The Municipality

A publication of the League of Wisconsin Municipalities

April 2014, Volume 109, Number 4

Municipal Courts

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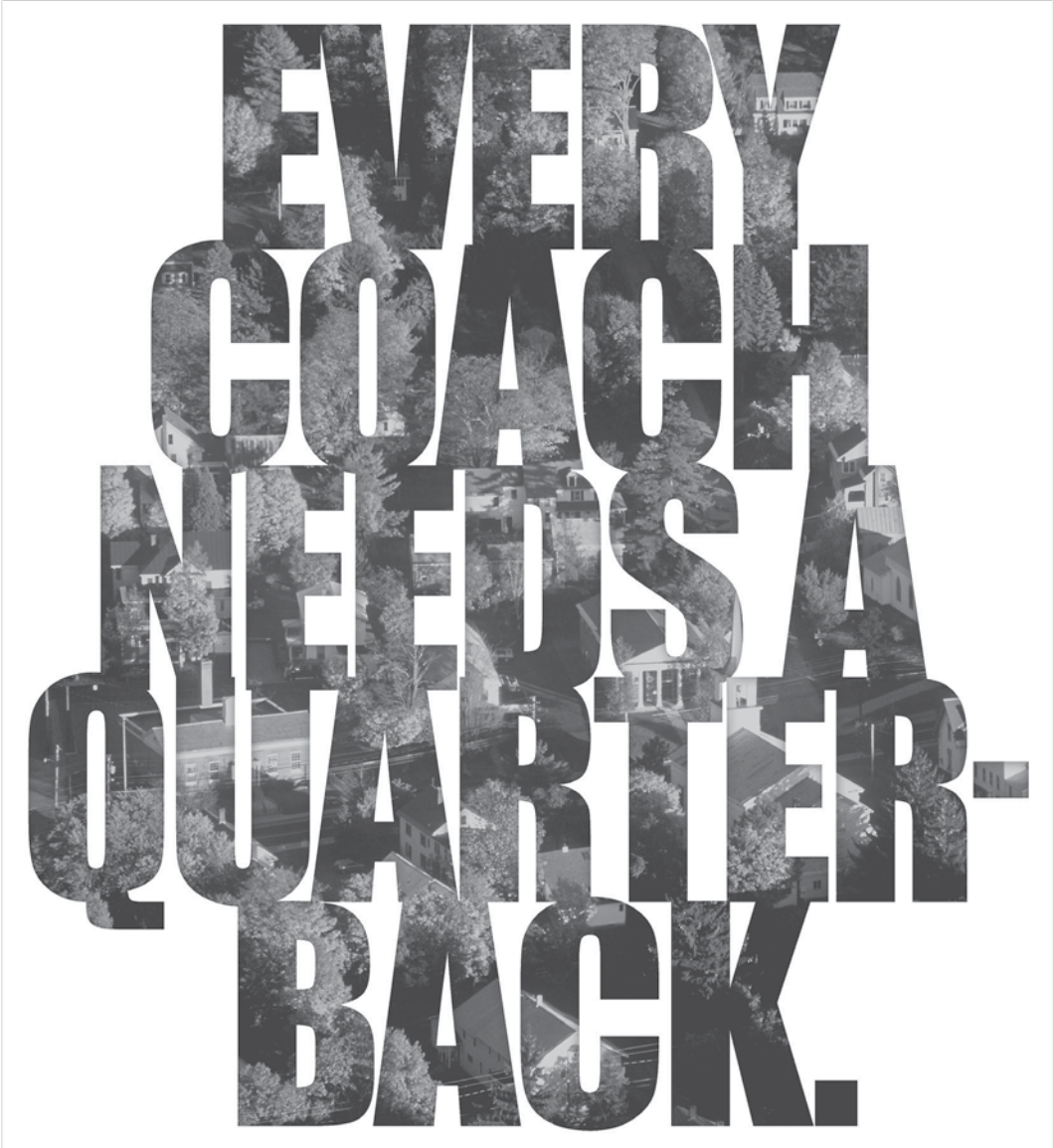

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Why Municipalities Are Important to Wisconsin

Attitudes can vary widely about the significance and desirability of urban places. Residents living in more rural settings often look at municipalities as a "blight" on the countryside, while younger people may actively seek out cities and villages for the high quality lifestyle they desire. No one disputes the importance of the jobs, businesses, educational and cultural institutions, healthcare facilities and residential neighborhoods that are found in our modern cities and villages.

