

# LEGISLATIVE HEARING CALENDAR

Positions to be taken by the City of Milwaukee on the following bills will be discussed by the

## COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY-LEGISLATION

MONDAY, JULY 23, 2007 AT 2:15 PM

Room 301-B City Hall

- SB-214      The disclosure of certain library records to law enforcement officers.  
AB-433
- AB-409      Expanding the area in which a tax incremental district's project costs may be expended.  
SB-223
- AB-77        Distributing the school levy and lottery and gaming property tax credits.
- AB-140      School Board approval of subdivision plats.
- AB-426      Determining the value of billboards for personal property tax purposes.
- SB-203      Authorizing cities, villages, towns, and counties to solicit bids for certain contracts by using  
the Internet.

Budget Update

## 2007 SENATE BILL 214

June 19, 2007 – Introduced by Senators ELLIS, PLALE, COWLES, ROESSLER and OLSEN, cosponsored by Representatives KAUFERT, HAHN, GRONEMUS, MONTGOMERY, A. OTT, ALBERS, PETROWSKI, JESKEWITZ, TOWNSEND, GUNDERSON, VAN ROY and NASS. Referred to Committee on Public Health, Senior Issues, Long Term Care and Privacy.

1 AN ACT *to renumber and amend* 43.30 (1b); *to amend* 43.30 (1m); and *to*  
2 *create* 43.30 (1b) (b) and 43.30 (5) of the statutes; **relating to:** the disclosure  
3 of certain library records to law enforcement officers.

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### *Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau*

Under current law, public library records may not be disclosed to any person except in certain specified circumstances. This bill requires a public library to disclose to a law enforcement officer, upon his or her request, all records produced by a surveillance device, if the officer is investigating criminal conduct alleged to have occurred at the public library.

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

4 SECTION 1. 43.30 (1b) of the statutes is renumbered 43.30 (1b) (intro.) and  
5 amended to read:

6 43.30 (1b) (intro.) In this section, ~~“custodial;~~

7 (a) “Custodial parent” includes any parent other than a parent who has been  
8 denied periods of physical placement with a child under ~~s. 767.24 (4)~~ s. 767.41 (4).

## 2007 ASSEMBLY BILL 433

July 3, 2007 – Introduced by Representatives KAUFERT, HAHN, GRONEMUS, ALBERS, GUNDERSON, JESKEWITZ, LEMAHIEU, NASS, MONTGOMERY, A. OTT, PETROWSKI, TOWNSEND and VAN ROY, cosponsored by Senators ELLIS, PLALE, COWLES, LASSA, OLSEN and ROESSLER. Referred to Committee on Judiciary and Ethics.

1 AN ACT *to renumber and amend* 43.30 (1b); *to amend* 43.30 (1m); and *to*  
2 *create* 43.30 (1b) (b) and 43.30 (5) of the statutes; **relating to:** the disclosure  
3 of certain library records to law enforcement officers.

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8 denied periods of physical placement with a child under ~~s. 767.24 (4)~~ s. 767.41 (4).

## 2007 ASSEMBLY BILL 409

June 14, 2007 – Introduced by Representatives NEWCOMER, FIELDS, HAHN, HINTZ, JESKEWITZ, MONTGOMERY, MOULTON, NYGREN, SHERIDAN, STASKUNAS, STRACHOTA, TOWNSEND and BALLWEG, cosponsored by Senators PLALE, DARLING, COWLES, GROTHMAN, ROESSLER and WIRCH. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

1 AN ACT *to amend* 66.1105 (2) (f) 1. (intro.), 66.1105 (4) (f) and 66.1105 (4m) (a);  
2 and *to create* 66.1105 (2) (f) 1. n. and 66.1105 (4m) (d) of the statutes; **relating**  
3 **to:** expanding the area in which a tax incremental district's project costs may  
4 be expended.

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### *Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau*

Under the current tax incremental financing program, a city or village may create a tax incremental district (TID) in part of its territory to foster development if at least 50 percent of the area to be included in the TID is blighted, in need of rehabilitation or conservation, suitable for industrial sites, or suitable for mixed-use development. Currently, and subject to a number of conditions, towns have some limited authority to create TIDs. Before a city or village may create a TID, several steps and plans are required.

These steps and plans include public hearings on the proposed TID within specified time frames, preparation and adoption by the local planning commission of a proposed project plan for the TID, approval of the proposed project plan by the common council or village board, approval of the city's or village's proposed TID by a joint review board that consists of members who represent the overlying taxation districts, and adoption of a resolution by the common council or village board that creates the TID as of a date provided in the resolution. Currently a planning commission may adopt an amendment to a project plan, which requires the approval of the common council or village board, and the joint review board, as well as the same findings that current law requires for the creation of a new TID.

**ASSEMBLY BILL 409**

Also under current law, once a TID has been created a city or village makes the initial expenditures for the project costs of the TID. These costs include public works such as sewers, streets, and lighting systems; financing costs; site preparation costs; and professional service costs. If the value of the property in the TID increases due to the development in the TID, the city's or village's project costs are paid back from the property taxes generated by the increased value of property in the TID. Currently, with one exception that applies to the area within a one-half mile radius of a TID in the city of Kenosha, project cost expenditures may be made only within the boundaries of the TID.

This bill authorizes a city or village, other than Kenosha, to make or incur an expenditure for a project cost in an area that is within a radius of up to one-half mile of the TID's boundaries, provided that the city's or village's proposed expenditure is approved by the joint review board.

