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## 2007 DRAFTING REQUEST

## Bill

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Received: 12/21/2006				Received By: csundber				
Wanted:	Wanted: As time permits				Identical to LRB	:		
For: Jen	nifer Shilling	(608) 266-578	0		By/Representing	: Nathan Houd	ek	
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## 2007 DRAFTING REQUEST

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## 2007 DRAFTING REQUEST

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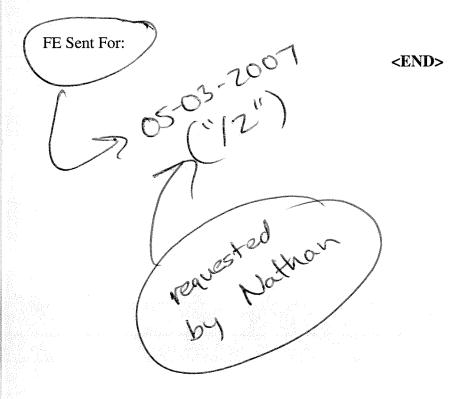
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## 2007 DRAFTING REQUEST

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## 2007 DRAFTING REQUEST

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### 2007 DRAFTING REQUEST

Bill

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Received By: csundber

Wanted: As time permits

Identical to LRB:

For: Jennifer Shilling (608) 266-5780

By/Representing: Nathan Houdek

This file may be shown to any legislator: **NO** 

Drafter: csundber

May Contact:

Addl. Drafters:

Subject:

Tax, Business - credits

Extra Copies:

Submit via email: YES

Requester's email:

Rep.Shilling@legis.wisconsin.gov

Carbon copy (CC:) to:

christopher.sundberg@legis.wisconsin.gov

**Pre Topic:** 

No specific pre topic given

Topic:

Historic buildings, downtown development, and major highway projects

Instructions:

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### Sundberg, Christopher

From:

Groves, Monica

Sent:

Thursday, December 21, 2006 11:13 AM

To:

Sundberg, Christopher

Subject:

Downtown Wisconsin Legislation

Hi Chris,

I just received a call from Nate in Rep. Shilling's office about the Downtown WI bill draft that they would like to draft as an assembly companion bill. He said that he spoke with you and you requested that our office contact you to authorize a companion bill draft. We have worked with Rep. Shilling in past legislative sessions on this bill and have no problem with her drafting an identical Assembly companion. Both the senate and assembly bills for this session should be identical in content. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thank You,

Monica Groves Batiza

#### Monica Groves Batiza

Office of Senator Julie Lassa State Capitol Room 323 South P. O. Box 7882 Madison, WI 53707-7882 (608) 266-3123 phone (608) 267-6797 fax (800) 925-7491 toll free lu: 1/5/07

#### **2007 - 2008 LEGISLATURE**

LRB-<del>1073/</del>1

CS/MS/MG/GM/PH/JK/JTK:wj:nr



### 2007 BILL





AN ACT to renumber 44.02 (24) and 101.121 (4) (a); to renumber and amend 71.07 (9m) (a), 71.07 (9r) (a), 71.28 (6) (a) and 71.47 (6) (a); to amend 13.48 (7), 13.48 (15), 59.69 (4m), 60.64, 62.23 (7) (em), 71.07 (9m) (c), 71.28 (6) (c), 71.47 (6) (c), 86.19 (1), 101.121 (4) (b), 101.19 (1) (intro.), 254.61 (1) (f) 2. and 823.21; and to create 13.48 (10) (c), 20.143 (1) (gb), 41.11 (1) (bm), 44.02 (24) (b), 44.02 (24d), 71.07 (9m) (a) 2., 71.07 (9m) (g), 71.07 (9m) (h), 71.07 (9r) (a) 2., 71.28 (6) (a) 2., 71.28 (6) (g), 71.28 (6) (h), 71.47 (6) (a) 2., 71.47 (6) (g), 71.47 (6) (h), 84.013 (3g), 86.19 (4m), 86.36, 86.37, 101.121 (3) (c), 101.121 (4) (a) 2., 101.121 (5), 101.975 (4), 227.01 (13) (zy), 560.03 (21m) and 560.083 of the statutes; relating to: the regulation, preservation, and restoration of historic buildings; the supplement to the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit and the state historic rehabilitation tax credit; requiring the certification of downtowns; promoting certain downtown areas in this state; highway projects involving business and downtown areas; the construction of major highway projects

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involving a bypass; granting rule-making authority; and making appropriations.

### Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This bill makes numerous changes with regard to historic buildings and downtown development and makes a change to current law regarding the construction of major highway projects involving a bypass. Significant provisions include the following:

#### HISTORIC BUILDINGS

### State Historic Building Code

Current law authorizes the Department of Commerce (Commerce) to regulate the preservation and restoration of qualified historic buildings. A qualified historic building is a building that is listed on the national or state register of historic places, or a certified local register of historic property, or that is located in a district that is listed on the national or state register of historic places and is of historical significance to the district. Current law permits Commerce, in consultation with the Historic Building Code Council, to promulgate a historic building code that provides specific standards for the preservation or restoration of qualified historic buildings, while still providing for the health, safety, and welfare of occupants of and visitors to historic buildings. In addition, to permit the preservation or restoration of qualified historic buildings, Commerce may grant a variance from any rule promulgated under the chapters of the statutes relating to the regulation of industry, buildings, and safety or the regulation of plumbing, fire protection systems, and swimming pools.

With certain exceptions, the owner of a qualified historic building may elect to be subject to the State Historic Building Code. With limited exceptions, an owner who makes this election is exempt from any provision of any other building code, including a local building code, that concerns a matter that is dealt with in the State Historic Building Code. Although current law does not contain an administrative procedure designed specifically to determine whether an owner is entitled to this exemption, current law does contain a procedure that an owner may follow to resolve any conflicts between a local order and any order of Commerce that relates to the safety of places of employment or certain buildings that are open to the public (public buildings).

This bill specifies that the State Historic Building Code must be liberally interpreted to facilitate the preservation and restoration of qualified historic buildings. The bill also creates a specific administrative procedure for determining the extent to which a provision in a local building code applies to a qualified historic building. The bill permits the owner of a qualified historic building who has elected to be governed by the State Historic Building Code to request that Commerce review any decision of a local governmental unit that requires the owner to comply with a provision in a local ordinance. Commerce must review the decision to determine whether the provision in the ordinance concerns a matter dealt with in the State

Historic Building Code, in which case the owner would be exempt from the provision. The bill specifies that, in performing this review, Commerce must follow the existing procedure for resolving conflicts between local orders and orders of Commerce that relate to the safety of places of employment or public buildings. In addition, the bill requires Commerce, in cooperation with the State Historical Society, to develop an informational pamphlet to increase public awareness and use of the State Historic Building Code.

### Historic buildings used as multifamily dwellings

Current law requires Commerce to promulgate a multifamily dwelling code that provides uniform standards for the construction of multifamily dwellings and their components. With certain exceptions, a multifamily dwelling is an apartment building, row house, town house, condominium, or manufactured building that does not exceed 60 feet in height or six stories and that consists of three or more attached dwelling units. The Multifamily Dwelling Code currently applies to any building or portion of a building that is converted to a multifamily dwelling after April 1, 1995, unless the building is a qualified historic building and the owner elects to be subject to the State Historic Building Code. Rules promulgated by Commerce also permit a local governmental unit to exercise jurisdiction over the construction and inspection of multifamily dwellings by adopting ordinances that are consistent with the multifamily dwelling code. Currently, the multifamily dwelling code contains specific requirements relating to the type, height, and design of handrails and guardrails that are required to be used in multifamily dwellings.

This bill permits a local governmental unit to adopt an ordinance that requires the local governmental unit to grant a variance from these handrail and guardrail requirements, as they apply to a qualified historic building that is converted from a single–family dwelling to a multifamily dwelling, if the owner of the qualified historic building shows that the type, height, and design of the handrail or guardrail proposed for installation is historically appropriate and if the handrail or guardrail is at least as protective of public safety as the rail that is otherwise required.

### Historic preservation in local governmental units

This bill directs local governmental units to interpret liberally their regulations that apply to historic structures in order to facilitate the preservation and restoration of historic buildings and structures.

#### Historic rehabilitation tax credit

Under current law, a person who is eligible to claim a federal income tax credit equal to either 10 percent of qualified expenses related to rehabilitating a qualified building in this state or 20 percent of qualified expenses related to rehabilitating historic property in this state may also claim a supplemental state income or franchise tax credit that is equal to 5 percent of such qualified expenses.

Under the bill, for taxable years beginning in 2008, a person who is eligible to claim the federal rehabilitation tax credit may claim the supplemental state rehabilitation credit in an amount equal to 20 percent of qualified expenses, if the rehabilitated property is located in a certified downtown or is included in a business area revitalization under the State Main Street Program (a program that promotes revitalization efforts in certain business areas) and the State Historical Society

certifies the rehabilitation. In addition, under the bill, a person who is not eligible to claim the federal rehabilitation tax credit because the person's qualified expenses do not satisfy the adjusted-basis requirement under federal law may claim the supplemental state rehabilitation credit in an amount equal to 20 percent of qualified expenses, if the qualified expenses are at least \$10,000, the rehabilitated property is located in a certified downtown or is included in a business area revitalization under the State Main Street Program, and the State Historical Society certifies the rehabilitation. The State Historical Society may charge and collect a fee for the certifications described in this paragraph in an amount equal to two percent of the qualified expenses, but not less than \$300 nor more than \$20,000. Fifty percent of the amount of such fees collected by the State Historical Society will be used to provide additional staffing for the administration of the State Main Street Program.

Under current law, a person may claim an income tax credit equal to 25 percent of the qualified expenses to preserve or rehabilitate historic property that is used as an owner–occupied personal residence. The State Historical Society certifies such expenses.

Under this bill, for taxable years beginning in 2008, a person who is eligible to claim the state income tax credit for preserving or rehabilitating historic property may claim the state income tax credit in an amount equal to 30 percent of qualified expenses, if the preserved or rehabilitated property is located in a certified downtown or is included in a business area revitalization under the State Main Street Program and the State Historical Society approves the preservation or rehabilitation. The State Historical Society may charge and collect a fee of \$150 for certifying such expenses.

Under current law, if a person who claims the income tax credit for qualified expenses to preserve or rehabilitate an owner–occupied personal residence sells the property within five years from the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, or if the State Historical Society determines that the preservation or rehabilitation does not comply with the standards established by the society, the person who claimed the tax credit must pay to the state all, or a portion, of the amount of the credit that the person received, depending on the date on which the person sold the property or on the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation does not comply with State Historical Society standards.