In Wisconsin over 70 percent of the state's populations live in municipalities. Most of the sales and income taxes paid to the state and other units of government originate in these urban environments and the overwhelming majority of new industrial parks, commercial shopping centers and even residential developments are built in cities or villages.

Successfully competing in the world economy of the 21st century not only relies on the public services and infrastructure traditionally provided by municipalities but requires that those same cities and villages offer even more amenities with enhanced parks, recreation facilities including bike paths, as well as atmospheric historic places in the city center with landscaping and other attractions.

All of this and more including competitive incentive packages is needed to successfully compete for the limited business and industrial development available in today's economy. Cities (and states) that cannot reinvent themselves and create the city center focused amenities young workers, empty-nesters, and investors demand will not be competitive with other communities (and states) when it comes to economic development.

So how are cities viewed in Wisconsin and what's needed to create and maintain those quality urban places?

Based upon the allocation of government resources in recent state budgets, the attitude toward cities and villages is that they are far less important since municipalities consistently lagged behind other service providers when it is time to allocate resources. Beginning in 2004, local general-purpose units of government, which include municipalities, have received three significant reductions in state shared revenues.

Since 2003, shared revenues allocated to local governments including cities and villages have actually declined by 14.4 percent. During that same period of time resources allocated to other government service providers has increased.

I've put the numbers on the chart on page 104. Funding for public education is up 5.7 percent, and funding for the University System has increased 16.8 percent. Funding for state prisons is up 39.4 percent, and the state's Medicare or Badger Care program has increased 211.6 percent consuming an ever larger percentage of available public resources.

Cities and villages like other units of local government have been forced to downsize by reducing staff and service levels. Almost all municipalities have reduced maintenance on their local transportation network as a result of budget reductions.

As we have seen, not all government service providers in the state shared equally in the burden of meeting public service demands with the

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Editorial Offices —
122 W. Washington Ave., Suite 300, Madison, WI 53703
Dial (608) 267-2380
In-State (800) 991-5502
Fax: (608) 267-0645
e-mail: league@lwm-info.org
Website: www.lwm-info.org

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2014 Clerks, Treas., Finance Officers Institute

June 25 - 27, Holiday Inn, Manitowoc, WI

The 2014 Wisconsin Clerks, Treasurers, and Finance Officers Institute will be held at the Holiday Inn, Manitowoc, Wisconsin. To make reservations call (920) 682-6000. One night in advance or a credit card is required to guarantee rooms.

Registration materials were mailed in April; you may also request the forms from the League offices at (800) 991-5502, or register on-line at <www.lwm-info.org>. The registration fee for the Institute is $95 for members and $120 for non-members. If you bring a guest and they are planning on attending the picnic, there is a $25 guest fee to help defray the actual cost of events.

Wednesday, June 25

Carolyn Toms-Neary, Dir. of Office Services, Cudahy, President, Wisconsin Clerks, Treasurers & Finance Officers, presiding

10:30 *Registration*

1:00 **General Session**
Welcome—

1:15 **Legislative Update**
Curt Witynski, Ass't Director, League of WI Municipalities

2:30 *Break*

2:45 **DOR Update**
Moderator: Carolyn Toms-Neary, Dir. of Office Services, Cudahy
Speakers: Claude Lois, Administrator, Wisconsin Department of Revenue, and Valeah Foy from Local Government Services Bureau

5:30 *Cocktails*
6:30 *Picnic*

Thursday, June 26

8:00 *Coffee and Rolls, League of WI Municipalities Mutual Insurance*

8:30 **Concurrent Workshops**

Track 1) Election Update
Moderator: Sandi Wesolowski, City Clerk, Franklin
Speaker: GAB Representative

Track 2) GASB Update
Moderator: Julia Rusch, City Treasurer, Tomah
Speaker: Baker, Tilley Representative

10:00-10:15 Break

10:15 **Concurrent Workshops**

Track 1) Licensing/ATF
Moderator: Steve Braatz, Jr., Village Clerk-Treasurer, Mukwonago
Speakers: DOR Staff

Track 2) Fraud Prevention
Moderator: John Somers, Dir. of Administration, Beaver Dam
Speaker: Fay Urayner, CEO, Innovative Solutions for Business

11:45 **Business Meeting/Lunch** ***(included)***

1:00 **Concurrent Workshops**

Track 1) FMLA
Moderator: Matt Trebatoski, City Clerk-Treasurer, Ft. Atkinson
Speaker: Dean Dietrich, Attorney, Ruder Ware

