1997 – 1998 Legislature

1	is authorized to transact business in this state if all of the following conditions are	
2	met:	
3	SECTION 89. 66.04 (3) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0601 (2).	
(4)	SECTION 90. 66.04 (4) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0603 and amended	
5	to read:	
6	66.0603 Invested fund proceeds in populous cities, use. In any city of the	
7	first a 1st class city, all interest derived from invested funds held by the city treasurer	
8	in a custodial capacity on behalf of any political entity, except for pension funds, shall	
9	be deemed is general revenues revenue of such the city and shall revert to the city's	
10	general fund, conditioned upon the approval by such the political entity evidenced	
11	by a resolution adopted for that purpose.	
12	SECTION 91. Subchapter IV (title) of chapter 66 [precedes 66.0401] of the	
13	statutes is created to read:	
14	CHAPTER 66	
15	SUBCHAPTER IV	
16	REGULATION	
17	SECTION 92. 66.041 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0605 and amended to	
18	read: Space	
19	66.0605 Local government audits and reports. Notwithstanding any other	
20	statute, the governing body of any a county, city, village or town may require or	
21	authorize a financial audit of any a municipal or county officer, department, board,	
22	commission, function or activity financed in whole or part from municipal or county	
23	funds, or if any portion of the funds thereof are the funds of such the county, city,	
94	village or town. The governing body may likewise require submission of periodic	

1	financial reports by any such the officer, department, board, commission, function	
2	or activity.	
3	SECTION 93. 66.0413 (1) (title) of the statutes is created to read:	
4	66.0413 (1) (title) AUTHORITY AND PROCEDURE.	
5	SECTION 94. 66.0413 (1) (a) and (b) of the statutes are created to read:	
6	66.0413 (1) (a) Definitions. In this subsection:	
7	1. "Building" includes any building or structure or any portion of a building or	
8	structure.	
9	2. "Raze a building" means to demolish and remove the building and to restore	
10	the site to a dust-free and erosion-free condition.	
11	(b) Raze order. The governing body, building inspector or other designated	
12	officer of a municipality may:	
13	1. If a building is old, dilapidated or out of repair and consequently dangerous,	
14	unsafe, unsanitary or otherwise unfit for human habitation and unreasonable to	
15	repair, order the owner of the building to raze the building or, if the building can be	
P	made safe by reasonable repairs, order the owner at the owner at the owner at the owner.	
17	building safe and sanitary or to raze the building fatthe owner's option	
18	2. If there has been a cessation of normal construction of a building for a period	
19	of more than 2 years, order the owner of the building to raze the building.	
	Note: Paragraphs (a) and (b) restate s. 66.05 (M) and a portion of sub. (1m) (a). See Section 127 of the	
2 0	SECTION 95. 66.0413 (1) (br) (title) of the statutes is created to read:	
21	66.0413 (1) (br) (title) Notice of unfitness for occupancy or use; penalty.	
22	SECTION 96. 66.0413 (1) (br) 1. of the statutes is created to read:	

(5)

and unfit for human habitation, occupancy or use and is not in danger of structural collapse, the building inspector or other designated officer shall post a placard on the premises containing the following notice: "This Building May Not Be Used For Human Habitation, Occupancy or Use." The building inspector or other designated officer shall prohibit use of the building for human habitation, occupancy or use until necessary repairs have been made.

Note: Restates the last 2 sentences of current s. 66.05 (2) (a), deleted by Section 131.

SECTION 97. 66.0413 (1) (d) of the statutes is created to read:

owner of record of the building that is subject to the order or on the owner's agent if the agent is in charge of the building in the same manner as a summons is served in circuit court. An order under par. (b) shall/be served on the holder of an encumbrance of record by 1st class mail at the holder's last—known address and by publication as a class 1 notice under ch. 985. If the owner and the owner's agent cannot be found or if the owner is deceased and an estate has not been opened, the order may be served by posting it on the main entrance of the building and by publishing it as a class 1 notice under ch. 985 before the time limited in the order begins to run. The time limited in the order begins to run from the date of service on the owner or owner's agent or, if the owner and agent cannot be found, from the date that the order was posted on the building.

Note: Restates a portion of s. 66.05 (1m) (a).

SECTION 98. 66.0413 (1) (k) of the statutes is created to read:

66.0413 (1) (k) Public nuisance procedure. A building which is determined under par. (b) 1. to be old, dilapidated or out of repair and consequently dangerous,

1	unsafe, unsanitary or otherwise unfit for human habitation and unreasonable to	
2	repair may be proceeded against as a public nuisance under ch. 823.	
	Note: Restates for convenience, in renumbered s. 66.0413, current s. 823.21.	
3	SECTION 99. 66.0413 (2) (a) 2. and 3. of the statutes are created to read:	
4	66.0413 (2) (a) 2. "Public nuisance" means a building that, as a result of	
5	vandalism or any other reason, has deteriorated or is dilapidated or blighted to the	
6	extent that windows, doors or other openings, plumbing or heating fixtures, or	
7	facilities or appurtenances of the building are damaged, destroyed or removed so that	
8	the building offends the aesthetic character of the immediate neighborhood and	
9	produces blight or deterioration.	
10	3. "Raze a building" means to demolish and remove the building and to restore	
11	the site to a dust-free and erosion-free condition.	
	Note: Restates s. 66.05 (8) (d), repealed by Section 139 of this that.	
12	SECTION 100. 66.0413 (3) (title) of the statutes is created to read:	
13	66.0413 (3) (title) RAZING HISTORIC BUILDINGS.	
14	SECTION 101. 66.0413 (4) (title) of the statutes is created to read:	
15	66.0413 (4) (title) First class cities; other provisions.	
16	SECTION 102. 66.042 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0607 and amended to	
17	read:	
18	66.0607 Withdrawal or disbursement from local treasury. (1) Except as	
19	otherwise provided in subs. (2) to (5), in every a county, city, village, town and or	
20	school district, all disbursements from the treasury shall be made by the treasurer	
21	thereof upon the written order of the county, city, village, town or school clerk after	
99	proper youchers have been filed in the office of the clerk; and in all cases where. If	

the statutes provide for payment by the treasurer without an order of the clerk \mathcal{U}

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shall hereafter be the duty of the clerk to shall draw and deliver to the treasurer an order therefor for the payment before or at the time when such the payment is required to be made by the treasurer. The provisions of this This section shall apply applies to all special and general provisions of the statutes relative to the disbursement of money from the county, city, village, town or school district treasury except s. 67.10 (2).

- (2) Notwithstanding other law, a county having a population of 500,000 or more may, by ordinance, adopt any other method of allowing vouchers, disbursing funds, reconciling outstanding county orders, reconciling depository accounts, examining county orders, and accounting therefor consistent with accepted accounting and auditing practices, provided that if the ordinance shall prior to its adoption be is submitted to the department of revenue, which shall submit its recommendations on the proposed ordinance to the county board of supervisors.
- (3) Except as provided in subs. (2), (3m) and (5), disbursements of the county, city, village, town or school district funds from demand deposits shall be by draft or order check and withdrawals from savings or time deposits shall be by written transfer order. Written transfer orders may be executed only for the purpose of transferring deposits to an authorized deposit of the public depositor in the same or another authorized public depository. The transfer shall be made directly by the public depository from which the withdrawal is made. No draft or order check issued under this subsection may be released to the payee, nor is the draft or order check valid, unless signed by the clerk and treasurer. No transfer order is valid unless signed by the clerk and the treasurer. Unless otherwise directed by ordinance or resolution adopted by the governing body, a certified copy of which shall be filed with each public depository concerned, the chairperson of the county board, mayor, village

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president, town chairperson or school district president, as the case may be, shall countersign all drafts or order checks and all transfer orders. The governing body may also, by ordinance or resolution, authorize additional signatures. In lieu of the personal signatures of the clerk and treasurer and such any other required signature as may be required, the facsimile signature adopted by the person and approved by the governing body concerned may be affixed to the draft, order check or transfer order. The use of a facsimile signature does not relieve any an official from any liability to which the official is otherwise subject, including the unauthorized use of the facsimile signature. Any A public depository shall be is fully warranted and protected in making payment on any draft or order check or transferring pursuant to a transfer order bearing a facsimile signature affixed as provided by this subsection notwithstanding that the facsimile signature may have been placed thereon affixed without the authority of the designated persons.

(3m) Any $\underline{\Lambda}$ county, city, village, town or school district may process periodic payments through the use of money transfer techniques, including direct deposit, electronic funds transfer and automated clearinghouse methods. The county, municipal or school district treasurer shall keep a record of the date, payee and amount of each disbursement made by a money transfer technique.

(4) Except as provided in sub. (3m), if any a board, commission or committee of any a county, city, village, town or school district is vested by statute with exclusive control and management of a fund, including the audit and approval of payments therefrom from the fund, independently of the governing body, such payments under this section shall be made by drafts or order checks issued by the county, city, village, town or school clerk upon the filing with him or her the clerk of certified bills, vouchers or schedules signed by the proper officers of such the board, commission or

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committee, giving the name of the claimant or payee, and the amount and nature of each payment.

- (5) In cities of the 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 such the city. Disbursements of school moneys shall be as provided by s. 119.50.
- (6) Withdrawal or disbursement of moneys deposited in a public depository as defined in s. 34.01 (5) by a treasurer as defined in s. 34.01 (7), other than the elected, appointed or acting official treasurer of a county, city, village, town or school district, shall be by endorsement, written order, draft, share draft, check or other draft signed by the person or persons designated by written authorization of the governing board as defined in s. 34.01 (1). The authorization shall conform to any statute covering the disbursement of the funds. Any A public depository shall be is fully warranted and protected in making payment in accordance with the latest authorization filed with it.
- (7) No order may be issued by the a county, city, village, town, special purpose district, school district, cooperative education service agency or technical college district clerk in excess of funds available or appropriated for the purposes for which the order is drawn, unless authorized by a resolution adopted by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the entire membership of the governing body.
 - SECTION 103. 66.0423 (1) of the statutes is created to read:
 - 66.0423 (1) In this section:

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1	(a) "Sale of merchandise" includes a sale in which the personal services
2	rendered upon or in connection with the merchandise constitutes the greatest part
3	of value for the price received, but does not include a farm auction sale conducted by
4	or for a resident farmer of personal property used on the farm or the sale of produce
5	or other perishable products at retail or wholesale by a resident of this state.
6	(b) "Transient merchant" means a person who engages in the sale of
7	merchandise at any place in this state temporarily and who does not intend to
8	become and does not become a permanent merchant of that place.
	Note: Incorporates a definition from s. 130,065 (1m), 1987 stats., into the current statute regarding the regulation of transient merchants. See Section 244 of this was.
9	SECTION 104. 66.0425 (10) of the statutes is created to read:
10	66.0425 (10) A privilege may be granted only as provided in this section.
11	SECTION 105. 66.0435 (10) of the statutes is created to read:
12	66.0435 (10) The powers conferred on licensing authorities by this section are
13	in addition to all other grants of authority and are limited only by the express
	in addition to all other grants of authority and are innited only by the express
14	language of this section.
14 15	
	language of this section.
15	SECTION 106. 66.044 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0609, and 66.0609 (1) to
15 16	SECTION 106. 66.044 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0609, and 66.0609 (1) to (4), as renumbered, are amended to read:
15 16 17	SECTION 106. 66.044 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0609, and 66.0609 (1) to (4), as renumbered, are amended to read: 66.0609 (1) The governing body of any a village or of any a city of the 2nd, 3rd
15 16 17 18	SECTION 106. 66.044 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0609, and 66.0609 (1) to (4), as renumbered, are amended to read: 66.0609 (1) The governing body of any a village or of any a city of the 2nd, 3rd or 4th class may by ordinance enact an alternative system of approving financial
15 16 17 18 19	SECTION 106. 66.044 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0609, and 66.0609 (1) to (4), as renumbered, are amended to read: 66.0609 (1) The governing body of any a village or of any a city of the 2nd, 3rd or 4th class may by ordinance enact an alternative system of approving financial claims against the municipal treasury other than claims subject to s. 893.80. The

 $after \ having \ determined \ that \ \underline{all \ of} \ the \ following \ conditions \ have \ been \ complied \ with:$

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1	(a) That funds are available therefor for the claim pursuant to the budget
2	approved by the governing body.
3	(b) That the item or service covered by such the claim has been duly authorized
4	by the proper official, department head or board or commission.
5	(c) That the item or service has been actually supplied or rendered in
6	conformity with such the authorization described in par. (b).
7	(d) That the claim is just and valid pursuant to law. The comptroller or clerk
8	may require the submission of such proof and evidence to support the foregoing claim
9	as in that officer's discretion may be deemed the officer deems necessary.
10	(2) Such The ordinance under sub. (1) shall require that the clerk or
11	comptroller shall file with the governing body not less than monthly a list of the
12	claims approved, showing the date paid, name of claimant, purpose and amount.
13	(3) The ordinance under sub. (1) shall provide that the governing body of the
14	city or village shall authorize obtain an annual detailed audit of its financial
15	transactions and accounts by a public accountant licensed under ch. 442 and
16	designated by the governing body.
17	(4) Such The system shall be under sub. (1) is operative only if the comptroller
18	or clerk is covered by a fidelity bond of not less than \$5,000 in villages and cities of
19	the fourth 4th class cities, of not less than \$10,000 in cities of the third 3rd class cities,
20	and of not less than \$20,000 in cities of the second 2nd class cities.
21	SECTION 107. 66.045 of the statutes, as affected by 1997 Wisconsin Act 27, is
22	renumbered 66.0425 and amended to read:

66.0425 Privileges in streets. (1) Privilege for In this section, "privilege"

means the authority to place an obstruction or excavation beyond the a lot line, or

on the privilege as they deem it

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within a highway in any a town, village, or city, other than by general ordinance affecting the whole public, shall be granted only as provided in this section.

(2) Application therefor shall be made A person may apply to the a town or village board or the common council, and the of a city for a privilege. A privilege shall may be granted only on condition that by its acceptance if the applicant shall become primarily liable assumes primary liability for damages to person or property by reason of the granting of the privilege, be is obligated to remove the same an obstruction or excavation upon 10 days' notice by the state or the municipality and waive waives the right to contest in any manner the validity of this section or the amount of compensation charged and that the. The grantor of the privilege may require the applicant to file such a bond as the board or council require, not exceeding that does not exceed \$10,000 running; that runs to the town, village, or city, and such third to 3rd parties as that may be injured, to secure; and that secures the performance of these the conditions specified in this subsection But if f there is no established lot line and the application is accompanied by a blue print, the town or village board or the common council of the city may make such impose any conditions · onsiders deams advisable.

(3) Compensation for the special a privilege shall be paid into the general fund and shall be fixed, in towns by the chairperson, in villages by the president, and in cities by a board consisting of the board or commissioner of public works, city attorney and mayor by the governing body of a city, village or town or by the designee of the governing body.

(4) The holder of such special a privilege shall be is not entitled to no damages for removal of the an obstruction or excavation, and if the holder shall does not

fine and imprisonment.

1	remove the same obstruction or excavation upon due notice, it shall be removed at
2	the holder's expense.
3	(5) Third parties whose rights are interfered with by the granting of such a
4	privilege shall have a right of action against the holder of the special privilege only.
5	(6) Subsections (1) to (5) do not apply to telecommunications carriers, as
6	defined in s. 196.01 (8m), telecommunications utilities, as defined in s. 196.01 (10),
7	alternative telecommunications utilities, as defined in s. 196.01 (1d), public service
8	corporations, or to cooperative associations organized under ch. 185 to render or
9	furnish telecommunications service, gas, light, heat or power, but such the carriers,
10	utilities, corporations and associations shall secure a permit from the proper official
11	for temporary obstructions or excavation excavations in a highway and shall be are
12	liable for all injuries to person or property thereby caused by the obstructions or
13	excavations.
14	(7) This section does not apply to such an obstruction or excavation that is in
15	place for not longer less than 3 months 90 days, and for which a permit has been
16	granted by the proper official.
17	(8) Obstruction This section applies to an obstruction or excavation by a city,
18	village or town in any street, alley, or public place belonging to any other
19	municipality is included in this section.
20	(9) Anyone causing any obstruction or excavation to Any person violating this
21	section may be made contrary to subs. (1) to (8) shall be liable to a fine of fined not
22	less than \$25 and not nor more than \$500, or to imprisonment may be imprisoned
(23)	in the county jail for not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months, or to both such

Note: Amends sub. (3) regarding compensation for the municipal award of a privilege. Current law states that compensation is determined by specified municipal officers. Section 66.0425 (3) now provides that compensation will be determined by the governing body of a city, village or town or by the designee of the governing body.

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1	SECTION 108. 66.046 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0429 (title).
2	SECTION 109. 66.046 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0429, and 66.0429 (1)
3	and (3) (a), as renumbered, are amended to read:
4	66.0429 (1) The governing body of a city, village or town may set aside streets
5	or roads that are not a part of any federal, state or county trunk highway system for
6	the safety of children in coasting or other play activities, and may obstruct or
7	barricade such the streets or roads to safeguard the children from accidents. The
8	governing body of the city, village or town shall may erect and maintain thereon on
9	the streets or roads barriers or barricades, lights, or warning signs therefor and shall
10	is not be liable for any damage caused thereby as a result of these activities.
11	(3) (a) The governing body of a city may monitor or limit access to streets that
12	are not part of any federal, state or county trunk highway system or connecting
13	highway, as described in s. 84.02 (11), for the purposes of security or public safety.
14	The governing body of a city may authorize gates or security stations, or both, to be
15	erected and maintained to monitor traffic or limit access on such these streets. The
16	restriction of access to streets that is authorized under this subsection $\frac{may}{does}$ not
17	affect a city's eligibility for state transportation aids.
18	SECTION 110. 66.047 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0829 and amended to
19	read:
20	66.0829 Interference with public service structure. No A contractor
21	having with a contract for any work upon, over, along or under any a public street
22	or highway shall may not interfere with, destroy or disturb the structures of any a

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public utility as defined under s. 196.01 (5), and, including a telecommunications carrier as defined in s. 196.01 (8m), encountered in the performance of such the work so as to interrupt, impair or affect in a manner that interrupts, impairs or affects the public service for which such the structures may be used, without first procuring obtaining written authority from the commissioner of public works, or other properly constituted appropriate authority. It shall, however, be the duty of every A public utility, whenever a if given reasonable notice by the contractor of the need for temporary protection of, or a temporary change in, its the utility's structures, located upon, over, along or under the surface of any public street or highway is deemed determined by the commissioner of public works, or other such duly constituted appropriate authority, to be reasonably necessary to enable the accomplishment of such work, to so shall temporarily protect or change its said structures; provided, that such contractor shall give reasonable notice of such required temporary protection or temporary change to the public utility, and located upon, over, along or under the surface of a public street or highway. The contractor shall pay or assure to the public utility the reasonable cost thereof, except when of the temporary structure or change, unless the public utility is properly liable therefor under the law, but in all cases where such. If work is done by or for the state or by or for any county, city, village, town sanitary district, metropolitan sewerage district created under ss. $66.20 ext{ to } 66.26 ext{ } \underline{200.01 ext{ to } 200.15} ext{ or } 66.88 ext{ to } 66.918 ext{ } \underline{200.21 ext{ to } 200.65} ext{ or town, the cost}$ of such the temporary protection or temporary change shall be borne by the public (title), utility. SECTION 111. 66.048 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0915, and 66.0915 (1), (2), (3) (a), (c) and (d) and (4), as renumbered, are amended to read:

66.0915 (1) VIADUCTS, PRIVATE PRIVATE VIADUCTS IN CITIES, VILLAGES AND
TOWNS. The privilege of erecting a viaduct above a public street, road or alley, for the
purpose of connecting buildings on each side thereof, may be granted by the city
council, village board or town board upon the written petition of the owners of all the
frontage of the lots and lands abutting upon the portion thereof sought to be
connected, and the owners of more than one-half of the frontage of the lots and lands
abutting upon that portion of the remainder thereof which that lies within 2,650 feet
from the ends of the portion proposed to be se connected. Whenever any of the lots
or lands aforesaid If a lot or land is owned by the state, or by a county, city, village
or town, or by a minor or incompetent person, or the title thereof to the lot or land
is held in trust, as to all lots and lands so owned or held, said the petition may be
signed by the governor, the chairperson of the county board, the mayor of the city, the
president of the board of trustees of the village, the chairperson of the town board,
the guardian of the minor or incompetent person, or the trustee, respectively, and the
signature of any a private corporation may be made by its president, secretary or
other principal officer or managing agent. Written notice stating when and where
the petition will be acted upon, and describing the location of the proposed viaduct
shall be given by the city council, village board or town board by publication of a class
3 notice, under ch. 985.
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city, village or town may be discontinued by the city council, village board or town board, upon written petition of the owners of more than one—half of the frontage of the lots and lands abutting on the street or road approaching on each end of such the viaduct, which lies within 2,650 feet from the ends of such the viaduct. Whenever any of the lots or lands aforesaid If a lot or land is owned by the state, or by a county,

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city, village or town, or by a minor or incompetent person, or the title thereof to the lot or land is held in trust) as to all lots and lands so ewned or held, said the petition may be signed by the governor, the chairperson of the county board, the mayor of the city, the president of the board of trustees of the village, the chairperson of the town board, the guardian of the minor or incompetent person, or the trustee, respectively, and the signature of any a private corporation may be made by its president, secretary or other principal officer or managing agent. Written notice stating when and where the petition will be acted upon, and stating what viaduct is proposed to be discontinued, shall be given by the city council, village board or town board by publication of a class 1 notice, under ch. 985, not less than one year before the day fixed for the hearing and a class 3 notice, under ch. 985, within the 30 days before the date of the hearing.

- (3) (title) Lease of space over public places by cities, villages and towns. (a) Any A city, village or town may lease space over any street, road, alley or other public place in the city, village or town which is more than 12 feet above the level of the street, road, alley or other public place for any term not exceeding 99 years to the person who owns the fee in the property on both sides of the portion of the street, road, alley or other public place to be so leased, whenever if the governing body of the city, village or town is of the opinion determines that such the place is not needed for street, road, alley or other public purpose, and that the public interest will be served by such leasing.
- (c) The lease shall be signed on behalf of the city, village or town by the mayor, village president or town board chairperson and shall be attested by the city, village or town clerk under the corporate seal. The lease shall also be executed by the lessee in such a manner as necessary to bind that binds the lessee. After being duly

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executed and acknowledged the lease shall be recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which is located the leased premises are located.

(d) If, in the judgment of such governing body, determines the public interest requires that any building erected in the leased space be removed so that a street, road, alley or public place may be restored to its original condition, the lessor city, village or town may condemn the lessee's interest in the leased space by proceeding under ch. 32. After payment of such any damages as may be fixed in the condemnation proceedings, the city, village or town may remove all buildings or other structures from the leased space and restore the buildings adjoining the leased space to their original condition.

village or town may sell or lease the space over <u>or below ground level of</u> any street, road, alley or public place or municipally owned real estate or below ground level thereof to any person, if the governing body determines by resolution <u>and states the reasons</u> that <u>such the</u> action is in the best public interest and states the reasons therefor and the prospective purchaser or lessee has provided for the removal and relocation expense for any facilities devoted to a public use where <u>such</u> relocation is necessary for the purposes of the purchaser or lessee. Leases shall-be granted by ordinance and shall not exceed 99 years in length. No lease <u>shall may</u> be granted nor or use authorized hereunder which substantially interferes with the public purpose for which the surface of the land is used.

(b) Leases A lease shall specify purposes for which the leased space is to be used. If the purpose is to erect in the space a building or a structure attached to the lot, the lease shall contain a reasonably accurate description of the building to be erected and of the manner in which it shall be imposed will impose upon or around the lot. The

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1	lease shall also provide for use by the lessee of such those areas of the real estate as	
(2)	are essential for ingress and egress to the leased space, for the support of the building	
3	or other structures to be erected and for the connection of essential public or private	
4	utilities to the building or structure.	
5	(c) Any building erected in the space leased shall be operated, as far as	
6	practicable, separately from the municipal use. Such The structure shall conform	
7	to all state and municipal regulations.	
8	(d) Any leases A lease under this subsection shall be is subject to sub. (3) (c) and	
9	(d).	
⁄1 0	SECTION 112. 66.0485 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0141.	
11	SECTION 113. 66.049 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0405 and amended to	
12	read:	
13	66.0405 Removal of rubbish. Cities, villages and towns may cause the	
14	removal of remove ashes, garbage, and rubbish from such classes of places therein	
(5)	in the city, village or town as the board or council shall direct directs. The removal	
76)	may be from all such the places or from those whose owners or occupants desire the	
17	service. Districts may be created and removal provided for certain of them districts	
18	only, and different regulations may be applied to each removal district or class of	
19	property. The cost of removal may be provided for funded by special assessment	
20	against the property served, by general tax upon the property of the respective	
21	districts, or by general tax upon the property of the city, village or town. If a city,	
22	village or town contracts for ash, garbage or rubbish removal service, it may contract	
23	with one or more service providers.	

Note: Amended to expressly authorize contracting with one or more service providers for removal of ash, garbage or rubbish. Express authority is extended

in order to mitigate possible antitrust issues if the city, village or town determines that the service can best be provided by one service provider. m SECTION 114. 66.0495 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 30.13 (5) (title). 1 SECTION 115. 66.0495 (1) (title) of the statutes is repealed. 2 SECTION 116. 66.0495 (1) (a) (title) of the statutes is repealed. 3 W) d **SECTION 117.** 66.0495 (1) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 30.13 (5) (a) 1. and 4 amended to read: 5 30.13 (5) (a) 1. The governing body of a city, village or town or a designated 6 officer may order the owner of a wharf or pier which constitutes an unlawful 7 obstruction of navigable waters under s. 30.13 sub. (4) to remove that portion of the 8 wharf or pier which constitutes an unlawful obstruction. 9 SECTION 118. 66.0495 (1) (b) (title) of the statutes is repealed. 10 **SECTION 119.** 66.0495 (1) (b) of the statutes is renumbered 30.13 (5) (a) 2. 11 SECTION 120. 66.0495 (1) (d) (title) of the statutes is repealed. 12 **SECTION 121.** 66.0495(1)(d) of the statutes is renumbered 30.13(3)(a) and 13 amended to read: 14 30.13 (5) (a) 3. An order under this subsection paragraph shall be served upon 15 the owner or person responsible in the manner provided for the service of a summons 16 in circuit court. If the owner or person responsible cannot be found, the order may 17 be served by posting it on the wharf or pier and by publishing it as a class 3 notice 18 under ch. 985. The order shall specify the action to be taken and the time within 19 which it shall be complied with. At least 50 days must be allowed for compliance. 20 SECTION 122. 66.0495 (2) (title) (a) (title) and (b) (title) of the statutes are 21 repealed. 22

SECTION 123. 66.0495 (2) (a) and (b) of the statutes are renumbered 30.13 (5) (5m) (b) 1. and 2, and amended to read:

30.13 (5) (b) 1. If the owner or person responsible fails to comply with an order issued under sub. (1) par. (a), the governing body of a city, village or town or a designated officer may cause the wharf or pier to be removed through any available public agency or by a contract or arrangement by a private person. The cost of the removal may be charged against the real estate on which or adjacent to which the wharf or pier is located, constitutes a lien against that real estate and may be assessed and collected as a special tax. The governing body of the city, village or town or the designated officer may sell any salvage or valuable material resulting from the removal at the highest price obtainable. The governing body of the city, village or town or the designated officer shall remit the net proceeds of any sale, after deducting the expense of the removal, to the circuit court for use of the person entitled to the proceeds subject to the order of the court. The governing body of the city, village or town or the designated officer shall submit a report on any sale to the circuit court which shall include items of expense and the amount deducted. If there are no net proceeds, the report shall state that fact.

2. If the owner or person responsible fails to comply with an order issued under sub. (1) par. (a), the governing body of a city, village or town or a designated officer may commence an action in circuit court for a court order requiring the person to comply with the order issued under sub. (1) par. (a). The court shall give the hearing on this action precedence over other matters on the court's calendar. Costs may be assessed in the discretion of the court and may assess costs.

SECTION 124. 66.0495 (3) (title) of the statutes is repealed.

SECTION . RP: 66.0495 (2)(b) (title) SECTION . RA; 66.0495 (2)(b); 30.13,(5m)(b) 2.

	(M)	
1	SECTION 125. 66.0495 (3) of the statutes is renumbered 30.13 (5) (c) and	
2	amended to read:	
3	30.13 (5) (c) A person affected by an order issued under sub. (1) par. (a) may	
4	apply to circuit court within 30 days after service of the order for a restraining order	
5	prohibiting the governing body of the city, village or town or the designated officer	
6	from removing the wharf or pier. The court shall conduct a hearing on the action	
7	within 20 days after application. The court shall give this hearing precedence over	
8	other matters on the court's calendar. The court shall determine whether the order	
9	issued under sub. (1) par. (a) is reasonable. If the court finds that the order issued	
10	under sub. (1) par. (a) is unreasonable, it shall issue a restraining order or modify it	
11	as the circumstances require and the governing body of the city, village or town or	
12	the designated officer may not issue another order under sub. (1) par. (a) with respect	
13	to the wharf or pier unless its condition is substantially changed. Costs may be	
14	assessed in the discretion of the The court may assess costs. The remedy provided	
15	under this subsection paragraph is exclusive and no person affected by an order	
16	issued under sub. (1) par. (a) may recover damages for the removal of a wharf or pier	
17	under this section.	
18	SECTION 126. 66.05 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0413 (title) and	
19	amended to read:	
20	66.0413 (title) Razing buildings; excavations.	
21	SECTION 127. 66.05 (1g) and (1m) (a) of the statutes are repealed.	
	Note: The repealed provisions are restated as s. 66.0413 (1) (a), (b) and (d) and the first sentence of par. (f). See S Sections 43 to 17 of the bill.	
22	SECTION 128. 66.05 (1m) (b) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0413 (1) (c) and	
23	amended to read:	

1	66.0413 (1) (c) Reasonableness of repair: presumption. Except as
2	provided in sub. (9) (3) , if a municipal governing body, <u>building</u> inspector of buildings
3	or designated officer determines that the cost of such repairs of a building described
4	in par. (b) 1. would exceed 50 per cent 50% of the assessed value of such the building
5	divided by the ratio of the assessed value to the recommended value as last published
6	by the department of revenue for the municipality within which such the building
7	is located, such the repairs shall be are presumed unreasonable and it shall be
8	presumed for the purposes of this section that such building is a public nuisance for
9	purposes of par. (b) 1.
A 0	SECTION 129. $66.05 (1m) (c)$ of the statutes is renumbered $66.0413 (1) (L) 1$. and
11	amended to read:
√12	66.0413 (1) (L) (title) Effect of subsection. 1. Acts of municipal authorities
13	under this section shall subsection do not increase the liability of an insurer. $5 \in C - CR$; (6.0413 (1)(L)(+;++(e))) (6.0413 (1)(e) and SECTION 130. 66.05 (1m) (d) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0413 (1) (e) and
Int.	amended to read:
16	66.0413 (1) (e) Effect of recording order. If a raze order issued under par.
17	(a) (b) is recorded with the register of deeds in the county in which the building is
18	located, the order is considered to have been served, as of the date the raze order is
19	recorded, on any person claiming an interest in the building or the real estate as a
20	result of a conveyance from the owner of record unless the conveyance was recorded
21	before the recording of the raze order.
22	SECTION 131. 66.05 (2) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0413 (1) (f) and
23	amended to read:
24	66.0413 (1) (f) Failure to comply with order; razing building. An order
25	under par. (b) shall specify the time within which the owner of the huilding is

required to comply with the order and shall specify repairs, if any. If the owner fails or refuses to comply within the time prescribed, the building inspector of buildings or other designated officer may cause such building or part thereof to be razed and removed and may restore the site to a dust–free and erosion—free condition either proceed to raze the building through any available public agency or by contract or arrangement with private persons, or closed to secure the building and, if necessary, the property on which the building is located if unfit for human habitation, occupancy or use. The cost of such razing, removal and restoration of the site to a dust–free and erosion—free condition or closing securing the building may be charged in full or in part against the real estate upon which such the building is located, and if that cost is so charged it is a lien upon such the real estate and may be assessed and collected as a special tax. Any portion of the cost charged against the real estate that is not reimbursed under s. 632.103 (2) from funds withheld from an insurance settlement may be assessed and collected as a special tax.

No(B) Note: 1. The first sentence is from s. 66.05 (1m) (a), repealed by Section 127.

2. Clarifies that an option upon failure to comply with an order is to secure the building and, if necessary, the property on which the building is located. The new language more accurately reflects current practice.

(j) Sale of salvage. When any building has been ordered razed and removed and If an order to raze a building has been issued to restore the site to a dust-free and erosion-free condition, the governing body or other designated officer under said the contract or arrangement aforesaid to raze the building may sell the salvage and valuable materials at the highest price obtainable. The net proceeds of such the sale, after deducting the expenses of such razing, removal and restoration of the site to a dust-free and erosion-free condition the building, shall be promptly remitted to the circuit court with a report of such the sale or transaction, including

the items of expense and the amounts deducted, for the use of the <u>any</u> person who may be entitled thereto to the net proceeds, subject to the order of the court. If there remains no surplus to be turned over to the court, the report shall so state. If the building or part thereof is insanitary and unfit for human habitation, occupancy or use, and is not in danger of structural collapse the building inspector shall post a placard on the premises containing the following words: "This Building Cannot Be Used for Human Habitation, Occupancy or Use". And it is the duty of the building inspector or other designated officer to prohibit the use of the building for human habitation, occupancy or use until the necessary repairs have been made.

Note: The last 2 sentences are restated as s. 66.0413 (1) (br) 1. See Section 96.

SECTION 132. 66.05 (2) (b) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0413 (1) (g) and amended to read:

inspector of buildings or designated officer may, in his, her or its official capacity, commence and prosecute an action in circuit court for an order of the court requiring the owner to comply with an order to raze or remove any a building or part thereof issued under this section subsection if the owner fails or refuses to do so within the time prescribed in the order, or for an order of the court requiring any person occupying a building whose occupancy has been prohibited under this section subsection to vacate the premises, or any combination of the court orders. Hearing A hearing on such actions under this paragraph shall be given preference. Costs shall be Court costs are in the discretion of the court.

NOTE: Clarifies that the costs referred to are court costs, not the cost of razing or securing a building.

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SECTION 133. 66.05 (2) (c) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0413 (1) (br) 2. and amended to read:

66.0413 (1) (br) 2. Any person who rents, leases or occupies a building which has been condemned for human habitation, occupancy or use <u>under subd. 1.</u> shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 or imprisoned not more than 30 days for each week of <u>such the</u> violation, or both.

SECTION 134. 66.05 (3) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0413 (1) (h) and amended to read:

66.0413 (1) (h) Restraining order. Anyone A person affected by any such an order shall issued under par. (b) may within the time provided by s. 893.76 apply to the circuit court for an order restraining the building inspector of buildings or other designated officer from razing and removing the building or part thereof and restoring the site to a dust-free and erosion-free condition or forever be barred. The hearing shall be held within 20 days and shall be given preference. The court shall determine whether the raze order of the inspector of buildings is reasonable, and if. If the order is found reasonable the court shall dissolve the restraining order, and if. If the order is found not reasonable the court shall continue the restraining order or modify it as the circumstances require. Costs shall be are in the discretion of the court. If the court finds that the order of the inspector of buildings is unreasonable, the building inspector of buildings or other designated officer shall issue no other order under this section subsection in regard to the same building or part thereof until its condition is substantially changed. The remedies provided in this subsection paragraph are exclusive remedies and anyone affected by such an order of the inspector shall issued under par. (b) is not be entitled to recover any damages

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for the razing and removal of any such of the building and the restoration of the site to a dust-free and erosion-free condition.

SECTION 135. 66.05 (5) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0413 (1) (i) and amended to read:

66.0413 (1) (i) Removal of personal property. If any a building ordered razed and removed and the site ordered restored to a dust-free and erosion-free condition or made safe and sanitary by repairs subject to an order under par. (b) contains personal property or fixtures which will unreasonably interfere with the razing or repair of such the building and restoration of such site or if the razing and removal of the building and the restoration of the site to a dust-free and erosion-free condition makes necessary the removal, sale or destruction of such the personal property or fixtures, the building inspector of buildings or other designated officer may order in writing the removal of such the personal property or fixtures by a date certain date. Such The order shall be served as provided in sub. (1m) par. (d). If the personal property or fixtures or both are not removed by the time specified the inspector may store the same, or may sell it, or, if it has no appreciable value he or she may, destroy the same personal property or fixture. In case If the property is stored the amount paid for storage shall be is a lien against such the property and against the real estate and, to the extent that the amount is not reimbursed under s. 632.103 (2) from funds withheld from an insurance settlement, shall be assessed and collected as a special tax against the real estate if the real estate is owned by the owner of the personal property and fixtures. If the property is stored the owner thereof of the property, if known, shall be notified of the place of its storage and if-it be the property is not claimed by the owner it may be sold at the expiration of 6 months after it has been stored. In case of sale the The handling of the sale and the

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distribution of the net proceeds after deducting the cost of storage and any other costs shall be handled as specified in sub. (2) par. (j) and a report made to the circuit court as therein specified in par. (j) Anyone affected by any order made under this subsection paragraph may appeal as provided in sub. (3) par. (h).

SECTION 136. 66.05 (5m) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0413 (1) (L) 2. and amended to read:

66.0413 (1) (L) 2. This section shall does not limit powers otherwise granted to municipalities by other laws of this state.

SECTION 137. 66.05 (6) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0427 and amended to read:

66.0427 Open excavations in populous counties. In any a town, city or village in any a county having with a population of 500,000 or more no excavation for building purposes, whether or not completed, shall may be left open for more than 6 months without proceeding with the erection of a building thereon on the excavation. In the event any such If an excavation remains open for more than 6 months, the building inspector of buildings or other designated officer in such of the town, village or city shall order that the erection of a building on the excavation begin forthwith or in the alternative that the excavation be filled to grade. The order shall be served upon the owner of the land or the owner's agent and upon the holder of any encumbrance of record as provided in sub. (1m) s. 66.0413(1)(d). If the owner of the land fails to comply with the order within 15 days after service thereof of the order upon the owner, the building inspector of buildings or other designated officer shall eause fill the excavation to be filled to grade and the cost shall be charged against the real estate as provided in sub. (2) s. 66.0413 (1) (f) Subsection (3) shall also apply Section 66.0413 (1) (h) applies to orders issued under this subsection section. This

will: Sol; will 1997 – 1998 Legislature LRB-4751/P1 Karen - WI Act 187 (OK) IN 137 ive made this change 1,99, U8+9, Ididnot shall not be construed to section does think it wise to break this to enact ordinances in this field. .CR; 660413(2)(title)97 66.0413 (25® bill & into 3 parts that 1) 1.66:05(8) (a) + (am) 0413(2) **SECTION 138.** 66.05 (8) (a) to (2) 166,05(8)(6) 1, (a) to (e) and amended to read: 4 3) p, 66,05 (8) (b) 2. and (bg) and (bm) because all OCEDURE. 66.0413 (2)/ RAZING BUIL 5 3 will be recombined in the (a) (MANA) <u>Definitions.</u> In this subs 6 1. "Building" means a building, dwelling or structure. 7

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(b) White Notification of nuisance. Whenever an If the owner of any a building in any a city, village or town permits the same, either as a result of vandalism or for any other reason, to deteriorate or become dilapidated or blighted to the extent where windows, doors or other openings or plumbing or heating fixtures or facilities or appurtenances of such building are either deteriorated, damaged, destroyed or removed so that such building offends the aesthetic character of the immediate neighborhood or produces blight or deterioration by reason of such condition building to become a public nuisance, the building inspector or other designated officer of such the city, village or town shall issue a written notice respecting of the existence of such defect; such that makes the building a public nuisance. The written notice shall be served on the owner of such the building as set forth in provided under sub. (1m) (a)

(1) (d) and shall direct the owner of such building to promptly remedy the defect within 30 days following the service of such notice.

(c) Failure to remedy; court order to remedy or raze. 1. If an owner fails to remedy or improve the defect in accordance with the written notice furnished by the building inspector or other designated officer under par. (am) (b) within the 30-day period specified in the written notice, the building inspector or other designated officer shall apply to the circuit court of the county in which the building

is located for an order determining that the building constitutes a public nuisance. As a part of the application for such the order from the circuit court the building inspector or other designated officer shall file a verified petition which recites the giving of such written notice, the defect or defects in such the building, the owner's failure to comply with the notice and such other pertinent facts as may be related thereto. A copy of the petition shall be served upon the owner of record or the owner's agent if an agent is in charge of the building and upon the holder of any encumbrance of record under sub. $\frac{(1m)(a)}{(a)}$ and the $\frac{(1)(d)}{(a)}$. The owner shall have reply to the petition within 200/days following service upon the owner in which to reply to such petition. Upon application by the building inspector or other designated officer the circuit court shall set promptly the petition for hearing. Testimony shall be taken by the circuit court with respect to the allegations of the petition and denials contained in the verified answer. If the circuit court after hearing the evidence with respect to on the petition and the answer determines that the building constitutes a public nuisance, the court shall issue promptly an order directing the owner of the building to remedy the defect and to make such repairs and alterations as may be required. The court shall set a reasonable period of time in which the defect shall they be remedied and the repairs or alterations completed. A copy of the order shall be served upon the owner as provided in sub. (1m) (a) (1) (d). The order of the circuit court shall state in the alternative that if the order of the court is not complied with within the time fixed by the court, the court will appoint a receiver or authorize the building inspector or other designated officer to proceed to raze and remove the building and restore the site to a dust—free and erosion—free condition under par. (bg) (<u>d</u>).

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- 2. In an action under this subsection, the circuit court before which the action is commenced shall exercise jurisdiction in rem or quasi rem over the property which is the subject of the action. The owner of record of the property, if known, and all other persons of record holding or claiming any interest in the property shall be made parties defendant and service of process may be had made upon them.
- 3. It shall is not be a defense to an action under this subsection that the owner of record of the property is a different person, partnership or corporate entity than the owner of record of the property on or after the date the action was commenced or thereafter if a lis pendens was filed before the change of ownership.
- (d) Failure to comply with court order. If the order of the circuit court under par. (b) (c) is not complied with within the time fixed by the court under par. (b) (c), the court shall authorize the building inspector or other designated officer to raze and remove the building and restore the site to a dust-free and erosion-free condition or shall appoint a disinterested person to act as receiver of the property to do either of the following within a reasonable period of time set by the court:
- 1. Remedy the defect and make any repairs and alterations necessary to meet the standards required by the building code or any health order. A receiver appointed under this subdivision, with the approval of the circuit court, may borrow money against and mortgage the property held in receivership as security in any amount necessary to remedy the defect and make the repairs and alterations. For the expenses incurred to remedy the defect and make the repairs and alterations necessary under this subdivision, the receiver shall have has a lien upon the property. At the request of and with the approval of the owner, the receiver may sell the property at a price equal to at least the appraisal appraised value of the property

plus the cost of any repairs made under this subdivision. The selling owner shall be is liable for such those costs.

- 2. Secure and sell the building to a buyer who demonstrates to the circuit court an ability and intent to rehabilitate the building and to cause have the building to be reoccupied in a legal manner.
- (e) Receiver; order to raze. 1. Any A receiver appointed under par. (bg) (d) shall collect all rents and profits accruing from the property held in receivership and pay all costs of management, including all general and special real estate taxes or assessments and interest payments on first mortgages on the property. A receiver under par. (bg) (d) shall apply moneys received from sale of property held in receivership to pay all debts due on the property in the order set by law and shall pay any balance to the selling owner if the circuit court approves.
- 2. The circuit court shall set the fees and bond of a receiver appointed under par. (bg) (d) and may discharge the receiver as the court deems appropriate.
- 3. Nothing in this subsection relieves the owner of any property for which a receiver has been appointed under par. (bg) (d) from any civil or criminal responsibility or liability except that the receiver shall have has civil and criminal responsibility and liability for all matters and acts directly under the receiver's authority or performed at his or her discretion.
- 4. If a defect is not remedied and repairs and alterations are not made within the time limit set by the circuit court under par. (bg) (d), the court shall order that the building inspector or other designated officer proceed to raze and remove the building and restore the site to a dust-free and erosion-free condition.

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SECTION	1.50

1	5. All costs and disbursements with respect to razing, removing and restoration
2	of the site raze a building under this subsection shall be as provided for under sub.
3	(2) (a) (1) (f). Shown 190, 66 05 (8) (d) of the statutes is repealed.
4	SECTION 139. 66.05 (8) (d) of the statutes is repealed. NOTE: Restated as s. 66.0413 (2) (a) 2. See Section 99 of this fight.
F	SECTION 140. 66.05 (9) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0413 (3), and 66.0413
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6	(3) (d), as renumbered, is amended to read:
7	66.0413 (3) (d) If a municipal governing body, inspector of buildings or
8	designated officer determines that the cost of repairs to a historic building would be
9	less than 85% of the assessed value of the building divided by the ratio of the assessed
10	value to the recommended value as last published by the department of revenue for
11	the municipality within which the historic building is located, such the repairs shall
12	be are presumed reasonable.
13	SECTION 141. 66.05 (10) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0413 (4).
14	SECTION 142. Subchapter V (title) of chapter 66 [precedes 66.0501] of the
15	statutes is created to read:
16	CHAPTER 66
17	SUBCHAPTER V
18	OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES
19	SECTION 143. 66.051 (title) and (1) (a) to (bm) of the statutes are renumbered
20	66.0107 (title) and (1) (a) to (bm), and 66.0107 (1) (b) and (bm), as renumbered, are
21	amended to read:
22	66.0107 (1) (b) Cause the seizure of Seize anything devised solely for gambling
23	or found in actual use for gambling and cause the destruction of any such thing

1	destroy the device after a judicial determination that it was used solely for gambling
(2)	or found in actual use for gambling; and
3	(bm) Enact and enforce an ordinance to prohibit the possession of 25 grams or
4	less of marijuana, as defined in s. 961.01 (14), subject to the exceptions in s. 961.41
5	(3g) (intro.), and provide a forfeiture for a violation of the ordinance; except that any
6	person who is charged with possession of more than 25 grams of marijuana, or who
7	is charged with possession of any amount of marijuana following a conviction for
8	possession of marijuana, in this state shall not be prosecuted under this paragraph;
9	and.
10	Note: Section 144. 66.051 (1) (c) of the statutes is repealed. Note: Section (c) Note:
11 12	"Prohibit conduct which is the same as or similar to that prohibited by s. 947.01, 947.012 or 947.0125.".
13	SECTION 145. 66.051 (2) and (3) of the statutes are renumbered 66.0107 (2) and
14	(3).
15	SECTION 146. 66.0517 of the statutes is created to read:
16	66.0517 Weed commissioner. (1) DEFINITION. In this section, "noxious
1 7)	weeds" has the meaning given which s. (1) (b).
18	(2) APPOINTMENT. (a) Town, village and city weed commissioner. The
19	chairperson of each town, the president of each village and the mayor of each city may
20	appoint one or more commissioners of noxious weeds on or before May 15 in each
21	year. A weed commissioner shall take the official oath and the oath shall be filed in
22	the office of the town, village or city clerk. A weed commissioner shall hold office for
23	one year and until a successor has qualified or the town chairperson, village

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president or mayor determines not to appoint a weed commissioner. If more than one commissioner is appointed, the town, village or city shall be divided into districts by the officer making the appointment and each commissioner shall be assigned to a different district. The town chairperson, village president or mayor may appoint a resident of any district to serve as weed commissioner in any other district of the same town, village or city.

- (b) County weed commissioner. A county may by resolution adopted by its county board provide for the appointment of a county weed commissioner and determine the duties, term and compensation for the county weed commissioner. When a weed commissioner has been appointed under this paragraph and has qualified, the commissioner has the powers and duties of a weed commissioner described in this section. Each town chairperson, village president or mayor may appoint one or more deputy weed commissioners, who shall work in cooperation with the county weed commissioner in the district assigned by the appointing officer.
- (3) Powers, duties and compensation. (a) Destruction of noxious weeds. A weed commissioner shall investigate the existence of noxious weeds in his or her district. If a person in a district neglects to destroy noxious weeds as required under s. (3), the weed commissioner shall destroy, or have destroyed, the noxious weeds in the most economical manner. A weed commissioner may enter upon any lands that are not exempt under s. (60.0407(5)) and cut or otherwise destroy noxious weeds without being liable to an action for trespass or any other action for damages resulting from the entry and destruction, if reasonable care is exercised.
- (b) Compensation of weed commissioner. 1. Except as provided in sub. (2) (b), a weed commissioner shall receive compensation for the destruction of noxious weeds as determined by the town board, village board or city council upon presenting to the

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proper treasurer the account for noxious weed destruction, verified by oath and approved by the appointing officer. The account shall specify by separate items the amount chargeable to each piece of land, describing the land and shall, after being paid by the treasurer, be filed with the town, village or city clerk. The clerk shall enter the amount chargeable to each tract of land in the next tax roll in a column headed "For the Destruction of Weeds", as a tax on the lands upon which the weeds were destroyed. The tax shall be collected under ch. 74, except in case of lands which are exempt from taxation, railroad lands or other lands for which taxes are not collected under ch. 74. A delinquent tax may be collected as is a delinquent real property tax under chs. 74 and 75 or as is a delinquent personal property tax under ch. 74. In case of railroad lands or other lands for which taxes are not collected under ch. 74, the amount chargeable against these lands shall be certified by the town, village or city clerk to the state treasurer who shall add the amount designated to the sum due from the company owning, occupying or controlling the lands specified. The state treasurer shall collect the amount chargeable as prescribed in subch. I of ch. 76 and return the amount collected to the town, city or village from which the certification was received.

2. For the performance of duties other than the destruction of noxious weeds, a weed commissioner shall receive compensation to be determined by the town board, village board or city council.

Note: Creates s. 66.0517 of the statutes in order to combine the provisions regarding weed commissioners contained in ss. 66.97 to 66.99. The latter statutes are repealed in Section 534 of this traft. The new provision specifies that the appointment of a town, village or city weed commissioner is optional. The provision also differs from s. 66.97 by treating a 1st class city in the same manner as any other city. Otherwise, ss. 66.97 to 66.99 are restated.

SECTION 147. 66.052 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0415 and amended to

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66.0415 Offensive industry. (1) Any The common council of a city or village board may direct the location, management and construction of, and license, regulate or prohibit, any industry, thing or place where any nauseous, offensive or unwholesome business is carried on, that is within the city or village or within 4 miles of the boundaries of the city or village, except that the Milwaukee, Menominee and Kinnickinnic rivers with their branches to the outer limits of the county of Milwaukee, and all canals connecting with said these rivers, together with the lands adjacent to said these rivers and canals or within 100 yards of them, are deemed to be within the jurisdiction of the city of Milwaukee. Any A town board shall have has the same powers as are provided in this section for cities and villages, as to the area within the town that is not licensed, regulated or prohibited by any a city or village under this section. Any A business that is conducted in violation of any a city, village or town ordinance that is authorized to be enacted under this section is a public nuisance. An action for the abatement or removal of the business or to obtain an injunction to prevent operation of the business may be brought and maintained by the common council or village or town board in the name of this state on the relation of such the city, village or town as provided in ss. 823.01, 823.02 and 823.07, or as provided in s. 254.58. Section 97.42 may does not limit the powers granted by this section. Section 95.72 may does not limit the powers granted by this section to cities or villages but powers granted to towns by this section are limited by s. 95.72 and by any orders and rules promulgated under s. 95.72.

(2) Any a city or village may, subject to the approval of the appropriate town board of such town, by ordinance enact reasonable regulations to prevent nuisance governing areas where refuse, rubbish, ashes or garbage shall be are dumped or

accumulated in any a town within one mile of the corporate limits of such the city or village, so as to prevent nuisance.

SECTION 148. 66.053 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0433, and 66.0433(1)(a), (am) and (c) and (2), as renumbered, are amended to read:

may grant licenses to such persons as they deem it have proper for the sale of beverages containing less than one half of one per centum 0.5% of alcohol by volume to be consumed on the premises where sold and to manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and distributors of such these beverages, for which. The fee for a license fee of shall be not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, to be fixed by the board or council, shall be paid, except that where such these beverages are sold, not to be consumed on for consumption off the premises, the license fee shall be \$5. Such The license shall be issued by the town, village or city clerk, shall designate the specific premises for which granted and shall expire the thirtieth day of next June 30 thereafter after issuance. The full license fee shall be charged for the whole or a fraction of the year. No such beverages shall described in this paragraph may be manufactured, sold at wholesale or retail or sold for consumption on the premises, or kept for sale at wholesale or retail, or for consumption on the premises where sold, without such a license issued under this paragraph.

(am) In case of removal of the If a place of business moves from the premises designated in the license to another location in the town, village or city within the license period, the licensee shall give notice of such the change of location, and the license shall be amended accordingly without payment of an additional fee. No such A license, however, shall be is not transferable from one person to another.

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	(c) Each A town board, village board and or common council shall have
	authority may by resolution or ordinance to adopt such regulations as it may deem
	reasonable and necessary regulations regarding the location of licensed premises,
	the conduct thereof of the licensed premises, the sale of beverages containing less
	than one half of one per centum 0.5% of alcohol by volume and the revocation of any
	license or permit.
	(2) Soda water beverages. Each A town board, village board and or common
	council of any city may grant licenses to such persons as they deem it proper
	for the sale of soda water beverages, as defined in s. 97.34, to be consumed on or off
	the premises where sold. Such A license fee shall be fixed by such the governing body
	of such the city, village or town but shall not exceed \$5. The license shall be issued
	by the town, city or village clerk, shall designate the specific premises for which
\	granted and shall expire on the thirtieth day of next June thereafter 30 after
/	issuance. Each such The governing body shall have authority may by resolution or
	ordinance to adopt such regulations as it may deem reasonable and necessary
	regulations regarding the location of licensed premises, the conduct thereof of the
	licensed premises and the revocation of any such license.
	SECTION 149. 66.057 of the statutes is renumbered 157.129, and 157.129 (title),
	as renumbered, is amended to read:
	157.129 (title) Minimum acreage of cemeteries; local ordinance.
	SECTION 150. 66.058 of the statutes, as affected by 1997 Wisconsin Act 27, is
	renumbered 66.0435, and 66.0435 (1) (intro.) and (e), (2) (title) (a) (d), (3) (a)
	(c) 1. (intro.), 2. and 4. to 8. and (d) to (h) and (5) to (8), as renumbered, are amended
	to read:
	66.0435 (1) (intro.) For the purposes of In this section:

- (e) "Mobile home park" means any plot or plots of ground upon which 2 or more units, occupied for dwelling or sleeping purposes are located, regardless of whether or not a charge is made for such the accommodation.
- LICENSE AND REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION THEREOF GRANTING. REVOKING OR SUSPENDING LICENSE. (a) It shall be is unlawful for any person to maintain or operate a mobile home park within the limits of any a city, town or village, any mobile home park unless such the person shall first obtain has received a license from the city, town or village a license therefor. All such parks in existence on August 9, 1953 shall within 90 days thereafter, obtain such license, and in all other respects comply fully with the requirements of this section except that the licensing authority shall upon application of a park operator, waive such requirements that require prohibitive reconstruction costs if such waiver does not affect sanitation requirements of the city, town or village or create or permit to continue any hazard to the welfare and health of the community and the occupants of the park
- (b) In order to protect and promote the public health, morals and welfare and to equitably defray the cost of municipal and educational services required by persons and families using or occupying trailers, mobile homes, trailer camps or mobile home parks for living, dwelling or sleeping purposes, each a city council, village board and town board may establish do any of the following:
- 1. Establish and enforce by ordinance reasonable standards and regulations for every trailer and trailer camp and every mobile home and mobile home park; require.
- 2. Require an annual license fee to operate the same a trailer and trailer camp or mobile home and mobile home park and levy and collect special assessments to

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defray the cost of municipal and educational services furnished to such the trailer and trailer camp, or mobile home and mobile home park. They may limit

- 3. <u>Limit</u> the number of units, trailers or mobile homes that may be parked or kept in any one camp or park, and <u>limit</u>.
- 4. Limit the number of licenses for trailer camps or parks in any common school district, if the mobile housing development would cause the school costs to increase above the state average or if an exceedingly difficult or impossible situation exists with regard to providing adequate and proper sewage disposal in the particular area. The power conferred on cities, villages and towns by this section is in addition to all other grants and shall be deemed limited only by the express language of this section.
- (c) In any a town in which the town board enacts an ordinance regulating trailers under the previsions of this section and has also enacted and approved a county zoning ordinance under the provisions of s. 59.69, the provisions of the ordinance which is most restrictive shall apply with respect to the establishment and operation of any a trailer camp in said the town.
- (d) Any A license granted under the provisions of this section shall be is subject to revocation or suspension for cause by the common council, village board or town board licensing authority that issued the license upon complaint filed with the clerk of the city, village or town licensing authority signed by any a law enforcement officer, local health officer, as defined in s. 250.01 (5), or building inspector after a public hearing upon the complaint, provided that the. The holder of the license shall be given 10 days notice in writing of the hearing, and the holder of the license shall be is entitled to appear and be heard as to why the license shall should not be revoked.

 Any A holder of a license that is revoked or suspended by the governing body of any city, village or town licensing authority may within 20 days of the date of the

revocation or suspension appeal therefrom the decision to the circuit court of the county in which the trailer camp or mobile home park is located by filing a written notice of appeal with the city, village or town clerk of the licensing authority, together with a bond executed to the city, village or town licensing authority, in the sum of \$500 with 2 sureties or a bonding company approved by the said clerk, conditioned for the faithful prosecution of the appeal and the payment of costs adjudged against the license holder.

7 the license holder.

- (3) (a) The licensing authority shall exact collect from the licensee an annual license fee of not less than \$25 and not more than \$100 for each 50 spaces or fraction thereof of space within each mobile home park within its limits, except that where. If the park lies in more than one municipality the amount of the license fee shall be such fraction thereof as the number of spaces in the park in the municipality bears to the entire number of spaces in the park determined by multiplying the gross fee by a fraction the numerator of which is the number of spaces in the park in a municipality and the denominator of which is the entire number of spaces in the park.
- (c) 1. (intro.) In addition to the license fee provided in pars. (a) and (b), each local taxing licensing authority shall collect from each mobile home occupying space or lots in a park in the city, town or village licensing authority, except from mobile homes that constitute improvements to real property under s. 70.043 (1) and from recreational mobile homes and camping trailers as defined in s. 70.111 (19), a monthly parking permit fee computed as follows:
- 2. The monthly parking permit fee shall be is applicable to mobile homes moving into the tax district any time during the year. The park operator shall furnish information to the tax district clerk and the assessor on mobile homes added to the

park within 5 days after their arrival, on forms prescribed by the department of revenue. As soon as the assessor receives the notice of an addition of a mobile home to a park, the assessor shall determine its fair market value and notify the clerk of that determination. The clerk shall equate the fair market value established by the assessor and shall apply the appropriate tax rate, divide the annual parking permit

be collected from the mobile home owner. Liability for payment of the fee shall begin

begins on the first day of the next succeeding month and shall remain on the mobile

fee thus determined by 12 and notify the mobile home owner of the monthly fee to

home only continues for such the months as in which the mobile home remains in the

tax district.

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- 4. The valuation established shall be is subject to review as are other values established under ch. 70. If the board of review reduces a valuation on which previous monthly payments have been made the tax district shall refund past excess fee payments.
- 5. The monthly parking permit fee shall be paid by the mobile home owner to the local taxing authority on or before the 10th of the month following the month for which such the parking permit fee is due.
- 6. The licensee of a park shall be is liable for the monthly parking permit fee for any mobile home occupying space therein in the park as well as the owner and occupant thereof of the mobile home occupying space. A municipality, by ordinance, may require the mobile home park operator to collect the monthly parking permit fee from the mobile home owner.
- 7. No monthly parking permit fee shall may be imposed for any space occupied by a mobile home accompanied by an automobile for an accumulating period not to exceed 60 days in any 12 months if the occupants of the mobile home are tourists or

1	vacationists. Exemption certificates in duplicate shall be accepted by the treasurer
2	of the licensing authority from qualified tourists or vacationists in lieu of monthly
3	mobile home parking permit fees.
4	8. The credit under s. 79.10(9)(bm), as it applies to a parcel of taxable property
5	shall apply, applies to the estimated fair market value of a mobile home. The
6	treasurer shall reduce the owner's parking permit fee by the amount of any allowable
7	credit. The treasurer shall furnish notice of all amounts for credits under this
8	subdivision to the department of revenue as provided under s. 79.10 (1m).
9	(d) This section shall does not apply where a mobile home park is owned and
10	operated by any county under the provisions of s. 59.52 (16) (b).
11	(e) If a mobile home is permitted by local ordinance to be located outside of a
12	licensed park, the monthly parking permit fee shall be paid by the owner of the land
13	on which it stands, and the owner of such the land shall be required to comply with
14	the reporting requirements of par. (c). The owner of the land may collect the fee from
15	the owner of the mobile home and, on or before January 10 and on or before July 10,
16	shall transmit to the taxation district all fees owed for the 6 months ending on the
17	last day of the month preceding the month when the transmission is required.
18	(f) Nothing contained in this subsection shall prohibit prohibits the regulation
19	thereof by local ordinance of a mobile home park.
20	(g) Failure to timely pay the tax hereunder prescribed in this subsection shall
21	be treated in all respects like as a default in payment of personal property tax and
22,	shall be is subject to all procedures and penalties applicable thereto under chs. 70
23	and 74.

(h) Each local governing body is empowered to may enact an ordinance

providing a forfeiture of up to \$25 for the failure to comply with the reporting

requirements of par. (c) or (e). Each failure to report shall be regarded as is a separate offense.

- (5) Plans and specifications to be filed. Accompanying, and to be filed with an original application for a mobile home park, shall be plans Plans and specifications which shall be in compliance with all applicable city, town or village ordinances of the licensing authority and provisions of the department of health and family services shall be filed with an original application for a mobile home park. The clerk, after approval of the application by the governing body licensing authority and upon completion of the work according to the plans, shall issue the license. A mobile housing development harboring only nondependent mobile homes as defined in sub.

 (1) (f) shall is not be required to provide a service building.
- (6) Renewal of license. Upon application by any licensee and, after approval by the governing body of the city, town or village licensing authority and upon payment of the annual license fee, the clerk of the city, town or village licensing authority shall issue a certificate renewing the license for another year, unless sooner revoked. The application for renewal shall be in writing, signed by the applicant on forms furnished by the city, town or village licensing authority.
- (7) TRANSFER OF LICENSE; FEE. Upon application for a transfer of license the clerk of the city, town or village licensing authority after approval of the application by the governing body licensing authority shall issue a transfer upon payment of the required \$10 fee.
- (8) DISTRIBUTION OF FEES. The municipality licensing authority may retain 10% of the monthly parking permit fees collected in each month, without reduction for any amounts deducted under sub. (3m), to cover the cost of administration. The municipality licensing authority shall pay to the school district in which the park is

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located, within 20 days after the end of each month, such the proportion of the remainder of the fees collected in the preceding month as the ratio of the most recent property tax levy for school purposes bears to the total tax levy for all purposes in the municipality licensing authority. If the park is located in more than one school district, each district shall receive a share in the proportion that its property tax levy for school purposes bears to the total school tax levy.

Section 151. 66.0585 (title) of the statutes is proposed.

SECTION 152. 66.0585 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0435 (9) and amended to read:

(C5) Municipalities; parking frees on mobile homes.

66.0435 (9) Any municipality A licensing authority may assess parking fees at the rates under s. 66.058 this section on mobile homes, as defined in s. 70.111 (19) except mobile homes which are located in campgrounds licensed under s. 254.47 and mobile homes which are located on land where the principal residence of the owner of the mobile home is located, regardless of whether or not the mobile home is occupied during all or part of any calendar year.

SECTION 153. 66.059 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0619, and 66.0619 (1) (intro.), (b) and (c), (2), (2m) (a) and (d), (4) (a) and (c) and (5) to (7), as renumbered, are amended to read:

66.0619 (1) (intro.) Any county, town, sanitary district, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district, city or village A municipality, in addition to any other authority to borrow money and issue its municipal obligations, may also borrow money and issue its public improvement bonds to finance the cost of construction or acquisition, including site acquisition, of any revenue-producing public improvement of such the municipality. In this section, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires:

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- (b) "Deficiency" means the amount by which debt service required to be paid in any a calendar year exceeds the amount of revenues estimated to be derived from the ownership and operation of the public improvement for such the calendar year, after first subtracting from the estimated revenues the estimated cost of paying the expenses of operating and maintaining the public improvement for such the calendar year.
- (c) "Municipality" means a county, sanitary district, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district, town, city or village.
- (2) The governing body of the municipality proposing to issue public improvement bonds shall adopt a resolution authorizing their issuance. resolution shall set forth the amount of bonds authorized, or a sum not to exceed a stated amount, and the purpose for which the bonds are to be issued. The resolution shall prescribe the terms, form and contents of the bonds and such other matters as the governing body deems necessary or advisable. The bonds may be in any denomination of not less than \$1,000, shall bear interest payable annually or semiannually, shall be payable not later than 20 years from the date of the bonds, at such times and places as the governing body determines, and may be subject to redemption prior to maturity on such terms and conditions as the governing body determines. The bonds may be issued either payable to bearer with interest coupons attached therete to the bonds or may be registered under s. 67.09. The bonds may be sold at public competitive sale or by private negotiation at the discretion of the governing body. Sections 67.08 and 67.10 apply to public improvement bonds, except insofar as they are in conflict herewith with this section, in which case this section controls.

decides the question.