Under this bill, if a person who claims the supplemental state income or franchise tax credit for qualified expenses related to preserving or rehabilitating historic property in this state sells the property within five years from the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, or if the State Historical Society determines that the preservation or rehabilitation does not comply with the standards established by the society, the person who claimed the tax credit must pay to the state all, or a portion, of the amount of the credit that the person received, depending on the date on which the person sold the property or the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation does not comply with State Historical Society standards.

#### **DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT**

### Certification and promotion of downtowns

This bill requires Commerce to develop and publish guidelines to aid communities in reconstructing central business districts that are destroyed or severely damaged in major disasters. The bill also requires Commerce to promulgate rules pursuant to which Commerce will certify downtowns. In addition, under the bill, the Department of Tourism must promote travel to these certified downtowns and to business areas that are or have been the subject of revitalization efforts under the State Main Street Program.

Currently, the Building Commission submits biennial recommendations to the legislature for revisions to the long-range state building program. No state agency or authority may engage any person to undertake construction of a building for the agency costing more than \$100,000 without prior approval of the commission. In addition, the commission has authority to lease land and buildings to be used for state purposes unless that authority is granted by law to another state agency.

This bill provides that the commission shall not authorize construction of any state office building to be located outside of a downtown area certified by Commerce as required under the bill, unless the cost of locating the building inside such a downtown area is more than 10 percent greater than the average cost of locating the building in that portion of the geographic area that is served by the functions to be performed in the building on the date of initial occupancy outside of such a downtown area, as determined by the Department of Administration (DOA). The bill also provides that the commission, in preparing its recommendations for the long-range building program, shall not recommend construction of a state office building to be located outside of such a downtown area, unless the commission would be authorized to permit construction of that building in the recommended location. In addition, the bill prohibits the commission from approving the lease of any building for state office facilities to be located outside of such a downtown area unless the cost of locating the facilities inside such a downtown area is more than 10 percent greater than the average cost of locating the facilities in that portion of the geographic area that is served by the functions to be performed in the facilities on the date of initial occupancy under the lease outside of such a downtown area, as determined by DOA.

This bill imposes additional requirements relating to highway projects that are funded by the Department of Transportation (DOT) and that involve a highway in a business area included in the State Main Street Program or in a downtown certified by Commerce. First, DOT must consult, during preliminary stages of a proposed highway project, on issues concerning the proposed project and its effect on the business or certified downtown area with Commerce and, unless none exists, with a local board or downtown planning organization of that municipality. Second, DOT must give priority to retaining any on–street parking with respect to a highway–widening project in a business or certified downtown area.

This bill specifies that DOT, in providing any matching funds for local highway projects, is required to fund the construction of any highway lane without regard to whether it is a travel lane or a parking lane. This requirement applies only to local

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highway projects that are in business areas under the State Main Street Program or in downtowns certified by Commerce.

#### MAJOR HIGHWAY PROJECTS

Under current law, DOT administers a major highway projects program. A major highway project is a project having a total cost of more than \$5,000,000 and involving construction of a new highway 2.5 miles or more in length; reconstruction or reconditioning of an existing highway that relocates at least 2.5 miles of the highway or adds one or more lanes at least five miles in length to the highway; or improvement of an existing multilane divided highway to freeway standards. Any major highway project, unlike other highway construction projects undertaken by DOT, requires the approval of the Transportation Projects Commission and the legislature before the project may be constructed. The current list of major highway projects that are approved for construction includes six projects that involve bypasses.

This bill provides that, prior to constructing a major highway project involving a bypass, DOT must notify the governing body of the city, village, or town primarily to be affected by the bypass of DOT's proposed construction of the bypass. If the governing body of the city, village, or town adopts a resolution, within 90 days of being notified by DOT, stating that an active bypass is in the best public interest of the city, village, or town and sends a copy of the resolution to DOT within seven days of its adoption, DOT is required to design and construct an active bypass. The bill defines "active bypass" as a bypass of an existing highway that is designed and constructed in such a way that access to the bypass requires motorists to exit the existing highway in order to travel on the bypass.

For further information see the *state and local* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

# The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

**Section 1.** 13.48 (7) of the statutes is amended to read:

13.48 (7) BIENNIAL RECOMMENDATIONS. The building commission shall prepare and formally adopt recommendations for the long—range state building program on a biennial basis. The building commission shall include in its report any projects proposed by the state fair park board involving a cost of not more than \$250,000, together with the method of financing those projects proposed by the board, without recommendation. Unless a later date is requested by the building commission and

approved by the joint committee on finance, the building commission shall, no later than the first Tuesday in April of each odd–numbered year, transmit the report prepared by the department of administration under s. 16.40 (20) and the commission's recommendations for the succeeding fiscal biennium that require legislative approval to the joint committee on finance in the form of proposed legislation prepared in proper form. If the building commission includes any recommendation for construction of a state office building, the commission shall ensure that the recommended location of the building is consistent with construction requirements under sub. (10) (c).

**Section 2.** 13.48 (10) (c) of the statutes is created to read:

13.48 (10) (c) Unless otherwise required by law, the building commission shall not authorize the construction of any state office building, whether for utilization by a single agency or otherwise, to be located outside of a downtown area, as certified under s. 560.03 (21m), unless the cost of locating the building inside a downtown area is more than 10 percent greater than the average cost of locating the building in that portion of the geographic area that is served by the functions to be performed in the building on the date of initial occupancy outside of any downtown area, as determined by the department of administration.

**Section 3.** 13.48 (15) of the statutes is amended to read:

13.48 (15) Acquisition of leasehold interests. Subject to the requirements of s. 20.924 (1) (i), the building commission shall have the authority to acquire leasehold interests in land and buildings where such authority is not otherwise provided to an agency by law. The building commission shall not approve any lease for state office facilities, whether for utilization by a single agency or otherwise, to be located outside of a downtown area, as certified under s. 560.03 (21m), unless the

cost of locating the facilities inside a downtown area is more than 10 percent greater
than the average cost of locating the facilities in that portion of the geographic area
that is served by the functions to be performed in the facilities on the date of initial
occupancy under the lease outside of any downtown area, as determined by the
department of administration.
<b>Section 4.</b> 20.143 (1) (gb) of the statutes is created to read:
20.143 (1) (gb) Certified downtowns and business district reconstruction. All
moneys received from the historical society under s. 44.02 (24d) (b) for the purpose
of providing staff for the administration of ss. 560.03 (21m) and 560.083.
<b>SECTION 5.</b> 41.11 (1) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:
41.11 (1) (bm) Promote travel to business areas that are or have been the
subject of revitalization efforts under the State Main Street Program under s.
560.081 or that are certified downtowns under s. 560.03 (21m).
<b>SECTION 6.</b> 44.02 (24) of the statutes is renumbered 44.02 (24) (a).
<b>SECTION 7.</b> 44.02 (24) (b) of the statutes is created to read:
44.02 (24) (b) Charge a fee of \$150 for a certification under par. (a). The
historical society shall collect the fee under this paragraph when an applicant
applies for certification under par. (a).
<b>Section 8.</b> 44.02 (24d) of the statutes is created to read:
44.02 (24d) (a) Promulgate by rule procedures, standards, and forms necessary
to certify, and shall certify, expenditures for preservation or rehabilitation of historic
property for the purposes of ss. 71.07 (9m), 71.28 (6), and 71.47 (6). Those standards
shall be substantially similar to the standards used by the secretary of the interior
to certify rehabilitations under 26 USC 47 (c) (2).

(b) Charge a fee for a certification under par. (a) equal to 2 percent of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures for the historic property that is the subject of the certification, except that no fee under this paragraph may be less than \$300 nor more than \$20,000. The historical society shall collect the fee under this paragraph when an applicant applies for certification under par. (a). Fifty percent of the amount collected under this paragraph shall be deposited in the appropriation account under s. 20.143 (1) (gb).

**SECTION 9.** 59.69 (4m) of the statutes is amended to read:

59.69 **(4m)** HISTORIC PRESERVATION. A county, as an exercise of its zoning and police powers for the purpose of promoting the health, safety and general welfare of the community and of the state, may regulate by ordinance any place, structure or object with a special character, historic interest, aesthetic interest or other significant value, for the purpose of preserving the place, structure or object and its significant characteristics. The county may create a landmarks commission to designate historic landmarks and establish historic districts. The county may regulate all historic landmarks and all property within each historic district to preserve the historic landmarks and property within the district and the character of the district, and shall interpret the county's regulations liberally to facilitate the preservation and restoration of historic buildings and structures.

**Section 10.** 60.64 of the statutes is amended to read:

**60.64 Historic preservation.** The town board, in the exercise of its zoning and police powers for the purpose of promoting the health, safety and general welfare of the community and of the state, may regulate any place, structure or object with a special character, historic interest, aesthetic interest or other significant value for the purpose of preserving the place, structure or object and its significant

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characteristics. The town board may create a landmarks commission to designate historic landmarks and establish historic districts. The board may regulate all historic landmarks and all property within each historic district to preserve the historic landmarks and property within the district and the character of the district, and shall interpret the board's regulations liberally to facilitate the preservation and restoration of historic buildings and structures.

**Section 11.** 62.23 (7) (em) of the statutes is amended to read:

62.23 (7) (em) Historic preservation. A city, as an exercise of its zoning and police powers for the purpose of promoting the health, safety and general welfare of the community and of the state, may regulate by ordinance, or if a city contains any property that is listed on the national register of historic places in Wisconsin or the state register of historic places shall, not later than 1995, enact an ordinance to regulate, any place, structure or object with a special character, historic, archaeological or aesthetic interest, or other significant value, for the purpose of preserving the place, structure or object and its significant characteristics. A city may create a landmarks commission to designate historic or archaeological landmarks and establish historic districts. The city may regulate, or if the city contains any property that is listed on the national register of historic places in Wisconsin or the state register of historic places shall regulate, all historic or archaeological landmarks and all property within each historic district to preserve the historic or archaeological landmarks and property within the district and the character of the district, and shall interpret the city's regulations liberally to facilitate the preservation and restoration of historic buildings and structures.

**SECTION 12.** 71.07 (9m) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 71.07 (9m) (a) 1. and amended to read:

71.07 **(9m)** (a) 1. Any Except as provided in subd. 2., any person may claim as a credit against the taxes otherwise due imposed under this chapter s. 71.02 or 71.08, up to the amount of those taxes, an amount equal to 5% of the costs of qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the internal revenue code Internal Revenue Code, for certified historic structures on property located in this state, if the physical work of construction or destruction in preparation for construction begins after December 31, 1988, and the rehabilitated property is placed in service after June 30, 1989.