Track 2) The TIF at the End of the Tunnel: Oncoming Train or Daylight?
Moderator: Steve DeQuaker, City Budget Officer/Treas., Burlington
Speaker: Dave Wagner, Sr. VP, Financial Advisor and Dawn Gunderson, Sr. Financial Advisor/Vice President, Ehlers & Associates

2:30 *Break*

2:45 **Concurrent Workshops**

Track 1) Performance Management
Moderator: Laurie Sullivan, City Finance Director, Stoughton
Speaker: Joe Murray, Vice President, Springsted

Track 2) Workers' Compensation
Moderator: Steve Braatz, Jr., Village Clerk-Treasurer, Mukwonago
Speaker: Rick Kalscheuer, Insurance Rep., R&R Insurance

Friday, June 27

8:30 *Coffee and Rolls, League of WI Municipalities Mutual Insurance*

9:00 **General Session**
Julia Rusch, City Treasurer, Tomah, Moderator

Difficult Political Environs
Gabe Gabrielsen, Executive Director, Local Government Resources

10:15 *Break*

10:30. **Promoting Civil Discourse**
Bill Rizzo, Local Government Center

11:45 *Adjournment*

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From The President
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shrinking revenues that resulted from the Great Recession. Even as sales and income tax revenues recover, no additional resources have reached local general- purpose units of government. While preparing this current state budget a small increase was provided for general transportation aids but not until 2015, the second year of the budget cycle. An effort to provide for a slight restoration of shared revenue that would still leave municipal funding well below the level of prior years' never got beyond the discussion stage. A critical decision now facing state government is what to do about funding for our cities and villages. As noted, these entities are instrumental to providing direct service delivery to our residents and the corporate citizens here in the beautiful State of Wisconsin. Cities and villages are not only major contributors to the economy and job base but are continuing their transformation to the even more high-quality places that are essential to the state's continued economic well-being.

It is incumbent upon the elected officials of our state to ensure that general-purpose units of local government are adequately funded to fulfill their mission and to assist the state in retaining and growing local businesses and recruiting new and vibrant industries, all of which will contribute to job creation and an improved quality of life for the benefit of all Wisconsin residents.

Larry Arft
League President

Five Largest General Fund Programs

	2003-04	2013-14	increase or (decrease)
K-12 School Aids	$4,723.0	$4,993.8	$ 270.8
Medical Assistance	711.2	2,216.4	1,505.2
UW System	958.3	1,119.0	160.7
Corrections	739.0	1,030.4	291.4
Share Revenues for Municipalities	776.8	664.9	(111.9)

Data is in millions of dollars rounded. Source: Legislative Fiscal Bureau

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COMMUNITY INSURANCE CORPORATION

An Overview of Municipal Courts

by Claire Silverman, Legal Counsel

This legal comment provides a basic overview of the statutes governing the framework of Wisconsin municipal courts. These primarily include Chapter 755 which governs municipal courts in general, and chapter 800 which governs municipal court procedure. Municipal courts play an important role in administering justice at the local level. Not all municipalities have a municipal court[1] but for those that do, it is important that municipal officials understand the role of the court and the municipal judge as well as the legal requirements applicable to municipal courts.

Numerous changes were made to the laws governing the operation of municipal courts by 2009 Wis. Act 402. Many of these changes, including the revision of sec. 755.01 to provide that a municipal court is a "coequal branch of government," were intended to underscore the independent and impartial nature of the municipal court and to make it clear that the municipal court is not a department or agency of the municipal government or the police department. The changes made by Act 402 became effective January 1, 2011.

Creating a Court

The Wisconsin Constitution grants the legislature power to authorize the creation of municipal courts.[2] The legislature has delegated the decision to create a municipal court to the governing body of each municipality. Wisconsin Statute sec. 755.01(1) creates and establishes a municipal court in each city, town and village. Although the court is created, it does not become operative and functional unless and until the municipality takes certain steps. For municipalities creating a court after January 1, 2011, the court does not operate or function until the following criteria are met:

- The governing body adopts an ordinance or bylaw providing for the election of a judge and the operation and maintenance of the court;[3]
- The governing body receives certification from the chief judge of the judicial administrative district that certain statutory requirements (see below) have been met; and
- The governing body provides written notice to the director of state courts of the adoption of the ordinance or bylaw.

Wis. Stat. sec. 755.01(1).

The certification received by the governing body from the judicial administrative district's chief judge certifies that the court meets the statutory requirements under Wis. Stat. secs. 755.09 (the governing body has provided the judge with an office or

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1. There are currently 137 municipal courts in operation. 67 courts are joint courts serving from 2 to 17 municipalities. Municipalities without municipal courts can prosecute municipal ordinance violations in circuit court.
2. Wis. Const. Art. VII, Sec. 14.
3. The Wisconsin Supreme Court's Director of State Courts' Office of Judicial Education has materials entitled "Starting a Municipal Court " available online at wicourts.gov/courts/municipal/docs/startcourt.pdf. The materials include general information and sample ordinances for creating a municipal court or joint municipal court.

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appropriate work space),[4] 755.10 (the municipal judge has, in writing, appointed court personnel authorized by the governing body), 755.11 (records in court actions will be kept separate from other records in the office of the court clerk or in another appropriate facility designated by the governing body with access restricted to court personnel except as authorized by the judge or by law), and 755.17 (the governing body has provided a courtroom in an "adequate facility"[5] designed and furnished to "create and promote the proper atmosphere of dignity and decorum" for the operation of the court).[6]

Two or more municipalities[7] can enter into an intergovernmental agreement to establish a joint municipal court. The participating municipalities must enact identical ordinances creating the court and electors of each participating municipality must be eligible to vote for the judge of the municipal court so established. If a municipality enters into an agreement with a municipality that already has a municipal court, the municipalities may provide by ordinance or resolution that the judge for the existing municipal court shall serve as the judge for the joint court until the end of the term or until a special election is held under Wis. Stat. sec. 8.50(4)(fm).

Municipalities contracting to operate a joint municipal court need not be contiguous and need not all be in the same county. Upon entering into such an agreement, each of the contracting municipalities must transmit a certified copy of the ordinance or bylaw effecting the agreement to the appropriate filing officer under Wis. Stat. sec. 11.02 (3e) and to the director of state courts.[8]

Abolishing a Municipal Court

The governing body may abolish the municipal court by ordinance or bylaw but is prohibited from abolishing the municipal court during the municipal judge's term of office unless the court is abolished as part of a municipal consolidation under Wis. Stat. sec. 66.0229. The Government Accountability Board has opined that the municipality must take action to abolish the court prior to the date that candidates file for the office of municipal judge.[9] For joint municipal courts, the governing body may not abolish the municipal court while an agreement for a joint municipal court is in effect.[10] Upon discontinuing a joint municipal court agreement, each of the contracting municipalities must transmit a certified copy of the ordinance or bylaw discontinuing the agreement to the appropriate filing officer under sec. 11.02 (3e) and to the director of state courts.

Financing a Municipal Court

Municipalities contemplating creating a municipal court must be aware of the expenses associated with operating a court since the municipality or, in the case of a joint court, contracting municipalities are responsible for the expense of maintaining the court. The governing body or bodies must determine the amount to be budgeted for court maintenance and operations and the municipal court budget must be separate from, or contained on a separate line item from, the budget or line items of all other municipal departments.[11]

At minimum, expenses will include compensation for the judge and court personnel.[12] State law requires that the governing body authorize at least one clerk for each court.[13] Other

4. A judge may not keep his or her office or hold court in any tavern, or in any room in which intoxicating liquors are sold, or in any room connecting with a tavern or room in which intoxicating liquors are sold. Wis. Stat. sec. 755.09(2).
5. The courtroom shall be in a public building if a suitable building is available within the municipality, and must be located in an area separate from the police department by design or signage. Every municipal court shall have a telephone number or extension separate from the telephone number or extension of any other governmental department.
6. As part of creating and promoting an atmosphere of "dignity and decorum" for the operation of the court, sec. 755.17 also requires that a municipal judge wear a black robe while presiding in a municipal court, except when exceptional circumstances exist, and that the clerk of the municipal court be attired in appropriate clothing. The law prohibits the municipal court clerk, while performing municipal court functions, from wearing anything that implies or indicates that he or she is a law enforcement officer.
7. Although the term "municipalities" is often restricted to cities and villages, the use of the term here refers to cities, villages and towns.
8. Wis. Stat. sec. 755.01(4).
9. Letter from Kevin Kennedy, Director and General Counsel, Government Accountability Board, to Scott Johnson, 10th District Court Administrator (Dec. 15, 2011).
10. Wis. Stat. sec. 755.01(2)
11. Wis. Stat. sec. 755.01(1).
12. Wis. Stat. sec. 755.10.
13. *Id*.