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

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

1           **SECTION 1.** 66.1105 (2) (f) 1. (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

2           66.1105 (2) (f) 1. (intro.) "Project costs" mean any expenditures made or  
3           estimated to be made or monetary obligations incurred or estimated to be incurred  
4           by the city which are listed in a project plan as costs of public works or improvements  
5           within a tax incremental district or, to the extent provided in subds. 1. k. and 1. m.,  
6           and 1. n., without the district, plus any incidental costs, diminished by any income,  
7           special assessments, or other revenues, including user fees or charges, other than tax  
8           increments, received or reasonably expected to be received by the city in connection  
9           with the implementation of the plan. For any tax incremental district for which a  
10          project plan is approved on or after July 31, 1981, only a proportionate share of the  
11          costs permitted under this subdivision may be included as project costs to the extent  
12          that they benefit the tax incremental district. To the extent the costs benefit the  
13          municipality outside the tax incremental district, a proportionate share of the cost  
14          is not a project cost. "Project costs" include:

## 2007 SENATE BILL 223

July 2, 2007 – Introduced by Senators PLALE, DARLING, COWLES, GROTHMAN, ROESSLER and WIRCH, cosponsored by Representatives NEWCOMER, FIELDS, HAHN, HINTZ, JESKEWITZ, MONTGOMERY, MOULTON, NYGREN, SHERIDAN, STASKUNAS, STRACHOTA, TOWNSEND, BALLWEG and ZEPNICK. Referred to Committee on Commerce, Utilities and Rail.

1 AN ACT *to amend* 66.1105 (2) (f) 1. (intro.), 66.1105 (4) (f) and 66.1105 (4m) (a);  
2 and *to create* 66.1105 (2) (f) 1. n. and 66.1105 (4m) (d) of the statutes; **relating**  
3 **to:** expanding the area in which a tax incremental district's project costs may  
4 be expended.

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### *Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau*

Under the current tax incremental financing program, a city or village may create a tax incremental district (TID) in part of its territory to foster development if at least 50 percent of the area to be included in the TID is blighted, in need of rehabilitation or conservation, suitable for industrial sites, or suitable for mixed-use development. Currently, and subject to a number of conditions, towns have some limited authority to create TIDs. Before a city or village may create a TID, several steps and plans are required.

These steps and plans include public hearings on the proposed TID within specified time frames, preparation and adoption by the local planning commission of a proposed project plan for the TID, approval of the proposed project plan by the common council or village board, approval of the city's or village's proposed TID by a joint review board that consists of members who represent the overlying taxation districts, and adoption of a resolution by the common council or village board that creates the TID as of a date provided in the resolution. Currently a planning commission may adopt an amendment to a project plan, which requires the approval of the common council or village board, and the joint review board, as well as the same findings that current law requires for the creation of a new TID.

**SENATE BILL 223**

Also under current law, once a TID has been created a city or village makes the initial expenditures for the project costs of the TID. These costs include public works such as sewers, streets, and lighting systems; financing costs; site preparation costs; and professional service costs. If the value of the property in the TID increases due to the development in the TID, the city's or village's project costs are paid back from the property taxes generated by the increased value of property in the TID. Currently, with one exception that applies to the area within a one-half mile radius of a TID in the city of Kenosha, project cost expenditures may be made only within the boundaries of the TID.

This bill authorizes a city or village, other than Kenosha, to make or incur an expenditure for a project cost in an area that is within a radius of up to one-half mile of the TID's boundaries, provided that the city's or village's proposed expenditure is approved by the joint review board.

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

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

1           **SECTION 1.** 66.1105 (2) (f) 1. (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

2           66.1105 (2) (f) 1. (intro.) "Project costs" mean any expenditures made or  
3 estimated to be made or monetary obligations incurred or estimated to be incurred  
4 by the city which are listed in a project plan as costs of public works or improvements  
5 within a tax incremental district or, to the extent provided in subds. 1. k. and 1. m.,  
6 and 1. n., without the district, plus any incidental costs, diminished by any income,  
7 special assessments, or other revenues, including user fees or charges, other than tax  
8 increments, received or reasonably expected to be received by the city in connection  
9 with the implementation of the plan. For any tax incremental district for which a  
10 project plan is approved on or after July 31, 1981, only a proportionate share of the  
11 costs permitted under this subdivision may be included as project costs to the extent  
12 that they benefit the tax incremental district. To the extent the costs benefit the  
13 municipality outside the tax incremental district, a proportionate share of the cost  
14 is not a project cost. "Project costs" include:

## 2007 ASSEMBLY BILL 77

February 20, 2007 – Introduced by Representatives SHERMAN, PETROWSKI, BALLWEG, ALBERS, TOWNSEND, TURNER, F. LASEE, BERCEAU, ZEPNICK and SEIDEL, cosponsored by Senators JAUCH and OLSEN. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

1 AN ACT *to renumber* 79.10 (8); *to amend* 79.10 (7m) (a) 1. and 2. and (b) 1. and  
2 2.; and *to create* 79.10 (7m) (c) and 79.10 (8) (a) of the statutes; **relating to:**  
3 distributing the school levy and lottery and gaming property tax credits.

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### *Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau*

Under current law, the amount of the school levy property tax credits and the lottery and gaming property tax credits is distributed to municipalities. The municipality distributes to the county in which the municipality is located and to each taxing jurisdiction for which the municipality collects property taxes a proportionate share of that amount.

Under the bill, the amount of the school levy property tax credits and the lottery and gaming property tax credits is distributed to counties. The county then distributes to each municipality and taxing jurisdiction located in the county a proportionate share of that amount.

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

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

4 SECTION 1. 79.10 (7m) (a) 1. and 2. and (b) 1. and 2. of the statutes are amended  
5 to read: