct obligation thereof or not secured by such tax certificates.

(b) The commission shall cause the proper officer to sell, dispose of, or exchange securities in which the amortization fund is invested and to reinvest the proceeds thereof in any other security enumerated under par. (a). If the investment is in tax certificates of the city or county, the city treasurer, commissioner of assessments and such other city officers and employees as the commission may require for the prudent selection, protection and enforcement of the investment shall serve the commission. The time limitations for all actions, proceedings and applications for tax deeds upon such certificates shall be the same as the time imitations applicable to certificates owned or held by the city.

(12) All interest earned by the amortization fund on its investments shall, when it accrues, be added to the fund to augment the fund for the purposes for which the fund is provided.

(13) If the total of principal and accrued interest in the amortization fund is substantially equal to the outstanding general obligation bonds or notes of the city, the fund shall be applied to pay the interest on any outstanding general obligation bonds or notes of the city, and to meet the annual payments on the principal of the debt until maturity thereof. The commission may at any time apply the fund to pay interest on and principal of, or to acquire for cancellation, general obligation bonds or notes of the city except that:

(a) The amount of the fund applied may not exceed in any one year 40% of the balance in the fund on the preceding December 31.

(b) The prices of the acquired bonds or notes may not exceed principal plus accrued interest to date of maturity.

(c) The commission may not decrease the fund below \$2,000,000 as a result of purchases and cancellations under this subsection.

(14) Nothing in this section may be construed to amend, abolish or take the place of any other sinking fund provided by statute.

- 67.12 – Temporary borrowing and borrowing on promissory notes.
(12) Borrowing on promissory notes.
(a) Any municipality may issue promissory notes as evidence of indebtedness for any public purpose, as defined in s. 67.04 (1) (b), including but not limited to paying any general and current municipal expense, and refunding any municipal obligations, including interest on them. Each note, plus interest if any, shall be repaid within 10 years after the original date of the note, except that notes issued under this section for purposes of ss. 119.498, 145.245 (12m), 281.58, 281.59, 281.60, 281.61, and 292.72, issued to raise funds to pay a portion of the capital costs of a metropolitan sewerage district, or issued by a 1st class city or a county having a population of 500,000 or more, to pay unfunded prior service liability with respect to an employee retirement system, shall be repaid within 20 years after the original date of the note.
- 67.16 – General-obligation-local improvement bonds.

(1) In this section: ...

(c) "Local governmental unit" means a county, city, village, town, farm drainage board, sanitary district, utility district, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district or any other public board, commission or district, except a *1st class city*, authorized by law to levy special assessments for public improvements against the property benefited by the special improvements.

...

(2)(a) For the purpose of anticipating the collection of special assessments payable in installments under s. 66.0715 (3), the governing body of a local governmental unit, after the installments have been determined, may issue general obligation-local improvement bonds under this section.

TAXATION Chapters 70-79

- 70.05 - Valuation of property; assessors in cities, towns and villages.
 - (1) The assessment of general property for taxation in all the towns, cities and villages of this state shall be made according to this chapter unless otherwise specifically provided. There shall be elected at the spring election one assessor for each taxation district not subject to assessment by a county assessor under s. 70.99 if election of the assessor is provided. Commencing with the 1977 elections and appointments made on and after January 1, 1977, no person may assume the office of town, village, city or county assessor unless certified by the department of revenue under s. 73.09 as qualified to perform the functions of the office of assessor. If a person who has not been so certified is elected to the office, the office shall be vacant and the appointing authority shall fill the vacancy from a list of persons so certified by the department of revenue.
 - (2) The governing body of any town, city or village not subject to assessment by a county assessor under s. 70.99 may provide for the selection of one or more assistant assessors to assist the assessor in the discharge of the assessor's duties.
 - (3) The assessment of property of manufacturing establishments subject to assessment under s. 70.995 shall be made according to that section.
 - (4) All assessment personnel, including personnel of a county assessor system under s. 70.99, appointed under this section on or after January 1, 1977, shall have passed an examination and have been certified by the department of revenue as qualified for performing the functions of the office.
 - (4m) A taxation district assessor may not enter upon a person's real property for purposes of conducting an assessment under this chapter more than once in each year, except that an assessor may enter upon a person's real property for purposes of conducting an assessment under this chapter more often if the property owner consents. A property owner may deny entry to an assessor if the owner has given prior notice to the assessor that the assessor may not enter the property without the property owner's permission. Each taxation district assessor shall create and maintain a database identifying all such property owners in the taxation district.
 - (5)
 - (a) In this subsection:

1. "Assessed value" means with respect to each taxation district the total values established under ss. 70.32 and 70.34, but excluding manufacturing property subject to assessment under s. 70.995.

1m. "Class of property" means residential under s. 70.32 (2) (a) 1.; commercial under s. 70.32 (2) (a) 2.; personal property; or the sum of undeveloped under s. 70.32 (2) (a) 5., agricultural forest under s. 70.32 (2) (a) 5m.; productive forest land under s. 70.32 (2) (a) 6. and other under s. 70.32 (2) (a) 7.

2. "Full value" means with respect to each taxation district the total value of property as determined under s. 70.57 (1), but excluding manufacturing property subject to assessment under s. 70.995.

3. "Major class of property" means any class of property that includes more than 5% of the full value of the taxation district.

(b) Each taxation district shall assess property at full value at least once in every 5-year a city, village, or town assessor conducts a revaluation of property under this paragraph, the city, village, or town shall publish a notice on its municipal Web site that a revaluation will occur and the approximate dates of the property revaluation. The notice shall also describe the authority of an assessor, under ss. 943.13 and 943.15, to enter land. If a municipality does not have a Web site, it shall post the required information in at least 3 public places within the city, village, or town.

(c) Annually beginning in 1992, the department of revenue shall determine the ratio of the assessed value to the full value of all taxable general property and of each major class of property of each taxation district and publish its findings in the report required under s. 73.06 (5).

(d) If the department of revenue determines that the assessed value of each major class of property of a taxation district, including 1st class cities, has not been established within 10% of the full value of the same major class of property during the same year at least once during the 4-year period consisting of the current year and the 3 preceding years, the department shall notify the clerk of the taxation district of its intention to proceed under par. (f) if the taxation district's assessed value of each major class of property for the subsequent year is not within 10% of the full value of the same major class of property. The department's notice shall be in writing and mailed to the clerk of the taxation district on or before November 1 of the year of the determination.

(f) If, in the year after the notice under par. (d), the department of revenue determines that the assessed value of each major class of property of a taxation district, including 1st class cities, has not been established within 10% of the full value of the same major class of property, the department shall notify the clerk of the taxation district in writing on or before November 1 of the year of determination that the district's assessment staff is required to participate in the program under s. 73.08 during the next year.

(g) If, in both the year in which a taxation district's assessment staff participates in the program under s. 73.08 and in the next year, the department of revenue determines that the assessed value of each major class of property is not within 10% of the full value of the same major class of property, the department shall order special supervision under s. 70.75 (3) for that taxation district for the

succeeding year's assessment. That order shall be in writing and shall be mailed to the clerk of the taxation district on or before November 1 of the year of the determination.

- 70.06 – Assessments, where made; *first class city* districts; assessors; appointment, removal.

(1) In *cities of the 1st class* the assessment of property for taxation shall be under the direction of the city commissioner of assessments, who shall perform such duties in relation thereto as are prescribed by the common council, and the assessment rolls of the city shall be made as the council directs, except where such city of the 1st class is under the jurisdiction of a county assessor under s. 70.99. Manufacturing property subject to s. 70.995 shall be assessed according to that section.

(2) The commissioner of assessments may, with the approval of the common council, appoint one chief assessor, one or more supervising assessors and supervising assessor assistants, one or more property appraisers, and other expert technical personnel that the commissioner of assessments considers to be necessary in order that all valuations throughout the city are uniformly made in accordance with the law. The chief assessor, supervising assessors, and supervising assessor assistants shall exercise the direction and supervision over assessment procedure and shall perform the duties in relation to the assessment of property that the commissioner of assessments determines. Together with the chief assessor and the assessment analysis manager, they shall be members of the board of assessors and shall hold office in the same manner as assessors. Certification of the assessment roll shall be limited to the members of the board of assessors.

(3m) No person may assume the office of commissioner of assessments, chief assessor, assessment analysis manager, systems and administration supervisor, title records supervisor, supervising assessor, supervising assessor assistant, or property appraiser appointed under sub. (2), unless certified by the department of revenue under s. 73.09 as qualified to perform the functions of the office of assessor. If a person who has not been so certified is appointed to the office, the office shall be vacant and the appointing authority shall fill the vacancy from a list of persons so certified by the department of revenue.

(5) This section shall not apply to a city of the 1st class after it has come under a county assessor system.

- 70.07 – Functions of board of assessors in *first class cities*.

(1) In all *1st class cities* the several assessors shall make their assessments available to the commissioner of assessments on or before the 2nd Monday in May in each year.

(2) The commissioner of assessments shall publish a class 3 notice, under ch. 985, that on the days named, the assessments for the city will be open for examination by the taxable inhabitants of the city. On the 2nd Monday of May the commissioner of assessments shall call together all of the assessors, and the other

members of the board of assessors as provided in s. 70.06 (2), and they together with the commissioner of assessments shall constitute an assessment board.

(3) To the end that all valuations throughout the city shall be made on a uniform basis, such board of assessors, under the direction and supervision of the commissioner of assessments, shall compare the valuations so secured, making all necessary corrections and all other just and necessary changes to arrive at the true value of property within the city; and the commissioner of assessments may direct that all objections to valuations filed under s. 70.47 (16) shall be investigated by such board.

(4) The concurrence of a majority of such board of assessors shall be necessary to determine any matter upon which the commissioner of assessments requires it to act. No notice need be given to the owners of the property assessed of any corrections or changes in assessments which are made prior to the day or days fixed in the notice mentioned in sub. (2) on which said assessments are to be open for examination, but any changes made thereafter and before the assessment roll is delivered to the board of review can only be made upon notice by first class mail to the person assessed if a resident of the city or, if a nonresident, the agent of the person assessed if there is one resident therein or, if neither, the possessor of the property assessed if any, if the residence of such owner, agent or possessor is known to any member of said board of assessors.

(5) The commissioner of assessments may provide for such committees of the board of assessors, as the commissioner of assessments may think best, to make investigations including the investigations mentioned in sub. (3) and perform such other duties as are prescribed by the commissioner of assessments. The commissioner of assessments shall be chairperson of the board of assessors, and may appoint as a member or chairperson of the various committees, himself or herself, any assessor or other officer or employee in the commissioner's department.

(6) The board of assessors shall remain in session until all corrections and changes have been made, including all those resulting from investigations by committees of objections to valuations filed with the commissioner of assessments as provided in this subsection, after which the commissioner of assessments shall prepare the assessment rolls as corrected by the board of assessors and submit them to the board of review not later than the 2nd Monday in October. The person assessed, having been notified of the determination of the board of assessors as required in sub. (4), shall be deemed to have accepted the determination unless the person notifies the commissioner of assessments in writing, within 15 days from the date that the notice of determination was issued under sub. (4), of the desire to present testimony before the board of review. After the board of review has met, the commissioner of assessments may appoint committees of the board of assessors to investigate any objections to the amount or valuation of any real or personal property which have been filed with the commissioner of assessments. The committees may at the direction of the commissioner of assessments report their investigation and recommendations to the board of review and any member of any such committee shall be a competent witness in any hearing before the board of review.

(7) This section shall not apply to a city of the 1st class after it has come under a county assessor system.

- 70.075 Functions of board of assessors in cities of the *2nd class*.

(1) In cities of the 2nd class the common council may by ordinance provide that objections to property tax assessments shall be processed through a board of assessors. In such cases, the city assessor shall publish a class 3 notice, under ch. 985, that on the days named in the notice, the assessments for the city will be open for examination by the taxable inhabitants of the city. On the 2nd Monday of May the city assessor shall call together all of the members of the board of assessors as created in sub. (2) and they, together with the city assessors, shall constitute an assessment board.

(2) In cities of the 2nd class which have elected to have a board of assessors, the board shall have at least 3 members and no more than 7 members, and shall consist of the city assessor, assistant assessors, appraisers or other expert technical personnel appointed by the city assessor and approved by the common council.

(3) To the end that all valuations throughout the city shall be made on a uniform basis, such board of assessors, under the direction and supervision of the city assessor, shall compare the valuations so secured, making all necessary corrections and all other just and necessary changes to arrive at the true value of property within the city. The city assessor may direct that all objections to valuations filed with the city assessor in writing, in the manner provided in s. 70.47 (13), shall be investigated by the board.

(4) The concurrence of a majority of the board of assessors is necessary to determine any matter upon which the city assessor requires it to act. No notice need be given to the owners of the property assessed of any corrections or changes in assessments which are made prior to the day or days fixed in the notice specified under sub. (1) on which the assessments are to be open for examination, but any changes made thereafter and before the assessment roll is delivered to the board of review can only be made upon notice by 1st class mail to the person assessed if a resident of the city or, if a nonresident, an agent if there is one resident in the city or, if neither, the possessor of the property assessed if any, if the residence of the owner, agent or possessor is known to any member of the board of assessors.

(5) The city assessor may provide for committees of the board of assessors to make investigations including the investigations mentioned in sub. (3) and perform such other duties as may be prescribed. The city assessor shall chair the board of assessors, and may appoint as a member or chairperson of the various committees, himself or herself, an assistant assessor, or other officer or employee in the office of the city assessor.

(6) The board of assessors shall remain in session until all corrections and changes have been made, including all those resulting from investigations by committees of objections to valuations filed with the city assessor as provided in this section, after which the city assessor shall prepare the assessment rolls as corrected by the board of assessors and submit them to the board of review not later than the last Monday in July. A person assessed who has been notified of the determination of the board of assessors as required in sub. (4) is deemed to have

accepted such determination unless the person notifies the city assessor in writing, within 15 days from the date that the notice of determination was issued under sub. (4), of a desire to present testimony before the board of review. After the board of review meets, the city assessor may appoint committees of the board of assessors to investigate any objections to the amount or valuation of any real or personal property which are referred to the city assessor by the board of review. The committees so appointed may at the city assessor's direction report their investigation and recommendations to the board of review and any member of any such committee shall be a competent witness in any hearing before the board of review.

(7) This section does not apply to a city of the 2nd class if it is contained within a county which adopts a county assessor system under s. 70.99.

Property Tax Collection

Subchapter IX EXCEPTIONS FOR 1st class cities

- 74.81 – Procedure in authorized city.
In any city authorized by its charter to sell land for nonpayment of city taxes, the provisions of this subchapter relating to the time and place of payment and returns and settlements of the taxes and charges in the duplicate county tax roll shall apply in order to conform as nearly as may be to the procedure prescribed and followed under that charter, but otherwise the provisions of this subchapter shall govern.
- 74.83 – Agreements.
Any *1st class city* may enter into agreements to pay delinquent state, county, metropolitan sewerage district and technical college district real or personal property taxes, including accrued interest and penalties thereon, applicable to property located in that city at any stage in the proceedings for collection and enforcement of those taxes and thereafter collect and enforce those taxes, including interest and penalties on them, in its own name in accordance with any of the procedures or remedies applicable to the collection and enforcement of delinquent city, state, county, metropolitan sewerage district and technical college district taxes under this chapter and ch. 75.
- 74.87 – Payments in authorized cities.
(1) Definition. In this section, “city” means a city authorized by its charter to sell land for nonpayment of taxes.
(2) When payable generally. Except as provided in subs. (3) and (4), in a city, general property taxes, special charges and special assessments shall be paid to the city treasurer on or before January 31.
(3) Optional payment schedule. (a) The common council of a city may, by ordinance, permit payment in 10 equal installments, without interest, of general property taxes, special charges and special assessments of the city, other than for

special assessments for which no payment extension is allowed. Each installment shall be paid on or before the last day of each month from January through October. Taxes on personal property may be paid in installments under this subsection if, on or before January 31 of the year in which the tax becomes due, the taxpayer has first paid to the city treasurer taxes on personal property levied by all taxing jurisdictions other than the city. The amounts and time of payment of city general property taxes, special assessments and charges in the city tax roll shall be as provided in the charter of the city.

(4) Optional payment schedule for certain taxes and charges. The common council of a city may, by ordinance, permit the payment in 7 equal installments, without interest, of a portion of all general property taxes and special charges in the duplicate county tax roll or of any tax or charge levied by a metropolitan sewerage district under ss. 200.21 to 200.65. Each installment shall be paid on or before the last day of each month from January through July.

(5) Exercise of installment option. The taxpayer may exercise the option provided under sub. (3) or (4) by making the first installment payment on or before January 31 of the year in which the general property taxes, special assessments or special charges are due.

(6) Late payment of installments.

(a) If one installment only is not paid on the due date, that installment is not delinquent and does not render the unpaid balance delinquent, but the installment shall be collected, together with interest and penalty as provided under s. 74.47 from the day following the due date.

(b) If a 2nd installment under sub. (3) is not paid on the due date, the city treasurer shall declare the unpaid balance delinquent and the general property taxes, special assessments and special charges shall be collected by the city treasurer together with interest and penalty as provided under s. 74.47 from the preceding February 1.

(c) If a 2nd installment under sub. (4) is not paid on the due date, the entire unpaid balance is delinquent and shall be returned to the county treasurer for collection.

(d) If the final installment is not paid by the end of the month following the due date, the delinquent unpaid balance shall be collected, with interest and penalty as provided under s. 74.47, from the preceding February 1.

(7) Payment considered timely. A payment is timely under subs. (2) to (4) under any of the following conditions:

(a) It is mailed in a properly addressed envelope and received by the city treasurer with postage prepaid and the envelope is postmarked before midnight of the last date prescribed for making the payment.

(b) It is received by the city treasurer by mail or otherwise within 5 days of the prescribed date.

(c) If the only reason that the requirements of par. (a) or (b) are not met is delay by, or an administrative error of, the U.S. postal service.

(8) Return of tax roll. On or before February 25, the treasurer of a city acting under this section shall return the duplicate county tax roll to the county treasurer. The city treasurer shall collect delinquent city general property taxes, special assessments and special charges as provided in the city charter, except that the

city treasurer shall certify all delinquent taxes levied by a metropolitan sewerage district that is created under ss. 200.21 to 200.65 to the county treasurer for collection.

Land Sold for Taxes

- 75.06 – Applicability of chapter to *1st class cities*.
For purposes of this chapter, “county” includes a city authorized to proceed under s. 74.87. Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, all powers granted to counties by this chapter are granted to that city; all powers and duties granted to county governing bodies and officials are granted to the counterpart governing body and officials of that city; and all procedures and forms prescribed by this chapter as applicable to counties shall be applicable to that city, with the modifications necessary to retain substantial conformity with this chapter.

State Revenue Sharing

- 79.10 – Wisconsin state property tax relief
(7m) Distribution...
(cm) *Distribution to certain municipalities*.
 1. a. If, in any year, the total of the amounts determined under subs. (4), (5), and (5m) for any municipality is \$3,000,000 or more, the municipality, with the approval of the majority of the members of the municipality’s governing body, may notify the department of administration to distribute the amounts directly to the municipality and the department of administration shall distribute the amounts at the time and in the manner provided under pars. (a) 1., (b) 1., and (c) 1.
 - b. The treasurer of the municipality shall settle for the amounts distributed under pars. (a) 1. and (c) 1. on the 4th Monday in July with the appropriate county treasurer not later than August 15. Failure to settle timely under this subdivision subjects the treasurer of the municipality to the penalties under s. 74.31. On or before August 20, the county treasurer shall settle with each taxing jurisdiction, including towns, villages, and cities, except *1st class cities*, in the county.
 - c. The treasurer of the municipality shall settle for the amounts distributed under par. (b) 1. on the 4th Monday in March with each taxing jurisdiction within the taxation district not later than April 15. Failure to settle timely under this subdivision subjects the treasurer of the municipality to the penalties under s. 74.31. On or before August 20, the county treasurer shall settle with each taxing jurisdiction, including towns, villages, and cities, except *1st class cities*, in the county.
 2. a. The department of administration shall distribute the amounts determined under subs. (4), (5), and (5m) directly to any municipality that enacts an ordinance under s. 74.12 at the time and in the manner provided under pars. (a) 1., (b) 1., and (c) 1.
 - b. The treasurer of the municipality shall settle for the amounts distributed under pars. (a) 1. and (c) 1. on the 4th Monday in July with the appropriate county treasurer not later than August 15. Failure to settle timely under this subdivision

subjects the treasurer of the municipality to the penalties under s. 74.31. On or before August 20, the county treasurer shall settle with each taxing jurisdiction, including towns, villages, and cities, except *1st class cities*, in the county.

c. The treasurer of the municipality shall settle for the amounts distributed under par. (b) 1. on the 4th Monday in March with each taxing jurisdiction within the taxation district not later than April 15. Failure to settle timely under this subdivision subjects the treasurer of the municipality to the penalties under s. 74.31. On or before August 20, the county treasurer shall settle with each taxing jurisdiction, including towns, villages, and cities, except *1st class cities*, in the county.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES, DRAINS AND FENCES CHAPTERS 82-90

Miscellaneous highway provisions

- 86.11 – Highways; railroad crossings; grade separation
Whenever any highway crosses a railroad at grade and the town, village or county board or the city council or city commissioners other than in a *city of the first class*, as the case may be, shall deem it for the best interest of the public that said highway and railroad shall cross at separate grades, and when an agreement can be made between such board and the railroad company as to the manner of constructing of such separated grade crossing and doing the necessary work they may contract therefor; and such board shall after entering into such contract levy a tax sufficient to raise the money required to carry out such contract on its part, which tax shall be collected at the time and in the manner as other taxes are, and when collected shall be set aside as a special fund and used for said purpose. The plans for such grade separation shall have the approval of the department before the contract shall be binding or the change shall be made.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY CHAPTERS 101-114

Regulation of Industry

- 101.12 – Approval and inspection of public buildings and places of employment and components
(1) Except for plans that are reviewed by the department of health services under ss. 50.02 (2) (b) and 50.36 (2), the department shall require the submission of essential drawings, calculations and specifications for public buildings, public structures and places of employment including the following components:
(a) Heating, ventilation, air conditioning and fire detection, prevention or suppression systems.
(b) Industrial exhaust systems.
(c) Elevators, escalators, lifts, as defined in s. 167.33 (1) (f), and power dumbwaiters.

(d) Stadiums, grandstands and bleachers.
(e) Amusement and thrill rides equipment.
(2) Plans of said buildings, structures and components shall be examined for compliance with the rules of the department and a statement of the examination returned to the designer and owner before construction is started. Nothing in this section shall relieve the designer of the responsibility for designing a safe building, structure or component.

(3) The department shall:

(a) Accept the examination of essential drawings, calculations and specifications in accordance with sub. (1) performed by cities of the 1st class provided the same are examined in a manner approved by the department.

...

(bm) Accept the review and determination performed by 1st class cities on variances for buildings if the variances are reviewed and decided on in a manner approved by the department.

- 101.14 – Fire inspections, prevention, detection and suppression.

(2)

(a) The chief of the fire department in every city, village or town, except cities of the 1st class, is constituted a deputy of the department, subject to the right of the department to relieve any such chief from duties as such deputy for cause, and upon such suspension to appoint some other person to perform the duty imposed upon such deputy. The department may appoint either the chief of the fire department or the building inspector as its deputy in cities of the 1st class.

...

(c) 1. ...

2. In 1st class cities, the fire chief may establish the schedule of fire inspections in that city. The fire chief shall base the frequency of the inspections on hazardous classification, the proportion of public area, the record of fire code violations, the ratio of occupancy to size and any other factor the chief deems significant. Property other than residential property with 4 dwelling units or less shall be inspected at least once annually.

...

(d) The chief of every fire department, or, in 1st class cities, the building inspector appointed by the department under par. (a), shall designate a sufficient number of inspectors to make the inspections required under pars. (b) and (c).

- 106.18 – Youth programs in 1st class cities.

From the appropriation account under s. 20.445 (1) (fm), the department shall implement and operate youth summer jobs programs in 1st class cities.

-
- 111.70 – Municipal employment

(4) Powers of the commission

(jm) *Binding arbitration, first class cities*. This paragraph shall apply only to members of a police department employed by cities of the 1st class. If the

representative of members of the police department, as determined under par. (d), and representatives of the city reach an impasse on the terms of the agreement, the dispute shall be resolved in the following manner:

1. Either the representative of the members of the police department or the representative of the city may petition the commission for appointment of an arbitrator to determine the terms of the agreement relating to the wages, hours and working conditions of the members of the police department and other matters subject to arbitration under subd. 4.
2. The commission shall conduct a hearing on the petition, and upon a determination that the parties have reached an impasse on matters relating to wages, hours and conditions of employment or other matters subject to arbitration under subd. 4. on which there is no mutual agreement, the commission shall appoint an arbitrator to determine those terms of the agreement on which there is no mutual agreement. The commission may appoint any person it deems qualified, except that the arbitrator may not be a resident of the city which is party to the dispute.
3. Within 14 days of the arbitrator's appointment, the arbitrator shall conduct a hearing to determine the terms of the agreement relating to wages, hours and working conditions and other matters subject to arbitration under subd. 4. The arbitrator may subpoena witnesses at the request of either party or on the arbitrator's own motion. All testimony shall be given under oath. The arbitrator shall take judicial notice of all economic and social data presented by the parties which is relevant to the wages, hours and working conditions of the police department members or other matters subject to arbitration under subd. 4. The other party shall have an opportunity to examine and respond to such data. The rules of evidence applicable to a contested case, as defined in s. 227.01 (3), shall apply to the hearing before the arbitrator.
4. In determining those terms of the agreement on which there is no mutual agreement and on which the parties have negotiated to impasse, as determined by the commission, the arbitrator, without restriction because of enumeration, shall have the power to:
 - a. Set all items of compensation, including base wages, longevity pay, health, accident and disability insurance programs, pension programs, including amount of pension, relative contributions, and all eligibility conditions, the terms and conditions of overtime compensation and compensatory time, vacation pay, and vacation eligibility, sickness pay amounts, and sickness pay eligibility, life insurance, uniform allowances and any other similar item of compensation.
 - b. Determine regular hours of work, what activities shall constitute overtime work and all standards and criteria for the assignment and scheduling of work.
 - c. Determine a seniority system, and how seniority shall affect wages, hours and working conditions.
 - d. Determine a promotional program.
 - e. Determine criteria for merit increases in compensation and the procedures for applying such criteria.
 - f. Determine all work rules affecting the members of the police department, except those work rules created by law.

- g. Establish any educational program for the members of the police department deemed appropriate, together with a mechanism for financing the program.
- h. Establish a system for resolving all disputes under the agreement, including final and binding 3rd-party arbitration.
- i. Determine the duration of the agreement and the members of the department to which it shall apply.
- j. Establish a system for administration of the collective bargaining agreement between the parties by an employee of the police department who is not directly accountable to the chief of police or the board of fire and police commissioners in matters relating to that administration.
- k. Establish a system for conducting interrogations of members of the police department that is limited to the hours between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. on working days, as defined in s. 227.01 (14), if the interrogations could lead to disciplinary action, demotion, or dismissal, but one that does not apply if the interrogation is part of a criminal investigation.
- 4w. In determining the proper compensation to be received by members of the police department under subd. 4., the arbitrator shall give greater weight to the economic conditions in the 1st class city than the arbitrator gives to the factors under subd. 5. The arbitrator shall give an accounting of the consideration of this factor in the arbitrator's decision.
- 5. In determining the proper compensation to be received by members of the police department under subd. 4., in addition to the factor under subd. 4w., the arbitrator shall utilize:
 - a. The most recently published U.S. bureau of labor statistics "Standards of Living Budgets for Urban Families, Moderate and Higher Level", as a guideline to determine the compensation necessary for members to enjoy a standard of living commensurate with their needs, abilities and responsibilities; and
 - b. Increases in the cost of living as measured by the average annual increases in the U.S. bureau of labor statistics "Consumer Price Index" since the last adjustment in compensation for those members.
- 6. In determining all noncompensatory working conditions and relationships under subd. 4., including methods for resolving disputes under the labor agreement, the arbitrator shall consider the patterns of employee-employer relationships generally prevailing between technical and professional employees and their employers in both the private and public sectors of the economy where those relationships have been established by a labor agreement between the representative of those employees and their employer.
- 7. All subjects described in subd. 4. shall be negotiable between the representative of the members of the police department and the city.
- 8. Within 30 days after the close of the hearing, the arbitrator shall issue a written decision determining the terms of the agreement between the parties which were not the subject of mutual agreement and on which the parties negotiated in good faith to impasse, as determined by the commission, and which were the subject of the hearing under this paragraph. The arbitrator shall state reasons for each determination. Each proposition or fact accepted by the arbitrator must be established by a preponderance of the evidence.

9. Subject to subds. 11. and 12., within 14 days of the arbitrator's decision, the parties shall reduce to writing the total agreement composed of those items mutually agreed to between the parties and the determinations of the arbitrator. The document shall be signed by the arbitrator and the parties, unless either party seeks judicial review of the determination pursuant to subd. 11.

10. All costs of the arbitration hearing, including the arbitrator's fee, shall be borne equally by the parties.

11. Within 60 days of the arbitrator's decision, either party may petition the circuit court for Milwaukee County to set aside or enforce the arbitrator's decision. If the decision was within the subject matter jurisdiction of the arbitrator as set forth in subd. 4., the court must enforce the decision, unless the court finds by a clear preponderance of the evidence that the decision was procured by fraud, bribery or collusion. The court may not review the sufficiency of the evidence supporting the arbitrator's determination of the terms of the agreement.

12. Within 30 days of a final court judgment, the parties shall reduce the agreement to writing and with the arbitrator execute the agreement pursuant to subd. 9.

13. Subsequent to the filing of a petition before the commission pursuant to subd. 1. and prior to the execution of an agreement pursuant to subd. 9., neither party may unilaterally alter any term of the wages, hours and working conditions of the members of the police department or any other matter subject to arbitration under subd. 4.

...

(8) Supervisory Units.

(a) This section, except sub. (4) (cg) and (cm), applies to law enforcement supervisors employed by a 1st class city. This section, except sub. (4) (cm) and (jm), applies to law enforcement supervisors employed by a county having a population of 500,000 or more. For purposes of such application, the terms "municipal employee" and "public safety employee" include such a supervisor.

(b) This subchapter does not preclude law enforcement supervisors employed by municipal employers other than 1st class cities and counties having a population of 500,000 or more or fire fighting supervisors from organizing in separate units of supervisors for the purpose of negotiating with their municipal employers.

...

(9) Powers of chief of police.

Nothing in s. 62.50 grants the chief of police in cities of the 1st class any authority which diminishes or in any other manner affects the rights of municipal employees who are members of a police department employed by a city of the 1st class under this section or under any collective bargaining agreement which is entered into between a city of the 1st class and a labor organization representing the members of its police department.

- 111.77 – Settlement of disputes
Municipal employers and public safety employees, as provided in sub. (8), have the duty to bargain collectively in good faith including the duty to refrain from strikes or lockouts and to comply with the following:

(1) If a contract is in effect, the duty to bargain collectively means that a party to such contract shall not terminate or modify such contract unless the party desiring such termination or modification:

(a) Serves written notice upon the other party to the contract of the proposed termination or modification 180 days prior to the expiration date thereof or, if the contract contains no expiration date, 60 days prior to the time it is proposed to make such termination or modification. This paragraph shall not apply to negotiations initiated or occurring in 1971.

(b) Offers to meet and confer with the other party for the purpose of negotiating a new contract or a contract containing the proposed modifications.

(c) Notifies the commission within 90 days after the notice provided for in par. (a) of the existence of a dispute.

(d) Continues in full force and effect without resorting to strike or lockout all terms and conditions of the existing contract for a period of 60 days after such notice is given or until the expiration date of the contract, whichever occurs later.

(e) Participates in mediation sessions by the commission or its representatives if specifically requested to do so by the commission.

(f) Participates in procedures, including binding arbitration, agreed to between the parties.

(2) If there has never been a contract in effect, the union shall notify the commission within 30 days after the first demand upon the employer of the existence of a dispute provided no agreement is reached by that time, and in such case sub. (1) (b), (e) and (f) shall apply.

(3) Where the parties have no procedures for disposition of a dispute and an impasse has been reached, either party may petition the commission to initiate compulsory, final and binding arbitration of the dispute. If in determining whether an impasse has been reached the commission finds that any of the procedures set forth in sub. (1) have not been complied with and that compliance would tend to result in a settlement, it may require such compliance as a prerequisite to ordering arbitration. If after such procedures have been complied with or the commission has determined that compliance would not be productive of a settlement and the commission determines that an impasse has been reached, it shall issue an order requiring arbitration. The commission shall in connection with the order for arbitration submit a panel of 5 arbitrators from which the parties may alternately strike names until a single name is left, who shall be appointed by the commission as arbitrator, whose expenses shall be shared equally between the parties.

Arbitration proceedings under this section shall not be interrupted or terminated by reason of any prohibited practice charge filed by either party at any time.

(4) There shall be 2 alternative forms of arbitration:

(a) *Form 1.* The arbitrator shall have the power to determine all issues in dispute involving wages, hours and conditions of employment.

(b) *Form 2.* The commission shall appoint an investigator to determine the nature of the impasse. The commission's investigator shall advise the commission in writing, transmitting copies of such advice to the parties of each issue which is known to be in dispute. Such advice shall also set forth the final offer of each party as it is known to the investigator at the time that the investigation is closed.

Neither party may amend its final offer thereafter, except with the written agreement of the other party. The arbitrator shall select the final offer of one of the parties and shall issue an award incorporating that offer without modification.

(5) The proceedings shall be pursuant to form 2 unless the parties shall agree prior to the hearing that form 1 shall control.

(6) (am) In reaching a decision, the arbitrator shall give greater weight to the economic conditions in the jurisdiction of the municipal employer than the arbitrator gives to the factors under par. (bm). The arbitrator shall give an accounting of the consideration of this factor in the arbitrator's decision. (bm) In reaching a decision, in addition to the factors under par. (am), the arbitrator shall give weight to the following factors:

1. The lawful authority of the employer.
2. Stipulations of the parties.
3. The interests and welfare of the public and the financial ability of the unit of government to meet these costs.
4. Comparison of the wages, hours and conditions of employment of the employees involved in the arbitration proceeding with the wages, hours and conditions of employment of other employees performing similar services and with other employees generally:
 - a. In public employment in comparable communities.
 - b. In private employment in comparable communities.
5. The average consumer prices for goods and services, commonly known as the cost of living.
6. The overall compensation presently received by the employees, including direct wage compensation, vacation, holidays and excused time, insurance and pensions, medical and hospitalization benefits, the continuity and stability of employment, and all other benefits received.
7. Changes in any of the foregoing circumstances during the pendency of the arbitration proceedings.
8. Such other factors, not confined to the foregoing, which are normally or traditionally taken into consideration in the determination of wages, hours and conditions of employment through voluntary collective bargaining, mediation, fact-finding, arbitration or otherwise between the parties, in the public service or in private employment.

(7) Proceedings, except as specifically provided in this section, shall be governed by ch. 788.

(8) (a) This section applies to public safety employees who are supervisors employed by a county having a population of 500,000 or more. For purposes of such application, the term "municipal employee" includes such a supervisor.

(b) This section shall not apply to members of a police department employed by a 1st class city nor to any city, village or town having a population of less than 2,500.

(9) Section 111.70 (4) (c) 3., (cg), and (cm) does not apply to employments covered by this section.

SCHOOLS
CHAPTERS 115 to 121

General Classifications and Definitions

- 115.001 – Definitions
(10) School district clerk. “School district clerk” means the school district clerk of a 3-member school board elected by the electors in a common or union high school district, the school district clerk elected by the school board in a unified, common or union high school district having a school board of more than 3 members and the clerk designated by the school board in a *1st class city* school district.

- 115.01 – Classifications
(3) School districts. The school district is the territorial unit for school administration. School districts are classified as common, union high, unified and *1st class city* school districts. A joint school district is one the territory of which is not wholly in one municipality.

General School Operations

- 118.25 – Health examinations
(2)(a) As a condition of employment, the school board, except in *1st class cities*, shall require a physical examination, including a chest X-ray or tuberculin test, of every school employee of the school district. Freedom from tuberculosis in a communicable form is a condition of employment. In the case of a new school employee, the school board may permit the school employee to submit proof of an examination, chest X-ray or tuberculin test complying with this section which was taken within the past 90 days in lieu of requiring such examination, X-ray or test. If the reaction to the tuberculin test is positive, a chest X-ray shall be required. Additional physical examinations shall be required thereafter at intervals determined by the school board. The school employee shall be examined by a physician in the employ of or under contract with the school district, but if a physician is not employed or under contract, the examination shall be made by a physician selected by the school employee.

First class city School System

- 119.01 – Applicability
This chapter only applies to cities of the 1st class.

- 119.04 – Public instruction laws applicable
(1) Subchapters IV, V and VII of ch. 115, ch. 121 and ss. 66.0235(3)(c), 66.0603(1m) to (3), 115.01(1) and (2), 115.28, 115.31, 115.33, 115.34, 115.343, 115.345, 115.363, 115.365(3), 115.38(2), 115.415, 115.445, 118.001 to 118.04, 118.045, 118.06, 118.07, 118.075, 118.076, 118.10, 118.12, 118.125 to 118.14,

118.145(4), 118.15, 118.153, 118.16, 118.162, 118.163, 118.164, 118.18, 118.19, 118.20, 118.223, 118.225, 118.24(1), (2)(c) to (f), (6), (8), and (10), 118.245, 118.255, 118.258, 118.291, 118.292, 118.293, 118.30 to 118.43, 118.46, 118.51, 118.52, 118.53, 118.55, 118.56, 120.12(2m), (4m), (5), and (15) to (27), 120.125, 120.13(1), (2)(b) to (g), (3), (14), (17) to (19), (26), (34), (35), (37), (37m), and (38), 120.14, 120.21(3), and 120.25 are applicable to a 1st class city school district and board.

(2) The board shall exercise the powers, perform the functions and be entitled to all school aid under sub. (1) insofar as the same are relevant to cities of the 1st class. The board and the schools in cities of the 1st class shall be governed in all matters by the general laws of the state, except as altered or modified by express amendments.

- 119.06 – Initial establishment of board

(1) Members of a school board in existence in a city immediately prior to the date on which such city becomes a city of the 1st class shall continue to hold office and shall exercise all of the rights and privileges and discharge the duties of members of the board until their successors appointed under sub. (2) are appointed and qualified.

(2) Within 120 days after the date on which a city becomes a 1st class city, the mayor, the city treasurer, the city comptroller, the city attorney and the president of the common council of that city, acting as a commission for the city, shall meet and appoint a board of one at-large member and 8 members from election districts numbered and designated by the common council. The election districts shall be substantially equal in population and the boundaries of the election districts shall be drawn so as to reflect a balanced representation of citizens of all areas within the city. The person appointed to represent an election district shall reside within the boundaries of the election district as determined by the common council under this subsection.

(3) The terms of members first appointed to the board by the commission shall be as follows:

(a) The at-large member and 4 of the combined aldermanic district members shall serve for a term beginning on the 4th Monday of the month next following their appointment and expiring on the 4th Monday in April in the 2nd year following the year in which a city becomes a city of the 1st class.

(b) Four of the combined aldermanic district members shall serve for a term beginning on the 4th Monday of the month next following their appointment and expiring on the 4th Monday in April in the 4th year following the year in which a city becomes a city of the 1st class.

(4)(a) Within 90 days after the board members appointed by the commission under sub. (2) have taken office, the common council of the city may, by resolution adopted by a majority of its members-elect, call a special election to elect successors to the board members so appointed. Such resolution shall be introduced at a regular meeting of the common council. No action may be taken on the resolution until the next regular meeting of the common council and until the resolution has been published as a class 1 notice, under ch. 985, together with

a notice of the time when the resolution will be considered by the common council.

(b) The board members elected at the special election shall be nominated and elected to succeed the board members appointed for the terms expiring under sub.

(3) (a) and (b) and for the same terms. The terms of office of the board members elected at the special election shall begin on the 4th Monday following the election.

(c) Candidates for the board at the special election shall be nominated in the same manner as for the spring election.

(d) The special election shall be held at the polling places and shall be conducted in the manner of and by the election officials for the spring election.

(5) The board first appointed under sub. (2) or first elected at a special election under sub. (4) shall hold an organizational meeting under s. 119.10 (2) on the 4th Monday of the month, or the next day if the 4th Monday is a legal holiday, following their appointment or election, and annually thereafter shall meet in accordance with s. 119.10 (2).

(6) Successors to board members appointed under sub. (3) or elected under sub. (4) shall be elected at the spring election immediately preceding the expiration of the terms of such board members and shall serve for 4-year terms.

(7) This chapter does not affect the term of office or employment of any person serving in any capacity by virtue of an appointment or contract of employment made by the school board in a city prior to the date on which a city becomes a city of the 1st class, but such person shall continue to serve in the same capacity under the board for the term for which the person was so appointed or employed, unless removed from such office or employment for the causes and in the manner provided in this chapter.

- 119.42 – Teacher tenure

(1m) The appointment of a teacher in a *1st class city* school district shall be probationary. After successful probation by completing 3 years of continuous service, the appointment shall be permanent during efficiency and good behavior. A teacher who has a permanent appointment shall not be discharged, except for cause upon written charges. After 10 days' written notice to the teacher of the charges and upon the teacher's written request, the charges shall be investigated, heard and determined by the board. The action of the board on the matter shall be final.

- 119.50 – Disbursement of moneys

(3) The superintendent of schools shall keep separate accounts of all money raised and apportioned for *1st class city* school district purposes. The money shall be disbursed in accordance with this section and s. 66.0607(5) and shall be paid from the proper funds.

- 119.68 – Claims against the city or board

(1) All claims against the city or board shall be audited for sufficiency of funds by the auditing officer of the city. The superintendent of schools shall furnish the

auditing officer of the city a complete list of the claims. Before a warrant is issued therefor, the auditing officer of the city shall countersign it. Within 20 days after each regular or special meeting of the board, the superintendent of schools shall make and file with the auditing officer of the city statements of the condition of the funds for the support of the schools and of the financial transactions of the board during the period next preceding any such statement.

(2) No action may be brought or maintained against the school upon a claim or cause of action unless the claimant complies with s. 893.80. This subsection does not apply to actions commenced under s. 19.37, 19.97 or 281.99.

School Finance

- 121.137 – *First class city* school levy aid
 - (1) In this section:
 - (a) “Board” has the meaning given in s. 119.02(1).
 - (b) “City” has the meaning given in s. 119.02(2).
 - (2) Annually, the department shall calculate the amount of the state aid reduction under s. 121.08(4)(b)2. in the current school year and shall notify the board, in writing, of the result.
 - (3) From the appropriation under s. 20.255(2)(ac), annually the department shall pay the amount calculated under sub. (2) to the city in installments according to the schedule used by the board for the distribution of state aid under s. 121.15(1) or (1g). The city shall pay an amount equal to the amount received under this subsection to the board.

- 121.85 – Special transfer programs
 - (9) Planning councils. (a) Annually on or before October 1, the school board of each school district lying wholly or partially within a county having a population of 500,000 or more shall organize a planning council with the school board of the school district within such county containing a *1st class city*. Each planning council shall consist of 10 members, 5 members from the school district containing a *1st class city* and 5 members from the school district which does not contain a *1st class city*. The representatives of the planning council from each school district shall include, for terms of membership determined by the school board, 3 school board members, the school district administrator and one public member who resides in the school district. In the case of school districts containing a *1st class city*, the school board may appoint the same persons as representatives to more than one planning council, and the school district administrator may select a representative to serve in his or her place on any planning council. Within 180 days after its appointment, each planning council shall make a recommendation to its appointing school boards on a cooperative program designed to facilitate transfers under sub. (3)(a) for the ensuing school term to promote cultural and racial integration. The recommendations shall include achievement and other relevant factors for the school boards to consider in permitting pupils to transfer for the purpose of facilitating, so far as possible, a balanced representation of the pupils who might transfer under sub. (3)(a). Within

90 days after receiving the recommendation of the planning council, each school board shall determine the extent to which its district will participate in the cooperative program. Upon making its determination, each school board shall disseminate information concerning the cooperative program to pupils and parents and guardians of pupils in the school district. Information shall be disseminated regarding the availability of transfers, the nature of the transportation to be provided, the courses and programs to be available to transfer pupils and any other aspects which the school board determines to be appropriate.

REGULATION OF TRADE
CHAPTERS 125 to 139

Alcohol Beverages

- 125.037 – Civil liability exemption for municipalities
(11) Expiration Dates. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter:
(a) *Permits*. All permits to sell alcohol beverages shall expire as specified in the valid certificate issued under s. 73.03 (50).
(b) *Licenses*.
 1. The municipal governing body of a 1st class city may issue a retail license for the sale of alcohol beverages at any time during a year. Each license shall be valid for one year and shall specify its date of expiration.
 2. All licenses other than those specified under subd. 1. shall expire on June 30 of each year.

- 125.05 – Local option; remonstrances
(1) Local Option. Electors of any municipality may determine, by ballot at the election held on the first Tuesday in April, the questions of whether the municipality shall issue retail licenses for the sale of fermented malt beverages or intoxicating liquor or whether a retail store operated by the municipality shall cease operation.
...
(f) *Exclusions*. The prohibition on the issuance of licenses within a residence district does not apply to:
 1. The frontage of that side of any street or road between intersecting streets or roads in any city, village or town upon which one-third of the lineal feet of the property abutting thereon is devoted to or used for a commercial, mercantile, manufacturing or other business purpose.
 2. The street or road frontage on either side of such street or road if one-third of the lineal feet of property abutting on both sides thereof between intersecting streets or roads is so used.
 3. The frontage on either or both sides of a highway in towns or unincorporated villages within a distance of 400 feet if one-third of the lineal feet of the property abutting upon the highway within that distance is so used.
 4. Actual and bona fide hotels maintaining, in 1st class cities, 50 or more sleeping rooms for the accommodation of transient guests; in 2nd class cities, 25 or more

such rooms; in 3rd class cities, 18 or more such rooms; and in 4th class cities, 10 or more such rooms.

- 125.17 – Issuance of operators’ licenses
(3) Fee. The municipal governing body shall establish by ordinance a fee for the operator’s license. Except as provided under sub. (4), a license shall be valid for one or 2 years, as determined by the municipal governing body, and shall expire on June 30, except in 1st class cities the license shall expire on December 31.

- 125.32 – General restrictions and requirements
(6) Limitations on beverages on wholesale and retail premises. (a) Except as provided in s. 125.33(2)(o) or (12) or 125.70, and subject to par. (c), no person may possess on the premises covered by a retail or wholesale fermented malt beverages license or permit any alcohol beverages not authorized by law for sale on the premises.
(b) No fermented malt beverage licensee or permittee may keep any beverages of an alcoholic content prohibited by federal law on the premises covered by the license or permit.
(c) Paragraph (a) does not prohibit a licensee under s. 125.26 from allowing, if the licensed premises are located in a public park within a 1st class city, a person who does not hold a license or permit under this chapter to possess and consume on the licensed premises fermented malt beverages that were not purchased from the licensee.

- 125.33 – Restrictions on dealings between brewers, brewpubs, wholesalers, and retailers
(1) Furnishing things of value. (a) Except as provided in this section and s. 125.295, no brewer, brewpub, or wholesaler may furnish, give, lend, lease, or sell any furniture, fixtures, fittings, equipment, money, or other thing of value to any campus or Class “B” licensee or permittee, or to any person for the use, benefit, or relief of any campus or Class “B” licensee or permittee,
...
(h) Contribute money or other things of value to or for the benefit of a nonprofit corporation, exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code, as defined in s. 71.22(4), which is conducting festivals of limited duration in a 1st class city if the festivals are sponsored and endorsed in whole or part by a municipal corporation.

- 125.51 – Retail licenses and permits
(c)1. Except as provided in subd. 2, the municipal governing body, or the duly authorized committee of a city council, shall meet not later than May 15 annually, and be in session from day to day thereafter so long as may be necessary, for the purpose of acting upon license applications filed with it on or before April 15. The governing body or committee shall grant, issue or deny each application not later than June 15 for the ensuing license year. Licenses may be granted for issuance at a later date when the applicant has complied with all requirements for

the issuance of the license. The governing body or committee may accept and act upon any application filed at any other time. The governing body or committee may not deny an application for renewal of an existing license unless a statement of the reason for the denial is included in its clerk's minutes.

2. The governing body of a 1st class city shall establish and publish notice of the dates on which it, or its duly authorized committee, will meet and act on license applications.

- 125.68 – General restrictions and requirements
(13) Intoxicating liquor not purchased on retail premises in a park. No provision of this chapter prohibits a licensee under s. 125.51 (3) from allowing, if the licensed premises are located in a public park within a 1st class city, a person who does not hold a license or permit under this chapter to possess and consume on the licensed premises intoxicating liquor that was not purchased from the licensee.

Miscellaneous Trade Regulations

- 134.405 – Purchase and sale of certain scrap material
(6) Ordinance. (a) A county, town, city, or village may enact an ordinance governing the sale and purchase of scrap metal or the sale of bulk plastic merchandise containers to scrap plastic dealers if the ordinance is not more stringent than this section, except that a 1st class city may enact an ordinance that is more stringent than this section.

Money and Rates of Interest

- 138.052 – Residential mortgage loans
(13) (a) In this subsection:
 1. “Financial institution” means a bank, credit union, savings bank, savings and loan association, mortgage banker, or any other lender that receives an application for, services, or enforces the terms of a loan.
 2. “Local governmental unit” means a city, village, town, or county, or any other local governmental unit, as defined in s. 66.0131 (1) (a), but does not include a 1st class city.

(b) A local governmental unit may not enact an ordinance or adopt a resolution that does any of the following:

 1. Imposes any fee or tax on any financial institution in connection with servicing, or enforcing the terms of, a loan.
 2. Delays any financial institution in enforcing the terms of a loan.
 3. Affects any financial institution’s servicing, or enforcement of the terms of, a loan.
 4. Regulates any financial institution with respect to the lending practices or financial services of the financial institution as it relates to loans.

(c) If a local governmental unit has in effect on July 2, 2013, an ordinance or resolution that is inconsistent with par. (b), the ordinance or resolution does not apply and may not be enforced.

(d) Except in a 1st class city, the servicing of loans and enforcement of loan terms are matters of statewide concern for which uniformity in regulation is necessary and are subject only to applicable state and federal laws and not to local regulation.

PUBLIC HEALTH
CHAPTERS 145 to 160

Miscellaneous Health Provisions

- 146.63 – Grants to establish graduate medical training programs.
(1) Definition. In this section, “rural hospital” means a hospital, as defined under s. 50.33 (2), that is not located in a 1st class city.

Disposition of Human Remains

- 157.07 – Platting
(1) A cemetery authority shall cause to be surveyed and platted by a land surveyor registered in this state those portions of the lands that are from time to time required for burial, into cemetery lots, drives and walks, and record a plat or map of the land in the office of the register of deeds. The plat or map may not be recorded unless laid out and platted to the satisfaction of the county board of the county, and the town board of the town in which the land is situated, or, if the land is situated within a 1st class city, then only by the common council of that city.

POLICE REGULATIONS
CHAPTERS 164 to 177

Law Enforcement Officers’ Bill of Rights

- 164.06 – Officers may be candidates
(1) In this section, “law enforcement officer” means any person employed by a city, village, town or county, other than a 1st class city or a county having a population of 500,000 or more, for the purpose of detecting and preventing crime and enforcing laws or ordinances, who is authorized to make arrests for violations of the laws or ordinances which he or she is employed to enforce.
(2) No city, village, town or county may prohibit a law enforcement officer from being a candidate for any elective public office, if that law enforcement officer is otherwise qualified to be a candidate. No law enforcement officer may be required, as a condition of being a candidate for any elective public office, to take a leave of absence during his or her candidacy. This section does not affect the authority of a city, village, town or county to regulate the conduct of a law enforcement officer while the law enforcement officer is on duty or otherwise acting in an official capacity.

PARTNERSHIPS AND CORPORATIONS; TRANSPORTATION; UTILITIES;
BANKS; SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS
Chapters 178 to 226

Corporations, Miscellaneous; Turnpike

- 182.004 – Housing corporations
(3) Such corporation shall have the following additional powers:
(a) To acquire land and plat the same, laying out streets, lots, playgrounds and such other subdivisions as it may deem best; but no plat shall be valid until approved by the public land commission or city planning commission of the city in which the property of such corporation is located, or if such land be located within 6 miles of a 1st class city, by the public land commission or city planning commission of the 1st class city, if there be a public land commission or city planning commission in the city, and until accepted by the common council of the city within which the land is located, or if within 6 miles of a 1st class city, until accepted by the common council of such 1st class city; and no land shall be acquired by the corporation in any city or within 6 miles from the boundary of a city that has a local health department, as specified in s. 250.01 (4) (a) 2. or 3. or (b), unless the location of such land has been approved by the local health department as a healthful location.
(8) The common council of any city, the board of any town and the board of supervisors of any county may subscribe for preferred stock of any such corporation whose land, owned or to be acquired, shall be within the limits of such city, town or county, and in case of a 1st class city, within a distance of 6 miles beyond the boundaries of such city.

Railroads; Regulations and Liabilities

- 192.33 – Fences, cattle guards, crossings
(1) Subject to s. 190.09, every corporation operating any railroad shall erect and maintain on both sides of its railroad, depot grounds excepted, sufficient fences with openings or gates or bars therein, and suitable and convenient farm crossings for the use of the occupants of the lands adjoining and shall maintain cattle guards at all highway crossings, outside of municipalities, and connect their fences therewith. This section shall not apply to that part of the railroad where sidetracks or switch tracks are used in cities of the 1st class.

Municipal Acquisition of Utilities

- 197.04 – Discontinuance of condemnation.
(b) If within either of the 90-day periods described in par. (a) a petition conforming to the requirements of s. 8.40 is filed with the clerk of the municipality as provided in s. 8.37 and the petition has been signed by 5% of the electors of a 1st class city or by 10% of the electors of all other municipalities requesting that the question of discontinuing the proceeding to acquire the plant or

equipment of the public utility be submitted to the electors of the municipality, the applicable question under par. (c) shall be submitted to the electors at any general or regular municipal election that is held not less than 70 and not more than 75 days from the date of the filing of the petition. If no general election or regular municipal election is to be held within the stated periods, the governing body of the municipality shall order the holding of a special election, to be held not less than 70 days from the date of filing of the petition, for the purpose of submitting the question to the electors.

Separately

- 197.10 – Cities of first class; contracts; utilities
 - (1) Any *1st class city*, however incorporated, may enter into contract, upon any terms not repugnant to the constitution of this state, with the owner or owners of any public utility, as defined in s. 196.01, except utilities for the operation of telephone or telegraph lines, operated in whole or in part within the corporate limits of said city, for any or all of the following purposes:
 - (a) To provide for the leasing, public operation or joint operation of any part or all of the properties of such public utility by said city.
 - (b) To provide for the control, operation, service or management of such properties by either party or by both parties acting jointly.
 - (c) To determine and fix by the terms of such contract the value of the properties of such utility to be used as a basis for the computation and distribution of earnings, rates and rate of return to the owner or owners of such public utility.
 - (d) To provide for the stabilization of the rate of return to the owner or owners of such properties.
 - (e) To provide for the extension and improvement of existing properties by the municipality or otherwise.
 - (f) To provide for the purchase of all or any part of such properties by the city, to fix the purchase price or the basis or method for computing the same and to provide for the payment thereof and the method of such payment out of funds provided by the city whether derived out of the earnings of such properties or otherwise, or derived in part from such earnings and in part from other sources.
 - (g) To provide for the purchase by the city of mortgage or revenue bonds issued by such public utility.
 - (h) To provide for the submission of matters of difference arising between the parties to the public service commission or to a board of arbitrators as the parties may agree.
 - (i) To provide for such further or additional matters as will enable the parties to accomplish any object agreed upon between them relating to the use, operation, service, management, control, sale, lease, purchase, extension, improvement, rates, value or earnings of such properties.
 - (2) Such contract when adopted by the common council of said city and accepted by the owner or owners of such public utility shall be submitted to the public service commission for its approval and upon such approval the same shall be filed as provided in s. 8.37 and submitted in such manner as the common council shall determine to a vote of the electors of such city at the next regular municipal election or at a special election called for that purpose, and such contract shall not

become binding upon such city until approved by a majority vote of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon. No bonds shall in any case be issued by said city under the contract or contracts mentioned in sub. (1), until the proposition of their issue shall have been submitted to the people of such city and adopted by a majority of the electors voting thereon.

(3) It shall be the duty of the public service commission upon request joined in by both parties to any such contract to advise and cooperate with them in the making of audits, estimates and other determinations of fact which will aid the parties in reaching an agreement or in the operation of the property under such agreement.

(4) Insofar as the use, operation, service, management, control, sale, lease, purchase, extension, improvement, rates, value or earnings of the properties of the public utility or provisions looking toward the ultimate acquisition of the same are made subject to the terms of any contract provided for in sub. (1), and so long as said contract remains in force, the following sections of the statutes shall be inapplicable to the same: ss. 196.02 (1) and (2), 196.05, 196.09, 196.10, 196.11, 196.15, 196.16, 196.19 (6), 196.20, 196.22, 196.26, 196.28, 196.30, 196.37, 196.39, 196.40, 196.58, 196.70, 197.01 (2) to (4), 197.02, 197.03, 197.04, 197.05, 197.06, 197.08 and 197.09; provided that nothing in any contract made hereunder shall operate to prevent an appeal to the public service commission by any person, other than a party to said contract, upon any complaint alleging that any rate, fare, charge or classification, or any joint rate, or any regulation, act or practice relating to the production, transmission, delivery or furnishing of gas, heat, light or power, or any service in connection therewith, is unjustly discriminatory, or that any such service is inadequate or cannot be obtained. Upon said appeal the commission shall, as provided by law, determine and by order fix a rate, fare, charge, classification, joint rate or regulation, act or practice or service to be imposed, observed or followed in the future in lieu of that found to be unjustly discriminatory or inadequate.

(5) Nothing in this section shall operate to deprive the public service commission of its jurisdiction over service, rates and other matters, as provided in chs. 196 and 197, outside of the limits of said 1st class city. If any complaint or investigation before the commission as to service, rates or other matters arising outside of any such city necessarily shall involve any contract authorized in sub. (1), or any specifications, rules, regulations or acts in its conduct or administration such city shall be made a party to such proceeding and to the extent that such contract or its administration shall be determined by the commission to be unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory as regards any person or municipality outside of such city, the same shall be changed to conform to the rates, service or regulations provided by the commission outside of such city.

Metropolitan Sewage Districts

SUBCHAPTER II DISTRICTS INCLUDING 1ST CLASS CITIES

- 200.21 – Definitions.
In this subchapter:

- (1) “Capital costs” means the cost of acquiring, purchasing, adding to, leasing, planning, designing, constructing, extending and improving all or any part of a sewerage system and of paying principal, interest or premiums on any indebtedness incurred for these purposes.
- (2) “Combined sewer overflow abatement” means decreasing discharges of a combination of storm and sanitary wastewater or storm and industrial wastewater directly or indirectly to the waters of the state that occur when the volume of wastewater flow exceeds the transport capacity of a combined storm and sanitary sewer system.
- (3) “Commission” means the metropolitan sewerage commission created under s. 200.23.
- (4) “District” means the metropolitan sewerage district created under s. 200.23.
- (5) “Interceptor sewer” means a sewer that:
- (a) Is constructed, maintained and operated by the district;
 - (b) Is either a force main sanitary sewer with a diameter greater than 12 inches or a gravity flow sanitary sewer with a diameter greater than 24 inches; and
 - (c) Performs any of the following functions:
 1. Receives and conveys sanitary sewage from a sanitary sewage collection system directly or indirectly to a sewage treatment facility.
 2. Temporarily collects and stores excessive sewage flow until existing treatment plant capacity is available.
- (6) “Local sewer” means any sewer constructed, operated or maintained by any municipality. “Local sewer” does not include any sewer that has been incorporated into the sewerage system under s. 200.37 (2). If the classification of any sewer is unclear, the presumption shall be that the sewer is local.
- (7) “Municipality” means any city, town, village, sanitary district organized under subch. IX of ch. 60 or metropolitan sewerage district organized under ss. 200.01 to 200.15 that is located wholly or partially within the district or that contracts for services under s. 200.39.
- (8) “Operating costs” means the costs of controlling, operating, managing or maintaining the sewerage system. “Operating costs” also includes replacement costs.
- (9) “Replacement costs” means the costs of obtaining and installing equipment, accessories or appurtenances that are necessary during the service life of the district’s sewerage system to maintain the capacity and performance for which the sewerage system was designed and constructed.
- (10) “Sewerage service area” means the area of the district and the area for which service is provided by contract under s. 200.39.
- (11) “Sewerage system” means all facilities of the district for collection, transportation, storage, pumping, treatment and final disposition of sewage. “Sewerage system” does not include any private on-site wastewater treatment system, as defined in s. 145.01 (12), or any local sewer.
- (12) “User” means any owner or occupant of any building or lot that is located within the sewerage service area and is furnished with sewerage service.

- 200.23 – Establishing a district and a commission.

(1) Establishment by resolution or reorganization.

(a) Except as provided in par. (b), a commission is established under this subchapter if the common council of any 1st class city passes a resolution of necessity by a majority vote of the members—elect.

(b) 1. On April 27, 1982, each metropolitan sewerage district organized under s. 59.96, 1979 stats., is reorganized as a district under this subchapter and a commission is created under this subchapter.

2. Commencing in 1983, the district reorganized under this paragraph shall, on or before November 1, annually pay or provide for the payment to any county obligated on account of bonds or bond anticipation notes issued on behalf of a district under s. 59.96 (7), 1979 stats., an amount sufficient to pay the interest and principal falling due in the succeeding year on the bonds and notes pursuant to the original terms of the bonds and notes. The county shall deposit amounts paid to it under this subdivision in the debt service funds for the bonds and notes established under s. 67.11. The county shall pay to the district any surplus in a debt service fund remaining after the bonds or notes for which the debt service fund was created are paid.

(2) COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION. The commission is composed of 11 members, who are appointed as follows:

(a) Except as provided in s. 200.25 (7), the mayor of the 1st class city shall appoint 7 individuals as members of the commission, each of whom shall have his or her principal residence in the 1st class city. Three of the commissioners appointed under this paragraph shall be elected officials. Each commissioner appointed under this paragraph may take his or her seat immediately upon appointment, pending confirmation or rejection by a majority of the members—elect of the common council. An appointee whose confirmation is pending may act within the scope of authority of a commissioner until the mayor withdraws the appointment or the common council rejects the appointment, whichever is earlier. The mayor shall withdraw any appointment that the common council rejects and may only resubmit the appointment for confirmation after at least one subsequent appointment is rejected. For the purposes of this paragraph, “elected official” means:

1. The mayor of the 1st class city.

2. Members of the common council of the 1st class city.

3. Members of the county board of supervisors of the county in which the 1st class city is located who reside in the city.

4. State legislators who reside in the 1st class city.

5. The city attorney, comptroller or treasurer of the 1st class city.

6. Members of the board of school directors in charge of the public schools of the 1st class city.

(b) Except as provided in s. 200.25 (7), an executive council composed of the elected executive officer of each city, village and town that is wholly or partly within the boundaries of the district under s. 200.29 (1), except a 1st class city, shall appoint 4 members of the commission by a majority vote of the members of the executive council. Each of these members shall have his or her principal residence within the district but outside the 1st class city. Three of these members

shall be elected officials. Each commissioner appointed under this paragraph may take his or her seat immediately upon appointment.

(c) The mayor and the executive council shall appoint the members of a commission that governs a district created under sub. (1) within 90 days after the passage of the resolution under sub. (1) (a) or within 90 days after the reorganization under sub. (1) (b).

- 200.25 – Commissioners.

(1) TERM. (a) Except as provided in par. (b) and sub. (8):

1. Each commissioner appointed by the mayor of the *1st class city* under s. 200.23 (2) (a) who is not an elected officer serves for a 3-year term or until a successor is appointed, whichever is later.

2. Each commissioner appointed by the mayor of the *1st class city* under s. 200.23 (2) (a) who is an elected officer serves for a one-year term or until a successor is appointed, whichever is later.

3. Each commissioner appointed by the executive council under s. 200.23 (2) (b) serves for a 3-year term or until a successor is appointed, whichever is later.

(b) Each term commences on the 2nd Tuesday of July. No commissioner may serve more than 9 consecutive years.

(c) Of the initial commissioners who are not elected officers appointed by the mayor of the *1st class city* under s. 200.23 (2) (a), one commissioner has a term of one year, one commissioner has a term of 2 years and 2 commissioners have a term of 3 years. One of the initial commissioners appointed by the executive council under s. 200.23 (2) (b) has a term of one year, one of the initial commissioners has a term of 2 years and 2 of the initial commissioners have terms of 3 years.

(2) SUCCESSORS. The mayor shall appoint successors to commissioners appointed under s. 200.23 (2) (a) and the executive council shall appoint successors to commissioners appointed under s. 200.23 (2) (b), as provided in s. 200.23. Each successor shall be appointed at least 6 weeks before the expiration of the preceding commissioner's term.

(3) CHANGE OF RESIDENCE OR LOSS OF ELECTED STATUS. Any commissioner appointed under s. 200.23 (2) (a) who moves his or her principal residence outside the *1st class city* and any commissioner appointed under s. 200.23 (2) (b) who moves his or her principal residence outside the district or into the *1st class city* shall resign. Any commissioner who is an elected official and who is not reelected or who otherwise leaves the elected office may serve not more than an additional 90 days after leaving office or until a successor is appointed, whichever occurs first.

(4) VACANCIES. Vacancies occurring during the term of any commissioner shall be filled as provided under s. 200.23, but only for the balance of the unexpired term. All vacancies shall be filled within 90 days. The balance of the unexpired term constitutes one term for the commissioner appointed to fill the vacancy. A commissioner appointed to fill a vacancy may be reappointed for subsequent full terms, as provided in sub. (1) (a).

(5) OATH OF OFFICE. Before assuming the duties of the office, each commissioner shall take and subscribe the oath of office required under s. 19.01 and file the oath with the secretary of state, duly certified by the official administering the oath.

(6) EXPENSES; SALARY. Each commissioner, including any commissioner who serves as a member of the legislature, shall receive actual and necessary expenses incurred while in the performance of the duties of the office and, in addition, shall receive a salary in an amount the commission specifies by resolution. Any change in salary after its initial establishment applies only to subsequently appointed or reappointed commissioners. The salary shall be paid at the time and in the same manner that the salaries of employees of the commission are paid.

(7) REAPPORTIONMENT. (a) Commencing in 1990, in the year immediately following the date when the federal decennial census of population becomes available in printed form, the commission shall reapportion the allocation of appointments between s. 200.23 (2) (a) and (b) to reflect as nearly as possible the proportionate populations within the district of the *1st class city* and of the cities, villages and towns that are represented on the executive council. As part of its reapportionment the commission may increase the number of seats to not more than 13 and may decrease the number of seats to not less than 9.

(b) If the commission fails to reapportion itself under par. (a), any municipality, any aggrieved person or any county in which the district is initially created may petition the circuit court for the county in which the district is initially created for an order compelling reapportionment. After reasonable notice to the commission the court may order reapportionment.

(8) REMOVAL FROM OFFICE. Any commissioner appointed by the mayor under s. 200.23 (2) (a) may be removed by the mayor. Any commissioner appointed by the executive council under s. 200.23 (2) (b) may be removed by the same process as is used for appointment.

- 200.27 – Commission; organization.

(1) QUORUM. Six commissioners constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. If after reapportionment under s. 200.25 (7) the number of commissioners is increased to 12 or 13, 7 commissioners constitute a quorum. If after reapportionment under s. 200.25 (7) the number of commissioners is reduced to 9 or 10, 5 commissioners constitute a quorum.

(2) ACTION CONCERNING FINANCING FOR THE DISTRICT. (a) Except as provided in par. (b):

1. No resolution adopted by the commission under s. 200.55 (1), (3) (c) or (6), 67.05 (1) or 67.12 (12), no schedule of charges under s. 66.0821, 200.39 (4), 200.41 or 200.55 (5) (b) 3., no decision to borrow against taxes under s. 67.12 (1) and no decision to borrow under s. 24.61 (3) (a) 7. is valid unless adopted by an affirmative vote of at least a two-thirds majority of all commissioners.

2. No resolution adopted by the commission under s. 67.12 (1) (b) is valid unless adopted by an affirmative vote of at least a three-fourths majority of all commissioners.

(b) If one or more resolutions authorizing full financing of the capital budget adopted under s. 200.53 are not adopted on or before October 15 succeeding the annual adoption of the budget, the commission may by a vote of a simple majority of all commissioners annually levy taxes under s. 200.55 (6) (a) 4. or otherwise appropriate a sum from any source for the purpose of financing the capital budget. The total levy and appropriation may not exceed \$40,000,000.

(3) CHAIRPERSON. The commission shall elect one commissioner as chairperson of the commission, for a term specified by rule by the commission. The chairperson is removable at pleasure by the commission. The chairperson shall preside over the meetings of the commission and shall perform other duties imposed upon the chairperson by this subchapter or assigned by the commission. The commission may also appoint a vice chairperson who may exercise the powers and shall perform the duties of the chairperson in the absence or disability of the chairperson.

(4) SECRETARY. The commission shall appoint a secretary who is not a member of the commission. The secretary is removable at pleasure by the commission and shall receive the compensation the commission determines. The compensation shall be paid at the time and in the same manner that the salaries of other employees of the district are paid. The secretary shall maintain all records concerning the district and shall perform the other duties that are imposed upon the secretary by this subchapter or that are assigned by the commission.

(5) TREASURER. The commission shall appoint a treasurer who shall oversee and be responsible for the receipt and disbursement of all money received by the district and for the investment of money received by the district.

(6) RECORDS; MEETINGS. All records of the commission are subject to subch. II of ch. 19. Subchapter V of ch. 19 governs all meetings of the commission.

(7) ANNUAL AUDIT. The commission shall annually audit the financial transactions of the district and shall include a summary of the audit in its annual report under sub. (9).

(8) DEMAND AUDIT. (a) On the demand of any municipality or county located wholly or partly within the boundaries of the district, the district shall request an audit by the public service commission of its books, records and practices. The district shall pay the costs of the audit. The audit shall determine the district's compliance with generally accepted accounting principles. The public service commission may contract with an auditing firm to perform the audit if the public service commission cannot complete a requested audit in a timely manner. Under no circumstances is the district subject to a further demand audit under this subsection until at least one year elapses from the date the report of the previous demand audit under this subsection is filed.

(b) Upon completion of the demand audit and receipt of the audit report, the district shall hold a public hearing within 45 days in the municipality or county that demanded the audit. The district shall arrange for summaries of the report to be made available for the hearing.

(9) ANNUAL REPORT. The commission shall prepare annually a full report of its official transactions and expenditures and shall mail the report to the governor,

to the secretary of natural resources and to the governing body of each municipality.

- 200.29 – Boundary; name; corporate status.
 - (1) BOUNDARY. (a) Except as provided in pars. (b) to (d), the initial boundary of the district is the boundary of the county in which the *1st class city* is located.
 - (b) The initial boundary of a district created under s. 200.23 (1) (b) is the same as the boundary of the district created under s. 59.96 (5), 1979 stats.
 - (c) 1. The commission shall, by resolution, exclude areas from the district that it finds are not likely to receive sewerage service from the district within 25 years.
 2. The commission may, by resolution, redefine the boundary of the district initially defined under sub. (1) (b) in accordance with subds. 3. to 5. If an area is likely to receive sewerage service from the district within 10 years, the area shall be included within each boundary redefined under this subdivision.
 3. Within 90 days after all commissioners have been appointed under s. 200.23, the commission shall adopt rules concerning the factors to be considered in determining the redefined boundary of the district under subd. 2. The commission may also establish conditions by rule that shall apply if an area is not within the district after the boundary is redefined but is subsequently added to the district under par. (d). When adopting rules under this subdivision the commission shall consider, among other considerations:
 - a. The weight to be given to the need for private on-site wastewater treatment systems, as defined in s. 145.01 (12), to maintain the public health and welfare in any area located within the district prior to a redefinition of the boundary but located outside the district after any redefinition of the boundary.
 - b. The weight to be given to the effects of excluding any area from the district by a redefinition of the boundary on property taxation of the area excluded, on the use of the area and on property taxation of the district as a whole.
 - c. The need to maintain the consistency of any redefined boundary of the district with a regional water quality management plan established or approved under ss. 281.12 (1) and 283.83 or any facilities plan established and approved under s. 281.41.
 - d. The equity of providing similar treatment of properties located within a common drainage basin.
 - e. The weight to be given to plans approved by any municipality for expansion of its local sewers and for general development.
 4. a. Within 45 days after adopting rules under subd. 3., the commission shall determine whether to redefine the boundary under subd. 2. Before the commission adopts a final resolution that would redefine the boundary, the commission shall first obtain the consent of the governing body of the city, village or town in which the area is located and shall hold a public hearing on the proposed resolution. The commission shall mail a notice that states the time and place of the hearing and is accompanied by a copy of the proposed resolution to the clerk of each municipality at least 30 days before the hearing. The commission shall also publish a copy of the notice and of the proposed resolution as a class 2 notice under ch. 985 within the district. The date of the first publication shall be at least

30 days prior to the date of the hearing. The proposed resolution shall contain the description by metes and bounds of each area to be affected by redefining the boundary.

b. Any area not included within the redefined boundary under subd. 1. or 2. ceases to be a part of the district for all purposes upon the filing of a certified copy of the resolution describing the area not within the district with the clerk of each county in which the district is located. The commission shall also record the resolution with the register of deeds for each county in which the district is located, and file a certified copy of the resolution with the clerk of each city, village and town in the district and with the department of natural resources.

5. The commission shall biennially review the redefinition of the boundary under subd. 4. a. If, after any biennial review, the commission finds that an area is likely to receive sewerage service from the district within the following 10 years, the commission shall redefine the boundary to include the area in the district.

Additions to the district under this subdivision are not subject to par. (d).

(d) 1. The commission shall, by resolution, add any area to the district if all of the following conditions are met:

a. Sewage from the area to be added drains or may drain into any lake or into any river or stream flowing into a lake that is used or may be used as a source of drinking water for a municipality.

b. The commission has authorized the addition to the sewerage system of all facilities needed to treat and dispose of the sewage from the area to be added.

c. The municipality in which the area to be added is located requests that the commission add the area to the district.

d. Adding the area to the district is consistent with any regional water quality management plan.

2. Before the commission adopts a final resolution to add area to the district, the commission shall first obtain the consent of the governing body of the city, village or town in which the area is located and shall hold a public hearing on the proposed resolution. The commission shall mail a notice stating the time and place of the hearing along with a copy of the proposed resolution to the clerk of each municipality at least 30 days before the hearing. The commission shall also publish a copy of the notice and of the proposed resolution as a class 2 notice under ch. 985 within the district. The date of the first publication shall be at least 30 days prior to the date of the hearing. The proposed resolution shall contain the description by metes and bounds of each area to be added to the district.

3. Any area added to the district under this paragraph becomes a part of the district for all purposes upon the filing of a certified copy of the resolution describing the area being added with the clerk of each county in which the district is located. The commission shall also record the resolution with the register of deeds for each county in which the district is located, and file certified copies with the clerk of each city, village and town in the district and with the department of natural resources.

(2) NAME. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), the name of the district is the metropolitan sewerage district of the county or counties in which it is established.

(b) The name of a district created under s. 200.23 (1) (b) is the Milwaukee metropolitan sewerage district.

(3) CORPORATE STATUS. The district is a municipal body corporate that may enter into binding contracts and that may sue and be sued in its own name. The district is a special district under article XI, section 3, of the constitution.

- 200.31 – General duties of the commission.
Subject to ss. 200.21 to 200.65, the commission shall:
 - (1) SEWERAGE SYSTEM FUNCTIONS. Project, plan, design, construct, maintain and operate a sewerage system for the collection, transmission and disposal of all sewage and drainage of the sewerage service area including, either as an integrated or as a separate feature of the system, the collection, transmission and disposal of storm water and groundwater.
 - (2) COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW ABATEMENT. Abate combined sewer overflows to the extent necessary to comply with federal or state law.

- 200.33 – Local sewers.
 - (1) DUTIES OF MUNICIPALITIES. (a) Each municipality shall construct, operate and maintain local sewers and appurtenant facilities and shall repair and rehabilitate local sewers and appurtenant local facilities.
 - (b) Except as provided in sub. (2), ss. 200.21 to 200.65 do not authorize the commission to operate, maintain, rehabilitate or preserve local sewers or appurtenant local facilities constructed by a municipality or to separate combined storm and sanitary sewers.
 - (c) This subsection does not prohibit the commission from operating, maintaining, rehabilitating or preserving its sewerage system.
 - (2) SEPARATING COMBINED SEWERS. (a) Except as provided in pars. (b) to (d) and subject to s. 281.41, no commission may separate combined storm and sanitary sewers.
 - (b) 1. If the commission undertakes abatement of combined sewer overflows, it shall use the most cost-effective method available.
 2. If partial or complete separation of combined storm and sanitary sewers is the most cost-effective method of abating combined sewer overflows, the commission may separate the combined sewers.
 3. If 2 or more methods of abating combined sewer overflows are approximately equally cost-effective, the commission shall select the method of abatement that involves separating the fewest linear feet of combined storm and sanitary sewers.
 - (c) If separation of a combined storm and sanitary sewer is authorized under par. (b), the commission shall adopt an authorizing resolution before commencing the separation. The resolution shall include a statement that any person aggrieved may petition for judicial review under par. (d). Before adopting the resolution, the commission shall first obtain the consent of the governing body of the city, village or town in which the combined storm and sanitary sewer is located and shall hold a public hearing on the proposed resolution. The commission shall mail a notice that states the time and place of the hearing and is accompanied by a copy of the proposed resolution to the clerk of each municipality at least 30 days before the

hearing. The notice shall include a statement that judicial review of the commission's decision is available, as provided in par. (d). The commission shall also publish a copy of the notice and the proposed resolution as a class 2 notice under ch. 985 within the district. The date of the first publication shall be at least 30 days prior to the date of the hearing.

(d) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the commission to separate a combined storm and sanitary sewer may file a petition for judicial review in the circuit court for the county in which the district is located. Nothing in this paragraph affects any review under s. 281.41.

- 200.35 – Sewerage construction, operation and maintenance.
 - (1) GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSION. To the extent necessary to carry out its duties under s. 200.31, the commission may project, plan, design, adopt, construct, operate and maintain:
 - (a) District, interceptor and outfall sewers.
 - (b) Conduits, drains and pumping and other plants for the collection and transmission of residential, industrial and other sanitary sewage from local sewers to and into the interceptor sewers of the district.
 - (c) Facilities for the treatment and disposal of sewage transmitted into the interceptor sewers of the district.
 - (d) Pumping stations and tunnels for the purpose of flushing any of the rivers flowing through the district.
 - (e) Storm sewers and other facilities and structures for the collection and transmission of storm water and groundwater.
 - (f) Buildings, structures and facilities appurtenant to structures authorized under pars. (a) to (e).
 - (2) RIVER AND LAKE BEDS. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), the commission may lay, construct and maintain, without compensation to the state, any part of the sewerage system or of its works or appurtenances over, upon or under any part of the bed of any river or its branches flowing through the district, or of any land that has not been the subject of a state lake bed grant to a county in which a 1st class city is located and that is covered by any of the outlying waters, as defined in s. 29.001 (63).
 - (b) Nothing in this subchapter authorizes the commission to lay or construct any part of the sewerage system after April 27, 1982, over, upon or under any land covered by any outlying waters, as defined in s. 29.001 (63), unless the commission first obtains the prior consent of both houses of the legislature and the governor.
 - (3) WATERWAYS. The commission may lay, construct and maintain any part of the sewerage system over, upon or under canals or other waterways.
 - (4) DELIVERY OF DEEDS; DNR PERMITS. Upon application of the commission the proper officers of this state shall execute, acknowledge and deliver to the proper officers of the district any deed or other instrument as may be proper for the purpose of fully confirming the grants under subs. (2) and (3). Notwithstanding s. 30.05, the district may not commence an action under sub. (2)

or (3) without obtaining all of the necessary permits from the department of natural resources under ch. 30.

(5) **COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL ZONING; DEVIATIONS.** (a) In its actions under this subchapter, the commission shall comply with local zoning and land use ordinances unless it finds that, in carrying out its responsibilities under this subchapter, deviation from these ordinances meets the test of public necessity, as that term is used for the purposes of ch. 32. The commission may only make determinations of public necessity by resolution. This paragraph does not authorize the commission to deviate from floodplain or shoreland zoning ordinances.

(b) If the commission makes a determination of public necessity to deviate from a local zoning or land use ordinance, it shall serve a copy of the resolution by certified mail upon the clerk of the municipality whose ordinance is involved, including a statement that judicial review is available only for 90 days. Any aggrieved person may commence an action in the circuit court of the county in which the municipality is located to challenge the commission's determination within 90 days from the date of postmark. Any action under this paragraph shall name the district as a defendant. An action under this paragraph is the only manner by which the commission's determination of public necessity for deviating from such an ordinance may be challenged. The circuit court shall give precedence to a trial of the issues raised in such an action over all other actions not then on trial in the court. Failure to commence an action within 90 days from the date of postmark bars the raising of any objection by any person to the commission's determination of public necessity. This subsection does not limit any proceeding under s. 32.05.

(6) **REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS.** (a) The commission may require that any owner of any building, structure or other physical obstruction in, over or under the public lands, avenues, streets, alleys or highways in the district that blocks or impedes the construction, operation or maintenance of the sewerage system, upon reasonable notice by the commission, promptly shift, adjust, accommodate or remove the obstructions as needed to permit the commission to carry out its responsibilities. The district shall pay 50% of the owner's costs of complying with this subsection.

(b) If the owner fails after reasonable notice to discharge any duty imposed under par. (a) the owner may, in addition to any other available remedy or remedies, be fined \$100 for each offense plus an additional \$50 for each day that the owner's failure continues.

(c) This subsection also applies to any building, structure or other physical obstruction in, over or under the public highways of any county of this state into which the sewerage system extends.

(7) **ROAD ALTERATIONS AND TRAFFIC CONTROL.** The commission may excavate in or otherwise alter any state, county or municipal street, road, alley or public highway in the district for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating the sewerage system or to construct in the street, road, alley or public highway an interceptor or district sewer or any appurtenance thereof, without providing a bond. The commission shall notify the public authority that controls

the street, road, alley or public highway at least 45 days prior to the date the commission intends to advertise for bids as to the location where the excavation or alteration will take place. The public authority shall prepare a reasonable traffic control plan and provide the plan to the commission within 30 days after receiving the notice. The commission shall pay a reasonable fee for development of the plan and shall include the plan in its bidding documents. The commission shall pay the costs of implementing the traffic control plan during the period of construction. Upon completing the work the commission shall restore the street, road, alley or public highway at its own expense to a condition as good as or better than existed before the commencement of the work.

(8) RIVER AND STREAM ALTERATIONS. (a) Subject to s. 30.20 and to any applicable rule of the department of natural resources, the commission may improve any river or stream within the district by deepening, widening or otherwise changing it as the commission finds necessary in order to carry off surface or drainage water.

(b) The commission may make improvements outside the district of any river or stream that flows from within the district to a point outside the district. The commission may contract with any governmental body that owns or controls any lands through which such a river or stream flows for the payment of that part of the cost of the improvement in the territory governed by the body that is wholly or partially outside the district.

(9) WATER DIVERSION. (a) Within the district, the commission may divert storm water, groundwater and water from lakes, rivers or streams into drains, conduits or storm sewers but no surplus waters or floodwaters shall be diverted or bypassed into any lake, river or stream in another watershed. Before diverting water from any lake, river or stream into an enclosed drain, conduit or storm sewer or similar structure, the commission shall comply with pars. (b) and (c).

(b) The commission shall apply to the department of natural resources for a permit for the diversion. Upon receipt of an application for a permit, the department shall fix a time, not more than 8 weeks after receiving the application, and a convenient place for a public hearing on the application. The department shall notify the commission of the time and place and the commission shall publish a notice of the time and place of the hearing once each week for 3 successive weeks before the hearing in at least one newspaper designated by the department of natural resources and published in the district.

(c) In addition to the publication required under par. (b) the commission, not less than 20 days prior to the hearing, shall mail a notice of the hearing to every person who has recorded an interest in any lands that are likely to be affected by the proposed diversion and whose post-office address can be ascertained by due diligence. The notice shall specify the time and place of the hearing, shall be accompanied by a general statement of the nature of the application and shall be forwarded to these persons by registered mail in a sealed and postpaid envelope properly addressed. The commission shall file proof of the publication and mailing of notice with the department of natural resources. At the hearing or any adjournment thereof, the department of natural resources shall consider the application and shall take evidence offered by the commission and other persons

in support of or in opposition to the application. The department may require that the application be amended. If the department finds after the hearing that the application is in the public interest, will not violate public rights and will not pose an unreasonable risk to life, health or property, the department shall issue a permit to the commission.

(10) PRELIMINARY WORK. The commission may make all preliminary investigations and perform all preliminary work as should, in the commission's judgment, precede the actual projection, construction and establishment of the sewerage system.

(11) EXAMINATIONS AND TESTS. (a) The commission may enter upon any land or water in the district for the purpose of making examinations, test borings, tests or surveys in the performance of its responsibilities under this subchapter. The commission shall compensate for damage caused by its examinations, test borings, tests or surveys. The commission may examine any sewer or sewerage system to determine if the sewer or sewerage system is defective in operation, construction, design or supervision.

(b) Except as provided in par. (c), prior to entry onto land under this subsection the district shall obtain the consent of the owner.

(c) If the consent of the owner cannot be obtained, the district shall obtain a special entry warrant prior to entry onto the land. To obtain a special entry warrant, the district shall petition the circuit court for the county in which the land to be entered is located and shall mail a copy of the petition by registered mail to the owner's last-known address, if any. If the court determines that entry onto the land is reasonably related to the performance of the district's responsibilities under this subchapter, the court shall issue the warrant on the district's affidavit that the district intends to enter the land under this subsection, that the district has mailed, at least 5 days prior to the affidavit, a copy of the petition for the warrant to the owner as required in this paragraph and that the district has been otherwise unable to obtain the owner's consent.

(12) DISPOSAL OF TREATED SEWAGE. Subject to any applicable rule of the department of natural resources, the commission may dispose of treated sewage by commercial or charitable means and may expend an amount reasonably necessary for this purpose.

(13) LABORATORY TESTING. The commission may operate laboratory facilities for testing sewage for any municipality or user, but may not require that any municipality or user use these facilities.

(14) SHORE PROTECTION PROJECTS. (a) In this subsection:

1. "Political subdivision" means a county, city, village or town.
2. "Project" means a shore protection or erosion control project which consists, in whole or in part, of waste rock produced by construction projects undertaken by the commission and which has been requested, by resolution, by a political subdivision with territory in the district's service area.

(b) The commission may construct a project. This paragraph does not apply to the construction of any project on or after January 1, 1992.

(c) Prior to construction of a project under this subsection, the commission and the political subdivision requesting the project shall obtain all necessary permits

and approvals from the state and from any governmental unit with jurisdiction of the area where the project is proposed to be located. If the project is proposed to be located on an area of lake bed the title of which has been granted by the state to a political subdivision, the commission may not construct the project unless that political subdivision approves the location of the project.

(d) 1. The commission shall pay for the portion of the cost of a project constructed by the commission under this subsection which equals the difference between the cost of disposing of the waste rock at a disposal site which is approved by the department of natural resources and which is outside of the district's service area and the cost of disposing of the waste rock in the project.

2. If the cost of a project exceeds the amount paid by the commission under subd. 1., the political subdivision which requests the project shall pay 15% of the excess cost or \$300,000, whichever is less, and the commission shall pay the remainder, except as provided under subd. 3.

3. The commission may not pay under subd. 2. a total of more than \$2,690,000 for all projects constructed under this subsection.

4. A political subdivision which requests a project under this subsection may not charge the commission a fee for disposing of the waste rock in the project.

(e) If water no more than 300 feet in distance separates a completed project from the shore, the political subdivision which requests the project shall construct facilities to provide pedestrian access between the completed project and the shore.

(f) The political subdivision which holds title to the lake bed on which a project is constructed by the commission under this subsection holds title to that project and is responsible for any maintenance required after the project is completed. The commission may not make any claim relating to an ownership interest in that project.

(g) Paragraphs (d) to (f) do not apply to any project which includes a solid waste disposal facility which requires an operating license under s. 289.31.

- 200.37 – Connections to the sewerage system.

(1) APPROVAL OF THE COMMISSION. The commission may approve or disapprove any connection with or use of the sewerage system by any town, city or village or by any private person or corporation. The commission shall examine proposed connections or uses and shall hear all the parties in interest. If the commission finds that any sewer connected or to be connected to the sewerage system is defective in construction, design, supervision or operation, the commission may not permit any connection to be made or continued until the alterations, new construction and changes in supervision or operation required by the commission have been made.

(2) INCORPORATION OR USE OF EXISTING SEWERS. (a) The commission may temporarily use any public sewer or drain, including any storm sewer or drain, in the district for the purposes of this subchapter. The commission may incorporate with the sewerage system for use as an outfall sewer into a channeled watercourse or as an interceptor sewer any public sewer or drain, including any storm sewer or drain, and any of their appurtenances, either in their existing

condition or with repairs or modifications as the commission may determine. The commission may condemn, close up, abolish, destroy, alter the functions or increase the flow of any of those public sewers and drains incorporated with the sewerage system as it deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this subchapter. If the commission decides to incorporate or utilize a sewer or drain under this subsection, it shall use the procedures specified in par. (b).

(b) The commission shall act under par. (a) by resolution. Before the commission adopts a final resolution to incorporate or utilize a sewer or drain, the commission shall first obtain the consent of the governing body of the city, village or town in which the sewer or drain is located and shall hold a public hearing on the proposed resolution. The commission shall mail a notice that states the time and place of the hearing and is accompanied by a copy of the proposed resolution to the clerk of each municipality at least 30 days before the hearing. The commission shall also publish a copy of the notice and of the proposed resolution as a class 2 notice under ch. 985 within the district. The date of the first publication shall be at least 30 days prior to the date of the hearing.

(3) **POWER TO REQUIRE CONNECTION.** The commission may compel any owner or occupant of any premises located along the line of any interceptor sewer or along the line of any sewer of a municipality that is discharging sewage, refuse or industrial wastes of any kind into any river or canal within the drainage area of the district to change or rebuild any outlet, drain or sewer so as to discharge all the sewage, refuse or industrial wastes into the sewers of the town, city or village or into the district's interceptor sewer under rules adopted by the commission under s. 200.45.

- 200.39 – Contract sewerage service.

(1) **GENERAL POWER OF THE COMMISSION.** Subject to subs. (2) to (6), the commission may contract with any city, town, village, sanitary district organized under subch. IX of ch. 60 or metropolitan sewerage district organized under subch. I wholly or partially outside the boundaries of the district, but wholly or partially within the same general drainage area as the district for the transmission, treatment or disposal of sewage from any territory located in the city, town, village, sanitary district or metropolitan sewerage district. Each contract executed under this section shall specify the terms of payment of sewerage service charges by the contracting party.

(2) **PRIOR APPROVALS.** Before permitting any city, town, village, sanitary district or metropolitan sewerage district to connect its sewers with or use any of the district's interceptor sewers under this section, the sewers shall be approved as provided in s. 200.37(1). The governing body of the city, town, village, sanitary district or metropolitan sewerage district may enter into a contract under this section only by a vote of three-fourths of its members.

(3) **SERVICE CHARGES FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.** As part of any contract executed under this section, the commission may assess reasonable and just sewerage service charges against the contracting party with respect to operating and maintenance costs. These charges shall be established in accordance with s. 200.59 and are subject to review under s. 200.59. The schedule

of service charges may, but need not, be uniform with any other schedule of charges established by the commission.

(4) SERVICE CHARGES FOR CAPITAL COSTS. (a) As part of any contract executed under this section, the commission may assess reasonable and just sewerage service charges against the contracting party with respect to capital costs. These sewerage service charges are subject to review under s. 200.59. The schedule of sewerage service charges with respect to capital costs used in contracts executed under this section shall be uniform with the system used to recover capital costs within the district. (b) Except as provided in par. (c), the charges assessed under this subsection shall be established in accordance with s. 66.0821 or 200.55 (5). In computing the schedule of charges under this subsection, the commission may consider the factors specified in s. 66.0821 (5) or 200.55 (5). In computing the schedule of charges under this subsection, the commission may also consider the fact that sewerage service may not be available to or may be available to but not utilized by a part of the property located within the territorial limits of a contracting party at the time of computing the schedule. (c) If the commission adopts a system with respect to capital costs within the district on the basis of the value of the property in the area to be served, as equalized under s. 70.57, the commission shall adopt a system of sewerage service charges with respect to capital costs used in contracts executed under this section that shall equal the amount the commission would be able to levy as taxes upon the area to be served by the contract, if the area was within the district boundary.

(5) PAYMENT OF ASSESSED CHARGES. (a) Any city, town, village, sanitary district organized under subch. IX of ch. 60 or metropolitan sewerage district organized under subch. I that contracts under this subsection may provide for the payment of charges from any available source, including:

1. Tax levy.
2. Assessments upon and assessments of charges against the whole city, town, village, sanitary district organized under subch. IX of ch. 60 or metropolitan sewerage district organized under subch. I or upon or against any part thereof that the governing body determines to be benefited by the service.
3. Borrowing under s. 67.12 (12).
4. Disbursements from the general fund.
5. The proceeds of a sales tax.
6. The proceeds of its own schedule of service charges. The schedule of these charges may, but need not, be uniform with any schedule of charges established by the commission.

(b) A deficiency in the source of funds for payment does not relieve the contracting party of liability for failure to pay the commission in full at the time provided in the contract.

(6) INTEREST ON LATE PAYMENTS. Contracts executed under this section may provide for interest on late payments.

- 200.41 – Noncontractual sewerage service.

- (1) Notwithstanding ss. 66.0821 and 200.55 (5), if the commission establishes a system to recover capital costs within the district on the basis of the value of property in the area to be served, as equalized under s. 70.57, the commission shall establish a system of sewerage service charges to recover capital costs which shall be used with respect to any area which is served by the district and which is outside the boundaries of the district and outside of any municipality which has contracted with the district under s. 200.39. The charges shall be equal to the amount the commission would be authorized to levy as taxes upon the area served if the area were within the district's boundaries.
- (2) Any charge made by the district under this section is reviewable under s. 200.59 (5) if the charge has been paid.
- (3) Section 200.55 (5) (b) and (d) apply to charges assessed under this section.
- (4) The commission may charge municipalities assessed under this section reasonable interest for late payments.
- 200.43 – Acquisition of property.
 - (1) **GENERAL POWER OF THE COMMISSION.** The commission may acquire by gift, purchase, lease or other methods of acquisition or by condemnation, any real property situated in the state and all tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or in any way appertaining to, or in any interest, franchise, easement, right or privilege therein, that may be needed for the purpose of projecting, planning, constructing and maintaining the sewerage system, that may be needed for the collection, transmission or disposal of all sewage or drainage of the district or that may be needed for improving any river or stream within the district under s. 200.35 (8) (a) or (b).
 - (2) **ALTERING STREAMS OVER PRIVATE LANDS.** No stream over private lands may be altered unless the commission acquires the lands under sub. (1) or unless the governing body of the village, town or city in which the stream is located approves the proposed alteration.
 - (3) **CONDEMNATION.** Section 32.05 controls the process of condemnation under this section. The commission shall establish the public necessity for any acquisition by condemnation.
 - (4) **CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED.** All property, real or personal, acquired by the commission shall be taken for the benefit of and shall belong to the district. The commission may convey any part of its interest in real or personal property it has acquired that is not needed to carry out the powers and duties of the commission.
 - 200.45 – Rules; special orders; special use permits.
 - (1) **GENERAL RULE–MAKING AUTHORITY.** (a) The commission may adopt the rules both necessary and proper to promote the best results from the construction, operation and maintenance of the sewerage system, to prevent damage to the sewerage system from misuse, injury to employees, surcharging all or part of the sewerage system or interference with the process of sewage treatment or disposal or to comply with federal or state pretreatment requirements.

Such rules are applicable to all users. The rules may, without limitation by enumeration:

1. Prohibit discharge into the sewerage system, either directly or indirectly, of any liquid, gaseous or solid waste deemed detrimental to the sewerage system, to the commission's employees or to the process of sewage treatment or disposal.

2. Prescribe the conditions upon which wastes may be discharged.

3. Prescribe standards of sewer design, construction, operation, alteration and maintenance applicable to any sewerage system connecting with or using the sewerage system and the conditions upon and the manner in which connections to interceptor sewers and replacement of existing district sewers shall be made.

4. Prohibit or restrict discharge into the sewerage system of the district's service area of any substance if the discharge of that substance would do any of the following:

- a. Interfere with the district's ability to meet its obligations under a pollution discharge elimination permit or general permit issued under s. 283.31 or 283.35, or under an air pollution control permit issued under ch. 285.

- b. Interfere with the marketing of treated sewage sludge by the district.

(b) The rules shall apply throughout the territory served by the sewerage system and, except as provided in s. 200.35 (5), shall have precedence over any conflicting ordinance, code or regulation of or permit issued by any municipality within the territory.

(c) The commission may adopt, amend or repeal a rule only after notice and public hearing, except that if the preservation of the public health, safety or welfare necessitates putting a rule into effect immediately, the commission may adopt any rule as an emergency rule. An emergency rule is effective for a period of 120 days after the date of adoption unless the commission specifies a shorter period of effectiveness. If the problem that necessitates adopting an emergency rule continues beyond 120 days the commission shall, after providing notice and a hearing, adopt a rule to deal with the problem. Except in the case of an emergency rule, the commission shall publish a notice of the hearing on a proposed rule that includes an informative summary of the proposed rule and specifies the time and place of the hearing at least 30 days prior to the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the district. The notice shall also include a statement that judicial review of a rule is available, as provided in par. (d). The commission shall also mail a similar notice to the clerk of each municipality at least 30 days prior to the hearing. The commission shall identify and take all other steps, if any, that it determines are necessary to convey effective notice to persons who are likely to have an interest in the proposed rule making. Failure of any person to receive notice of a hearing on proposed rule making is not grounds for invalidating the resulting rule if notice of the hearing was published and mailed as provided in this paragraph. Insofar as applicable, s. 227.18 governs the conduct of the hearings. A rule adopted by the commission takes effect upon its publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the district.

(d) Except as provided in s. 227.40 (2), the exclusive means of judicial review of the validity of a rule is an action for declaratory judgment as to the validity of the rule brought in the circuit court for the county in which the district is located or

for the county in which the plaintiff resides. Upon the motion of any party the court may change the place of the trial under s. 801.52. If 2 or more petitions for review of the same rule are filed in different counties, the circuit court for the county in which a petition for review of a rule was first filed shall determine the venue for judicial review of the rule, to order transfer or consolidation where appropriate. The summons in the action for review shall be served by delivering a copy to the chairperson or secretary of the commission. The court shall render a declaratory judgment in the action only when it appears from the evidence presented that the rule or its threatened application unlawfully interferes with or impairs, or threatens to interfere with or impair, the rights and privileges of the plaintiff. A declaratory judgment may be rendered whether or not the plaintiff has first requested the commission to pass upon the validity of the rule in question. Insofar as applicable, s. 227.40 (2), (3) and (4) govern any declaratory judgment proceeding under this paragraph.

(e) If any person fails to comply with a rule of the district, the district may obtain an injunction under s. 823.02 or the district may initiate an action for the civil remedies under s. 283.91 (2) or (5). If the district acts under s. 283.91 (2) or (5), the district may recover the forfeiture in a civil action brought by the commission in the name of the district. Collected forfeitures shall be paid into the district's general fund. The forfeiture is in addition to and does not substitute for any damages recoverable by the commission.

(2) SPECIAL ORDERS. (a) The commission may issue special orders in the name of the district directing compliance with the rules of the district within a specified time. All special orders shall be in writing and shall specifically state the action by the user that is required to comply with the order. Service of any special order may be made in the manner provided for service of a summons under s. 801.11. The commission may designate commission employees to issue special orders in the name of the district in an emergency to prevent damage to the sewerage system from misuse, injury to employees, interference with the process of sewage treatment or disposal or substantial risk to the public health and welfare. Special orders are effective and enforceable upon service, unless the commission specifies a later effective date in the special order or agrees to a different effective date.

(b) Any person aggrieved by a special order of the district that directly affects the rights or duties of the person may secure a review of the necessity for and reasonableness of the order by filing with the commission, within 30 days after service of the special order, a verified petition specifying the person's objections to the order or the modification desired in the order. Upon receipt of the petition, the commission shall order a public hearing on the petition and make any further investigations it determines advisable. Insofar as applicable, ss. 227.44 (6), (7) and (8) and 227.45 to 227.48 govern the proceeding. The determination of the commission upon any petition is subject to review in a proceeding, brought within 30 days after service of notice of the final determination, in the circuit court of the county in which the district is located or of the county in which the plaintiff resides. Insofar as applicable, ss. 227.52 to 227.58 govern any proceeding for judicial review under this paragraph.

(c) If the commission does not stay compliance and a person fails to comply with a special order of the district within the time specified, or if a person fails to begin in good faith to obey, the person is creating a public nuisance enjoined under s. 823.02. The district may also initiate an action for the civil remedies under s. 283.91 (2) or (5). If the district acts under s. 283.91 (2) or (5), the forfeiture may be recovered by the district in a civil action brought by the commission in the name of the district. Collected forfeitures shall be paid into the district's general fund. The forfeiture is in addition to and does not substitute for any damages recoverable by the commission.

(3) **SPECIAL USE PERMITS.** The commission may issue permits for the special use of the sewerage system to private persons, firms or corporations for the transmission and disposal of any liquid, gaseous or solid waste determined to be not detrimental to the sewerage system, to its employees or to the process of sewage treatment, upon terms and conditions specified by the commission. The commission may prescribe and collect an annual fee not to exceed \$500 for any permit for special use. The permit is revocable by the commission summarily for violation of the terms or conditions of the permit. A holder of the permit does not acquire any vested right or privilege by being issued a special use permit under this subsection. Any private person, firm or corporation using the sewerage system without a permit for a use for which a permit may be issued under this subsection, or continuing to use the sewerage system after notice of revocation of the permit, shall forfeit to the district not more than \$500 for each violation. The forfeiture may be recovered by the district in a civil action brought by the commission in the name of the district. Collected forfeitures shall be paid into the general fund of the district.

(4) **HEARINGS; DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVES.** The commission may designate representatives to conduct any hearings required under this section and, except as provided in s. 227.46 (5), may designate any member or employee of the commission for that purpose. If more than one person is designated, the commission shall specify the presiding officer for the hearing. All testimony or other evidence taken, appearances for and against the matter involved and a summary of the arguments of all parties shall be reported to the commission in the manner the commission prescribes.

(6) **COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW ABATEMENT.** The commission shall not establish by rule or enforce by special order or other means a duty on the part of any municipality to abate combined sewer overflows.

- **200.47 – Contracts.**

(1) **GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.** The commission may enter into contracts, agreements or stipulations necessary to perform its duties and exercise its powers under this subchapter, including contracts to purchase, lease or otherwise obtain the use of all necessary equipment, supplies and labor.

(2) **BIDDING REQUIREMENTS.** (a) Except as provided in par. (b), all work done and all purchases of supplies and materials by the commission shall be by contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder complying with the invitation to bid, if the work or purchase involves an expenditure of \$20,000 or more. If the

commission decides to proceed with construction of any sewer after plans and specifications for the sewer are completed and approved by the commission and by the department of natural resources under ch. 281, the commission shall advertise by a class 2 notice under ch. 985 for construction bids. All contracts and the awarding of contracts are subject to s. 66.0901.

(b) The commission may purchase without public advertisement or competitive bidding if the article, appliance, apparatus, material or process to be purchased is patented or made or manufactured by one party only or if damage or threatened damage to the sewerage system creates an emergency in which public health or welfare is endangered.

(c) The commission shall accept the bid of the person who it finds is the lowest responsible bidder complying with the invitation to bid for the contract unless it rejects all bids or relets the contract.

(cm) 1. Except as provided under subd. 4., in determining the lowest responsible bid for any contract awarded prior to December 31, 1993, the commission may evaluate the multiplier effect on state revenues and tax receipts of contract moneys which will be spent in this state under the contract. The commission shall promulgate by rule any condition and evaluation criterion which it applies to a bid evaluated under this subdivision. If the commission accepts a bid evaluated under this subdivision, it shall file with the secretary of the commission a written report detailing the reasons for its acceptance. The secretary shall make the report available for public inspection. The commission shall include in the annual report prepared under s. 200.27 (9) a summary of all bids accepted after an evaluation under this subdivision.

2. In determining the lowest responsible bid for any contract awarded under this subsection, the commission may use life-cycle cost estimates as part of any evaluation under this subdivision, including the applicable costs of energy efficiency, acquisition and conversion, money, transportation, warehousing and distribution, training, operation and maintenance and disposition or resale.

3. The commission shall include in any advertisement for bids which it intends to evaluate under this paragraph notice of the conditions and evaluation criteria which it intends to apply to the bids.

4. This paragraph does not apply to any contract financed in whole or in part by federal funding if any condition of the funding prohibits acceptance of a bid based on the type of evaluation authorized under this paragraph.

5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this state may not deem any contract awarded by the commission under this paragraph ineligible for funding by this state because the dollar amount of the contract awarded by the commission is higher than the lowest dollar bid received by the commission.

(d) Notwithstanding pars. (a) to (c) and in addition to any rights the commission may have under the provisions of the contract, the commission may amend any contract let under par. (a) with the agreement of the contractor, upon making the following findings:

1. The proposed amendment results in a reduction of the total contract price.

2. The changes do not substantially change the general scope or purpose of the contract work.

(e) Paragraphs (a) to (d) do not apply to contracts awarded under s. 200.49.

(3) **BID DEPOSITS; CONTRACT PROVISIONS.** (a) The commission may permit or require a sum of money or a certified check payable to the order of the district or a bond for the benefit of the district to be filed with any bid or proposal as liquidated damages in an amount that, in the judgment of the commission, will protect the district from any loss if the bid is accepted, the contract is awarded to the bidder and the bidder fails to execute a contract in accordance with the terms of the bid.

(b) Every contract made by the commission shall contain an agreement on the part of the contractor and the contractor's sureties requiring the contractor to pay to the district:

1. Actual damages if the contractor breaches the contract; or
2. Liquidated damages in a definite sum, to be named in the contract, for each day's delay in completing the contract after the time specified for its completion. The daily sum shall be an amount that, in the judgment of the commission, will protect the district from loss and will ensure the prompt completion of the contract.

(c) The commission may require any construction contract and any other contract specified by the commission's executive director to include a bond, which shall guarantee one of the following:

1. The full performance of the contract by the contractor to the satisfaction of the commission, according to the plans and specifications of the commission.
2. The full payment by the prime contractor of all claims for labor performed and materials furnished or used under the contract.

(4) **DAY LABOR.** The commission may use day labor to do any work if the executive director of the district in writing so recommends. All bids or part of a bid for any such work, supplies or materials may be rejected by the commission or may be subsequently relet.

(5) **WORKER'S COMPENSATION.** The commission may require that all contracts be let subject to ch. 102.

- 200.49 – Minority business development and training program.

(1) **DEFINITIONS.** In this section:

(a) "Minority business" means a sole proprietorship, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture or corporation that is at least 51% owned and controlled by one or more minority group members and that is engaged in construction or construction-related activities.

(b) "Minority group member" has the meaning given under s. 16.287 (1) (f).

(2) **PROGRAM CREATED.** (a) From the amounts allocated for purposes of this section under s. 20.866 (2) (to), the district shall fund a development and training program for the purpose of developing the capability of minority businesses to participate in construction and construction-related projects funded under the combined sewer overflow abatement program under s. 281.63.

(b) From the amounts allocated for purposes of this section under s. 20.866 (2) (tc), the district shall fund a development and training program for the purpose of developing the capability of minority businesses to participate in construction and

construction-related projects funded under the clean water fund program under ss. 281.58 and 281.59.

(c) The district may implement the training programs under pars. (a) and (b) directly, or may contract under this section for the implementation of these training programs.

(3) **REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS.** The executive director shall request proposals for prime contracts from bondable general contractors or construction contractors that are bona fide independent minority businesses. Each proposal submitted shall include all of the following conditions:

(a) A goal that at least 25% of the total number of workers in all construction trades employed on the project will be minority group members.

(b) A subcontracting plan that provides sufficient detail to enable the executive director to determine that the prime contractor has made or will make a good faith effort to award at least 20% of the total contract amount to bona fide independent minority business subcontractors.

(4) **DETERMINATIONS BY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.** (a) In determining whether a business is a bona fide minority business, the executive director shall take into consideration all of the following:

1. Whether the ownership and control of the business by minority group members is real, substantial and continuing.

2. Whether the minority owners enjoy the customary incidents of ownership and share the risks and profits to an extent commensurate with their ownership interests.

3. Whether the minority owners possess the power to make major decisions on policy and management and to direct the operations of the business on a day-to-day basis.

4. Whether there is any formal or informal restriction, including any provision of the bylaws, partnership agreement, joint venture agreement or corporate charter of the business, that provides for cumulative voting rights or other method of preventing minority owners from making decisions without the cooperation or vote of any nonminority owner.

5. Whether the securities constituting ownership of a corporation claiming to be a minority business are held directly by minority group members. No security held in trust or by a guardian for a child may be considered to be held directly by a minority group member.

6. Whether the contribution of capital or expertise by a minority owner of the business for the purpose of acquiring an interest in the business is real and substantial. If a contribution consists only of a promise to contribute capital or a note payable to the business or a nonminority owner, or mere participation as an employee of the business, the executive director shall not consider it a real and substantial contribution.

7. Whether nonminority owners of the business are disproportionately responsible for the operation of the business.

8. If the minority owners contract with another person for the management of the business, whether the ultimate power to hire and discharge managers rests with the minority owners or with the person with whom the minority owners contract.

(b) In determining whether a business is independent, the executive director shall consider all relevant factors, including the date the business was established, the adequacy of its resources for the work it is expected to perform under the contract and the degree to which financial, equipment leasing and other relationships with nonminority businesses vary from customary industry practices. Recognition of a business as a separate entity for a tax or corporate purpose is not necessarily sufficient to prove that a business is independent.

(5) **AWARD OF CONTRACT.** For each contract to be awarded under this section, the executive director shall select from among all applicants the proposal that best meets the requirements under sub. (3), taking into consideration the cost of implementing the proposal. The district shall award contracts to the applicants selected by the executive director under this subsection.

(6) **REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE.** The executive director may establish a committee to assist him or her in all of the following areas:

(a) Reviewing proposals and selecting the prime contractors to which contracts will be awarded.

(b) Developing the implementation plan that is required under sub. (7).

(7) **IMPLEMENTATION PLAN REQUIRED.** (a) The executive director shall develop a plan for the expeditious implementation of the programs created under this section that does all of the following:

1. Provides for the training of minority group members in construction and construction-related trades and occupations.
2. Provides for management and technical assistance to minority group members in construction and construction-related businesses.
3. Provides other management services necessary to assist minority businesses in developing construction-related capabilities and opportunities for participation in construction projects.
4. Provides for the development of a program that enables minority participation in specific components of contracts awarded for the purpose of developing the technical capabilities of minority businesses.

(b) The executive director shall submit the plan to the secretary of natural resources for review and comment. The secretary of natural resources shall provide the executive director with comments or recommendations for changes in the plan, if any, within 30 days after the plan is submitted. No contracts may be awarded under sub. (5) until 30 days after the date the plan is submitted to the secretary of natural resources or until the date the executive director receives the secretary's comments or recommendations, whichever is earlier.

- 200.51 – Commission employees.

(1) **GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.** The commission may appoint or employ professional or technical advisers and experts and other personnel the commission requires for the proper execution of its duties under this subchapter, fix their compensations and remove or discharge the employees at pleasure.

(2) **FIXED PERIOD APPOINTMENTS.** The commission may appoint or employ highly trained, experienced or skilled employees for fixed periods.

(3) INDEMNITY BONDS. The commission may require any employee to provide an indemnity bond in an amount the commission finds appropriate for the proper performance of the employee's duties. No law respecting civil service applies to the commission or to the commission's employees.

(4) RETIREMENT BENEFITS. Any employee of the district hired on or after April 26, 1982, is eligible to participate in any compensation or benefit program in which employees of a sewerage commission of a 1st class city under ss. 62.60 to 62.27, 1979 stats., participated, and such program shall treat the employee as eligible to participate in such program. If an employee of the district is receiving retirement benefits from such a program at the time of employment by the district, such employee is not eligible to participate in the program unless the employee elects to suspend his or her retirement benefit payments during his or her employment by the district.

- 200.53 – Capital budget.

(1) ANNUAL ADOPTION. Annually on or before September 1, the commission shall adopt a capital budget for the benefit of the district, setting forth the anticipated revenues and expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year.

(2) CAPITAL TRANSFERS. During the budget year the commission may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of its members, transfer amounts from one capital account to another if it finds that the funds are not necessary to meet outstanding obligations payable from the account. Nothing in this subsection impairs, or authorizes the commission to impair, any contractual obligation entered into by the commission or the district.

- 200.55 – Financing.

The district may borrow money and issue and execute bonds, notes and other forms of indebtedness and may enter into agreements to secure its indebtedness in the manner specified in subs. (1) to (7):

(1) REVENUE BONDS AND NOTES. (a) The district may issue bonds, notes or certificates for the purposes provided in s. 66.0621. Except as provided in pars. (b) to (fa), the procedure for issuance of these bonds, notes or certificates is as specified in s. 66.0621.

(b) The commission has the powers and duties specified for a board or council in s. 66.0621. The district has the powers and duties specified for a municipality in s. 66.0621. If s. 66.0621 specifies that a board, council or municipality shall act by ordinance, the commission shall act by resolution.

(c) District bonds issued under s. 66.0621 (4) (a) shall be executed by the chairperson and secretary of the commission rather than by a chief executive and clerk.

(d) 1. Section 66.0621 (4) (a) 2. does not apply to district bonds. District bonds shall either mature:

a. Serially, commencing not later than 3 years from the date of issue;

b. In a specified term of years, if a sinking fund is created to pay the principal of these term bonds; or

c. In any combination of serial and term bonds.

2. A sinking fund created under subd. 1. b. shall provide for the retirement of the term bonds beginning not later than 3 years from the date of issue, or for deposit of money in the sinking fund, beginning not later than 3 years from the date of issue, to pay the principal of the term bonds at maturity.

3. Notwithstanding s. 66.0621 (4) (a) 1., district bonds shall be made payable within 50 years from the date of the bonds, whether the bonds mature serially or within a specified term of years.

(e) Notwithstanding s. 66.0621 (4) (c):

1. The commission may fix the proportion of revenues needed for operation and maintenance of the sewerage system and the proportion of revenues to be set aside as a depreciation fund.

2. The commission shall by resolution determine the proportion of revenues to be set aside for payment of principal and interest on the bonds as accurately as possible in advance. The commission may recompute the proportion of revenues set aside under this paragraph at any time, subject to the contract rights vested in holders of revenue obligations secured by the revenues.

(f) Deeds or mortgages that secure principal and interest of bonds under s. 66.0621 shall be executed by the commission chairperson and secretary rather than by a chief executive and clerk.

(fa) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of s. 66.0621, the district may issue bond anticipation notes under s. 66.0621 (4) (L) in the form of commercial paper. If the district issues such commercial paper, the district may borrow to pay the interest on such paper, may obtain credit and liquidity facilities, and may delegate authority to any person to sell, execute, determine the interest rates, maturities, and amounts of such paper and to conduct the issuance of such paper as provided by the commission in the resolution under s. 66.0621 (4) (L) authorizing the issuance. Such issuance under a single resolution shall be deemed a single issue of securities issued as of the date of the sale of the first such paper and not as a series of refundings. A resolution authorizing the issuance of commercial paper under this paragraph and any taxes levied or any pledge made on such issuance is irrevocable as specified in the authorizing resolution.

(g) User charges and service charges established by the commission under sub. (5) or s. 66.0821 to comply with any covenant concerning the sufficiency of the charges contained in a resolution or ordinance providing for the issuance of revenue bonds or notes under s. 66.0621 shall be presumed reasonable in any review of the charges by the public service commission under s. 200.59 (5).

(1m) INVESTMENT OF FUNDS. Notwithstanding any of the limits or restrictions in ss. 66.0621 (4) (d) and (f), 66.0811 (2), and 67.11 (2) on the debt instruments in which the district or commission may invest any of its funds that are not immediately needed, the district may invest any such funds in a debt instrument listed under s. 66.0603 (1m).

(2) GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS. The commission may issue bonds or notes of the district for the purposes and in the manner provided in ch. 67. The purposes for which the commission may issue bonds or notes shall be construed to include financing the cost of planning and designing any part of the sewerage system and the cost of issuing the bonds or notes. Notwithstanding s. 67.08 (2),

the commission may sell bonds or notes of the district issued under ch. 67 at public or private sale. If the commission authorizes the private sale of bonds or notes, the commission shall specify in its minutes the reasons for its decision to authorize private rather than public sale.

(3) **MARKETING REVENUE BONDS.** To enhance the marketability of district bonds or notes issued under s. 66.0621, the commission may:

(a) Pledge to the issue unencumbered amounts to be received by the district as service charges.

(b) Establish in the district's treasury a fund in a determinable amount not exceeding the principal amount of the issue, to be built up and maintained until the issue is paid or utilized as otherwise provided in the resolution or ordinance establishing the fund. The commission shall designate a fund established under this paragraph as a debt service fund for the particular issue. Any surplus in the debt service fund upon its termination shall be transferred to the general fund of the district treasury. The source of the debt service fund shall be one or more appropriations from the general fund of the district treasury, a direct, irrevocable, annual, general tax, a sales tax or a borrowing under sub. (2). The unfunded portion of the debt service fund is a debt of the district and shall be included in determining its debt limit under article XI, section 3, of the constitution.

(c) Levy a direct, irrevocable, annual, general tax in an amount sufficient to provide for the payment of all the principal and interest on the issue as it matures. The amount of the levy entered on the tax roll and collected each year shall be reduced by the amount in the special redemption fund provided under s. 66.0621 or in any similar fund that is available for payment of principal and interest on the issue during the ensuing year. The portion of the principal of the issue not paid or provided for is a debt of the district and shall be included in determining its debt limit under article XI, section 3, of the constitution.

(4) **BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES.** (a) If the commission authorizes the issuance of bonds under ch. 67 it may, prior to the issuance of the bonds and in anticipation of their sale, authorize by resolution an issue of bond anticipation notes of the district in an aggregate principal amount not in excess of the authorized principal amount of the bonds. The resolution shall be adopted by two-thirds of the members of the commission and shall state that all conditions precedent to the authorization of the bonds have been complied with and that the notes are issued for the purposes for which bonds are authorized to be issued. The resolution shall pledge to the payment of the principal of and interest on the notes the proceeds of the sale of the bonds in anticipation of the sale of which the notes were issued. The resolution may provide, in addition to or in place of the pledge of bond proceeds, for the levy of a direct, annual, irrevocable tax upon all of the taxable property of the district in an amount sufficient to pay the interest on the notes as the interest falls due and to pay and discharge the principal of the notes at maturity.

(b) No note may be issued under this subsection unless the commission's treasurer first certifies to the commission that contracts with respect to improvements are to be let and that the proceeds of the notes are required for the payment of the contracts.

(c) Notes issued under this subsection shall be sold at public or private sale as determined by the resolution authorizing issuance. Notes issued under this subsection shall mature within 3 years of the date of issuance and shall be executed in the same manner as are district bonds. If the commission authorizes the private sale of notes, the commission shall specify in its minutes the reasons for its decision to authorize private rather than public sale. The notes shall state on their face that they are issued on behalf of the district and that they are payable from proceeds of bonds issued under ch. 67 or from a tax upon all of the taxable property in the district. The notes are not a general obligation of the district, except to the extent that a tax has been levied under par. (a).

(d) Any funds derived from the issuance and sale of bonds under ch. 67 and issued subsequent to the execution and sale of notes issued under this subsection shall constitute a trust fund, which shall be expended first for the payment of principal and interest of the notes and then may be expended for other purposes set forth in the resolution authorizing the bonds.

(5) SERVICE CHARGES. (a) For service provided to any user, the commission may establish, assess and collect service charges under s. 66.0821 or under this subsection. For service to any user outside the district and not located in a municipality which has contracted with the district under s. 200.39, the commission may establish, assess and collect service charges under s. 200.41. Except as provided under s. 200.41 (2), any charge made by the district under this subsection is reviewable under s. 200.59 (5). The sewerage service charges established under s. 66.0821 or under this subsection with respect to capital costs for service to any user shall be uniform.

(b) 1. The commission may, as a complete or partial alternative to any other method of recovering capital costs, compute a schedule of charges based on capital costs to be recovered under this subsection from any user.

2. In making this computation, the commission may consider any improvement, addition or rehabilitation of any physical structure, including interceptor sewers and treatment plants, to be an improvement, addition or rehabilitation to the entire sewerage system.

3. The commission shall:

a. Adopt a schedule of charges computed under this paragraph. The commission may modify the schedule as it deems necessary.

b. Submit the schedule of charges it adopts and each modification of the schedule to each municipality subject to the charges.

c. Bill periodically each municipality subject to the charges for the charges due under this subsection.

(c) 1. Charges for sewerage service shall, to the extent practicable, be proportionate to the costs of the sewerage system that the district may reasonably attribute to the user.

2. The commission may classify users on the basis of uses and may establish separate charges for separate classes. In computing charges, the commission may consider any reasonable factor, including wastewater flow or drainage, delivery flow characteristics, water consumption, type and number of sewerage connections or plumbing fixtures, population served, lot size, portion of lot

improved and assessed value of property served. The commission may also compute its fee schedules as needed to meet the requirements of s. 66.0821 or of title II of the water pollution control act, 33 USC 1251 et seq.

(d) 1. Each sanitary district organized under subch. IX of ch. 60 and each metropolitan sewerage district organized under subch. I that is billed by the commission under par. (b) shall, within 5 days of receipt of a bill from the commission, in turn bill each city, town or village served by the sanitary district or metropolitan sewerage district organized under subch. I. Each city, town or village located within the district and billed under this paragraph or billed by the commission under par. (b) or under s. 66.0821 shall, within 45 days of receiving the bill, pay the full amount billed to the district. Each municipality may levy a reasonable penalty for late payment by the user to the municipality. Each municipality may provide for the payment of charges to it by any means specified in s. 200.39 (5).

2. Any city, town or village may collect and tax charges made by it to users in the same manner as water rates are taxed and collected under s. 62.69 (2) (f) or 66.0809. Charges taxed under this subdivision are a lien upon the property served, as provided in s. 62.69 (2) (f) or 66.0809.

(e) The commission may separately compute, on any reasonable basis, both capital and operating costs of providing sewerage service to any federal, state, county or municipal facility and may directly bill the federal government, the state, the county or the municipality.

(6) TAX LEVIES. (a) The commission may levy a tax upon the taxable property in the district as equalized for state purposes:

1. To make payments to a county as provided in s. 200.23 (1) (b) 2.;
2. To pay principal, interest and any premiums on bonds or notes issued by the district under sub. (2) or (4) or under s. 67.12;
3. For the purposes provided in sub. (3); or
4. To acquire, extend, plan, design, construct, add to or improve land, waters, property or facilities for sewerage purposes.

(b) Within 10 days after receiving the equalized valuations from the department of revenue, the secretary of the commission shall file with the clerk of each city, town or village wholly or partially within the boundaries of the district a certified statement showing the amount of the district tax levy and the proportionate amount of the tax to be entered on the tax rolls for collection in each city, town or village. The proportionate amount shall be based on the ratio of full value of the taxable property of the part of the city, town or village located in the district to the full value of all taxable property in the district. Upon receiving the certified statement from the secretary of the commission, the clerk of each city, town or village shall enter the amount of the tax on the tax rolls of the area of the city, town or village included in the district for collection. This proportionate amount of the tax is not subject to any limitation on county, city, village or town taxes.

(6m) TAX STABILIZATION FUND. The commission may establish a tax stabilization fund for any purpose authorized by this subchapter.

(7) CONSIDERATION OF AREA DEBT MARKETING PLANS. Prior to exercising its authority under this section, the commission shall consider the debt

marketing plans of any municipality or any county located wholly or partially within the district's boundary that notifies the commission of its debt marketing plans.

- 200.57 – Minority financial advisers and investment firms and disabled veteran-owned businesses.
 - (1) In this section:
 - (a) “Disabled veteran–owned financial adviser” and “disabled veteran–owned investment firm” mean a financial adviser and investment firm, respectively, certified by the department of administration under s. 16.283 (3).
 - (b) “Minority financial adviser” and “minority investment firm” mean a financial adviser and investment firm, respectively, certified by the department of administration under s. 16.287 (2).
 - (2) The commission shall attempt to ensure that 5% of the total funds expended for financial and investment analysis and for common stock and convertible bond brokerage commissions in each fiscal year is expended for the services of minority financial advisers or minority investment firms.
 - (3) The commission shall make efforts to ensure that at least 1 percent of the total funds expended for financial and investment analysis and for common stock and convertible bond brokerage commissions in each fiscal year is expended for the services of disabled veteran–owned financial advisers or disabled veteran–owned investment firms.

- 200.59 – User charges for sewer operation.
 - (1) DECLARATION OF POLICY. In the interpretation and application of this section, it is declared to be the policy of this state to authorize a district to institute a system of user charges which is designed to recover all or part of the operating costs to the extent required by federal or state law in order to obtain federal or state funding from a user of the sewerage system in the proportion to which the user's waste water discharge contributes to such costs. It is intended that the system be instituted to satisfy but not exceed eligibility requirements of public grants under Title II of the water pollution control act (33 USC 1251 et seq.) or under any other state or federal law and to satisfy but not exceed any other applicable state or federal law requiring such a system.
 - (2) COLLECTION OF CHARGES AS USER FEES. A district may, as a complete or partial alternative to any other method of recovering operating costs:
 - (a) Compute a uniform schedule of charges based on operating expenses to be recovered from users under this subsection.
 - (b) Adopt the uniform schedule of charges computed under par. (a). The commission may modify the schedule periodically.
 - (c) Submit the schedule adopted under par. (b) and every modification to every municipality within the sewerage service area as early in every calendar year as practicable.
 - (d) Bill periodically each municipality within the sewerage service area for the charges due under this subsection.

(3) **FACTORS IN CHARGE SCHEDULES.** In computing a charge schedule under sub. (2) (a), the sewerage commission shall require each user to pay the proportion of total operating cost of the system incurred by the transmission and treatment of the user's wastewater. In determining such proportional costs, the sewerage commission shall consider such factors, without limitation because of enumeration, as strength, volume and delivery flow rate characteristics of each user's sewage.

(4) **COLLECTION OF FEES BY MUNICIPALITIES.** Every sanitary district organized under subch. IX of ch. 60 or metropolitan sewerage district organized under subch. I billed by a district under sub. (2) shall in turn bill every city, town or village served by the sanitary district or metropolitan sewerage district organized under subch. I. Every city, town and village billed by a district under sub. (2), by a sanitary district or metropolitan sewerage district organized under subch. I under this subsection shall collect such charges from the individual sewer system users in the city, town or village and shall promptly remit the same to the district. The district may adopt rules for the establishment and administration of collection procedures and the settlement of such collections with the district as required by this section. Under such rules the district may provide for reimbursement of the municipality for the expense of collecting late payments of charges. Each municipality shall pay the district in full within 45 days after receiving a bill from the district. The district or, if the district does not act, every municipality is empowered to levy a penalty for late payment by the user to the municipality. Any city, town or village may collect under s. 66.0821 (7) any charge which is due under this section and which is delinquent. In the event that any municipality does not remit such charges to the district within 45 days of the billing date, the district may borrow moneys, repayable in not longer than 18 months, sufficient to offset such uncollected charges.

(5) **REVIEWBY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.** (a) Except as provided under s. 200.41 (2), upon complaint to the public service commission by any user that charges, rules and practices under this section are unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory, according to the standards and criteria which the commission is required to follow under state or federal law, including, without limitation because of enumeration, this section, 33 USC 1251 et seq. and ch. 283, or upon complaint of a holder of a revenue bond or other evidence of debt, secured by a mortgage on the sewerage system or any part thereof or pledge of the income of sewerage service charges, that charges are inadequate, the public service commission shall investigate the complaint. If sufficient cause therefor appears, the public service commission shall set the matter for a public hearing upon 10 days' notice to the complainant and the commission. After the hearing, if the public service commission determines that the charges, rules or practices complained of are unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory, it shall determine and by order fix reasonable charges, rules and practices and shall make such other order respecting such complaint as may be just and reasonable. The proceedings under this subsection shall be governed, as far as applicable, by ss. 196.26 to 196.40. The commission may submit the factual data, reports and analyses considered by it in establishing the charges, rules or practices subject to a

complaint under this subsection. The public service commission shall give due weight to such data, reports and analyses. Judicial review of the determination of the public service commission may be had by any person aggrieved in the manner prescribed under ch. 227. If any user pays a charge and the public service commission or court, on appeal from the public service commission, finds such charge, after reviewing a complaint filed under this subsection, to be excessive, the district shall refund to the user the excess plus the interest thereon computed at the rate then paid by the district for borrowing funds for a term of one year or less.

(b) For purposes of this subsection, “user” includes a licensed disposer, as defined in s. 281.49 (1) (b), who disposes of septage in the district’s facilities under a disposal plan under s. 281.49 (5) and initiates under s. 281.49 (11) (d) a review under par. (a) of a disputed septage disposal fee by the public service commission.

(c) If the public service commission determines in a proceeding under par. (a) that a septage disposal fee is unreasonable, the public service commission shall determine and fix under par. (a) a reasonable fee that conforms with s. 281.49 (5) (c) 4.

(d) Notwithstanding the statutes referenced in par. (a) governing a proceeding under par. (a), the public service commission shall allocate its assessment under s. 196.85 (1) for any expense of the public service commission for a proceeding under par. (a) that is initiated under s. 281.49 (11) (d) as specified in s. 66.0821 (5) (e).

- 200.61 – Judicial review of compliance schedules.
If a court–ordered schedule of compliance affecting the district is reviewed by a court, the court shall take into consideration the availability of state and federal grant funds used to comply with the schedule, the timely achievement of state and federal clean water goals and equity with the efforts of other cities, villages, towns, sanitary districts and metropolitan sewerage districts to comply with the requirements to achieve these goals. In its review the court shall determine what, if any, effect the availability of state and federal grant funds has on the compliance schedule.
- 200.63 – Construction.
Nothing in ss. 200.21 to 200.61 in any way limits or takes away any of the powers of any municipality located in the district, relating to the construction, extension or repair of local or sanitary sewers or drains except that all plans and specifications for the construction of any local or sanitary sewers or extensions thereof shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the district before the sewers are constructed.
- 200.65 – Validation of debt; liability for diverting funds.
(1) DEBT VALIDATION. No legislative, judicial or administrative determination that a district may not spend borrowed money or that a district has spent borrowed money for a purpose other than the stated purpose for which it was borrowed affects the validity of the obligation or the evidence of indebtedness therefor.

(2) LIMITATIONS ON ACTIONS TO CONTEST DEBTS. Section 893.77 applies to all borrowing by a district and to all evidences of indebtedness given therefor.

(3) IMPAIRMENTS OF BORROWED MONEY FUNDS. (a) Any person participating in any impairment of or diversion from a borrowed money fund, debt service fund, special redemption fund, bond security or similar fund of the district is liable in an action brought by a party listed under par. (b) for the cost of restoring the fund to its proper level.

(b) The commission, any taxpayer of the district or any holder of an evidence of indebtedness payable in whole or in part out of the fund that is impaired or diverted may commence an action under par. (a).

Police and Fire Fighting Service

- 213.13 – Rest days for fire fighters
 - (1) Except as provided in subs. (2) and (3), the common council or governing body of every city having a paid fire department shall provide for, and the chief engineer of the department shall assign to, each fire fighter in the service of the city full rest days as follows:
 - (a) In *1st class cities*, one full rest day of 24 consecutive hours during each 72 hours.
 - (b) In 2nd and 3rd class cities, one full rest day of 24 consecutive hours during each 96 hours.

POPULOUS COUNTIES AND CITIES CHAPTERS 228-229

Public Institutions

SUBCHAPTER I POPULOUS CITIES

- 229.11 – *First class city* museums
 - Any city of the 1st class however incorporated may establish and maintain, for the free use of the inhabitants thereof, a public museum for the exhibition of objects in natural history, anthropology and history, either the several or any one of these specifically; and may receive, hold and manage any bequest, donation or loan for the establishment, increase or maintenance thereof, under such regulations and conditions as may be prescribed pursuant to law or agreed upon by and between the donors and said city.
- 229.12 – Board of trustees, composition.
 - (1) The public museum shall be administered by a board of 10 trustees, consisting of:
 - (a) The president of the board of school directors and the city superintendent of schools.

- (b) Seven members who shall be appointed by the mayor on the 3rd Tuesday in April. Three of the 7 members shall be selected from among the alderpersons holding a 4-year term, and shall serve as such trustees during their aldermanic terms; and the other 4 shall be selected from among the residents and taxpayers of the city, for original terms of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, respectively, commencing on May 1 next after their appointment, and for successive terms of 4 years each.
- (c) One member who shall be a county board member residing in the county outside the city of the 1st class, who shall be appointed by the county executive and confirmed by the county board for a 4-year term commencing on May 1 next after the member's appointment, and for successive terms of 4 years each.
- (2) Said trustees shall take the official oath, and be subject to the restrictions, disabilities, liabilities, punishments and limitations prescribed by law as to alderpersons in such city. They shall not receive any compensation for their services as such trustees; and shall not individually become or cause themselves to become interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract or job for the purchase of any matter pertaining to the institution in their charge, or of fuel, furniture, stationery or other things necessary for the increase and maintenance thereof.
- 229.13 – Board of trustees; annual meeting and general functions.
 - (1) The annual meeting of the board of trustees of the public museum shall be held on the 3rd Tuesday of May in each year, at which meeting a president shall be chosen annually from their number.
 - (2) The board shall have general care, control and supervision of the museum, its appurtenances, fixtures and furniture, and of the disbursements of all moneys belonging to the museum funds. The trustees of the public museum shall have charge of the receipt, selection, arrangement and disposition of the specimens and objects pertaining to such museum. The board shall prescribe regulations for the management, care, and use of the public museum, and adopt such measures as shall promote the public utility thereof, and may prescribe and enforce penalties for violations of such regulations.

 - 229.14 – Director and employees; curators.
 - (1) At its first meeting the board of trustees shall elect by ballot a person of suitable learning, scientific attainments, ability and experience for director of the public museum. The director shall be selected in accordance with and shall be subject to the usual laws, rules and regulations of the city civil service commission. The director shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the board of trustees and shall be the secretary of the board.
 - (2) The board shall appoint and fix the compensation of such assistants and employees for the institution as they deem necessary and expedient.
 - (3) The board of the public museum may appoint an acting director whenever, in their discretion, the service of the museum shall require it, who shall also be acting secretary of the board and whose acts as such shall receive full credit.
 - (4) The board of the public museum may appoint as honorary curators persons who have manifested a special interest in the museum or some particular department thereof. Such curators shall perform such duties and have such

privileges as may be prescribed in the regulations of the museum, but shall not receive any pecuniary compensation.

- 229.15 – Museum funds; expenditures.

(1) Public museum funds appropriated to the museum by the common council shall not be used or appropriated, directly or indirectly, for any purpose other than the maintenance and increase, payment of the salaries of the employees, purchase of fuel, supplies, furniture and fixtures, or incidental repairs of the museum.

(2) All moneys appropriated for the purposes of said institutions shall be paid over to the city treasurer and credited to said funds, respectively. Each board of trustees shall provide for all necessary expenditures from each said fund, and all disbursements shall be made on orders of the president and secretary of the board, countersigned by the city comptroller; but, except as expressly provided otherwise, the board shall not in any one year expend or incur any liability for any sum in excess of the amount allocated to each such fund by the common council.
- 229.16 – Donation and miscellaneous receipts.

(1) All moneys, books, specimens and other property received by devise, bequest or gift for the purposes of the public museum shall, unless otherwise directed by the donor, be under the management and control of the board of trustees of the public museum.

(2) All moneys derived from penalties for violations of the regulations of the public museum, or from any other source in the course of the administration thereof, including all moneys paid to the city upon any policy of insurance or other obligation or liability for or on account of loss or damage to property pertaining to the public museum, shall be credited to public museum funds and may be expended in the manner prescribed in s. 229.15 (2), in addition to the annual tax.
- 229.17 – Site, buildings and equipment.

The board of trustees of the public museum shall erect, purchase, hire or lease buildings, lots, rooms and furniture for the use and accommodation of the public museum, and shall enlarge, improve and repair such buildings, rooms and furniture; but shall not erect, purchase, lease, or enlarge any building or lot without express authority of an ordinance or resolution of the common council. All deeds of conveyance and leases shall run to the city.
- 229.18 – Accountability; reports.

(1) Within 10 days after the appointment of a director or custodian or other salaried employees, the board of trustees of the museum shall report to and file with the city comptroller a certified list of the persons so appointed, stating the salary allowed to each and the time or times fixed for the payment thereof.

(2) Immediately after any meeting of the board at which accounts and bills are allowed, the board shall furnish such comptroller with a list of all accounts and bills allowed at said meeting, stating the character of the materials or services for which the same were rendered.

(3) On or before the first day of March in each year, the board shall make a report to the common council, for the year ending with the December 31 next prior thereto, containing a statement of the condition of the museum, the articles added to the museum, and such other information and suggestions as the board deems important, including also an account of the moneys credited to the museum fund, and the expenditures therefrom during the year.

- 229.19 – Applicability of sections 229.11 to 229.18
Sections 229.11 to 229.18 so far as they relate to museums are extended to cities of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th class.
- 229.21 – *First class city* auditoriums and music halls.
 - (1) Any city of the 1st class may establish and maintain public auditoriums and music halls; and may establish, maintain and operate the same jointly, share and share alike, by agreement between the common council of such city and any private corporation duly organized for that purpose.
 - (2) Such private corporation shall execute to the city a bond, in a sum determined and with sureties approved by said common council, conditioned that the said corporation will furnish its share of money as the same shall be required for the purposes specified in sub. (1).
 - (3) Said city may acquire all the stock of such corporation and become the sole owner of said auditorium and music halls; and any stockholder may transfer his or her stock to the city by sale, gift or otherwise. If the city shall be unable to agree with the holder upon the purchase price of any such stock, the city may purchase the same at a price to be determined by a board of arbitration consisting of 3 persons, one to be chosen by the common council, the 2nd by the owner of such stock, and the 3rd to be chosen by the aforesaid 2, and the determination of said board shall be final and conclusive upon the parties.
 - (4) Whenever such city shall have acquired any of the stock of such corporation, the common council shall elect one of its members or the mayor to represent the city at all meetings of the stockholders of the corporation, and shall be entitled to vote said stock; and all notices of such meeting shall be given to said mayor or member of the council in the manner such notices are given to any other stockholder.
 - (5) Whenever the city has acquired all the stock of the corporation, the corporation shall be dissolved as a result of the city's action and the title to all its property shall vest in the city; thereupon the auditorium board provided for in s. 229.22 (1) and (2) shall be reorganized under s. 229.22 (3).
 - (7) Any such city may build additions to such auditoriums and for the purposes of any such addition, by action of the common council, issue revenue bonds under s. 66.0913 payable exclusively from income and revenues of any such addition and of any auditorium to which it is added which said auditoriums and additions thereto for such purpose are declared a public utility. Said private corporation shall not be required to contribute to any such addition. Any such addition shall be subject in all other respects to ss. 229.21 to 229.25.

- 229.22 – Auditorium board.
 - (1) The building, maintenance and operation of the institution shall be under the full and complete control of a board of 13 members, designated as the “Auditorium Board” and constituted as follows: Five of the members shall be elected by the corporation, from among its stockholders, for first terms of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, respectively, and successive terms of 5 years each; and the other members shall consist of the mayor, city attorney, city comptroller, city treasurer, one alderperson member of the library board and a different alderperson member of the board of trustees of the public museum, of the city, selected respectively by the library board and the board of trustees and 2 alderpersons appointed by the president of the common council for terms of 5 years. An alderperson appointed by the president shall serve only while serving as alderperson.
 - (2) Within 10 days after the members of said board shall have been elected or appointed as aforesaid they shall hold a meeting and shall elect a president, a vice president, a secretary and a treasurer from their number, who shall hold office until the 4th Tuesday of April of the next following even-numbered year, and shall thereafter be elected biennially on the 4th Tuesday in April of the even-numbered years, for a term of 2 years. The treasurer shall, immediately upon election, furnish to the board a bond equal to the amount of such funds as may come into the treasurer’s hands.
 - (3) If the auditorium corporation is dissolved under s. 229.21 (5), or its operation and existence is terminated by action of the corporation, by a court of competent jurisdiction or by any other means and certification of the termination is recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Milwaukee County, then the common council shall create, by ordinance or resolution, a new board to be designated as the “Auditorium Board” which shall be responsible for the building maintenance and operation of the institution. The common council shall determine, by ordinance or resolution, the number of members of the board, their manner of appointment and the terms for which they are appointed. Upon creation and appointment of members of the board created under this subsection, the board created under sub. (1) shall terminate its activities and shall cease to exist.
 - (4) The common council may merge, by ordinance or resolution, the auditorium board created under sub. (3) with the exposition and convention center and arena board under s. 229.26. If the boards are merged, the council shall also determine the number of members of the merged board, their manner of appointment and the length of the terms for which they are appointed. Upon creation and appointment of the merged board under this subsection the boards created under sub. (3) and s. 229.26 shall terminate their operation and cease to exist. The merged board shall be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the auditorium facility and shall have the duties and powers under s. 229.26.

- 229.23 – Property and finance.
 - (1) The title to all property acquired for the purposes of said institution shall be in the name of said city, and shall be held by said city perpetually for such purposes.
 - (2) Before incurring any liability, the auditorium board shall by resolution determine the amount of money necessary for the purposes of said institution; and

thereupon said corporation shall pay into the auditorium fund one-half thereof, in such installments as may be required and agreed upon. All receipts on account of said institution shall be paid into, and all expenditures defrayed from the auditorium fund.

(3) If any such institution shall at any time when there shall be outstanding no bonds issued under s. 229.21 (7) become profit-earning, over and above the expense of maintenance, repairs, insurance and other expenses connected with the operation thereof, the net profits arising from the original auditorium shall be separated from those arising from the addition, and the net profits arising from the original auditorium shall be divided equally between said corporation and the city treasury, and the net profits from said addition shall be paid into the city treasury, the amounts paid into the city treasury from either source to be credited to the general city fund. If, however, at any time there shall be outstanding bonds issued under s. 229.21 (7), any net profit from such auditorium and such addition shall be applied from time to time, or held by the treasurer to apply on the interest and principal of said bonds.

- 229.24 – Operation.

(1) The auditorium board shall regulate and control the use of said institution, and fix the terms and conditions of its use; and shall do all things necessary for the maintenance and operation thereof.

(2) Said institution shall be used primarily for public meetings, conventions, expositions, and other purposes of a public nature, which are hereby declared to be public purposes; but not for exhibits or trade shows if a charge is made for space occupied by any exhibitor or when an admission fee is exacted.

(3) When not in use for any of said primary purposes, the board may rent said institution, or any part thereof, on such terms and for such purposes as may be deemed advisable and not inconsistent with said primary purposes.

(4) (a) The word “convention” when used in this subsection means a county, state or national assembly of duly authorized, chosen or elected delegates or representatives meeting to accomplish some specific commercial, industrial, labor, civil, social, scientific or educational object.

(b) The term “patriotic affairs” in this subsection means affairs given for the encouragement and support of the government in time of war, or for the benefit and support of soldiers, sailors or marines who have been, or are in the service of the United States, including memorial exercises, exhibitions, fairs, reunions, entertainments, or barracks for such persons, and to all of which affairs the public is admitted without charge.

(c) When not in use for any of its primary purposes, the common council of said city may authorize the gratuitous use of said institution, or any part thereof, for the purposes of conventions, or for offices, class rooms, studios, gymnasiums, lodge rooms, or accommodations for any industrial, commercial, scientific, educational, fraternal, musical, or labor organization which in its opinion will prove a public benefit to the city and promote the welfare and public interests of its citizens and to which said citizens are admitted without charge; and said purposes are hereby declared to be public purposes.

(d) Whenever the common council shall approve the gratuitous use of the institution for the particular conventions and purposes specified in this subsection, said common council shall appropriate to the auditorium fund the usual and customary rentals charged therefor. The aggregate amount to be so expended may be made a part of the annual budget, as provided by ch. 65, 1943 stats.

- 229.25 – Annual report.
The auditorium board shall report annually to the common council all receipts into and disbursements from the auditorium fund, and the balance on hand.
- 229.26 – Exposition center.

(1) Any city of the 1st class may in addition to all other powers conferred upon it establish and maintain a convention complex and exposition center, hereinafter termed “convention institution”, for the purpose of holding conventions, public meetings, expositions, exhibits, trade shows, gatherings, conferences and other related purposes of a public nature which are hereby declared to be public purposes.

(2) The building, maintenance and operation of the convention institution shall be under the complete and autonomous control of a board which shall act independently and shall be designated as the “(city) Exposition and Convention Center and Arena Board”. Such board shall be composed of the number of members as provided for by resolution adopted by the common council of such city. The common council shall prescribe the terms of members of the board and shall designate the manner in which they shall be selected. The board may sue and be sued.

(3) The board shall have complete maintenance, supervision, control and operation of the convention institution and it shall regulate, control and designate the use thereof. The board shall also fix the terms and conditions for its use and do all things necessary for the maintenance and operation thereof and it shall handle all finances of the convention institution.

(4) Title to all property real or personal of the convention institution shall be in the name of such city and shall, except as provided in s. 229.47, be held by such city for such purposes, but the board shall determine the use to which such property shall be devoted as provided for in this section.

(4m) A common council that creates a convention institution under this section may dissolve the convention institution and the convention institution’s board and transfer all of the assets and liabilities owned or administered by the convention institution if the common council enters into a transfer agreement under s. 229.47 with a district that has jurisdiction over the territory in which the convention institution is located.

(5) The common council of such city may appropriate such sums as may be required to supplement revenues of the convention institution in order for the board to regulate, control and operate the convention institution. The board may receive gifts and contributions from any source as in the judgment of such board shall be consistent and in keeping with the general operations and public purpose of the convention institution.

(6) The common council may by resolution adopted by it impose additional duties and responsibilities upon the board in connection with the operation, maintenance and control of such convention institution, however, the board shall itself determine the manner in which such operation shall be performed.

(7) In addition to all other powers of the board, the board may hire and retain personnel including the selection of a general manager for the convention institution and the board shall determine the manner of selection of all of its employees. The board shall establish the compensation for its personnel but shall relate as far as possible to general wage rates of such city of the 1st class for comparable work performed. The board may also enter into contracts on behalf of the board without first obtaining approval of the common council of such city and such contracts may be entered into with respect to all matters which relate to the operation, control and use of the convention institution as determined by the board.

(8) The board shall report annually or more frequently as the common council so determines with respect to all receipts and disbursements of the board, balances of the board's funds and all other matters which bear upon the board's operations. Expenditures made by the board from funds under its control shall not require prior approval of the common council of such city.

(10) If the employees who perform services for the board are included within one or more collective bargaining units under subch. IV of ch. 111 that do not include other employees of the sponsoring municipality, and a collective bargaining agreement exists between the sponsoring municipality and the representative of those employees in any such unit, and if the common council enters into a transfer agreement under s. 229.47, the board shall transfer its functions under that collective bargaining agreement to a local exposition district under subch. II in accordance with the transfer agreement. Upon the effective date of the transfer, the local exposition district shall carry out the functions of the employer under that agreement. Notwithstanding s. 111.70 (4) (d), during the term of any such collective bargaining agreement that is in effect at the time of the transfer, the existing collective bargaining unit to which the agreement applies shall not be altered.

- 229.27 – Municipal theater.

(1) Any city of the *1st class* may, in addition to all other powers conferred upon it, establish and maintain a municipal theater hereinafter termed "theater", for the purpose of providing a community facility to further the advancement of the performing arts and other related purposes of a public nature which are hereby declared to be public purposes.

(2) An independent board shall be designated by the local governing body as the "(City) Theater Board". The board shall be composed of the number of members as provided for by resolution adopted by the local governing body of the city. The local governing body shall prescribe the terms of members of the board. Members shall be appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the local governing body.

(3) The board shall have complete and autonomous control of the building, maintenance, supervision and operation of the theater; and shall regulate, control

and designate the use thereof. The board shall also fix the terms and conditions for use of the theater and do all things necessary for the maintenance and operation thereof and shall handle all finances of the theater. The board shall also contract or otherwise provide for personnel and other services and rentals necessary for the operation of the facility. The board may sue and be sued.

(4) (a) Title to all property, real or personal, of the theater may be in the name of the city and may be held by the city perpetually for such purposes, but the board shall determine the use to which the property shall be devoted under this section.

(b) Subject to the approval of the local governing body of the city, the board may enter into a transfer agreement with another person to provide the terms and conditions upon which the board may transfer any of the city's interests in an existing theater. A transfer may take the form of a sale, lease or other conveyance and may be with or without financial consideration, except that if the transfer is made to a private, for-profit entity, the transfer shall be for fair market financial consideration. A transfer agreement shall require the transferee to accept an assignment of all contracts with other persons, with respect to the transferred theater, that are in force at the time of the transfer except that this provision does not apply to collective bargaining contracts.

(5) The local governing body of such city may appropriate such sums as may be required to supplement revenues of the theater in order for the board to regulate, control and operate the theater. As in the judgment of such board shall be consistent and in keeping with the general operation and public purposes of the theater, the board may receive, hold and manage any devise, bequest, donation or loan for the establishment, increase or maintenance thereof, under such regulations and conditions as may be prescribed pursuant to law or agreed upon by and between the donors and the board.

(6) The local governing body may by resolution adopted by it impose additional duties and responsibilities upon the board in connection with the operation, maintenance and control of the theater, however the board shall itself determine the manner in which such operations shall be performed.

(7) In addition to all other powers of the board, the board may hire and retain all personnel, or contract or designate responsibility for the supervision of the theater and the board shall determine the manner of selection of all of its employees, contracts or designees. The board shall establish the compensation for its personnel. The board may enter into contracts on behalf of the board without first obtaining approval of the local governing body of the city, and such contracts may be entered into with respect to all matters which relate to the operation, control and use of the theater as determined by the board.

(8) The board shall report annually or more frequently as the local governing body so determines with respect to all receipts and disbursements of the board, balances of the board's funds and all other matters which bear upon the board's operations. Expenditures made by the board from funds under its control shall not require the approval of the local governing body of the city.

(9) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, all actions of the board may be reviewed, modified or nullified by appropriate action of the local governing body.

SUBCHAPTER II
LOCAL EXPOSITION DISTRICTS

- 229.42 – Creation and organization
 - (1) A sponsoring municipality may create a special purpose district that is a unit of government, that is a body corporate and politic, that is separate and distinct from, and independent of, the state and the sponsoring municipality, and that has the powers under s. 229.44, if the sponsoring municipality does all of the following:
 - (a) Adopts an enabling resolution, subject to sub. (2), that does all of the following:
 1. Declares the need for establishing the district.
 2. Contains findings of public purpose.
 3. Names the district.
 4. Contains a description of the exposition center to be developed, owned, leased or operated by the district.
 5. If the sole sponsoring municipality is a *1st class city*, states that the municipality agrees to stop imposing and collecting its room tax under s. 66.0615 (1m) (a).
 - (b) Files copies of the enabling resolution with the secretary of administration, the secretary of revenue and the county executive, if the sponsoring municipality is not a county.
 - ...
 - (4) If the sole sponsoring municipality is a *1st class city*, the board of directors shall consist of 15 members, who shall be qualified and appointed, subject to sub. (7) (b), as follows:
 - (a) Two members, who shall be residents of the sponsoring municipality and primarily employees or officers of a private sector entity, shall be appointed by the chief executive officer of the sponsoring municipality.
 - (b) Three members, each of whom shall be a resident of the sponsoring municipality and primarily an employee or officer of a public sector entity, shall be appointed by the president of the governing body of the sponsoring municipality and the president may appoint himself or herself.
 - (c) One member shall be the comptroller of the sponsoring municipality, except that if the sponsoring municipality does not have a comptroller one member shall be the chief financial officer of the sponsoring municipality.
 - (d) Three members, 2 of whom shall be primarily employees or officers of a private sector entity, shall be appointed by the county executive of the most populous county in which the sponsoring municipality is located and the 2 private sector entity members shall reside in the county but may not reside in the sponsoring municipality. The 3rd member shall be the chief executive officer of a municipality that contributes a minimum of five-fourteenths of its room tax to an entity which promotes tourism and conventions within the jurisdiction of the district, as that term is used in s. 229.43, except that if no municipality makes this minimum contribution the 3rd member shall be a resident of the district. The

room tax contribution shall be at least \$150,000 each year. The chief executive officer appointed under this paragraph shall serve a term that expires 2 years after his or her appointment, or shall serve until the expiration of his or her term of elective office, whichever occurs first.

(e) Four members, one of whom shall be the secretary of administration, or the secretary's designee, and 3 of whom shall be primarily employees or officers of a private sector entity, who shall be appointed by the governor. Of the 3 members who are officers or employees of a private sector entity, at least one of the appointees shall own, operate or manage an enterprise that is located within the district's jurisdiction and that has significant involvement with the food and beverage industry and at least one of the appointees shall own, operate or manage an enterprise that is located within the district's jurisdiction and that has significant involvement with the lodging industry. At least 2 of the appointees under this paragraph shall reside in the district's jurisdiction but may not reside in the sponsoring municipality.

(f) Two members, each of whom shall be a cochairperson of the joint committee on finance, or his or her designee if the designee is a member of the same house of the legislature as the cochairperson who makes the designation.

(5)

(a) If a district has 2 or more sponsoring municipalities, one of which is a *1st class city*, the board of directors shall consist of 8 members appointed by the chief executive officers of the sponsoring municipalities. The allocation of appointments by the chief executive officers and the expiration dates of the terms of office shall be specified in the enabling resolutions. The directors shall be subject to sub. (7) (a).

(b) If a district has 2 or more sponsoring municipalities, none of which is a *1st class city*, the board of directors shall consist of 6 members appointed by the chief executive officer of each sponsoring municipality. The allocation of appointments by the chief executive officers and the expiration dates of the terms of office shall be specified in the enabling resolutions. The directors shall be subject to sub. (7) (a).

(6) If the sole sponsoring municipality is not a *1st class city*, the board of directors shall consist of 6 members, all of whom shall reside in the area of the district's jurisdiction and shall be appointed by the sponsoring municipality's chief executive officer, subject to sub. (7) (a). The expiration dates of the members' terms of office shall be specified in the enabling resolution. Three of the directors shall be elected or appointed public officials of the sponsoring municipality, one shall own, operate or manage an enterprise that is located within the district's jurisdiction and that has a significant involvement with the hotel, motel and lodging industry, one shall own, operate or manage an enterprise that is located within the district's jurisdiction and that has a significant involvement with the food and beverage industry and one shall be an at-large appointment who is an employee or officer of a private sector entity.

- 229.43 – Jurisdiction

A district's jurisdiction is the sponsoring municipality's geographical area, except that, if the sponsoring municipality is a *1st class city*, the district's jurisdiction is that city and each city and village that is wholly or partly contained within the most populous county in which that city is located and except that no territory may be included within the jurisdiction of more than one district.

- 229.435 – Certification of board members
Within 30 days after a sponsoring municipality files an enabling resolution under s. 229.42 (1) (b), each person who may appoint members to a board of directors under s. 229.42 (4), (5) or (6) shall certify to the department of administration the names of the persons appointed to the board of directors under s. 229.42 (5) or (6) or, if the sole sponsoring municipality is a *1st class city*, the names of the persons appointed to the board of directors under s. 229.42 (4).

SUBCHAPTER V LOCAL CULTURAL ARTS DISTRICTS

- 229.842 – Creation and organization
(1) A sponsoring city may create a special purpose district that is a local governmental unit, that is a body corporate and politic, that is separate and distinct from, and independent of, the state and the sponsoring city, that has the powers under s. 229.844 and the name of which includes “Cultural Arts District”, if all of the following occur:
 - (a) The mayor issues a written proclamation declaring the need for establishing a district.
 - (b) The sponsoring city's common council adopts a resolution that approves the mayor's proclamation, and delivers a copy of the resolution to the governor. The resolution under this paragraph may contain a procedure that the mayor must follow in appointing persons to the board under sub. (2) (c).
 - (c) If the sponsoring city is not a *1st class city*, the resolution under par. (b) specifies the area of the district's jurisdiction, as described in s. 229.843 (1), within which the district board may exercise its power of eminent domain.(2) A district is governed by its district board. If the sponsoring city is a *1st class city*, sub. (4) applies but pars. (a) to (d) and sub. (3) do not apply and the *1st class city's* common council shall determine the membership, structure, qualifications and selection procedures for the district board. If the sponsoring city is not a *1st class city*, the district board shall consist of the following members, subject to sub. (4):
 - (a) The following persons, or their designees, shall be ex-officio members of the board, except that a designee serves at the pleasure of his or her appointing authority:
 1. The governor.
 2. The mayor.
 3. The county executive.
 - (b) Three persons appointed by the governor, one of whom shall be selected from a list of 3 to 5 names that is submitted by the Board of Regents of the University

of Wisconsin System. Of the remaining 2 appointees under this paragraph, at least one of the appointees shall have a demonstrated interest in cultural arts activities and one of the appointees may be an elective state official. A person appointed under this paragraph may take his or her seat immediately upon appointment and qualification.

(c) Subject to sub. (1) (b), 6 persons appointed by the mayor, one of whom shall be selected from a list of 3 to 5 names that is submitted by the school board of the school district in which the greatest percentage of the sponsoring city's territory is located. Of the remaining 5 appointees under this paragraph, at least 2 of the appointees shall have a demonstrated interest in cultural arts activities and not more than 3 of the appointees may be elective city officials. A person appointed under this paragraph may take his or her seat immediately upon appointment and qualification, subject to any procedures specified by the common council under sub. (1) (b).

(d) One person appointed by the county executive, who may not be a county official. A person appointed under this paragraph may take his or her seat immediately upon appointment and qualification.

(3) (a) The persons appointed under sub. (2) (b) to (d) shall serve staggered terms of 4 years expiring on July 1, except that:

1. The initial term of the director appointed by the county executive shall expire on July 1 of the 3rd year beginning after the year of creation of a district.

2. The initial term of one director appointed by the governor and 2 directors appointed by the mayor shall expire on July 1 of the 4th year beginning after the year of creation of a district.

3. The initial term of one director appointed by the governor and 2 directors appointed by the mayor shall expire on July 1 of the 5th year beginning after the year of creation of a district.

4. The initial term of one director appointed by the governor and 2 directors appointed by the mayor shall expire on July 1 of the 6th year beginning after the year of creation of a district.

(b) The governor and mayor shall each designate with their initial appointments the terms to which directors have been appointed.

(c) Persons appointed under sub. (2) (b) to (d) must have resided within 25 miles of the sponsoring city's city hall for at least one year before their appointment.

Persons appointed under sub. (2) (b) to (d) may be removed from the district board before the expiration of their terms by the appointing authority but only for cause, as defined in s. 17.001. Vacancies shall be filled by the appointing authority who appointed the person whose office is vacant. A person appointed to fill a vacancy under sub. (2) (b) to (d) shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term to which he or she is appointed. The appointing authorities shall confer with one another regarding their appointments with a view toward achieving diversity on the district board.

(4) If the sponsoring city's common council determines that another city or a village or town having territory located within 25 miles of the sponsoring city's city hall provides substantial support to the district, the council may increase the size of the district board to include as a member the mayor, village president or

town board chair of that city, village or town, or the designee of such a mayor, village president or town board chair. If the sponsoring city's common council subsequently determines that the other city or the village or town no longer provides substantial support to the district, the council may decrease the size of the district board to exclude that member.

(5) The district board shall elect from its membership a chairperson, a vice chairperson, a secretary and a treasurer. A majority of the current membership of the district board constitutes a quorum to do business. The district may take action based on the affirmative vote of a majority of those members of the district board who are present at a meeting of the district board.

(6) The members of the district board shall be reimbursed by the district for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

(7) Upon the appointment and qualification of at least 7 of the members of a district board, the district board may exercise the powers and duties of a district board under this subchapter.

(8) At its first meeting, the district board shall name the district, and the name shall include "Cultural Arts District".

- 229.843 – Jurisdiction

(1) Except as provided under s. 229.844 (4) (c), a district's jurisdiction shall be the boundaries of the sponsoring city.

(2) A district's jurisdiction and powers remain in effect even if the sponsoring city, after the creation of the district, is no longer a populous city.

- 229.844 – Powers of a district

A district has all of the powers necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes and provisions of this subchapter. In addition to all other powers granted by this subchapter, a district may do all of the following:

(1) Adopt bylaws to govern the district's activities, subject to this subchapter.

(2) Sue and be sued in its own name, plead and be impleaded.

(3) Maintain an office.

(4) In connection with cultural arts facilities or in support of any cultural arts activity:

(a) Acquire, construct, equip, maintain, improve, operate and manage the cultural arts facilities as a revenue-generating enterprise or otherwise, or engage other persons to do these things.

(b) Acquire; lease, as lessor or lessee; use; or transfer property within or outside of the district's jurisdiction.

(c) 1. If the district's sponsoring city is not a *1st class city*, acquire property by condemnation, subject to the limits specified in the resolution under s. 229.842 (1) (c) or the ordinance or resolution under s. 229.846 (6).

2. If the district's sponsoring city is a *1st class city*, request the *1st class city's* redevelopment authority, created under s. 66.1333 (3) (a) 3., to condemn property on behalf of the district.

(d) Enter into contracts, subject to such standards as may be established by the district board. The district board may award any such contract for any

combination or division of work it designates and may consider any factors in awarding a contract, including price, time for completion of work and qualifications and past performance of a contractor.

(e) Grant concessions.

...

- 229.845 – Minority contracting goals; disabled veteran-owned business contracting goals
 - (1) In this section:
 - (ag) “Disabled veteran-owned business” means a business certified by the department of administration under s. 16.283 (3).
 - (am) “Minority business” has the meaning given in s. 16.287 (1) (e).
 - (b) “Women’s business” means a sole proprietorship, partnership, joint venture, limited liability company or corporation that is at least 51% owned, controlled and actively managed by women.
 - (2) It shall be a goal of the district, in awarding construction work and professional services contracts related to cultural arts facilities, that at least 15 percent of the aggregate dollar value of such contracts awarded by the district shall be awarded to minority businesses, at least 1 percent of the aggregate dollar value of such contracts awarded by the district shall be awarded to disabled veteran-owned businesses, and at least 5 percent of the aggregate dollar value of such contracts awarded by the district shall be awarded to women’s businesses, except that if the sponsoring city is a *1st class city*, it shall be a goal of the district, in awarding construction work and professional services contracts related to cultural arts facilities, that at least 25 percent of the aggregate dollar value of such contracts awarded by the district shall be awarded to minority businesses, at least 1 percent of the aggregate dollar value of such contracts awarded by the district shall be awarded to disabled veteran-owned businesses, and at least 5 percent of the aggregate dollar value of such contracts awarded by the district shall be awarded to women’s businesses.
- 229.846 – Powers granted to a sponsoring city.

In addition to any powers that it may otherwise have, a sponsoring city may do any of the following:

...

 - (6) If the district’s sponsoring city is not a *1st class city*, enact an ordinance or adopt a resolution that expands or contracts the area within the district’s jurisdiction in which the district board may exercise its power of eminent domain, except that a sponsoring city may not remove from that area any property that was included in the resolution under s. 229.842 (1) (c).
- 229.847 – Dissolution of a district.

Subject to providing for the payment of its bonds or other debts that it has incurred, including interest on the bonds or other debts, and the performance of its other contractual obligations, a district may be dissolved by one of the following methods:

- (1) By a law enacted by this state.
 - (2) If the sponsoring city is not a *1st class city*, by the unanimous action of the district board.
 - (3) If the sponsoring city is a *1st class city*, by any means described in the initial resolution under which the *1st class city* created the district.
- 229.848 – Transfers; transfer agreements.
 - (1) If a district is dissolved under s. 229.847, the property of the district shall be transferred either to the sponsoring city or to an entity described either in section 170 (c) (1) or in both sections 170 (c) (2) and 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. If the sponsoring city is a *1st class city*, the specific entity to which the district’s property shall be transferred upon dissolution shall be specified in the initial resolution under which the *1st class city* created the district. If the sponsoring city is not a *1st class city*, the district board shall determine the entity to which the district’s property shall be transferred upon dissolution.
 - (2) A sponsoring city and a district board may enter into a transfer agreement to provide the terms and conditions upon which the sponsoring city or the district board may transfer any interests in an existing or proposed cultural arts facility, or any other property interests owned by either party, to the other party to the agreement. A transfer may take the form of a sale, lease, or other conveyance and may be with or without financial consideration.

PLATTING LANDS
CHAPTER 236

Platting Lands and Recording and Vacating Plats

SUBCHAPTER II
APPROVAL OF PLAT

- 236.12 – Procedure for approval of plats.
 - (1) This section shall not apply to cities of the first class nor to unincorporated land in a county having a population of 500,000 or more.
 - (2) Within 2 days after a preliminary or final plat is submitted for approval, legible copies, together with a list of the authorities to which the plat must be submitted for approval under s. 236.10 or objection under this subsection, furnished by the subdivider at the subdivider’s expense, shall be sent, by the clerk or secretary of the approving authority to which the plat is submitted, to the following agencies which have authority to object to the plat:
 - (a) Two copies for each of the state agencies required to review the plat to the department which shall examine the plat for compliance with ss. 236.15, 236.16, 236.20 and 236.21 (1) and (2). If the subdivision abuts or adjoins a state trunk highway or connecting highway, the department shall transmit 2 copies to the department of transportation so that agency may determine whether it has any objection to the plat on the basis of its rules as provided in s. 236.13. If the subdivision is not served by a public sewer and provision for that service has not

been made, the department shall transmit 2 copies to the department of safety and professional services so that that agency may determine whether it has any objection to the plat on the basis of its rules as provided in s. 236.13. In lieu of this procedure the agencies may designate local officials to act as their agents in examining the plats for compliance with the statutes or their rules by filing a written delegation of authority with the approving body.

(b) Four copies to the county planning agency, if the agency employs on a full-time basis a professional engineer, a planner, or other person charged with the duty of administering planning legislation and adopts a policy requiring submission so that body may determine if it has any objection to the plat on the basis of conflict with park, parkway, expressway, major highways, airports, drainage channels, schools, or other planned public developments. If no county planning agency exists, then 2 copies to the county park commission except that in a county with a county executive or county administrator, 2 copies to the county park manager, if the subdivision abuts a county park or parkway so that body may determine if it has any objection to the plat on the basis of conflict with the park or parkway development.

(3) Within 20 days of the date of receiving the copies of the plat any agency having authority to object under sub. (2) shall notify the subdivider and all approving or objecting authorities of any objection based upon failure of the plat to comply with the statutes or rules which its examination under sub. (2) is authorized to cover, or, if there is no objection, it shall so certify on the face of a copy of the plat and return that copy to the approving authority from which it was received. The plat shall not be approved or deemed approved until any objections have been satisfied. If the objecting agency fails to act within the 20-day limit it shall be deemed to have no objection to the plat. No approving authority may inscribe its approval on a plat prior to the affixing of the certificates under either sub. (4) or (6).

(4) The clerk or secretary of the approving authority forwarding copies of the plat under sub. (2) shall certify on the face of the plat that the copies were forwarded as required and the date thereof and that no objections to the plat have been filed within the 20-day limit set by sub. (3) or, if filed, have been met.

(5) Where more than one approval is required, copies of the plat shall be sent as required by sub. (2) by the approving authority to which the plat is first submitted.

(6) In lieu of the procedure under subs. (2) to (5), the subdivider or the subdivider's agent may submit the original plat to the department which shall forward 2 copies to each of the agencies authorized by sub. (2) to object. The department shall have the required number of copies made at the subdivider's expense. Within 20 days of the date of receiving the copies of the plat any agency having authority to object under sub. (2) shall notify the subdivider, and all agencies having the authority to object, of any objection based upon failure of the plat to comply with the statutes or rules which its examination under sub. (2) is authorized to cover, or, if there is no objection, it shall so certify on the face of a copy of the plat and return that copy to the department. After each agency and the department have certified that they have no objection or that their objections have been satisfied, the department shall so certify on the face of the plat. If an agency

fails to act within 20 days from the date of the receipt of copies of the plat, and the department fails to act within 30 days of receipt of the original plat it shall be deemed that there are no objections to the plat and, upon demand, it shall be so certified on the face of the plat by the department.

(7) The department and the state agencies referred to in s. 236.13 (1) may charge reasonable service fees for all or part of the costs of activities and services provided by the department under this section and s. 70.27. A schedule of such fees shall be established by rule by each such agency.

(8) In order to facilitate approval of the final plat where more than one approval is required, the subdivider may file a true copy of the plat with the approving authority or authorities with which the original of the final plat has not been filed. The approval of such authorities may be based on such copy but shall be inscribed on the original of the final plat. Before inscribing its approval, the approving authority shall require the surveyor or the owner to certify the respects in which the original of the final plat differs from the copy. All modifications in the final plat shall be approved before final approval is given.

SUBCHAPTER IV FINAL PLAT AND DATA

- 236.20 – Final plat.
A final plat of subdivided land shall comply with all of the following requirements:
(1) General Requirements. All plats shall be legibly prepared and meet all of the following requirements:
...
(L) When strict compliance with a provision of this section will entail undue or unnecessary difficulty or tend to render the plat or certified survey map more difficult to read, and when the information on the plat or certified survey map is sufficient for the exact retracement of the measurements and bearings or other necessary dimensions, the department or, in *1st class cities*, the city engineer may waive such strict compliance.

SUBCHAPTER VI PENALTIES AND REMEDIES

- 236.33 – Division of land into small parcels in cities of the first class prohibited; penalty
It shall be unlawful to divide or subdivide and convey by deed or otherwise any lot in any recorded plat or any parcel or tract of unplatted land in *any city of the first class* so as to create a lot or parcel of land which does not have street or public highway frontage of at least 4 feet or an easement to a street or public highway of a minimum width of 4 feet but this section shall not apply to conveyances by tax deed or through the exercise of eminent domain or to such reductions in size or area as are caused by the taking of property for public purposes. This section shall not prohibit the dividing or subdividing of any lot or

parcel of land in any such city where the divided or subdivided parts thereof which become joined in ownership with any other lot or parcel of land comply with the requirements of this section, if the remaining portion of such lot or parcel so divided or subdivided complies. Any person who shall make such conveyance or procure such a sale or act as agent in procuring such sale or conveyance shall be fined not less than \$100 or more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than 6 months or both.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION CHAPTER 238

Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation

- 238.35 – Additional duties of the corporation.
The corporation shall do all of the following:
 - (1) Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the development zone program.
 - (2) Apply to the federal government for assistance for the development zone program.
 - (4) Help eligible persons apply for and obtain tax benefits.
 - (5) Help local governing bodies prepare applications for development zones.
 - (6) Notify University of Wisconsin small business development centers, the Wisconsin housing and development centers, the central administration of all University of Wisconsin campuses and regional planning commissions about the development zone program and encourage those entities to provide advice to the corporation or local governing bodies on ways to improve the development zone program.
 - (7) Prepare forms for the certification described under s. 238.365 (5).
 - (8) Annually verify information submitted to the corporation under s. 71.07 (2dx), 71.28 (1dx), 71.47 (1dx), or 76.636.
 - (10) Enter into an agreement with the local governing body of a *1st class city* where a development zone is designated under s. 238.31 (3) (c) 1. to provide efficient administration of the development zone program within the development zone.
- 238.363 – Duties of local governing bodies
 - (1) If an area nominated by a local governing body is designated as a development zone under s. 238.31, the local governing body shall do all of the following:
 - (b) Promote economic development within the development zone.
 - (c) Assist the corporation in the administration of the development zone program.
 - (4) The local governing body of a *1st class city* where a development zone is designated under s. 238.31 (3) (c) 1. shall enter into an agreement with the corporation to provide efficient administration of the development zone program within the development zone.

HEALTH CHAPTERS 250-257

Health; Administration and Supervision

- 250.15 – Grants for community health centers.
 - (1) Definition. In this section, “community health center” means a health care entity that provides primary health care, health education and social services to low-income individuals.
 - (2) Grants. From the appropriation account under s. 20.435 (1) (fh), the department shall, in each fiscal year, award all of the following as grants:
 - (a) To a community health center in a *1st class city*, \$50,000.
 - (b) To community health centers that receive federal grants under 42 USC 254b (e), (g) or (h). Each grant shall equal the amount that results from multiplying the total amount available for grants under this paragraph in the fiscal year in which the grants are to be awarded by the quotient obtained by dividing the amount that the community health center received under 42 USC 254b (e), (g) or (h) in the most recently concluded federal fiscal year in which those grants were made by the total amount of federal grants under 42 USC 254b (e), (g) and (h) made in that federal fiscal year to community health centers in this state.
 - (c) To HealthNet of Janesville, Inc., \$50,000.

Environmental Health

SUBCHAPTER II TOXIC SUBSTANCES

- 254.151 – Lead poisoning or lead exposure prevention.

From the appropriation account under s. 20.435 (1) (ef), the department shall award the following grants under criteria that the department shall establish in rules promulgated under this section:

 - (1) To fund educational programs about the dangers of lead poisoning or lead exposure.
 - (2) To fund lead poisoning or lead exposure screening, care coordination and follow-up services, including lead investigations, to children under age 6 who are not covered by a 3rd-party payer.
 - (3) To fund administration or enforcement of responsibilities delegated under s. 254.152.
 - (4) To fund other activities related to lead poisoning or lead exposure.
 - (5) To fund any combination of the purposes under subs. (1) to (4).
 - (6) To develop and implement outreach and education programs for health care providers to inform them of the need for lead poisoning or lead exposure screening and of the requirements of this subchapter relating to lead poisoning or lead exposure.
 - (7) In each fiscal year, \$125,000 to fund lead screening and outreach activities at a community-based human service agency that provides primary health care, health education and social services to low-income individuals in *1st class cities*.

- 254.174 – Technical advisory committees.
Before the department may promulgate rules under s. 254.167, 254.168, 254.172 or 254.179, the department shall appoint a technical advisory committee under s. 227.13 and shall consult with the technical advisory committee on the proposed rules. Any technical advisory committee required under this section shall include representatives from local health departments that administer local lead programs, representatives from the housing industry, persons certified under s. 254.176, representatives from the medical or public health professions, advocates for persons at risk of lead poisoning and a resident of a *1st class city*. Any technical advisory committee required under this section before promulgating rules under s. 254.168 shall also include representatives of facilities serving children under 6 years of age.

SUBCHAPTER VI HUMAN HEALTH HAZARDS

- 254.59 – Human health hazards.
(1) If a local health officer finds a human health hazard, he or she shall order the abatement or removal of the human health hazard on private premises, within a reasonable time period, and if the owner or occupant fails to comply, the local health officer may enter upon the premises and abate or remove the human health hazard.
...
(6) A *1st class city* may, but is not required to, follow the provisions of this section. A *1st class city* may follow the provisions of its charter.
(7) (a) A county, city, village, or town with a local health department may enact an ordinance concerning abatement or removal of a human health hazard that is at least as restrictive as this section.
(b) An ordinance enacted under par. (a) may be enforced in the county, city, village, or town that enacted it.
(c) This subsection may not be construed to prohibit any agreement under s. 66.0301 between a county and a city, town, or village that has a local health department, concerning enforcement under this section.

NATURAL RESOURCES CHAPTERS 279-299

Water and Sewage

SUBCHAPTER IV WATER AND SEWAGE FACILITIES; SEPTAGE DISPOSAL

- 281.45 – House connections.
To assure preservation of public health, comfort and safety, any city, village or town or town sanitary district having a system of waterworks or sewerage, or both, may by ordinance require buildings used for human habitation and located

adjacent to a sewer or water main, or in a block through which one or both of these systems extend, to be connected with either or both in the manner prescribed. If any person fails to comply for more than 10 days after notice in writing the municipality may impose a penalty or may cause connection to be made, and the expense thereof shall be assessed as a special tax against the property. Except in *1st class cities*, the owner may, within 30 days after the completion of the work, file a written option with the municipal clerk stating that he or she cannot pay the amount in one sum and asking that it be levied in not to exceed 5 equal annual installments, and the amount shall be so collected with interest at a rate not to exceed 15% per year from the completion of the work, the unpaid balance to be a special tax lien.

SUBCHAPTER V FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

- 281.57 – Financial assistance program; point source pollution abatement.
(7) Payment. ...
(c) 1. Metropolitan sewerage districts that serve *1st class cities* are limited in each fiscal year to receiving total grant awards not to exceed 33% of the sum of the amounts in the schedule for that fiscal year for the appropriation under s. 20.165 (2) (de) and the amount authorized under sub. (10) for that fiscal year plus the unencumbered balance at the end of the preceding fiscal year for the amount authorized under sub. (10). This subdivision is not applicable to grant awards provided during fiscal years 1985–86, 1986–87, 1988–89 and 1989–90.
- 281.59 – Environmental improvement fund; financial management.
(13) Loans for Transition Projects.
...
(e) The department of administration and the department may not make loans under s. 144.241 (20), 1987 stats., as affected by 1989 Wisconsin Acts 31, 336 and 366, or under this subsection to a metropolitan sewerage district that serves a *1st class city* that total more than \$230,900,000.

CORRECTIONS CHAPTERS 301-304

Prisons; State; County and Municipal

- 302.336 – County jail in populous counties.
(1) A county having a population of 500,000 or more shall provide, as part of its county jail, for the confinement of all persons arrested for violation of state laws or municipal ordinances or otherwise detained by police officers of a *1st class city* located within the county. A contribution toward the construction and equipment of the county jail from a *1st class city* accepted by a county having a population of 500,000 or more under an intergovernmental cooperation agreement under s.

66.0301 is made for a municipal purpose, and a *1st class city* may borrow money under ch. 67, appropriate funds and levy taxes for that purpose.

VEHICLES
CHAPTERS 340-351

Vehicle Title and Anti-theft law

SUBCHAPTER III
ANTI-THEFT AND ANTI-FRAUD PROVISIONS

- 342.40 – Vehicle abandonment prohibited; removal; disposal
(1c) In this section, “owner” includes the lessee of a vehicle if the vehicle is registered, or required to be registered, by the lessee under ch. 341.
(1m) No person shall leave unattended any motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer or mobile home on any public highway or private or public property, for such time and under such circumstances as to cause the vehicle to reasonably appear to have been abandoned. Except as otherwise provided in this section, whenever any vehicle has been left unattended without the permission of the property owner for more than 48 hours in cities of the *1st class* and, in other cities, villages and towns, a period set by the governing body thereof, the vehicle is deemed abandoned and constitutes a public nuisance. A motor vehicle shall not be considered an abandoned motor vehicle when it is out of ordinary public view, or when designated as not abandoned by a duly authorized municipal or county official pursuant to municipal or county ordinance.

Vehicle Title and Anti-theft law

SUBCHAPTER III
WEIGHT

- 348.15 – Weight limitations on class “A” highways.
(1) In this section “class ‘A’ highway” includes all state trunk highways and connecting highways and those county trunk highways, town highways and city and village streets, or portions thereof, that have not been designated as class “B” highways pursuant to s. 349.15.
(3) Subject to any modifications made by a *1st class city* under s. 349.15 (3) and except as provided in s. 348.17 (5) or (6), no person, without a permit, may operate on a class “A” highway any vehicle or combination of vehicles unless the vehicle or combination of vehicles complies with the following weight limitations:
...
• 348.16 – Weight limitations on class “B” highways.

- (1) In this section, “class ‘B’ highway” includes those county trunk highways, town highways and city and village streets, or portions thereof, which have been designated as class “B” highways by the local authorities pursuant to s. 349.15.
- (2) Except as provided in sub. (3) and s. 348.175 and subject to any modifications made by a city of the first class pursuant to s. 349.15 (3), no person, without a permit therefor, shall operate on a class “B” highway any vehicle or combination of vehicles imposing wheel, axle, group of axles, or gross weight on the highway exceeding 60 percent of the weights authorized in s. 348.15 (3).

Vehicles – Powers of State and Local Authorities

SUBCHAPTER II
EXPRESS REGULATORY POWERS

- 349.13 – Authority to regulate the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles.
...
(1k)...
(b) If a University of Wisconsin System college campus located in a 1st class city creates 721 parking spaces on campus, a 1st class city may initiate a program to reserve 721 parking spaces for persons whose residences are adjacent to the University of Wisconsin System college campus, guests of such persons, and commercial enterprises providing services to such persons. If a University of Wisconsin System college campus located in a 1st class city creates additional parking spaces on campus, a 1st class city may reserve an equal number of parking spaces for persons whose residences are adjacent to the University of Wisconsin System college campus, guests of such persons, and commercial enterprises providing services to such persons.
- 349.15 – Authority to modify weight limitations and classify highways.
...
(3) Any city of the first class may, with respect to the streets of such city, by ordinance increase the maximum weight limitations specified in ss. 348.15 and 348.16.

INSURANCE
CHAPTERS 600-655

Insurance Contracts in Specific Lines

SUBCHAPTER I
FIRE AND OTHER PROPERTY INSURANCE

- 632.102 – Payment of final settlement.
(1) Withholding. An insurer shall withhold from payment a portion of the final settlement as determined under sub. (2), if all of the following apply:

(a) The amount of the final settlement exceeds 50% of the total of all limits under all insurance policies covering the building and any other structure affixed to land that sustained the loss.

(b) The total amount of all insurance covering the building and any other structure affixed to land that sustained the loss is at least \$5,000.

(2) Amount Withheld. The insurer shall withhold from payment of the final settlement an amount that is equal to the greater of the following:

(a) Twenty-five percent of the final settlement.

(b) The lesser of \$7,500 or the limits under the policy for coverage of the building or other structure affixed to land that sustained the loss.

(3) Notice of Withholding.

(a) Within 10 days after withholding the amount determined under sub. (2), the insurer shall deliver written notice of the withholding to all of the following persons:

1. The building inspection official of the 1st class city in which the insured real property is located.

2. The named insured.

3. Any mortgagee or other lienholder who has an existing lien against the insured real property and who is named in the policy.

4. If the final settlement was determined by judgment, the court in which the judgment was entered, in addition to the persons described in subds. 1. to 3.

(b) The notice of withholding shall include all of the following information:

1. The identity and address of the insurer.

2. The name and address of the named insured and each mortgagee or other lienholder entitled to notice under par. (a) 3.

3. The address of the insured real property.

4. The date of loss, policy number and claim number.

5. The amount of money withheld.

6. A summary of ss. 632.10 to 632.104, including a statement explaining all of the following:

a. That for the 1st class city to qualify for reimbursement of expenses from the funds withheld under this section, the 1st class city must, after the loss occurs but within 90 days after delivery of the notice of withholding under this subsection, commence proceedings under s. 66.0413, 254.595 or 823.04 or under a local ordinance relating to demolition or abatement of nuisances or obtain a release signed by the named insured consenting to demolition with respect to the building or other structure; that if the 1st class city commences the proceedings or obtains the release within that time period, a part or all of the withheld funds may be used to defray the 1st class city's expenses; and that the withheld funds will be released to the named insured and other interests named in the policy if the 1st class city does not commence the proceedings or obtain the release within that time period.

b. That the withheld funds may be released to the named insured and other interests named in the policy if an official of the 1st class city determines under s. 632.103 (3) that the building or other structure has been repaired or replaced or the site restored to a dust-free and erosion-free condition.

(4) Insurer's Liability. In no event may an insurer be liable under a policy subject to ss. 632.10 to 632.104 for any amount greater than the lesser of the final settlement or the limits of liability set out in the policy.

(5) Immunity for Insurer. No cause of action may arise against and no liability may be imposed upon an insurer or an agent or employee of an insurer for paying, withholding or transferring all or any portion of a final settlement as provided in ss. 632.10 to 632.104.

- 632.103 – Procedure for payment of withheld funds.

(1) Release to 1st class city.

(a) To qualify for reimbursement of expenses under sub. (2), the 1st class city must do any of the following:

1. Commence proceedings under s. 66.0413, 254.595 or 823.04 or under a local ordinance relating to demolition or abatement of nuisances, with respect to the building or other structure for which the funds are withheld.

2. Obtain a release signed by the named insured consenting to demolition of the building or other structure with respect to which the funds are withheld.

(b) The 1st class city shall commence proceedings under par. (a) 1. or obtain the release under par. (a) 2. after the occurrence of the loss to the building or other structure by fire or explosion but within 90 days after delivery of the notice of withholding under s. 632.102 (3).

(c) When proceedings described in par. (a) 1. are commenced, the 1st class city shall notify, in writing, the insurer, the named insured and any mortgagee or other lienholder identified in the notice of withholding under s. 632.102 (3) (b) 2. that the proceedings are commenced.

(d) The 1st class city shall release all interest in the amount withheld under s. 632.102 (2) and the insurer shall promptly pay that amount to the named insured and other interests named in the policy if any of the following occurs:

1. The 1st class city fails to commence proceedings described in par. (a) 1. or obtain a release described in par. (a) 2. within the period provided in par. (b).

2. The 1st class city fails to notify the insurer as provided in par. (c).

(2) Reimbursement of Expenses. (a) If the 1st class city satisfies sub. (1) (a) and (b) and, if applicable, notifies the insurer as required in sub. (1) (c), the insurer shall promptly upon receiving the statement under par. (b) deliver to the 1st class city funds withheld from the named insured's final settlement under s. 632.102 (2), to the extent necessary to reimburse the 1st class city for any of the following expenses:

1. Costs incurred in the course of enforcing ss. 66.0413 and 66.0427 or a local ordinance relating to demolition, with respect to the building or other structure for which the funds are withheld.

2. Costs incurred in acting in accordance with a release signed by the named insured consenting to demolition of the building or other structure with respect to which the funds are withheld.

3. Costs incurred in abating a public nuisance under s. 254.595 or 823.04 or under a local ordinance relating to abating a public nuisance, with respect to the building or other structure for which the funds are withheld.

4. Reasonable administrative expenses incurred in connection with activities described in subds. 1. to 3., including but not limited to expenses for inspection, clerical, supervisory and attorney services.

(b) The insurer may not release any withheld funds to the 1st class city under par.

(a) unless the 1st class city delivers to the insurer and the named insured an itemized statement of the actual costs incurred under par. (a) 1. to 4.

(c) The insurer shall promptly deliver to the named insured and other interests named in the policy any portion of the withheld funds that are not released to the 1st class city under par. (a).

(3) Release to Named Insured. Except as provided in sub. (2), the insurer shall promptly deliver to the named insured and other interests named in the policy the funds withheld from the named insured's final settlement under s. 632.102 (2) if the 1st class city delivers a notice to the insurer that the building inspection official of the 1st class city, or other person who is authorized by the 1st class city's governing body to represent the 1st class city, has inspected the insured real property and verifies any of the following:

(a) That the damaged or destroyed portions of the building or other structure with respect to which the funds are withheld have been repaired or replaced in compliance with applicable building and safety standards, except to the extent that the withheld funds are needed to complete repair or replacement.

(b) That the damaged or destroyed building or other structure with respect to which the funds are withheld and all remnants of the building or other structure have been removed from the land on which the building or other structure was situated and the site has been restored to a dust-free and erosion-free condition in compliance with applicable building and safety standards.

COURTS CHAPTERS 750-758

Municipal Courts

- 755.045 – Jurisdiction

(1) A municipal court has exclusive jurisdiction over an action in which a municipality seeks to impose forfeitures for violations of municipal ordinances of the municipality that operates the court, except as follows:

 - (a) If the action is transferred under s. 800.035 (5) (c) or 800.05 (3) to a court of record.
 - (b) If equitable relief is demanded the plaintiff shall bring the action in a court of record.
 - (c) Whenever the municipal court of a 1st class city in any county having a population of 500,000 or more is not in session, the circuit court has concurrent jurisdiction to hear municipal court cases.
- 755.19 – Municipal court commissioners.

(1) Appointment. 1st class cities may create the office of municipal court commissioner. The municipal court commissioner shall be an attorney licensed to practice in this state and shall complete annual educational credits consistent with

supreme court requirements for municipal judges. The common council shall establish the number of positions and set the term, the additional qualifications and the compensation for the office. The presiding judge of the municipal court shall be the appointing authority and may terminate the employment of a municipal court commissioner at will and without cause. The municipal court commissioner shall be supervised by the judge whose cases the commissioner is hearing. Each municipal court commissioner shall take and file the official oath in the office of the clerk of the municipal court of the *1st class city* for which appointed before performing any duty of the office.

(2) Powers and Duties. Under the supervision of a municipal judge, a municipal court commissioner may do all of the following:

(a) Under ss. 800.035 and 800.095 (1), conduct initial appearances and receive noncontested forfeiture pleas, order the revocation or suspension of driving privileges and impose forfeitures, impose community service and restitution according to the schedule adopted by the municipal court where appointed, and issue dispositional and sanction orders pursuant to ch. 938.

(b) Issue warrants for those who do not appear as scheduled or as summoned.

(c) Conduct hearings on warrant returns.

(d) Schedule indigency hearings.

(e) Make a finding on the indigency of defendants.

(f) Enforce alternative judgments for failure to comply with court orders.

(g) Conduct court proceedings and exercise any power authorized by statute.

ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS IN SPECIAL CASES CHAPTERS 775-788

Liens

- 779.15 – Public improvements; lien on money, bonds, or warrants due the prime contractor; duty of officials.

(1) Any person who performs, furnishes, procures, manages, supervises, or administers any labor, services, materials, plans, or specifications used or consumed in making public improvements or performing public work, to any prime contractor, except in *cities of the 1st class*, shall have a lien on the money or bonds or warrants due or to become due the prime contractor therefor, if the lienor, before payment is made to the prime contractor, serves a written notice of the claim on the debtor state, county, town, or municipality. The debtor shall withhold a sufficient amount to pay the claim and, when it is admitted by the prime contractor or established under sub. (3), shall pay the claim and charge it to the prime contractor. Any officer violating the duty hereby imposed shall be liable on his or her official bond to the claimant for the damages resulting from the violation. There shall be no preference between the lienors serving the notices.

MUNICIPAL COURT PROCEDURE CHAPTER 800

Municipal Court Procedure

- 800.02 – Form of citation, complaint, summons and warrant in municipal ordinance violation cases.
 - (2) Form of citation or complaint.
 - ...
 - (am) In *1st class cities*, all of the written information required under par. (a), except the information under par. (ag) 1. to 4., 9m., and 10., shall be printed in Spanish on a separate sheet attached to the citation or provided in Spanish on the citation.
 - ...
 - (4) Summons form.
 - ...
 - (b) In *1st class cities*, all of the written information required under par. (a) shall be printed in Spanish on a separate sheet attached to the summons or provided in Spanish on the summons.
- 800.035 – Initial appearance.
 - ...
 - (7) (a) A municipal judge may release a defendant without a deposit.
 - (b) If the municipal judge determines that the defendant should not be released under par. (a), the municipal judge shall release the defendant on a deposit in the amount established for the violation. If the judge in a *1st class city* determines that a defendant appearing before the judge through interactive video and audio transmission should not be released under par. (a), the judge shall inform the defendant that he or she has the right to appear personally before a judge for a determination, not prejudiced by the first appearance, as to whether he or she should be released without a deposit. On failure of the defendant to make a deposit under this paragraph, he or she may be committed to jail, for not more than 48 hours, only if the judge finds that there is a reasonable basis to believe the person will not appear in court.
- 800.09 – Judgment.
 - ...
 - (1g) The court may defer payment of any judgment or provide for installment payments. At the time that the judgment is rendered, the court shall inform the defendant, orally and in writing, of the date by which restitution and the payment of the forfeiture, plus costs, fees, and surcharges imposed under ch. 814, must be made, and of the possible consequences of failure to do so in timely fashion, including imprisonment, as provided in s. 800.095, or suspension of the defendant's motor vehicle operating privilege, as provided in sub. (1b) (c), if applicable. In addition, the court shall inform the defendant, orally and in writing, that the defendant should notify the court if he or she is unable to pay the judgment because of poverty, as that term is used in s. 814.29 (1) (d), and that he or she may request community service in lieu of payment of the judgment. If the defendant is not present, the court shall ensure that the information is sent to the

defendant by mail. If the defendant is present and the court, using the criteria in s. 814.29 (1) (d), determines that the defendant is unable to pay the judgment because of poverty, the court shall provide the defendant with an opportunity to pay the judgment in installments, taking into account the defendant's income, or to perform community service in lieu of payment of the judgment. In 1st class cities, all of the written information required by this subsection shall be printed in English and Spanish and provided to each defendant.

CIVIL PROCEDURE
CHAPTERS 801-847

Commencement of Action and Venue

- 801.50 – Venue in civil actions or special proceedings.

...

(5p) Venue of an environmental pollution action brought by a person who is not a resident of this state against a commission created under s. 200.23 shall be in the county which contains the 1st class city that is located wholly or partially within the applicable district created under s. 200.23.

Garnishment

- 812.42 – Garnishment of earnings of public officers and employees.

...

(2) (a) Except as provided in this section, the procedures in earnings garnishment actions brought against the state or a political subdivision of the state shall be as provided in this subchapter. The creditor shall serve the earnings garnishment forms under s. 812.35 upon the department of administration if the state is the garnishee; upon the city treasurer if a 1st class city is the garnishee; and upon the secretary or clerk if any other political subdivision is the garnishee.

Executions

- 815.18 – Property exempt from execution.

...

(6) Claiming exemptions.

...

(b) Notwithstanding sub. (13), this subsection does not apply to any of the following:

1. Public employee trust funds exempt under s. 40.08 (1).
2. Retirement benefits and allowances from retirement systems of 1st class cities exempt under s. 62.63 (4).
3. Retirement benefits and allowances from retirement systems of counties having a population of 500,000 or more exempt under chapter 201, laws of 1937, section 11.
4. A homestead exempt under s. 815.20.

...
(13) APPLICABILITY TO OTHER PROPERTY. Subsections (2), (4) to (7), (9), (10) and (12) apply to the following exempt property except as otherwise provided by law:

- (a) Assistance benefits exempt under s. 49.96.
- (b) Crime victim awards exempt under s. 949.07.
- (c) Fraternal benefits exempt under s. 614.96.
- (d) A homestead exempt under s. 815.20.
- (e) Partnership property exempt under s. 178.21 (3) (c).
- (f) Public employee trust fund benefits exempt under s. 40.08 (1).
- (g) Salary used to purchase savings bonds exempt under s. 20.921 (1) (e).
- (h) Retirement benefits and allowances from retirement systems of *1st class cities* exempt under s. 62.63 (4)....

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CHAPTERS 967-980

Commencement of Criminal Proceedings

- 968.20 – Return of property seized.

...
(1m) (a) In this subsection:

1. “Crime” includes an act committed by a juvenile or by an adult who is adjudicated incompetent that would have been a crime if the act had been committed by a competent adult.

2. “Dangerous weapon” has the meaning given in s. 939.22 (10).

(b) If the seized property is a dangerous weapon or ammunition, the property shall not be returned to any person who committed a crime involving the use of the dangerous weapon or the ammunition. The property may be returned to the rightful owner under this section if the owner had no prior knowledge of and gave no consent to the commission of the crime. Property which may not be returned to an owner under this subsection shall be disposed of under subs. (3) and (4).

...
(3) (a) *First class cities* shall dispose of dangerous weapons or ammunition seized 12 months after taking possession of them if the owner, authorized under sub.

(1m), has not requested their return and if the dangerous weapon or ammunition is not required for evidence or use in further investigation and has not been disposed of pursuant to a court order at the completion of a criminal action or proceeding.

Disposition procedures shall be established by ordinance or resolution and may include provisions authorizing an attempt to return to the rightful owner any dangerous weapons or ammunition which appear to be stolen or are reported stolen. If enacted, any such provision shall include a presumption that if the dangerous weapons or ammunition appear to be or are reported stolen an attempt will be made to return the dangerous weapons or ammunition to the authorized rightful owner. If the return of a seized dangerous weapon other than a firearm is not requested by its rightful owner under sub. (1) and is not returned by the officer

under sub. (2), the city shall safely dispose of the dangerous weapon or, if the dangerous weapon is a motor vehicle, as defined in s. 340.01 (35), sell the motor vehicle following the procedure under s. 973.075 (4) or authorize a law enforcement agency to retain and use the motor vehicle. If the return of a seized firearm or ammunition is not requested by its authorized rightful owner under sub. (1) and is not returned by the officer under sub. (2), the seized firearm or ammunition shall be shipped to and become property of the state crime laboratories. A person designated by the department of justice may destroy any material for which the laboratory has no use or arrange for the exchange of material with other public agencies. In lieu of destruction, shoulder weapons for which the laboratories have no use shall be turned over to the department of natural resources for sale and distribution of proceeds under s. 29.934 or for use under s. 29.938.

CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTES, REPEAL OF EXISTING LAWS, CURATIVE
ACTS AND MISCELLANEOUS STATUTES
CHAPTERS 990-995

Miscellaneous Statutes

- 995.20 – Legal holidays.
January 1, January 15, the 3rd Monday in February (which shall be the day of celebration for February 12 and 22), the last Monday in May (which shall be the day of celebration for May 30), June 19, which shall be the day of observation for Juneteenth Day, July 4, the 1st Monday in September which shall be known as Labor day, the 2nd Monday in October, November 11, the 4th Thursday in November (which shall be the day of celebration for Thanksgiving), December 25, the day of holding the partisan primary election, and the day of holding the general election in November are legal holidays. On Good Friday the period from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. shall uniformly be observed for the purpose of worship. In every *1st class city* the day of holding any municipal election is a legal holiday, and in every such city the afternoon of each day upon which a primary election is held for the nomination of candidates for city offices is a half holiday and in counties having a population of 500,000 or more the county board may by ordinance provide that all county employees shall have a half holiday on the day of such primary election and a holiday on the day of such municipal election, and that employees whose duties require that they work on such days be given equivalent time off on other days. Whenever any legal holiday falls on Sunday, the succeeding Monday shall be the legal holiday.