**Section 13.** 71.07 (9m) (a) 2. of the statutes is created to read:

71.07 **(9m)** (a) 2. a. Any person may claim as a credit against the taxes imposed under s. 71.02 or 71.08, up to the amount of those taxes, an amount equal to 20 percent of the costs of qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, for certified historic structures on property located in a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m) or included in a business revitalization under s. 560.081, if the physical work of construction or destruction in preparation for construction begins after December 31, 2007.

b. A person whose qualified rehabilitation expenditures do not satisfy the adjusted basis requirement under section 47 (c) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, but who otherwise would be eligible to claim the rehabilitation credit under section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code, may claim as a credit against the taxes imposed under s. 71.02 or 71.08, up to the amount of those taxes, an amount equal to 20 percent of the costs of qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, if the property is located in a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m) or is included in a business area revitalization under s. 560.081; if the person's qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of

the Internal Revenue Code, are at least \$10,000; if the rehabilitation is approved by the state historical society before the physical work of construction, or destruction in preparation for construction, begins; if the person includes evidence of such approval with the person's return; if the physical work of construction, or destruction in preparation for construction, begins after December 31, 2007; and if the person claims the credit for the same taxable year in which the person would have claimed the credit for federal purposes.

**SECTION 14.** 71.07 (9m) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.07 **(9m)** (c) No Except as provided in par. (a) 2., no person may claim the a credit under this subsection unless the claimant includes with the claimant's return evidence that the rehabilitation was approved recommended by the state historic preservation officer for approval by the secretary of the interior under 36 CFR 67.6 before the physical work of construction, or destruction in preparation for construction, began; and the claimant claims the credit for the same taxable year in which the claimant would have claimed the credit for federal purposes.

**Section 15.** 71.07 (9m) (g) of the statutes is created to read:

71.07 **(9m)** (g) A person who has incurred qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, for certified historic structures located in this state, as described in par. (a), but who is not a resident of this state and who is not required to file a return under this chapter, may enter into an agreement with another person, with the department's approval and in the manner prescribed by the department, so that the other person may claim the credit under this subsection, if the other person is subject to the taxes imposed under s. 71.02 or 71.08.

**Section 16.** 71.07 (9m) (h) of the statutes is created to read:

71.07 (9m) (h) A person who receives a credit under this subsection shall add
to the person's liability for taxes imposed under s. $71.02$ or $71.08$ one of the following
percentages of the amount of the credits received under this subsection for
rehabilitating or preserving the property if, within 5 years after the date on which
the preservation or rehabilitation work that was the basis of the credit is completed,
the person either sells or conveys the property by deed or land contract or the state
historical society certifies to the department of revenue that the historic property has been altered to the extent that it does not comply with the standards promulgated under s. 44.02 (24d):
1. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the first year after
the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 100 percent.
2. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 2nd year after
the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 80 percent.
3. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 3rd year after
the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 60 percent.
4. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 4th year after
the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 40 percent.
5. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 5th year after
the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 20 percent.
<b>Section 17.</b> 71.07 (9r) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 71.07 (9r) (a) 1. and
amended to read:
71.07 (9r) (a) 1. For Except as provided in subd. 2., for taxable years beginning
on or after August 1, 1988, any natural person may <u>claim as a</u> credit against <u>the</u> taxes
otherwise due imposed under s. 71.02 or 71.08, up to the amount of those taxes, an

amount equal to 25% of the costs of preservation or rehabilitation of historic property

SECTION 17

located in this state, including architectural fees and costs incurred in preparing nomination forms for listing in the national register of historic places in Wisconsin or the state register of historic places, if the nomination is made within 5 years prior to submission of a preservation or rehabilitation plan under par. (b) 3. b., and if the physical work of construction or destruction in preparation for construction begins after December 31, 1988, except that the credit may not exceed \$10,000, or \$5,000 for married persons filing separately, for any preservation or rehabilitation project.

**Section 18.** 71.07 (9r) (a) 2. of the statutes is created to read:

71.07 **(9r)** (a) 2. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2007, any natural person may claim as a credit against the taxes imposed under s. 71.02 or 71.08, up to the amount of those taxes, an amount equal to 30 percent of the costs of preservation or rehabilitation of property that is located in a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m) or is included in a business area revitalization under s. 560.081, including architectural fees and costs incurred in preparing nomination forms for listing in the national register of historic places in Wisconsin or the state register of historic places, if the nomination is made within 5 years prior to submission of a preservation or rehabilitation plan under par. (b) 3. b., and if the physical work of construction or destruction in preparation for construction begins after December 31, 2007, except that the credit may not exceed \$10,000, or \$5,000 for married persons filing separately, for any preservation or rehabilitation project.

**SECTION 19.** 71.28 (6) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 71.28 (6) (a) 1. and amended to read:

71.28 **(6)** (a) 1. Any Except as provided in subd. 2., any person may claim as a credit against the taxes otherwise due imposed under this chapter s. 71.23, up to the amount of those taxes, an amount equal to 5% of the costs of qualified rehabilitation

expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the internal revenue code Internal Revenue Code, for certified historic structures on property located in this state, if the physical work of construction or destruction in preparation for construction begins after December 31, 1988, and the rehabilitated property is placed in service after June 30, 1989.

**Section 20.** 71.28 (6) (a) 2. of the statutes is created to read:

71.28 **(6)** (a) 2. a. Any person may claim as a credit against the taxes imposed under s. 71.23, up to the amount of those taxes, an amount equal to 20 percent of the costs of qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, for certified historic structures on property located in a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m) or included in a business revitalization under s. 560.081, if the physical work of construction or destruction in preparation for construction begins after December 31, 2007.

b. A person whose qualified rehabilitation expenditures do not satisfy the adjusted basis requirement under section 47 (c) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, but who otherwise would be eligible to claim the rehabilitation credit under section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code, may claim as a credit against the taxes imposed under s. 71.23, up to the amount of those taxes, an amount equal to 20 percent of the costs of qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, if the property is located in a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m) or is included in a business area revitalization under s. 560.081; if the person's qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, are at least \$10,000; if the rehabilitation is approved by the state historical society before the physical work of construction, or destruction in preparation for construction, begins; if the person includes evidence of such approval

with the person's return; if the physical work of construction, or destruction in preparation for construction, begins after December 31, 2007; and if the person claims the credit for the same taxable year in which the person would have claimed the credit for federal purposes.

**SECTION 21.** 71.28 (6) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.28 **(6)** (c) No Except as provided in par. (a) 2., no person may claim the a credit under this subsection unless the claimant includes with the claimant's return evidence that the rehabilitation was approved recommended by the state historic preservation officer for approval by the secretary of the interior under 36 CFR 67.6 before the physical work of construction, or destruction in preparation for construction, began; and the claimant claims the credit for the same taxable year in which the claimant would have claimed the credit for federal purposes.

**SECTION 22.** 71.28 (6) (g) of the statutes is created to read:

71.28 **(6)** (g) A person who has incurred qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, for certified historic structures located in this state, as described in par. (a), but who is not a resident of this state and who is not required to file a return under this chapter, may enter into an agreement with another person, with the department's approval and in the manner prescribed by the department, so that the other person may claim the credit under this subsection, if the other person is subject to the taxes imposed under s. 71.23.

**Section 23.** 71.28 (6) (h) of the statutes is created to read:

71.28 **(6)** (h) A person who receives a credit under this subsection shall add to the person's liability for taxes imposed under s. 71.23 one of the following percentages of the amount of the credits received under this subsection for

rehabilitating or preserving the property if, within 5 years after the date on which
the preservation or rehabilitation work that was the basis of the credit is completed,
the person either sells or conveys the property by deed or land contract or the state
historical society certifies to the department of revenue that the historic property has
been altered to the extent that it does not comply with the standards promulgated
under s. 44.02 (24d):
1. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the first year after
the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 100 percent.
2. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 2nd year after
the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 80 percent.
3. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 3rd year after
the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 60 percent.
4. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 4th year after
the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 40 percent.
5. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 5th year after
the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 20 percent.
<b>Section 24.</b> 71.47 (6) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 71.47 (6) (a) 1. and
amended to read:
71.47 (6) (a) 1. Any Except as provided in subd. 2., any person may claim as a
credit against the taxes otherwise due imposed under this chapter s. 71.43, up to the
amount of those taxes, an amount equal to 5% of the costs of qualified rehabilitation
expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the internal revenue code Internal
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physical work of construction or destruction in preparation for construction begins

after December 31, 1988, and the rehabilitated property is placed in service after June 30, 1989.

**Section 25.** 71.47 (6) (a) 2. of the statutes is created to read:

71.47 **(6)** (a) 2. a. Any person may claim as a credit against the taxes imposed under s. 71.43, up to the amount of those taxes, an amount equal to 20 percent of the costs of qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, for certified historic structures on property located in a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m) or included in a business revitalization under s. 560.081, if the physical work of construction or destruction in preparation for construction begins after December 31, 2007.

b. A person whose qualified rehabilitation expenditures do not satisfy the adjusted basis requirement under section 47 (c) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, but who otherwise would be eligible to claim the rehabilitation credit under section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code, may claim as a credit against the taxes imposed under s. 71.43, up to the amount of those taxes, an amount equal to 20 percent of the costs of qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, if the property is located in a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m) or is included in a business area revitalization under s. 560.081; if the person's qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, are at least \$10,000; if the rehabilitation is approved by the state historical society before the physical work of construction, or destruction in preparation for construction, begins; if the person includes evidence of such approval with the person's return; if the physical work of construction, or destruction in preparation for construction, begins after December 31, 2007; and if the person

claims the credit for the same taxable year in which the person would have claimed the credit for federal purposes.

**Section 26.** 71.47 (6) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.47 **(6)** (c) No Except as provided in par. (a) 2., no person may claim the a credit under this subsection unless the claimant includes with the claimant's return evidence that the rehabilitation was approved recommended by the state historic preservation officer for approval by the secretary of the interior under 36 CFR 67.6 before the physical work of construction, or destruction in preparation for construction, began; and the claimant claims the credit for the same taxable year in which the claimant would have claimed the credit for federal purposes.

**Section 27.** 71.47 (6) (g) of the statutes is created to read:

71.47 **(6)** (g) A person who has incurred qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, for certified historic structures located in this state, as described in par. (a), but who is not a resident of this state and who is not required to file a return under this chapter, may enter into an agreement with another person, with the department's approval and in the manner prescribed by the department, so that the other person may claim the credit under this subsection, if the other person is subject to the taxes imposed under s. 71.43.

**Section 28.** 71.47 (6) (h) of the statutes is created to read:

71.47 **(6)** (h) A person who receives a credit under this subsection shall add to the person's liability for taxes imposed under s. 71.43 one of the following percentages of the amount of the credits received under this subsection for rehabilitating or preserving the property if, within 5 years after the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation work that was the basis of the credit is completed,

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- the person either sells or conveys the property by deed or land contract or the state historical society certifies to the department of revenue that the historic property has been altered to the extent that it does not comply with the standards promulgated under s. 44.02 (24d):
- 1. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the first year after the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 100 percent.
- 2. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 2nd year after the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 80 percent.
- 3. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 3rd year after the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 60 percent.
- 4. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 4th year after the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 40 percent.
- 5. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 5th year after the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 20 percent.