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- (2m) (a) A resolution, adopted under sub. (2) by the governing body of a municipality, need not be submitted to the electors of the municipality for approval, unless within 30 days after the resolution is adopted there is filed with the clerk of the municipality a petition, conforming to the requirements of s. 8.40 requesting a referendum thereon on the resolution, signed by electors numbering at least 10% of the votes cast in the municipality for governor at the last general election. Any A resolution, adopted under sub. (2) at the discretion of the municipal governing body, may be submitted by the governing body of the municipality to the electors without waiting for the filing of a petition.

 (d) The election referendum shall be held and conducted and the votes cast thereat shall be canvassed as at regular municipal elections and the results certified to the municipal clerk. A majority of all votes cast in the municipality shall decide
- (4) (a) Gross revenues derived from the ownership and operation of the public improvement shall be first pledged to debt service on issued public improvement bonds. When in excess of such obligation debt service, the revenues shall be are subject to all of the following requirements set by resolution or ordinance of the governing body fixing:
- 1. The proportion of revenues of the public improvement necessary for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance thereof; and of the public improvement.
- 2. The proportion of revenues necessary for the payment of debt service on the public improvement bonds. Such The revenues shall be paid into a special fund in the treasury of the municipality known as the "Public Improvement Bond Account".

SECTION 153

- (c) All funds on deposit in a public improvement bond account, which are not immediately required for the purposes specified in this section, shall be invested in accordance with s. 66.04 66.0605.
- (5) Annually, on or before August 1 the officer or department of the municipality responsible for the operation of the public improvement shall file with the governing body, or its designated representative, a detailed statement setting forth the amount of the debt service on the public improvement bonds issued for the public improvement for the succeeding calendar year and an estimate for such that year of the total revenues to be derived from the ownership and operation of the public improvement and the total cost of operating and maintaining the public improvement.
- (6) (a) If it is determined that there will be a deficiency for the ensuing calendar year, the municipality shall make up the deficiency, but the obligation to do so shall be is limited to a sum which shall does not cause the municipality to exceed its municipal debt limits. The deficiency may be made up by the municipality from any revenues available therefor revenues, including a tax levy. The amount contributed by the municipality shall be deposited in the public improvement bond account and applied to the payment of debt service. Taxes levied under this paragraph shall are not be subject to statutory limitations of rate or amount.
- (b) The amount of any deficiency determined under par. (a) for the ensuing calendar year shall be related to the total debt service for such that year. Such The ratio shall determine determines the outstanding indebtedness of the issue to be reflected as part of the municipality's indebtedness for the year.
- (7) Whenever If revenue bonds have been issued by a municipality pursuant to law and an ordinance authorizing their issuance without limitation as to amount

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has been enacted by the governing body of the municipality, public improvement bonds may be issued under the ordinance with the same effect as though they were revenue bonds. Such The bonds shall be are public improvement bonds and this section shall apply thereto applies to the bonds, except that nothing contained in this subsection shall in any way impair the contract between the municipality and the holders of any outstanding revenue bonds. Whatever liens have been Liens created in favor of any outstanding revenue bonds issued under the ordinance shall apply to public improvement bonds so issued under this subsection. The public improvement bonds shall be are payable on a parity with the revenue bonds issued under the ordinance if the public improvement bonds are issued in compliance with the requirements of the ordinance for the issuance of parity bonds under the ordinance.

SECTION 154. 66.06 of the statutes is repealed.

Note: Replaced by s. 66.0725, created by Section 227.

SECTION 155. Subchapter VI (title) of chapter 66 [precedes 66.0601] of the statutes is created to read:

CHAPTER 66

15 SUBCHAPTER VI 16 FINANCE; REVENUES 17 Section 156. 66.0601 (1) (title) of the statutes is created to read: 18 66.0601 (1) (title) PROHIBITED APPROPRIATIONS. 19 SECTION 157. 66.0601 (1) (b) (title) of the statutes is created to read: 20 66.0601 (1) (b) (title) Payments for abortions restricted. 21

Section 158. 66.0601 (1) (c) (title) of the statutes is created to read: 66.0601 (1) (c) (title) Payments for abortion-related activity restricted.

SECTION 159. 66.0603 (title) of the statutes is created to read:

1	66.0603	(title)	Investments
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SECTION 160. 66.061 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0815, and 66.0815 (title), (1) (a), (c) and (d) and (2), as renumbered, are amended to read:

66.0815 (title) Franchises; Public utility franchises and service contracts. (1) Any A city, village or town may grant to any person or corporation the right to construct and operate therein a water system or to furnish light, heat or power a public utility in the city, village or town, subject to reasonable rules and regulations prescribed by ordinance.

NOTE: Expands the franchise authority under sub. (1) to include any public utility.

- (c) No such ordinance shall be operative An ordinance under sub. (1) may not take effect until 60 days after passage and publication unless sooner approved by a referendum. Within that time the 60-day period electors equal in number to 20 per cent 20% of those voting at the last regular municipal election, may demand petition for a referendum. The demand petition shall be in writing and filed with the clerk. Each signer shall state his or her occupation and residence and signatures shall be verified by the affidavit of an elector. The referendum shall be held at the next regular municipal election, or at a special election within 90 days of the filing of the demand, and the petition. The ordinance shall may not be effective take effect unless approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon. This paragraph shall does not apply to extensions by a utility previously franchised by the village or, city or town.
- (d) Whenever any If a city or village at the time of its incorporation included within its corporate limits territory in which a public utility, prior to such before the incorporation, had been lawfully engaged in rendering public utility service, such the public utility shall be deemed to possess possesses a franchise to operate in such the

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- city or village to the same extent as though such if the franchise had been formally granted by ordinance duly adopted by the governing body of such the city or village. This paragraph shall does not apply to any public utility organized under this chapter.
- (2) Service contracts. (a) Cities, villages and towns Acity, village or town may contract for furnishing light, heat, water motor bus or other systems of public transportation to the municipality or to the its inhabitants thereof for a period of not more than 30 years or for an indeterminate period if the prices are subject to adjustment at intervals of not greater than 5 years. The public service commission shall have has jurisdiction relative to over the rates and service to any city, village or town where light, heat or water is furnished to such the city, village or town under any contract or arrangement, to the same extent that the public service commission has jurisdiction where that service is furnished directly to the public.
- (b) When a city, village or town has contracted for water, lighting service, or motor bus or other systems of public transportation to the municipality the cost may be raised by tax levy. In making payment to the owner of the utility a sum equal to the amount due the city, village or town from such the owner for taxes or special assessments may be deducted.
- (c) This subsection shall apply applies to every city, village and town regardless of any charter limitations on the tax levy for water or light.
- (d) When any If a privately owned motor bus or public transportation system in a city, village or town fails to provide service for a period in excess of 30 days, and the owner or stockholders of the privately owned motor bus or public transportation system have announced an intention to abandon service, the governing body of the affected municipality may without referendum furnish or contract for the furnishing

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of other motor bus or public transportation service to the municipality and its inhabitants and to the users of the defaulting prior service for a period of not more than one year. This section shall paragraph does not authorize a municipality to hire, directly or indirectly, any strikebreaker or other person for the purpose of replacing employes of said the motor bus or public transportation system engaged in a strike.

SECTION 161. 66.0627 of the statutes is created to read:

includes snow and ice removal, weed elimination, street sprinkling, oiling and tarring, repair of sidewalks or curb and gutter, garbage and refuse disposal, recycling, storm water management, including construction of storm water management facilities, tree care, removal and disposition of dead animals under s. 60.23 (20), conservation work under s. 60.105.

- (2) Except as provided in sub. (5), the governing body of a city, village or town may impose a special charge against real property for current services rendered by allocating all or part of the cost of the service to the property served. The authority under this section is in addition to any other method provided by law.
- (3) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), the governing body of the city, village or town may determine the manner of providing notice of a special charge.
- (b) Before a special charge for street tarring or the repair of sidewalks, curbs or gutters may be imposed, a public hearing shall be held by the governing body on whether the service in question will be funded in whole or in part by a special charge. Any interested person may testify at the hearing. Notice of the hearing shall be by class 1 notice under ch. 985, published at least 20 days before the hearing. A copy of the notice shall be mailed at least 10 days before the hearing to each interested person whose address is known or can be ascertained with reasonable diligence. The

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- notice under this paragraph shall state the date, time and location of the hearing, the subject matter of the hearing and that any interested person may testify.
 - (4) A special charge is not payable in instalments. If a special charge is not paid within the time determined by the governing body, the special charge is delinquent. A delinquent special charge becomes a lien on the property against which it is imposed as of the date of delinquency. The delinquent special charge shall be included in the current or next tax roll for collection and settlement under ch. 74.
 - (5) Except with respect to storm water management, including construction of storm water management facilities, no special charge may be imposed under this section to collect arrearages owed a municipal public utility.
 - (6) If a special charge imposed under this section is held invalid because this section is found unconstitutional, the governing body may reassess the special charge under any applicable law.

Note: Restates s. 66.60 (16), relating to special charges, and renumbers the provision to make it a separate section within ch. 66.

Hn addition:

1. Expands the examples in the definition of "service" to expressly include removal and disposition of dead animals under s. 60.23 (20), conservation work under s. 92.115 [as renumbered by this service] and snow removal under s. 86.105. Previously, these services were authorized to be funded by special assessment under s. 66.345, repealed by this service. See Section 343 of this

2. Expands the examples in the definition of "service" to expressly include "recycling" to reflect prevailing interpretation and current practice.

SECTION 162. 66.064 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0807 and amended to read:

66.0807 Joint operation of public utility or public transportation

system. Any Lon't move

(2) A city, village or town served by any a privately owned public utility, motor bus or other systems of public transportation rendering local service may contract

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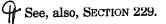
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with the owner thereof of the utility or system for the leasing, public operation, joint operation, extension and improvement of the utility or system by the municipality; or, with funds loaned by the municipality, may contract for the stabilization by municipal guaranty of the return upon or for the purchase by instalments out of earnings or otherwise of that portion of said the public utility or system which is operated within such the municipality and any territory immediately adjacent and tributary thereto to the municipality; or may contract for the accomplishment of any object agreed upon between the parties relating to the use, operation, management, value, earnings, purchase, extension, improvement, sale, lease or control of such the utility or system property. The provisions of s. 66.07 66.0817 relating to preliminary agreement, and approval by the department of transportation or public service commission, and ratification by the electors, shall be applicable apply to the contracts authorized by this section. The department of transportation or public service commission shall, when any such a contract under this section is approved by it and consummated, cooperate with the parties in respect to making valuations, appraisals, estimates and other determinations specified in such the contract to be made by it.

NOTE: In order to facilitate public-private cooperation, deletes the referendum requirement for preliminary contracts.



SECTION 163. 66.065 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0803 (title) and amended to read:

66.0803 (title) Acquisition of public utility or bus transportation system.

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SECTION 164. 66.065 (1), (2), (3), (4) and (4a) of the statutes are renumbered 66.0803 (1) (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e), and 66.0803 (1) (a) and (c) to (e), as renumbered, are amended to read:

66.0803 (1) (a) Any A town, village or city may construct, acquire or lease any plant and equipment located within or without in or outside the municipality, and including interest in or lease of land, for furnishing water, light, heat, or power, to the municipality, or to its inhabitants; may acquire a controlling portion of the stock of any corporation owning private waterworks or lighting plant and equipment; and may purchase the equity of redemption in a mortgaged or bonded waterworks or lighting system, including the cases where the municipality shall in the franchise have has reserved right to purchase. The character or duration of the franchise, permit or grant under which any public utility is operated, shall does not affect the power to acquire the same hereunder public utility under this subsection. Two or more public utilities owned by the same person or corporation, or 2 or more public utilities subject to the same lien or charge, may be acquired as a single enterprise under any proceeding heretofore begun or hereafter commenced, and the. The board or council may at any time agree with the owner or owners of any public utility or utilities as to on the agreed value thereof, of the utility or utilities and to contract to purchase or acquire the same hereunder at such that value, upon such those terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon between said the board or council and said the owner or owners.

(c) The notice of the referendum shall include a general statement of the plant and equipment or part thereof it is proposed to acquire or construct be constructed.

acquired or leased and of the manner of payment.

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(d) Referendum elections under this section shall may not be held oftener than
once a year, except that a referendum so held for the acquisition, lease or construction
of any of the types of property enumerated in sub. (1) shall par. (a) does not bar the
holding of one referendum in the same year for the acquisition and operation of a bus
transportation system by the municipality.

(e) The provisions of subs. (2), (3) and (4) shall pars. (b) to (d) do not apply to the acquisition of any plant, equipment or public utility for furnishing water service when such the plant, equipment or utility is acquired by the municipality by dedication or without monetary or financial consideration. After a public utility is constructed, acquired or leased under this subsection, pars. (b) to (d) do not apply to any subsequent construction, acquisition or lease in connection with that public utility.

Note: The 2nd sentence of par. (e) clarifies that once a successful referendum is held on a public utility acquisition, construction or lease, no additional referenda are required for any subsequent construction, acquisition or lease in connection with that public utility.

SECTION 165. 66.065 (5), (6) and (7) of the statutes are renumbered 66.0803 (2) (a) to (c) and amended to read:

66.0803 (2) (a) Any \underline{A} city, village or town may by action of its governing body and with a referendum vote provide, acquire, own, operate or engage in a municipal bus transportation system where no existing bus, rail or other local transportation system exists in such the municipality. Any \underline{A} city, village or town in which there exists any local transportation system by similar action and referendum vote may acquire, own, operate or engage in the operation of a municipal bus transportation system upon acquiring the local transportation system by voluntary agreement with the owners thereof of the system, or pursuant to law, or upon securing a certificate from the department of transportation under s. 194.23.

- (b) Any A street motor bus transportation company operating pursuant to ch. 194 shall, by acceptance of authority under that chapter, be deemed to have consented to a purchase of its property actually used and useful for the convenience of the public by the municipality in which the major part of such the property is situated or operated.
- (c) Any A city, village or town providing or acquiring a motor bus transportation system under the provisions of this section may finance such the construction or purchase in any manner now authorized in respect of for the construction or purchase of a public utility.

SECTION 166. 66.066 (title), (1) to (1m) and (2) (intro.) and (a) to (i) of the statutes, as affected by 1997 Wisconsin Act 35, are renumbered 66.0621 (title), (1) to (3) and (4) (intro.) and (a) to (i), and 66.0621 (1) (a) and (b), (2), (3) and (4) (intro.) and (a) to (i), as renumbered, are amended to read:

66.0621 (1) (a) "Municipality" means any a city, village, town, county, commission created by contract under s. 66.30 66.0301, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district established under s. 33.23, 33.235 or 33.24, metropolitan sewerage district created under ss. 66.20 to 66.26 or 66.88 to 66.918 200.01 to 200.15 and 200.21 to 200.65, town sanitary district under subch. IX of ch. 60, a local professional baseball park district created under subch. III of ch. 229 or a municipal water district or power district under ch. 198 and any other public or quasi-public corporation, officer, board or other public body empowered to borrow money and issue obligations to repay the same money and obligations out of revenues. "Municipality" does not include the state or a local exposition district created under subch. II of ch. 229.

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- (b) For purposes of financing under this section, "public "Public utility" means any revenue producing facility or enterprise owned by a municipality and operated for a public purpose as defined in s. 67.04 (1) (b) or undertaken by a municipality under s. 66.067 including garbage incinerators, toll bridges, swimming pools, tennis courts, parks, playgrounds, golf links, bathing beaches, bathhouses, street lighting, city halls, village halls, town halls, courthouses, jails, schools, cooperative educational service agencies, hospitals, homes for the aged or indigent, child care centers, as defined in s. 231.01 (3c), regional projects, waste collection and disposal operations, systems of sewerage, local professional baseball park facilities and any other necessary public works projects undertaken by a municipality.
- (2) Nothing in this This section shall be construed to does not limit the authority of any a municipality to acquire, own, operate and finance in the manner provided in this section, a source of water and necessary transmission facilities, including all real and personal property, beyond its corporate limits. A source of water 50 miles beyond a municipality's corporate limits shall be within the municipality's authority.
- (3) Any A municipality may, by action of its governing body, provide for purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility, motor bus or other systems of public transportation from the general fund, or from the proceeds of municipal obligations, including revenue bonds. Any An obligation created pursuant to subs. (2) to (4) shall (4) or (5) is not be considered an indebtedness of such the municipality, and shall not be included in arriving at the constitutional debt limitation.

(intro.)

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(4) Where If payment of obligations is provided by revenue bonds, the following is the procedure for payment shall be in the manner following:

(a) 1. The governing body of the municipality, by ordinance or resolution, shall order the issuance and sale of bonds, executed as provided in s. 67.08 (1) and payable at such times not exceeding 40 years from the date thereof of issuance, and at such places, the governing body of such the municipality shall determine, which determines. The bonds shall be payable only out of the special redemption fund. Each such bond shall include a statement that it is payable only from the special redemption fund, naming the ordinance or resolution creating it, and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of such the municipality. The bonds may be issued either as registered bonds under s. 67.09 or as coupon bonds payable to bearer. Bonds shall be sold in such the manner and upon such terms as determined by the governing body deems for the best interests of said the municipality.

- 2. Interest, if any, on bonds shall be paid at least annually to bondholders. Payment of principal on the bonds shall commence not later than 3 years after the date of issue or 2 years after the estimated date that construction will be completed, whichever is later. Thereafter After the commencement of the payment of principal on the bonds, at least annually, the municipality shall make principal payments and, if any, interest payments to bondholders or provide by ordinance or resolution that payments be made into a separate fund for payment to bondholders as specified in the ordinance or resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds. The amount of the annual debt service payments made or provided for shall be reasonable in accordance with prudent municipal utility management practices.
- 3. All such revenue bonds may contain a provision authorizing redemption thereof of the bonds, in whole or in part, at stipulated prices, at the option of the

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SECTION 166

municipality on any interest payment date. The governing body of a municipality may provide in any a contract for purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility, that payment thereof shall be made in such bonds at not less than 95% of the par value thereof of the bonds.

(b) All moneys received from any bonds issued under this section shall be applied solely for purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility, and in the payment of the cost of any subsequent necessary additions, improvements and extensions. Bonds issued under this section shall be secured by a pledge of the revenues of the public utility to the holders of the bonds and to the holders of any coupons of the bonds and may be additionally secured by a mortgage lien upon the public utility to the holders of the bonds and to the holders of any coupons of the bonds. If a mortgage lien is created by ordinance or resolution, the lien shall be is perfected by publication of the ordinance or resolution or by recording of the ordinance or resolution in the records of the municipality. In addition, the municipality may record the lien by notifying the register of deeds of the county in which the public utility is located concerning its issuance of bonds. If the register of deeds receives notice from the municipality, the register of deeds shall record any mortgage lien created. The public utility shall remain remains subject to the pledge and, if created, the mortgage lien until the payment in full of the principal and interest of the bonds. Upon repayment of bonds for which a mortgage lien has been created, the register of deeds shall, upon notice from the municipality, record a satisfaction of the mortgage lien. Any holder of a bond or of any coupons attached to a bond may either at law or in equity protect and enforce this pledge and, if created,

the mortgage lien and compel performance of all duties required of the municipality by this section. Any A municipality may provide for additions, extensions and improvements to a public utility that it owns by additional issues of bonds under this section. Such The additional issues of bonds shall be are subordinate to all prior issues of bonds under this section, but a municipality may in the ordinance or resolution authorizing bonds permit the issue of additional bonds on a parity therewith with prior issues. Any A municipality may issue new bonds under this section to provide funds for refunding any outstanding municipal obligations, including interest, issued for any of the purposes stated in sub. (1m) (3). Refunding bonds issued under this section are subject to all of the following provisions:

- 1. Refunding bonds may be issued to refinance more than one issue of outstanding municipal obligations notwithstanding that such the outstanding municipal obligations may have been issued at different times and may be secured by the revenues of more than one public utility. Any such public Public utilities may be operated as a single public utility, subject however to contract rights vested in holders of bonds or promissory notes being refinanced. A determination by the governing body of a municipality that any refinancing is advantageous or necessary to the municipality shall be is conclusive.
- 4. The refunding bonds shall are not be considered an indebtedness of such a municipality, and shall not be included in arriving at the constitutional debt limitation.
- 5. The governing body of a municipality may, in addition to other powers conferred by this section, include a provision in any ordinance or resolution authorizing the issuance of refunding bonds pledging all or any part of the revenues of any public utility or utilities or combination thereof originally financed or,

extended or improved from the proceeds of any of the municipal obligations being refunded, and pledging all or any part of the surplus income derived from the investment of any a trust created in relation to the refunding.

- 6. This subsection, without reference to any other laws of this state, shall constitute constitutes full authority for the authorization and issuance of refunding bonds hereunder and for the doing of all other acts authorized by this subsection to be done or performed and such the refunding bonds may be issued hereunder under this subsection without regard to the requirements, restrictions or procedural provisions contained in any other law.
- (c) The governing body of a municipality shall, in the ordinance or resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds, establish a system of funds and accounts and provide for sufficient revenues to operate and maintain the public utility and to provide fully for annual debt service requirements of bonds issued under this section. The governing body of a municipality may establish a fund or account for depreciation of assets of the public utility.
- (d) If a governing body of a municipality creates a depreciation fund under par.
 (c) it shall use the funds set aside to restore any deficiency in the special redemption fund specified in par. (e) for the payment of the principal and interest due on the bonds and for the creation and maintenance of any reserves established by the bond ordinance or resolution to secure these payments. If the special redemption fund is sufficient for these purposes, moneys in the depreciation fund may be expended for repairs, replacements, new constructions, extensions or additions of the public utility. Any accumulations Accumulations of the depreciation fund may be invested, and if invested, the income from the investment shall be deposited in the depreciation fund.

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- (e) The governing body of the a municipality shall by ordinance or resolution 1 create a special fund in the treasury of the municipality to be identified as "the 2 special redemption fund" into which shall be paid the amount which shall be is set 3 aside for the payment of the principal and interest due on the bonds and for the 4 creation and maintenance of any reserves established by bond ordinance or 5 resolution to secure these payments. 6 (f) At the close of the public utility's fiscal year, if any surplus has accumulated 7 in any of the above funds specified in this subsection, it may be disposed of in the 8 order set forth under s. 66.069 (1) (c) 66.0811 (2). 9 (g) The reasonable cost and value of any service rendered to such a municipality 10 by such a public utility shall be charged against the municipality and shall be paid 11 by it in instalments. 12 (h) The rates for all services rendered by such a public utility to the a 13 municipality or to other consumers, shall be reasonable and just, taking into account 14 and consideration the value of the said public utility, the cost of maintaining and 15 operating the same public utility, the proper and necessary allowance for 16
 - depreciation thereof of the public utility, and a sufficient and adequate return upon the capital invested.
 - (i) The governing body shall have full power to of a municipality may adopt all ordinances and resolutions necessary to carry into effect this subsection. Any An ordinance or resolution providing for the issuance of bonds may contain such provisions or covenants, without limiting the generality of the power to adopt such an ordinance or resolution, as is deemed necessary or desirable for the security of bondholders or the marketability of the bonds, including. The provisions or covenants may include but are not limited to provisions as to the sufficiency of the

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rates or charges to be made for service, maintenance and operation, improvements or additions to and sale or alienation of the public utility, insurance against loss, employment of consulting engineers and accountants, records and accounts, operating and construction budgets, establishment of reserve funds, issuance of additional bonds, and deposit of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds or revenues of the public utility in trust, including the appointment of depositories or trustees. Any An ordinance or resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds or other obligations payable from revenues of a public utility shall constitute constitutes a contract with the holder of any bonds or other obligations issued pursuant to such the ordinance or resolution.

SECTION 167. 66.066 (2) (j) of the statutes is repealed.

Note: Repeals an archaic provision of the statutes regulating proceedings relating to a public utility that were begun prior to May 6, 1911.

SECTION 168. 66.066 (2) (k) to (m), (4) and (5) of the statutes are renumbered 66.0621 (4) (j) to (L), (5) and (6), and 66.0621 (4) (j) to (L) and (5), as renumbered, are amended to read:

or interest and debt service fund from the income and revenues of the public utility a sum sufficient to comply with the requirements of the instrument creating the lien, or, if the instrument does not make any provision for it, the ordinance or resolution shall be set aside for shall fix the amount which shall be set aside into a secured debt fund from month to month for interest on the secured debt, and a fixed amount or proportion not

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exceeding a stated sum, which shall be not less than one percent of the principal, to be set aside into the fund to pay the principal of the debt. Any surplus after satisfying the debt may be transferred to the special redemption fund. Public utility bonds set aside for the debt may from time to time be issued to an amount sufficient with the amount then in the debt service fund to pay and retire the debt or any portion of it; the. The bonds may be issued at not less than 95% of the par value in exchange for, or satisfaction of, the secured debt, or may be sold in the manner provided in this paragraph, and the proceeds applied in payment of the secured debt at maturity or before maturity by agreement with the holder. The governing body of a municipality and the owners of any a public utility acquired, purchased, leased, constructed, extended, added to or improved under this paragraph may, upon such terms and conditions as are satisfactory, contract that public utility bonds providing for the secured debt or for the whole purchase price shall be deposited with a trustee or depository and released from deposit from time to time on the terms and conditions necessary to secure the payment of the debt.

(k) Any A municipality purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to or improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility subject to a mortgage or deed of trust by the vendor or the vendor's predecessor in title to secure the payment of outstanding and unpaid bonds made by the vendor or the vendor's predecessor in title, may readjust, renew, consolidate or extend the obligation evidenced by the outstanding bonds and continue the lien of the mortgage, securing the same mortgage by issuing bonds to refund the outstanding mortgage or revenue bonds at or prior to their maturity, which. The refunding bonds shall be are payable only out of a special redemption fund to be created and set aside by ordinance or resolution under par. (e). The refunding bonds

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shall be secured by a mortgage lien upon the public utility, and the municipality is authorized to may adopt all ordinances or resolutions and take all proceedings, following the procedure under this subsection. The lien shall have has the same priority on the public utility as the mortgage securing the outstanding bonds, unless otherwise expressly provided in the proceedings of the governing body of the municipality.