**Section 29.** 84.013 (3g) of the statutes is created to read:

84.013 (3g) Before commencing construction of a major highway project that is listed under sub. (3) or approved under sub. (6) and that involves construction of a bypass, the department shall notify the governing body of the city, village, or town in which a majority of the land affected by the proposed bypass is located that the department is authorized to construct such bypass. If, within 90 days after the date of the department's notification, the governing body of the city, village, or town adopts a resolution stating that construction of an active bypass is in the best public interest of the city, village, or town and, within 7 days after adoption of the resolution, sends a copy of the resolution to the department, the department shall design and construct the major highway project as an active bypass. For purposes of this

subsection, an "active bypass" is a bypass of an existing highway that is designed and constructed so that access to the bypass requires motorists to exit the existing highway in order to travel upon the bypass. This subsection shall apply to the use of any federal funds only to the extent that such use does not result in the loss of any federal funds. This subsection does not apply to any major highway project that is subject to a contract for its construction and that is in effect on the effective date of this subsection .... [revisor inserts date].

**Section 30.** 86.19 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

86.19 (1) Except as provided in sub. (1m), (4m), or s. 84.01 (30) (g), no sign shall be placed within the limits of any street or highway except such as are necessary for the guidance or warning of traffic or as provided by ss. 60.23 (17m) and 66.0429. The authorities charged with the maintenance of streets or highways shall cause the removal therefrom and the disposal of all other signs.

**Section 31.** 86.19 (4m) of the statutes is created to read:

86.19 (4m) In a business area that is the subject of revitalization efforts under the State Main Street Program under s. 560.081 or that is a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m), the holder of a privilege under s. 66.0425 may erect awning or other signage that projects from a building over a sidewalk, provided that the awning or other signage does not encroach upon the traveled portion of a highway and the awning or other signage provides adequate clearance for equipment used to maintain or clear the sidewalks of snow or debris. If the department removes an awning or other signage erected under this subsection in connection with a state highway project, the owner of the awning or other signage may not be compensated for the removal, damage, or loss of the sign by local or state authorities.

**Section 32.** 86.36 of the statutes is created to read:

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**86.36 Matching funds for local highway projects.** Notwithstanding any other provision of law relating to the funding of local highway projects by the department, if the department provides matching funds to a city, village, town, or county on or after the effective date of this section .... [revisor inserts date], for a local highway project involving the construction of one or more lanes of highway, the department shall fund the construction of any lane of highway affected by the project without regard to its designation as a travel lane or a parking lane. This section applies only to local highway projects that involve a highway in a business area that is the subject of revitalization efforts under the State Main Street Program under s. 560.081 (2) (e) or in a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m). This section shall apply to the use of any federal funds only to the extent that such use does not result in the loss of any federal funds.

**Section 33.** 86.37 of the statutes is created to read:

86.37 Highway projects involving business and downtown areas. (1) In this section:

- (a) "Business area" has the meaning given in s. 560.081 (1) (a).
- (b) "Municipality" means a city, village, or town.
- (2) In the preliminary stages of considering and planning any highway project to be funded by the department that involves a highway in which a business area that is the subject of revitalization efforts under the State Main Street Program under s. 560.081 (2) (e) or a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m) is located, the department shall consult on issues concerning the proposed highway project and its effects on the business or certified downtown area with the department of commerce and, unless no such board or organization exists, with the business improvement district board appointed under s. 66.1109 (3) (a), the main street board associated

with the State Main Street Program under s. 560.081 (2) (e), or the nonprofit downtown planning organization of that municipality. This subsection does not apply to any highway project for which preliminary engineering was begun before the effective date of this subsection .... [revisor inserts date].

- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law relating to highway projects funded by the department, the department shall give priority to the retention of any on–street parking with respect to a highway project involving the widening of a highway in which a business area that is the subject of revitalization efforts under the State Main Street Program under s. 560.081 or a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m) is located. This subsection shall apply to the use of any federal funds only to the extent that such use does not result in the loss of any federal funds. This subsection does not apply to any highway project that is subject to a contract for its construction and that is in effect on the effective date of this subsection .... [revisor inserts date].
- **Section 34.** 101.121 (3) (c) of the statutes is created to read:
  - 101.121 **(3)** (c) The Historic Building Code shall be liberally interpreted to facilitate the preservation and restoration of qualified historic buildings.
- **SECTION 35.** 101.121 (4) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 101.121 (4) (a) 1.
- **Section 36.** 101.121 (4) (a) 2. of the statutes is created to read:
  - 101.121 **(4)** (a) 2. Upon the request of the owner of a qualified historic building who elects under subd. 1. to be subject to the Historic Building Code, the department shall review any decision of a city, village, town, or county that requires the owner to comply with a provision of a county or municipal building code, or of any other local ordinance or regulation, to determine if the provision concerns a matter dealt with

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1	in the Historic Building Code. The procedures in s. 101.02 (7) apply to any review
2	conducted by the department under this subdivision.
3	<b>SECTION 37.</b> 101.121 (4) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

101.121 (4) (b) Paragraph (a) 1. does not apply to any owner of a nursing home. as defined in s. 50.01 (3), a hospital, as defined in s. 50.33 (2) (a) and (c), or an approved public or private treatment facility for alcoholics, as defined in s. 51.45 (2) (b) and (c).

**Section 38.** 101.121 (5) of the statutes is created to read:

- 101.121 (5) Informational Pamphlet. (a) In cooperation with the state historical society, the department shall develop an informational pamphlet designed to increase awareness and use of the Historic Building Code. The department, in cooperation with the State Historical Society, shall update the pamphlet as statutes and rules relating to the Historic Building Code are amended. The pamphlet shall include all of the following information:
  - 1. A description of the Historic Building Code.
- 2. A description of the types and qualities of buildings that are subject to the Historic Building Code.
  - 3. An explanation of how the owner of a qualified historic building may elect to be subject to the Historic Building Code and a description of the consequences of that election.
  - 4. A description of other alternative building codes that the owner of a historic building may be eligible to use.
  - 5. A description of where a person may obtain further information regarding historic buildings and the Historic Building Code.

1	(b) The department and the state historical society shall distribute the
2	pamphlets as they consider necessary to increase awareness of the Historic Building
3	Code.
4	<b>Section 39.</b> 101.19 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
5	101.19 (1) (intro.) The department, by rule promulgated under ch. 227, shall
6	fix and collect promulgate rules establishing and providing for the collection of fees
7	which shall, as closely as possible, equal the cost of providing the following services:
8	SECTION 40. 101.975 (4) of the statutes is created to read:
9	101.975 (4) (a) A political subdivision may adopt an ordinance that permits the
10	political subdivision to grant a variance to the Uniform Multifamily Dwelling Code
11	if all of the following apply:
12	1. The ordinance permits only a variance that relates to handrails or guardrails
13	of qualified historic buildings, as defined in s. 101.121 (2) (c), that are converted from
14	single-family dwellings to multifamily dwellings.
15	2. The ordinance requires the owner of a qualified historic building who seeks
16	a variance to provide the political subdivision with evidence that the type, height,
17	and design of the handrail or guardrail proposed for installation is historically
18	appropriate for the owner's building.
19	(b) A political subdivision may grant a variance under an ordinance adopted
20	under par. (a) if the owner seeking the variance provides the evidence required under
21	par. (a) 2. and if the handrail or guardrail installation is at least as protective of
22	public safety as the handrail or guardrail that would otherwise have been required.
23	<b>S</b> ECTION <b>41</b> . 227.01 (13) (zy) of the statutes is created to read:

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CS/MS/MG/GM/PH/JK/JTK:wj:nn SECTION 41

227.01 **(13)** (zy) Establishes guidelines pursuant to s. 560.083 to aid communities in reconstructing central business districts that are destroyed or severely damaged in major disasters.

**Section 42.** 254.61 (1) (f) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:

254.61 (1) (f) 2. A structural addition, including a renovation, made to a structure that was originally constructed at least 50 years before an initial or renewal application for a permit under s. 254.64 (1) (b) is made and for which no use other than as a bed and breakfast establishment is proposed. The structural addition under this subdivision shall comply with the rules <u>promulgated</u> under s. 101.63 (1) and (1m).

**Section 43.** 560.03 (21m) of the statutes is created to read:

560.03 (21m) (a) Promulgate rules for the certification of downtowns by the The rules promulgated under this subsection shall require the department to consider at least all of the following factors with regard to an area being a certified downtown:

- 1. Whether the area is or is located in a central business district.
- 2. The extent to which the structures located in the area are in commercial use, or zoned for commercial use, and oriented for pedestrian traffic.
- 3. The compactness of the area and the extent to which the area includes a regular pattern of sidewalks facilitating commercial activity by pedestrians.
- 4. The extent to which the linear street frontage in the area is set back from the sidewalk.
  - 5. The historical value of the area.
- (b) Ensure that the rules promulgated under par. (a) permit multiple areas within a populous city, village, or town to be certified downtowns.

(c)	Support	and	assist	certified	downtowns	by	directing	the	department's
resource	s, whenev	er ap	propri	ate, to ce	rtified downt	OW	ns.		

**Section 44.** 560.083 of the statutes is created to read:

560.083 Central business district reconstruction guidelines. The department shall develop and publish guidelines to aid communities in reconstructing central business districts that are destroyed or severely damaged in major disasters. The guidelines shall include information on relevant financial and other assistance available to communities from the state government.

**Section 45.** 823.21 of the statutes is amended to read:

**823.21 Dilapidated buildings declared nuisances.** Any building which, under s. 66.0413 (1) (b) 1., has been declared so <del>old,</del> dilapidated or out of repair as to be dangerous, unsafe, unsanitary, or otherwise unfit for human habitation or has been determined to be unreasonable to repair under s. 66.0413 (1) (b) 1. is a public nuisance and may be proceeded against under this chapter.

#### **SECTION 46. Nonstatutory provisions.**

- (1) Certified downtowns and business district reconstruction. The authorized FTE positions for the department of commerce are increased by 2.0 PR positions, to be funded from the appropriation under section 20.143 (1) (gb) of the statutes, for the purpose of providing increased staff for the administration of sections 560.03 (21m) and 560.083 of the statutes.
- (2) HISTORICAL SOCIETY. The authorized FTE positions for the historical society are increased by 1.0 PR position, to be funded from the appropriation under section 20.245 (1) (ks) of the statutes, for the purpose of providing increased staff for the administration section 44.02 (24d) (a) of the statutes, as created by this act.

SECTION 47. Appropriation changes.

(1) Survey of Rural Historic Buildings. In the schedule under section 20.005 (3) of the statutes for the appropriation to the state historical society under section 20.245 (1) (a) of the statutes, as affected by the acts of 2007, the dollar amount is increased by \$75,000 for fiscal year 2007–08 and the dollar amount is increased by \$75,000 for fiscal year 2008–09 for the purpose of entering into a contract for a survey under section 44.34 (1) of the statutes to identify and document historic properties in rural areas of the state.

#### Section 48. Initial applicability.

(1) HISTORIC REHABILITATION TAX CREDITS. The renumbering of section 44.02 (24) of the statutes; the renumbering and amendment of sections 71.07 (9m) (a), 71.07 (9r) (a), 71.28 (6) (a), and 71.47 (6) (a) of the statutes; the amendment of sections 71.07 (9m) (c), 71.28 (6) (c), and 71.47 (6) (c) of the statutes; and the creation of sections 44.02 (24) (b), 44.02 (24d), 71.07 (9m) (a) 2., 71.07 (9m) (g), 71.07 (9m) (h), 71.07 (9r) (a) 2., 71.28 (6) (a) 2., 71.28 (6) (g), 71.28 (6) (h), 71.47 (6) (a) 2., 71.47 (6) (g), and 71.47 (6) (h) of the statutes first apply to taxable years beginning on January 1, 2008.

(END)

# DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-1222/1dn CTS:./.:...

Representative Shilling:

This draft is identical to LRB-1073/1.

Christopher T. Sundberg Legislative Attorney Phone: (608) 266-9739 E-mail: christopher.sundberg@legis.wisconsin.gov

# DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-1222/1dn CTS:wlj:rs

January 17, 2007

Representative Shilling:

This draft is identical to LRB-1073/1.

Christopher T. Sundberg Legislative Attorney Phone: (608) 266–9739 E-mail: christopher.sundberg@legis.wisconsin.gov Shilling

Redvaft URB-1222/1 to 8 incorporate changes made to companion, URB-1073/2.



## State of Misconsin 2007 - 2008 LEGISLATURE

LRB-1222/1 CS/MS/MG/GM/JK/JTK:wj:rs

### 2007 BILL

AN ACT to renumber 44.02 (24) and 101.121 (4) (a); to renumber and amend 71.07 (9m) (a), 71.07 (9r) (a), 71.28 (6) (a) and 71.47 (6) (a); to amend 13.48 (7), 13.48 (15), 59.69 (4m), 60.64, 62.23 (7) (em), 71.07 (9m) (c), 71.28 (6) (c), 71.47 (6) (c), 86.19 (1), 101.121 (4) (b), 101.19 (1) (intro.), 254.61 (1) (f) 2. and 823.21; and to create 13.48 (10) (c), 20.143 (1) (gb), 41.11 (1) (bm), 44.02 (24) (b), 44.02 (24d), 71.07 (9m) (a) 2., 71.07 (9m) (g), 71.07 (9m) (h), 71.07 (9r) (a) 2., 71.28 (6) (a) 2., 71.28 (6) (g), 71.28 (6) (h), 71.47 (6) (a) 2., 71.47 (6) (g), 71.47 (6) (h), 84.013 (3g), 86.19 (4m), 86.36, 86.37, 101.121 (3) (c), 101.121 (4) (a) 2., 101.121 (5), 101.975 (4), 227.01 (13) (zy), 560.03 (21m) and 560.083 of the statutes; relating to: the regulation, preservation, and restoration of historic buildings; the supplement to the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit and the state historic rehabilitation tax credit; requiring the certification of downtowns; promoting certain downtown areas in this state; highway projects involving business and downtown areas; the construction of major highway projects

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involving a bypass; granting rule-making authority; and making appropriations.

#### Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This bill makes numerous changes with regard to historic buildings and downtown development and makes a change to current law regarding the construction of major highway projects involving a bypass. Significant provisions include the following:

#### HISTORIC BUILDINGS

#### State Historic Building Code

Current law authorizes the Department of Commerce (Commerce) to regulate the preservation and restoration of qualified historic buildings. A qualified historic building is a building that is listed on the national or state register of historic places, or a certified local register of historic property, or that is located in a district that is listed on the national or state register of historic places and is of historical significance to the district. Current law permits Commerce, in consultation with the Historic Building Code Council, to promulgate a historic building code that provides specific standards for the preservation or restoration of qualified historic buildings, while still providing for the health, safety, and welfare of occupants of and visitors to historic buildings. In addition, to permit the preservation or restoration of qualified historic buildings, Commerce may grant a variance from any rule promulgated under the chapters of the statutes relating to the regulation of industry, buildings, and safety or the regulation of plumbing, fire protection systems, and swimming pools.

With certain exceptions, the owner of a qualified historic building may elect to be subject to the State Historic Building Code. With limited exceptions, an owner who makes this election is exempt from any provision of any other building code, including a local building code, that concerns a matter that is dealt with in the State Historic Building Code. Although current law does not contain an administrative procedure designed specifically to determine whether an owner is entitled to this exemption, current law does contain a procedure that an owner may follow to resolve any conflicts between a local order and any order of Commerce that relates to the safety of places of employment or certain buildings that are open to the public (public buildings).

This bill specifies that the State Historic Building Code must be liberally interpreted to facilitate the preservation and restoration of qualified historic buildings. The bill also creates a specific administrative procedure for determining the extent to which a provision in a local building code applies to a qualified historic building. The bill permits the owner of a qualified historic building who has elected to be governed by the State Historic Building Code to request that Commerce review any decision of a local governmental unit that requires the owner to comply with a provision in a local ordinance. Commerce must review the decision to determine whether the provision in the ordinance concerns a matter dealt with in the State

Historic Building Code, in which case the owner would be exempt from the provision. The bill specifies that, in performing this review, Commerce must follow the existing procedure for resolving conflicts between local orders and orders of Commerce that relate to the safety of places of employment or public buildings. In addition, the bill requires Commerce, in cooperation with the State Historical Society, to develop an informational pamphlet to increase public awareness and use of the State Historic Building Code.

#### Historic buildings used as multifamily dwellings

Current law requires Commerce to promulgate a multifamily dwelling code that provides uniform standards for the construction of multifamily dwellings and their components. With certain exceptions, a multifamily dwelling is an apartment building, row house, town house, condominium, or manufactured building that does not exceed 60 feet in height or six stories and that consists of three or more attached dwelling units. The Multifamily Dwelling Code currently applies to any building or portion of a building that is converted to a multifamily dwelling after April 1, 1995, unless the building is a qualified historic building and the owner elects to be subject to the State Historic Building Code. Rules promulgated by Commerce also permit a local governmental unit to exercise jurisdiction over the construction and inspection of multifamily dwellings by adopting ordinances that are consistent with the multifamily dwelling code. Currently, the multifamily dwelling code contains specific requirements relating to the type, height, and design of handrails and guardrails that are required to be used in multifamily dwellings.

This bill permits a local governmental unit to adopt an ordinance that requires the local governmental unit to grant a variance from these handrail and guardrail requirements, as they apply to a qualified historic building that is converted from a single-family dwelling to a multifamily dwelling, if the owner of the qualified historic building shows that the type, height, and design of the handrail or guardrail proposed for installation is historically appropriate and if the handrail or guardrail is at least as protective of public safety as the rail that is otherwise required.

### Historic preservation in local governmental units

This bill directs local governmental units to interpret liberally their regulations that apply to historic structures in order to facilitate the preservation and restoration of historic buildings and structures.

#### Historic rehabilitation tax credit

Under current law, a person who is eligible to claim a federal income tax credit equal to either 10 percent of qualified expenses related to rehabilitating a qualified building in this state or 20 percent of qualified expenses related to rehabilitating historic property in this state may also claim a supplemental state income or franchise tax credit that is equal to 5 percent of such qualified expenses.

Under the bill, for taxable years beginning in 2008, a person who is eligible to claim the federal rehabilitation tax credit may claim the supplemental state rehabilitation credit in an amount equal to 20 percent of qualified expenses, if the rehabilitated property is located in a certified downtown or is included in a business area revitalization under the State Main Street Program (a program that promotes revitalization efforts in certain business areas) and the State Historical Society

certifies the rehabilitation. In addition, under the bill, a person who is not eligible to claim the federal rehabilitation tax credit because the person's qualified expenses do not satisfy the adjusted-basis requirement under federal law may claim the supplemental state rehabilitation credit in an amount equal to 20 percent of qualified expenses, if the qualified expenses are at least \$10,000, the rehabilitated property is located in a certified downtown or is included in a business area revitalization under the State Main Street Program, and the State Historical Society certifies the rehabilitation. The State Historical Society may charge and collect a fee for the certifications described in this paragraph in an amount equal to two percent of the qualified expenses, but not less than \$300 nor more than \$20,000. Fifty percent of the amount of such fees collected by the State Historical Society will be used to provide additional staffing for the administration of the State Main Street Program.

Under current law, a person may claim an income tax credit equal to 25 percent of the qualified expenses to preserve or rehabilitate historic property that is used as an owner–occupied personal residence. The State Historical Society certifies such expenses.

Under this bill, for taxable years beginning in 2008, a person who is eligible to claim the state income tax credit for preserving or rehabilitating historic property may claim the state income tax credit in an amount equal to 30 percent of qualified expenses, if the preserved or rehabilitated property is located in a certified downtown or is included in a business area revitalization under the State Main Street Program and the State Historical Society approves the preservation or rehabilitation. The State Historical Society may charge and collect a fee of \$150 for certifying such expenses.

Under current law, if a person who claims the income tax credit for qualified expenses to preserve or rehabilitate an owner-occupied personal residence sells the property within five years from the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, or if the State Historical Society determines that the preservation or rehabilitation does not comply with the standards established by the society, the person who claimed the tax credit must pay to the state all, or a portion, of the amount of the credit that the person received, depending on the date on which the person sold the property or on the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation does not comply with State Historical Society standards.

Under this bill, if a person who claims the supplemental state income or franchise tax credit for qualified expenses related to preserving or rehabilitating historic property in this state sells the property within five years from the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, or if the State Historical Society determines that the preservation or rehabilitation does not comply with the standards established by the society, the person who claimed the tax credit must pay to the state all, or a portion, of the amount of the credit that the person received, depending on the date on which the person sold the property or the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation does not comply with State Historical Society standards.

#### **DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT**

#### Certification and promotion of downtowns

This bill requires Commerce to develop and publish guidelines to aid communities in reconstructing central business districts that are destroyed or severely damaged in major disasters. The bill also requires Commerce to promulgate rules pursuant to which Commerce will certify downtowns. In addition, under the bill, the Department of Tourism must promote travel to these certified downtowns and to business areas that are or have been the subject of revitalization efforts under the State Main Street Program.

Currently, the Building Commission submits biennial recommendations to the legislature for revisions to the long-range state building program. No state agency or authority may engage any person to undertake construction of a building for the agency costing more than \$100,000 without prior approval of the commission. In addition, the commission has authority to lease land and buildings to be used for state purposes unless that authority is granted by law to another state agency.

This bill provides that the commission shall not authorize construction of any state office building to be located outside of a downtown area certified by Commerce as required under the bill, unless the cost of locating the building inside such a downtown area is more than 10 percent greater than the average cost of locating the building in that portion of the geographic area that is served by the functions to be performed in the building on the date of initial occupancy outside of such a downtown area, as determined by the Department of Administration (DOA). The bill also provides that the commission, in preparing its recommendations for the long-range building program, shall not recommend construction of a state office building to be located outside of such a downtown area, unless the commission would be authorized to permit construction of that building in the recommended location. In addition, the bill prohibits the commission from approving the lease of any building for state office facilities to be located outside of such a downtown area unless the cost of locating the facilities inside such a downtown area is more than 10 percent greater than the average cost of locating the facilities in that portion of the geographic area that is served by the functions to be performed in the facilities on the date of initial occupancy under the lease outside of such a downtown area, as determined by DOA.

This bill imposes additional requirements relating to highway projects that are funded by the Department of Transportation (DOT) and that involve a highway in a business area included in the State Main Street Program or in a downtown certified by Commerce. First, DOT must consult, during preliminary stages of a proposed highway project, on issues concerning the proposed project and its effect on the business or certified downtown area with Commerce and, unless none exists, with a local board or downtown planning organization of that municipality. Second, DOT must give priority to retaining any on-street parking with respect to a highway-widening project in a business or certified downtown area.

This bill specifies that DOT, in providing any matching funds for local highway projects, is required to fund the construction of any highway lane without regard to whether it is a travel lane or a parking lane. This requirement applies only to local

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highway projects that are in business areas under the State Main Street Program or in downtowns certified by Commerce.

#### **MAJOR HIGHWAY PROJECTS**

Under current law, DOT administers a major highway projects program. A major highway project is a project having a total cost of more than \$5,000,000 and involving construction of a new highway 2.5 miles or more in length; reconstruction or reconditioning of an existing highway that relocates at least 2.5 miles of the highway or adds one or more lanes at least five miles in length to the highway; or improvement of an existing multilane divided highway to freeway standards. Any major highway project, unlike other highway construction projects undertaken by DOT, requires the approval of the Transportation Projects Commission and the legislature before the project may be constructed. The current list of major highway projects that are approved for construction includes six projects that involve bypasses.

This bill provides that, prior to constructing a major highway project involving a bypass, DOT must notify the governing body of the city, village, or town primarily to be affected by the bypass of DOT's proposed construction of the bypass. If the governing body of the city, village, or town adopts a resolution, within 90 days of being notified by DOT, stating that an active bypass is in the best public interest of the city, village, or town and sends a copy of the resolution to DOT within seven days of its adoption, DOT is required to design and construct an active bypass. The bill defines "active bypass" as a bypass of an existing highway that is designed and constructed in such a way that access to the bypass requires motorists to exit the existing highway in order to travel on the bypass.

For further information see the *state and local* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

# The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

**Section 1.** 13.48 (7) of the statutes is amended to read:

13.48 (7) BIENNIAL RECOMMENDATIONS. The building commission shall prepare and formally adopt recommendations for the long-range state building program on a biennial basis. The building commission shall include in its report any projects proposed by the state fair park board involving a cost of not more than \$250,000, together with the method of financing those projects proposed by the board, without recommendation. Unless a later date is requested by the building commission and

approved by the joint committee on finance, the building commission shall, no later than the first Tuesday in April of each odd-numbered year, transmit the report prepared by the department of administration under s. 16.40 (20) and the commission's recommendations for the succeeding fiscal biennium that require legislative approval to the joint committee on finance in the form of proposed legislation prepared in proper form. If the building commission includes any recommendation for construction of a state office building, the commission shall ensure that the recommended location of the building is consistent with construction requirements under sub. (10) (c).

**SECTION 2.** 13.48 (10) (c) of the statutes is created to read:

13.48 (10) (c) Unless otherwise required by law, the building commission shall not authorize the construction of any state office building, whether for utilization by a single agency or otherwise, to be located outside of a downtown area, as certified under s. 560.03 (21m), unless the cost of locating the building inside a downtown area is more than 10 percent greater than the average cost of locating the building in that portion of the geographic area that is served by the functions to be performed in the building on the date of initial occupancy outside of any downtown area, as determined by the department of administration.

**SECTION 3.** 13.48 (15) of the statutes is amended to read:

13.48 (15) Acquisition of leasehold interests. Subject to the requirements of s. 20.924 (1) (i), the building commission shall have the authority to acquire leasehold interests in land and buildings where such authority is not otherwise provided to an agency by law. The building commission shall not approve any lease for state office facilities, whether for utilization by a single agency or otherwise, to be located outside of a downtown area, as certified under s. 560.03 (21m), unless the

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cost of locating the facilities inside a downtown area is more than 10 percent greater than the average cost of locating the facilities in that portion of the geographic area that is served by the functions to be performed in the facilities on the date of initial occupancy under the lease outside of any downtown area, as determined by the department of administration. **Section 4.** 20.143 (1) (gb) of the statutes is created to read: 20.143 (1) (gb) Certified downtowns and business district reconstruction. All moneys received from the historical society under s. 44.02 (24d) (b) for the purpose of providing staff for the administration of ss. 560.03 (21m) and 560.083. **Section 5.** 41.11 (1) (bm) of the statutes is created to read: 41.11 (1) (bm) Promote travel to business areas that are or have been the subject of revitalization efforts under the State Main Street Program under s. 560.081 or that are certified downtowns under s. 560.03 (21m). **Section 6.** 44.02 (24) of the statutes is renumbered 44.02 (24) (a). **Section 7.** 44.02 (24) (b) of the statutes is created to read: 44.02 (24) (b) Charge a fee of \$150 for a certification under par. (a). The historical society shall collect the fee under this paragraph when an applicant applies for certification under par. (a). **Section 8.** 44.02 (24d) of the statutes is created to read: 44.02 (24d) (a) Promulgate by rule procedures, standards, and forms necessary to certify, and shall certify, expenditures for preservation or rehabilitation of historic property for the purposes of ss. 71.07 (9m), 71.28 (6), and 71.47 (6). Those standards

shall be substantially similar to the standards used by the secretary of the interior

to certify rehabilitations under 26 USC 47 (c) (2).

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(b) Charge a fee for a certification under par. (a) equal to 2 percent of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures for the historic property that is the subject of the certification, except that no fee under this paragraph may be less than \$300 nor more than \$20,000. The historical society shall collect the fee under this paragraph when an applicant applies for certification under par. (a). Fifty percent of the amount collected under this paragraph shall be deposited in the appropriation account under s. 20.143 (1) (gb).

**SECTION 9.** 59.69 (4m) of the statutes is amended to read:

59.69 (4m) HISTORIC PRESERVATION. A county, as an exercise of its zoning and police powers for the purpose of promoting the health, safety and general welfare of the community and of the state, may regulate by ordinance any place, structure or object with a special character, historic interest, aesthetic interest or other significant value, for the purpose of preserving the place, structure or object and its significant characteristics. The county may create a landmarks commission to designate historic landmarks and establish historic districts. The county may regulate all historic landmarks and all property within each historic district to preserve the historic landmarks and property within the district and the character of the district, and shall interpret the county's regulations liberally to facilitate the preservation and restoration of historic buildings and structures.

**SECTION 10.** 60.64 of the statutes is amended to read:

60.64 Historic preservation. The town board, in the exercise of its zoning and police powers for the purpose of promoting the health, safety and general welfare of the community and of the state, may regulate any place, structure or object with a special character, historic interest, aesthetic interest or other significant value for the purpose of preserving the place, structure or object and its significant

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characteristics. The town board may create a landmarks commission to designate historic landmarks and establish historic districts. The board may regulate all historic landmarks and all property within each historic district to preserve the historic landmarks and property within the district and the character of the district, and shall interpret the board's regulations liberally to facilitate the preservation and restoration of historic buildings and structures.

**Section 11.** 62.23 (7) (em) of the statutes is amended to read:

62.23 (7) (em) Historic preservation. A city, as an exercise of its zoning and police powers for the purpose of promoting the health, safety and general welfare of the community and of the state, may regulate by ordinance, or if a city contains any property that is listed on the national register of historic places in Wisconsin or the state register of historic places shall, not later than 1995, enact an ordinance to regulate, any place, structure or object with a special character, historic, archaeological or aesthetic interest, or other significant value, for the purpose of preserving the place, structure or object and its significant characteristics. A city may create a landmarks commission to designate historic or archaeological landmarks and establish historic districts. The city may regulate, or if the city contains any property that is listed on the national register of historic places in Wisconsin or the state register of historic places shall regulate, all historic or archaeological landmarks and all property within each historic district to preserve the historic or archaeological landmarks and property within the district and the character of the district, and shall interpret the city's regulations liberally to facilitate the preservation and restoration of historic buildings and structures.

**SECTION 12.** 71.07 (9m) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 71.07 (9m) (a) 1. and amended to read:

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71.07 (9m) (a) 1. Any Except as provided in subd. 2., any person may claim as a credit against the taxes otherwise due imposed under this chapter s. 71.02 or 71.08, up to the amount of those taxes, an amount equal to 5% of the costs of qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the internal revenue code Internal Revenue Code, for certified historic structures on property located in this state, if the physical work of construction or destruction in preparation for construction begins after December 31, 1988, and the rehabilitated property is placed in service after June 30, 1989.

**SECTION 13.** 71.07 (9m) (a) 2. of the statutes is created to read:

71.07 (9m) (a) 2. a. Any person may claim as a credit against the taxes imposed under s. 71.02 or 71.08, up to the amount of those taxes, an amount equal to 20 percent of the costs of qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, for certified historic structures on property located in a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m) or included in a business revitalization under s. 560.081, if the physical work of construction or destruction in preparation for construction begins after December 31, 2007.

b. A person whose qualified rehabilitation expenditures do not satisfy the adjusted basis requirement under section 47 (c) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, but who otherwise would be eligible to claim the rehabilitation credit under section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code, may claim as a credit against the taxes imposed under s. 71.02 or 71.08, up to the amount of those taxes, an amount equal to 20 percent of the costs of qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, if the property is located in a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m) or is included in a business area revitalization under s. 560.081; if the person's qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of

the Internal Revenue Code, are at least \$10,000; if the rehabilitation is approved by the state historical society before the physical work of construction, or destruction in preparation for construction, begins; if the person includes evidence of such approval with the person's return; if the physical work of construction, or destruction in preparation for construction, begins after December 31, 2007; and if the person claims the credit for the same taxable year in which the person would have claimed the credit for federal purposes.

**SECTION 14.** 71.07 (9m) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.07 (9m) (c) No Except as provided in par. (a) 2., no person may claim the a credit under this subsection unless the claimant includes with the claimant's return evidence that the rehabilitation was approved recommended by the state historic preservation officer for approval by the secretary of the interior under 36 CFR 67.6 before the physical work of construction, or destruction in preparation for construction, began; and the claimant claims the credit for the same taxable year in which the claimant would have claimed the credit for federal purposes.

**SECTION 15.** 71.07 (9m) (g) of the statutes is created to read:

71.07 **(9m)** (g) A person who has incurred qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, for certified historic structures located in this state, as described in par. (a), but who is not a resident of this state and who is not required to file a return under this chapter, may enter into an agreement with another person, with the department's approval and in the manner prescribed by the department, so that the other person may claim the credit under this subsection, if the other person is subject to the taxes imposed under s. 71.02 or 71.08.

**SECTION 16.** 71.07 (9m) (h) of the statutes is created to read:

71.07 (9m) (h) A person who receives a credit under this subsection shall add
to the person's liability for taxes imposed under s. $71.02$ or $71.08$ one of the following
percentages of the amount of the credits received under this subsection for
rehabilitating or preserving the property if, within 5 years after the date on which
the preservation or rehabilitation work that was the basis of the credit is completed,
the person either sells or conveys the property by deed or land contract or the state
historical society certifies to the department of revenue that the historic property has
been altered to the extent that it does not comply with the standards promulgated
under s. 44.02 (24d):

- 1. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the first year after the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 100 percent.
- 2. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 2nd year after the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 80 percent.
- 3. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 3rd year after the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 60 percent.
- 4. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 4th year after the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 40 percent.
- 5. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 5th year after the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 20 percent.
- **SECTION 17.** 71.07 (9r) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 71.07 (9r) (a) 1. and amended to read:
- 71.07 (9r) (a) 1. For Except as provided in subd. 2., for taxable years beginning on or after August 1, 1988, any natural person may claim as a credit against the taxes otherwise due imposed under s. 71.02 or 71.08, up to the amount of those taxes, an amount equal to 25% of the costs of preservation or rehabilitation of historic property

located in this state, including architectural fees and costs incurred in preparing nomination forms for listing in the national register of historic places in Wisconsin or the state register of historic places, if the nomination is made within 5 years prior to submission of a preservation or rehabilitation plan under par. (b) 3. b., and if the physical work of construction or destruction in preparation for construction begins after December 31, 1988, except that the credit may not exceed \$10,000, or \$5,000 for married persons filing separately, for any preservation or rehabilitation project.

**Section 18.** 71.07 (9r) (a) 2. of the statutes is created to read:

71.07 (9r) (a) 2. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2007, any natural person may claim as a credit against the taxes imposed under s. 71.02 or 71.08, up to the amount of those taxes, an amount equal to 30 percent of the costs of preservation or rehabilitation of property that is located in a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m) or is included in a business area revitalization under s. 560.081, including architectural fees and costs incurred in preparing nomination forms for listing in the national register of historic places in Wisconsin or the state register of historic places, if the nomination is made within 5 years prior to submission of a preservation or rehabilitation plan under par. (b) 3. b., and if the physical work of construction or destruction in preparation for construction begins after December 31, 2007, except that the credit may not exceed \$10,000, or \$5,000 for married persons filing separately, for any preservation or rehabilitation project.

**SECTION 19.** 71.28 (6) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 71.28 (6) (a) 1. and amended to read:

71.28 **(6)** (a) 1. Any Except as provided in subd. 2., any person may claim as a credit against the taxes otherwise due imposed under this chapter s. 71.23, up to the amount of those taxes, an amount equal to 5% of the costs of qualified rehabilitation

SECTION 19

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expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the internal revenue code Internal Revenue Code, for certified historic structures on property located in this state, if the physical work of construction or destruction in preparation for construction begins after December 31, 1988, and the rehabilitated property is placed in service after June 30, 1989.

**Section 20.** 71.28 (6) (a) 2. of the statutes is created to read:

71.28 (6) (a) 2. a. Any person may claim as a credit against the taxes imposed under s. 71.23, up to the amount of those taxes, an amount equal to 20 percent of the costs of qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, for certified historic structures on property located in a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m) or included in a business revitalization under s. 560.081, if the physical work of construction or destruction in preparation for construction begins after December 31, 2007.

b. A person whose qualified rehabilitation expenditures do not satisfy the adjusted basis requirement under section 47 (c) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, but who otherwise would be eligible to claim the rehabilitation credit under section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code, may claim as a credit against the taxes imposed under s. 71.23, up to the amount of those taxes, an amount equal to 20 percent of the costs of qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, if the property is located in a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m) or is included in a business area revitalization under s. 560.081; if the person's qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, are at least \$10,000; if the rehabilitation is approved by the state historical society before the physical work of construction, or destruction in preparation for construction, begins; if the person includes evidence of such approval

with the person's return; if the physical work of construction, or destruction in preparation for construction, begins after December 31, 2007; and if the person claims the credit for the same taxable year in which the person would have claimed the credit for federal purposes.

**SECTION 21.** 71.28 (6) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.28 (6) (c) No Except as provided in par. (a) 2., no person may claim the a credit under this subsection unless the claimant includes with the claimant's return evidence that the rehabilitation was approved recommended by the state historic preservation officer for approval by the secretary of the interior under 36 CFR 67.6 before the physical work of construction, or destruction in preparation for construction, began; and the claimant claims the credit for the same taxable year in which the claimant would have claimed the credit for federal purposes.

**Section 22.** 71.28 (6) (g) of the statutes is created to read:

71.28 (6) (g) A person who has incurred qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, for certified historic structures located in this state, as described in par. (a), but who is not a resident of this state and who is not required to file a return under this chapter, may enter into an agreement with another person, with the department's approval and in the manner prescribed by the department, so that the other person may claim the credit under this subsection, if the other person is subject to the taxes imposed under s. 71.23.

**Section 23.** 71.28 (6) (h) of the statutes is created to read:

71.28 (6) (h) A person who receives a credit under this subsection shall add to the person's liability for taxes imposed under s. 71.23 one of the following percentages of the amount of the credits received under this subsection for

rehabilitating or preserving the property if, within 5 years after the date on which
the preservation or rehabilitation work that was the basis of the credit is completed,
the person either sells or conveys the property by deed or land contract or the state
historical society certifies to the department of revenue that the historic property has
been altered to the extent that it does not comply with the standards promulgated
under s. 44.02 (24d):
1. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the first year after
the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 100 percent.
2. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 2nd year after
the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 80 percent.
3. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 3rd year after
the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 60 percent.
4. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 4th year after
the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 40 percent.
5. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 5th year after
the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 20 percent.
<b>SECTION 24.</b> 71.47 (6) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 71.47 (6) (a) 1. and
amended to read:
71.47 (6) (a) 1. Any Except as provided in subd. 2., any person may claim as a
credit against the taxes otherwise due imposed under this chapter s. 71.43, up to the

amount of those taxes, an amount equal to 5% of the costs of qualified rehabilitation

expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the internal revenue code Internal

Revenue Code, for certified historic structures on property located in this state, if the

physical work of construction or destruction in preparation for construction begins

after December 31, 1988, and the rehabilitated property is placed in service after June 30, 1989.

**SECTION 25.** 71.47 (6) (a) 2. of the statutes is created to read:

71.47 (6) (a) 2. a. Any person may claim as a credit against the taxes imposed under s. 71.43, up to the amount of those taxes, an amount equal to 20 percent of the costs of qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, for certified historic structures on property located in a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m) or included in a business revitalization under s. 560.081, if the physical work of construction or destruction in preparation for construction begins after December 31, 2007.

b. A person whose qualified rehabilitation expenditures do not satisfy the adjusted basis requirement under section 47 (c) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, but who otherwise would be eligible to claim the rehabilitation credit under section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code, may claim as a credit against the taxes imposed under s. 71.43, up to the amount of those taxes, an amount equal to 20 percent of the costs of qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, if the property is located in a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m) or is included in a business area revitalization under s. 560.081; if the person's qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, are at least \$10,000; if the rehabilitation is approved by the state historical society before the physical work of construction, or destruction in preparation for construction, begins; if the person includes evidence of such approval with the person's return; if the physical work of construction, or destruction in preparation for construction, begins after December 31, 2007; and if the person

claims the credit for the same taxable year in which the person would have claimed the credit for federal purposes.

**SECTION 26.** 71.47 (6) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.47 (6) (c) No Except as provided in par. (a) 2., no person may claim the a credit under this subsection unless the claimant includes with the claimant's return evidence that the rehabilitation was approved recommended by the state historic preservation officer for approval by the secretary of the interior under 36 CFR 67.6 before the physical work of construction, or destruction in preparation for construction, began; and the claimant claims the credit for the same taxable year in which the claimant would have claimed the credit for federal purposes.

**Section 27.** 71.47 (6) (g) of the statutes is created to read:

71.47 (6) (g) A person who has incurred qualified rehabilitation expenditures, as defined in section 47 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, for certified historic structures located in this state, as described in par. (a), but who is not a resident of this state and who is not required to file a return under this chapter, may enter into an agreement with another person, with the department's approval and in the manner prescribed by the department, so that the other person may claim the credit under this subsection, if the other person is subject to the taxes imposed under s. 71.43.

**Section 28.** 71.47 (6) (h) of the statutes is created to read:

71.47 (6) (h) A person who receives a credit under this subsection shall add to the person's liability for taxes imposed under s. 71.43 one of the following percentages of the amount of the credits received under this subsection for rehabilitating or preserving the property if, within 5 years after the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation work that was the basis of the credit is completed,

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the person either sells or conveys the property by deed or land contract or the state historical society certifies to the department of revenue that the historic property has been altered to the extent that it does not comply with the standards promulgated under s. 44.02 (24d):

- 1. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the first year after the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 100 percent.
- 2. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 2nd year after the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 80 percent.
- 3. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 3rd year after the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 60 percent.
- 4. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 4th year after the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 40 percent.
- 5. If the sale, conveyance, or noncompliance occurs during the 5th year after the date on which the preservation or rehabilitation is completed, 20 percent.

**Section 29.** 84.013 (3g) of the statutes is created to read:

84.013 (3g) Before commencing construction of a major highway project that is listed under sub. (3) or approved under sub. (6) and that involves construction of a bypass, the department shall notify the governing body of the city, village, or town in which a majority of the land affected by the proposed bypass is located that the department is authorized to construct such bypass. If, within 90 days after the date of the department's notification, the governing body of the city, village, or town adopts a resolution stating that construction of an active bypass is in the best public interest of the city, village, or town and, within 7 days after adoption of the resolution, sends a copy of the resolution to the department, the department shall design and construct the major highway project as an active bypass. For purposes of this

subsection, an "active bypass" is a bypass of an existing highway that is designed and constructed so that access to the bypass requires motorists to exit the existing highway in order to travel upon the bypass. This subsection shall apply to the use of any federal funds only to the extent that such use does not result in the loss of any federal funds. This subsection does not apply to any major highway project that is subject to a contract for its construction and that is in effect on the effective date of this subsection .... [revisor inserts date].

**Section 30.** 86.19 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

86.19 (1) Except as provided in sub. (1m), (4m), or s. 84.01 (30) (g), no sign shall be placed within the limits of any street or highway except such as are necessary for the guidance or warning of traffic or as provided by ss. 60.23 (17m) and 66.0429. The authorities charged with the maintenance of streets or highways shall cause the removal therefrom and the disposal of all other signs.

**SECTION 31.** 86.19 (4m) of the statutes is created to read:

86.19 (4m) In a business area that is the subject of revitalization efforts under the State Main Street Program under s. 560.081 or that is a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m), the holder of a privilege under s. 66.0425 may erect awning or other signage that projects from a building over a sidewalk, provided that the awning or other signage does not encroach upon the traveled portion of a highway and the awning or other signage provides adequate clearance for equipment used to maintain or clear the sidewalks of snow or debris. If the department removes an awning or other signage erected under this subsection in connection with a state highway project, the owner of the awning or other signage may not be compensated for the removal, damage, or loss of the sign by local or state authorities.

**Section 32.** 86.36 of the statutes is created to read:

86.36 Matching funds for local highway projects. Notwithstanding any other provision of law relating to the funding of local highway projects by the department, if the department provides matching funds to a city, village, town, or county on or after the effective date of this section .... [revisor inserts date], for a local highway project involving the construction of one or more lanes of highway, the department shall fund the construction of any lane of highway affected by the project without regard to its designation as a travel lane or a parking lane. This section applies only to local highway projects that involve a highway in a business area that is the subject of revitalization efforts under the State Main Street Program under s. 560.081 (2) (e) or in a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m). This section shall apply to the use of any federal funds only to the extent that such use does not result in the loss of any federal funds.

**SECTION 33.** 86.37 of the statutes is created to read:

86.37 Highway projects involving business and downtown areas. (1) In this section:

- (a) "Business area" has the meaning given in s. 560.081 (1) (a).
- (b) "Municipality" means a city, village, or town.
- (2) In the preliminary stages of considering and planning any highway project to be funded by the department that involves a highway in which a business area that is the subject of revitalization efforts under the State Main Street Program under s. 560.081 (2) (e) or a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m) is located, the department shall consult on issues concerning the proposed highway project and its effects on the business or certified downtown area with the department of commerce and, unless no such board or organization exists, with the business improvement district board appointed under s. 66.1109 (3) (a), the main street board associated

with the State Main Street Program under s. 560.081 (2) (e), or the nonprofit downtown planning organization of that municipality. This subsection does not apply to any highway project for which preliminary engineering was begun before the effective date of this subsection .... [revisor inserts date].

- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law relating to highway projects funded by the department, the department shall give priority to the retention of any on-street parking with respect to a highway project involving the widening of a highway in which a business area that is the subject of revitalization efforts under the State Main Street Program under s. 560.081 or a certified downtown under s. 560.03 (21m) is located. This subsection shall apply to the use of any federal funds only to the extent that such use does not result in the loss of any federal funds. This subsection does not apply to any highway project that is subject to a contract for its construction and that is in effect on the effective date of this subsection .... [revisor inserts date].
  - **Section 34.** 101.121 (3) (c) of the statutes is created to read:
- 101.121 (3) (c) The Historic Building Code shall be liberally interpreted to facilitate the preservation and restoration of qualified historic buildings.
  - **Section 35.** 101.121 (4) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 101.121 (4) (a) 1.
- **SECTION 36.** 101.121 (4) (a) 2. of the statutes is created to read:
  - 101.121 (4) (a) 2. Upon the request of the owner of a qualified historic building who elects under subd. 1. to be subject to the Historic Building Code, the department shall review any decision of a city, village, town, or county that requires the owner to comply with a provision of a county or municipal building code, or of any other local ordinance or regulation, to determine if the provision concerns a matter dealt with

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in the Historic Building Code. The procedures in s. 101.02 (7) apply to any review conducted by the department under this subdivision.

**SECTION 37.** 101.121 (4) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

101.121 (4) (b) Paragraph (a) <u>1.</u> does not apply to any owner of a nursing home, as defined in s. 50.01 (3), a hospital, as defined in s. 50.33 (2) (a) and (c), or an approved public or private treatment facility for alcoholics, as defined in s. 51.45 (2) (b) and (c).

**Section 38.** 101.121 (5) of the statutes is created to read:

- 101.121 (5) Informational pamphlet. (a) In cooperation with the state historical society, the department shall develop an informational pamphlet designed to increase awareness and use of the Historic Building Code. The department, in cooperation with the State Historical Society, shall update the pamphlet as statutes and rules relating to the Historic Building Code are amended. The pamphlet shall include all of the following information:
  - 1. A description of the Historic Building Code.
- 2. A description of the types and qualities of buildings that are subject to the Historic Building Code.
- 3. An explanation of how the owner of a qualified historic building may elect to be subject to the Historic Building Code and a description of the consequences of that election.
- 4. A description of other alternative building codes that the owner of a historic building may be eligible to use.
- 5. A description of where a person may obtain further information regarding historic buildings and the Historic Building Code.

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1	(b) The department and the state historical society shall distribute the
2	pamphlets as they consider necessary to increase awareness of the Historic Building
3	Code.
4	SECTION 39. 101.19 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
5	101.19 (1) (intro.) The department, by rule promulgated under ch. 227, shall
6	fix and collect promulgate rules establishing and providing for the collection of fees
7	which shall, as closely as possible, equal the cost of providing the following services:
8	SECTION 40. 101.975 (4) of the statutes is created to read:
9	101.975 (4) (a) A political subdivision may adopt an ordinance that permits the
10	political subdivision to grant a variance to the Uniform Multifamily Dwelling Code
11	if all of the following apply:
12	1. The ordinance permits only a variance that relates to handrails or guardrails
13	of qualified historic buildings, as defined in s. $101.121(2)(c)$ , that are converted from
14	single-family dwellings to multifamily dwellings.
15	2. The ordinance requires the owner of a qualified historic building who seeks
16	a variance to provide the political subdivision with evidence that the type, height,
17	and design of the handrail or guardrail proposed for installation is historically
18	appropriate for the owner's building.
19	(b) A political subdivision may grant a variance under an ordinance adopted
20	underpar.(a)iftheownerseekingthevarianceprovidestheevidencerequiredunder
21	par. (a) 2. and if the handrail or guardrail installation is at least as protective of
22	public safety as the handrail or guardrail that would otherwise have been required.

**Section 41.** 227.01(13)(zy) of the statutes is created to read:

227.01 (13) (zy) Establishes guidelines pursuant to s. 560.083 to aid communities in reconstructing central business districts that are destroyed or severely damaged in major disasters.

**SECTION 42.** 254.61 (1) (f) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:

254.61 (1) (f) 2. A structural addition, including a renovation, made to a structure that was originally constructed at least 50 years before an initial or renewal application for a permit under s. 254.64 (1) (b) is made and for which no use other than as a bed and breakfast establishment is proposed. The structural addition under this subdivision shall comply with the rules <u>promulgated</u> under s. 101.63 (1) and (1m).

**SECTION 43.** 560.03 (21m) of the statutes is created to read:

560.03 (21m) (a) Promulgate rules for the certification of downtowns by the department. The rules promulgated under this subsection shall require the department to consider at least all of the following factors with regard to an area being a certified downtown:

- 1. Whether the area is or is located in a central business district.
- 2. The extent to which the structures located in the area are in commercial use, or zoned for commercial use, and oriented for pedestrian traffic.
- 3. The compactness of the area and the extent to which the area includes a regular pattern of sidewalks facilitating commercial activity by pedestrians.
- 4. The extent to which the linear street frontage in the area is set back from the sidewalk.
  - 5. The historical value of the area.
- (b) Ensure that the rules promulgated under par. (a) permit multiple areas within a populous city, village, or town to be certified downtowns.

(c) Support and assist certified downtowns by directing the department's resources, whenever appropriate, to certified downtowns.

**SECTION 44.** 560.083 of the statutes is created to read:

560.083 Central business district reconstruction guidelines. The department shall develop and publish guidelines to aid communities in reconstructing central business districts that are destroyed or severely damaged in major disasters. The guidelines shall include information on relevant financial and other assistance available to communities from the state government.

**Section 45.** 823.21 of the statutes is amended to read:

**823.21 Dilapidated buildings declared nuisances.** Any building which, under s. 66.0413 (1) (b) 1., has been declared so old, dilapidated or out of repair as to be dangerous, unsafe, unsanitary, or otherwise unfit for human habitation or has been determined to be unreasonable to repair under s. 66.0413 (1) (b) 1. is a public nuisance and may be proceeded against under this chapter.

#### SECTION 46. Nonstatutory provisions.

- (1) Certified downtowns and business district reconstruction. The authorized FTE positions for the department of commerce are increased by 2.0 PR positions, to be funded from the appropriation under section 20.143 (1) (gb) of the statutes, for the purpose of providing increased staff for the administration of sections 560.03 (21m) and 560.083 of the statutes.
- (2) HISTORICAL SOCIETY. The authorized FTE positions for the historical society are increased by 1.0 PR position, to be funded from the appropriation under section 20.245 (1) (ks) of the statutes, for the purpose of providing increased staff for the administration section 44.02 (24d) (a) of the statutes, as created by this act.

#### SECTION 47. Fiscal changes.

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(1) Survey of Rural Historic Buildings. In the schedule under section 20.005 (3) of the statutes for the appropriation to the state historical society under section 20.245 (1) (a) of the statutes, as affected by the acts of 2007, the dollar amount is increased by \$75,000 for fiscal year 2007–08 and the dollar amount is increased by \$75,000 for fiscal year 2008–09 for the purpose of entering into a contract for a survey under section 44.34 (1) of the statutes to identify and document historic properties in rural areas of the state.

#### SECTION 48. Initial applicability.

(1) HISTORIC REHABILITATION TAX CREDITS. The renumbering of section 44.02 (24) of the statutes; the renumbering and amendment of sections 71.07 (9m) (a), 71.07 (9r) (a), 71.28 (6) (a), and 71.47 (6) (a) of the statutes; the amendment of sections 71.07 (9m) (c), 71.28 (6) (c), and 71.47 (6) (c) of the statutes; and the creation of sections 44.02 (24) (b), 44.02 (24d), 71.07 (9m) (a) 2., 71.07 (9m) (g), 71.07 (9m) (h), 71.07 (9r) (a) 2., 71.28 (6) (a) 2., 71.28 (6) (g), 71.28 (6) (h), 71.47 (6) (a) 2., 71.47 (6) (g), and 71.47 (6) (h) of the statutes first apply to taxable years beginning on January 1, 2008.

(END)