(L) 1. If the governing body of any a municipality, by ordinance or resolution, declares its intentions to authorize the issuance or sale of revenue bonds under this section, the governing body may, prior to issuance of the bonds and in anticipation of their sale, authorize the issuance of bond anticipation notes by the adoption of a resolution or ordinance. The notes shall be named "bond anticipation notes Bond anticipation notes may be issued for the purposes for which the municipality has authority to issue revenue bonds. The ordinance or resolution authorizing the bond anticipation notes shall state the purposes for which the bond anticipation notes are to be issued and shall set forth a covenant of the municipality to issue the revenue bonds in an amount sufficient to retire the outstanding bond anticipation notes. The ordinance or resolution may contain other covenants and provisions, including a description of the terms of the revenue bonds to be issued. The municipality may pledge revenues of the public utility to payment of the principal and interest on the bond anticipation notes. Prior to issuance of the bond anticipation notes, the governing body may adopt an ordinance or resolution authorizing the revenue bonds.

2. Bond anticipation notes may be issued for periods of up to 5 years and may, by ordinance or resolution of the governing body of a municipality, be refunded one or more times, if the refunding bond anticipation notes do not exceed 5 years in term and if they will be paid within 10 years after the date of issuance of the original bond

anticipation notes. Bond anticipation notes shall be executed as provided in s. 67.08 (1) and may be registered under s. 67.09. These notes shall state the sources from which they are payable. Bond anticipation notes are not an indebtedness of the municipality issuing them, and no lien may be created or attached with respect to any property of the municipality as a consequence of the issuance of such the notes.

- 3. Any funds derived from the issuance and sale of revenue bonds under this section and issued subsequent to the execution and sale of bond anticipation notes shall constitute a trust fund, and such the fund shall be expended first for the payment of principal and interest of such the bond anticipation notes, and then may be expended for such other purposes as are set forth in the ordinance or resolution authorizing the revenue bonds. No bond anticipation notes may be issued unless a financial officer of the municipality certifies to the governing body of the municipality that contracts with respect to additions, improvements and extensions are to be let and that the proceeds of such the notes shall be are required for the payment of such the contracts.
- 4. Following the issuance of the bond anticipation notes, revenues of the public utility may be paid into a fund to pay principal and interest on the bond anticipation notes, which moneys or any part of them may, by the ordinance or resolution authorizing the issuance of bond anticipation notes, be pledged for the payment of the principal of and interest on such the notes. The ordinance or resolution shall pledge to the payment of the principal of the notes the proceeds of the sale of the revenue bonds in anticipation of the sale of which the notes were authorized to be issued and may provide for use of revenue of the public utility or other available funds for payment of principal on the notes. The notes shall constitute are negotiable instruments.

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- 6. Any A municipality authorized to issue or sell bond anticipation notes under this paragraph may, in addition to the revenue sources or bond proceeds, appropriate funds out of its annual tax levy for the payment of such the notes. The payment of such the notes out of funds from a tax levy shall is not be construed as constituting an obligation of such the municipality to make any other such appropriation.
- 7. Such bend Bond anticipation notes shall constitute are a legal form of investment for municipal funds under s. 66.04 (2) 66.0605 (1).
- extend, add to, improve, conduct, control, operate or manage any public utility may also, by action of its governing body, in lieu of issuing bonds or levying taxes and in addition to any other lawful methods of paying obligations, provide for or secure the payment of the cost of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility by pledging, assigning or otherwise hypothecating, shares of stock evidencing a controlling interest therein in a public utility, or the net earnings or profits derived, or to be derived, from the operation of the public utility. The municipality may enter into the contracts and may mortgage the public utility and issue obligations to carry out this subsection. Any A municipality may issue additional obligations under this subsection or elsewhere in this section, but those obligations shall be are subordinate to all prior obligations, except that the municipality may in the ordinance or resolution authorizing obligations under this subsection permit the issue of additional obligations on a parity with those previously issued.

SECTION 169. 66.067 of the statutes, as affected by 1997 Wisconsin Act 27, is repealed.

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Note: Repeals s. 66.067, relating to permissible public works projects, since the substance of the section has been incorporated into s. 66.0621 (1) (b).

1	SECTION 170. 66.068 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0805 (title) and
2	amended to read:
3	66.0805 (title) Management of municipal public utility by commission.
4	SECTION 171. 66.068 (1) of the statutes is repealed.
	Note: The repealed subsection is restated as s. 66.0805 (1), created by Section 228.

SECTION 172. 66.068(2) to (4) of the statutes are renumbered 66.0805(2) to (4), and 66.0805(3) and (4), as renumbered, are amended to read:

of 66.0805 (3) The commissioners commission shall choose from among their number a president and a secretary from its membership. The commission may appoint and establish the compensation of a manager They The commission may command the services of the city, village or town engineer and may employ and fix the compensation of such subordinates as shall be necessary. They The commission may make rules for their own its proceedings and for the government of their the department. They The commission shall keep books of account, in the manner and form prescribed by the department of transportation or public service commission, which shall be open to the public.

Note: The 2nd sentence restates a portion of s. 66.068(1), repealed by Section 171.

(4) (a) It may be provided The governing body of the city, village or town may provide that departmental expenditures be audited by such the commission, and if approved by the president and secretary of the commission, be paid by the city, village or town clerk and treasurer as provided by s. 66.042 66.0607; that the utility receipts be paid to a bonded cashier or cashiers appointed by the commission, to be turned over to the city, village or town treasurer at least once a month; and that the

1	commission have such designated general powers in the construction, extension,
2	improvement and operation of the utility as shall be designated. Where in any
3	municipality. Actual construction work shall be under the immediate supervision of
4	the board of public works or corresponding authority.
5	(b) If water mains have been installed or extended in a municipality and the
6	cost thereof of installation or extension has been in some instances assessed against
7	the abutting owners and in other instances paid by the municipality or any a utility
8	therein, it may be provided by the governing body of such the municipality may
9	provide that all persons who paid any such the assessment against any lot or parcel
10	of land may be reimbursed the amount of such the assessment regardless of when
11	such assessment was made or paid. Such reimbursement Reimbursement may be
12	made from such funds or earnings of said the municipal utility or from such funds
13	of the municipality as the governing body determines.
	Note: The new sentence at the end of par. (a) restates s. 66.068 (5), repealed by Section 173.
14	SECTION 173. 66.068 (5) of the statutes is repealed.
	Note: The repealed provision is restated in renumbered s. 66.0805 (4) (a). See Section 172.
15	SECTION 174. 66.068 (6) and (7) of the statutes are renumbered 66.0805 (5) and
16	(6) and amended to read:
17	66.0805 (5) Two or more public utilities acquired as a single enterprise
18	hereunder may be operated under this section as a single enterprise.
19	(6) In a 2nd, 3rd or 4th class city, a village or a town, the council or board may
(2) 0	provide for the operation of a public utility or utilities by the board of public works
<u></u>	or by another officer or officers, in lieu of the commission above provided for in this
22	section.

1	SECTION 175. 66.069 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0809 (title) and
2	amended to read:
3	66.0809 (title) Charges; outside services Municipal public utility
4	charges.
5	SECTION 176. 66.069 (1) (title) of the statutes is repealed.
6	SECTION 177. 66.069(1)(a) to (bn) of the statutes, as affected by 1997 Wisconsin
7	Act 27, are renumbered 66.0809 (1) to (5), and 66.0809 (1), (2), (3), (4) (intro.) and (a)
8	and (5) (a) (intro.) and (b) to (d), as renumbered, are amended to read:
9	66.0809 (1) Except as provided in par. (am) sub. (2), the governing body of any
10	a town, village or city operating a public utility may, by ordinance, fix the initial rates
11	and shall provide for this collection monthly, bimonthly or quarterly in advance or
12	otherwise. The rates shall be uniform for like service in all parts of the municipality
13	and shall include the cost of fluorinating the water. The rates may also include
14	standby charges to property not connected but for which such public utility facilities
15	have been made available. The charges shall be collected by the treasurer or other
16	officer or employe designated by the city, village or town.
	Note: Authorizes, as an alternative to the treasurer collecting utility charges, a city, village or town to designate another officer to collect the charges. Apparently, in a number of municipalities, utility commissions have their own bonded clerk collect charges.
17	(2) If, on June 21, 1996, it is the practice of a governing body of a town, village
18	or city operating a public utility to collect utility service charges using a billing period
19	other than one permitted under par. (a) sub. (1), the governing body may continue
20	to collect utility service charges using that billing period.
21	(3) Except as provided in pars. (bg) and (bn) subs. (4) and (5), on October 15 in
22	each year notice shall be given to the owner or occupant of all lots or parcels of rea

estate to which utility service has been furnished prior to October 1 by a public utility

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operated by any a town, city or village and payment for which is owing and in arrears at the time of giving such the notice. The department in charge of the utility shall furnish the treasurer with a list of all such the lots or parcels of real estate for which utility service charges are in arrears, and the notice shall be given by the treasurer, unless the governing body of the city, village or town shall authorize such authorizes notice to be given directly by the department. Such The notice shall be in writing and shall state the amount of such arrears, including any penalty assessed pursuant to the rules of such the utility; that unless the same amount is paid by November 1 thereafter a penalty of 10% 10% of the amount of such arrears will be added thereto; and that unless such the arrears, with any such added penalty, shall be are paid by November 15 thereafter, the same arrears and penalty will be levied as a tax against the lot or parcel of real estate to which utility service was furnished and for which payment is delinquent as above specified. Such The notice may be served by delivery to either such the owner or occupant personally, or by letter addressed to such the owner or occupant at the post-office address of such the lot or parcel of real estate. On November 16 the officer or department issuing the notice shall certify and file with the clerk a list of all lots or parcels of real estate, giving the legal description thereof, to the owners or occupants of for which notice of arrears in payment were was given as above specified and for which arrears still remain unpaid, and stating the amount of such arrears together with the added and penalty thereon as herein provided. Each such delinquent amount, including such penalty, shall thereupon become becomes a lien upon the lot or parcel of real estate to which the utility service was furnished and payment for which is delinquent, and the clerk shall insert the same delinquent amount and penalty as a tax against such the lot or parcel of real estate. All proceedings in relation to the collection of general property taxes and to

the return and sale of property for delinquent taxes shall apply to said the tax if the
same \underline{it} is not paid within the time required by law for payment of taxes upon real
estate. Under this paragraph subsection, if an arrearage is for utility service
furnished and metered by the utility directly to a mobile home unit in a licensed
mobile home park, the notice shall be given to the owner of the mobile home unit and
the delinquent amount $\frac{1}{2}$ shall $\frac{1}{2}$ become $\frac{1}{2}$ so $\frac{1}{2}$ lien on the mobile home unit rather
than a lien on the parcel of real estate on which the mobile home unit is located. A
lien on a mobile home unit may be enforced using the procedures under s. $779.48(2)$.
This paragraph subsection does not apply to arrearages collected using the
procedure under s. 66.60 (16) <u>66.0627</u> .

(4) (intro.) A municipal utility may use the procedures under par. (b) sub. (c) to collect arrearages for electric service only if one of the following applies:

- (a) The municipality has enacted an ordinance that authorizes the use of the procedures under par. (b) sub. (3) for the collection of arrearages for electric service provided by the municipal utility.
- (5) (a) (intro.) This paragraph subsection applies only if all of the following conditions are met:
- (b) If this paragraph subsection applies, a municipal public utility may use paragraph. (b) sub. (3) to collect arrearages incurred after the owner of a rental dwelling unit has provided the utility with written notice under subd. 1. par. (a) only if the municipality complies with at least one of the following:
- 1. In order to comply with this <u>subd. 2. a.</u> <u>subdivision</u>, a municipal public utility shall send bills for water or electric service to a customer who is a tenant in the tenant's own name. Each time that a municipal public utility notifies a customer who is a tenant that charges for water or electric service provided by the utility to the

customer are past due for more than one billing cycle, the utility shall also serve a
copy of the notice on the owner of the rental dwelling unit in the manner provided
in s. $801.14(2)$. If a customer who is a tenant vacates his or her rental dwelling unit,
and the owner of the rental dwelling unit provides the municipal public utility, no
later than 21 days after the date on which the tenant vacates the rental dwelling
unit, with a written notice that contains a forwarding address for the tenant and the
date that the tenant vacated the rental dwelling unit, the utility shall continue to
send past-due notices to the customer at his or her forwarding address until the
past-due charges are paid or until notice has been provided under par. (b) sub. (3).

- 2. In order to comply with this subd. 2. b. subdivision, if a customer who is a tenant has charges for water or electric service provided by the utility that are past due, the municipal public utility shall serve notice of the past—due charges on the owner of the rental dwelling unit within 14 days of the date on which the tenant's charges became past due. The municipal public utility shall serve notice in the manner provided in s. 801.14 (2).
- (c) A municipal public utility may demonstrate compliance with the notice requirements of subd. 2. a. or b. par. (b) 1. or 2. by providing evidence of having sent the notice by U.S. mail.
- (d) If this paragraph subsection applies and a municipal public utility is permitted to collect arrearages under par. (b) sub. (3), the municipal public utility shall provide all notices under par. (b) sub. (3) to the owner of the property.
- SECTION 178. 66.069 (1) (c) and (d) of the statutes are renumbered 66.0811 (2) and (3) and amended to read:
- 66.0811 (2) The income of a <u>municipal</u> public utility owned by a <u>municipality</u>, shall first be used to make payments to meet operation, maintenance, depreciation,