expenses include the cost of any bonds required by the governing body for the judge or court employees,[14] office space for the municipal judge, space for court records, a courtroom,[15] and an annual education fee payable to the Wisconsin Supreme Court to cover the cost of mandatory continuing education programs for the municipal judge and court clerk.[16] Of course, some costs incurred by municipalities that prosecute ordinance violations will be incurred regardless of whether the municipality has a municipal court or uses circuit court. Examples of these costs include the cost for the municipal prosecutor, and also witness fees for prosecution witnesses and interpreter fees if any.[17]

The Municipal Judge

Qualifications

Because municipal judge is an elective office, the judge must be a qualified elector of the municipality or one of the municipalities participating in a joint court.[18] This means he or she must be a U.S. citizen, age 18 or older, who has resided in the election district for 28 days before any election.[19] State law does not require that the municipal judge be a licensed attorney but some municipalities have enacted such a requirement. Municipal court commissioners, authorized in first class cities (Milwaukee), must be Wisconsin-licensed attorneys.[20]

Most municipal courts operate part-time. Besides Milwaukee, Madison is the only city with a full-time court. Consequently, many municipal judges have other employment. Once elected, municipal judges must take the oath of office set forth under sec. 757.02 and, within 10 days of taking the oath, file it with the clerk of each municipality that the court serves and send a certified copy to the Director of State Courts. The judge must also execute and file with the municipal clerk any required bond. The judge cannot act, and cannot be paid, until the oath of office and any required bond are filed as required by law.[21] A municipal judge is a "state public official" for purposes of the state ethics code[22] and must file a statement of economic interests as required by law. Municipal judges are also subject to the Code of Judicial Conduct[23] although some of those rules do not apply to part-time judges.

Term

Municipal judges are elected at large for a four-year term unless a different term, not exceeding four years nor less than two years, is provided for by charter ordinance enacted under sec. 66.0101.[24] The term begins on May 1 in the year of election.[25]

Salary

The governing body must set a salary for the municipal judge. The governing body may increase the judge's salary, before the start of the second or a subsequent year of service of the judge's term, but may not decrease the salary during the term.[26] The judge cannot receive any fees or payments based upon the amount of forfeitures collected or the number of convictions obtained.[27]

Election/Appointment and Vacancies

Municipal judge is an elective office. Typically, whenever an elective office

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14. Wis. Stat. secs. 755.10(1) and 755.03(1).
15. The governing body must provide the judge with an office or appropriate work space and must provide a courtroom "designed and furnished to create and promote the proper atmosphere of dignity and decorum" for the court's operation. Wis. Stat. secs. 755.09 and 755.17.
16. Wis. Stat. 755.18 requires that municipal court clerks and judges participate in continuing education as required by the Wisconsin Supreme Court. The annual education fee is currently $625. This includes initial and continuing education provided by the Director of State Courts Office of Judicial Education and a copy of the Wisconsin Municipal Judge Manual and a Municipal Court Clerk Procedures manual and annual updates. It does not include travel expenses and lodging, which the municipality is responsible for covering.
17. Wis. Stat. sec. 814.65(2) and (4).
18. Wis. Const. Art. VII, Sec. 10; Wis. Stat. secs. 61.19 and 62.09(2)(a).
19. Wis. Stat. sec. 6.02(1).
20. Wis. Stat. sec. 755.19(1).
21. Wis. Stat. sec. 755.03(1) and (2).
22. Wis. Stat. sec. 19.42(13)(h).
23. Supreme Court Rule (SCR) 60.
24. Wis. Stat. sec. 755.02. A charter ordinance requires a two-thirds vote of the governing body and does not become effective for 60 days. During that 60-day window, electors can file a petition to require a referendum on the subject. See Wis. Stat. sec. 66.0101 for petition sufficiency and other requirements.
25. Wis. Stat. sec. 755.02.
26. Wis. Stat. sec. 755.04.
27 Wisconsin Municipal Judge Manual at p. 1-4 (2013).

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is created in a municipality, the office cannot be deemed vacant until it has first been filled by the electorate. However an exception allows a municipality that has created a municipal court under sec. 755.01 before the December 1 preceding the spring election to consider the office of municipal judge vacant and the governing body may temporarily appoint someone to the office until the election of the initial elected occupant of the office.[28]

Temporary vacancies

If a municipal judge is temporarily absent or is sick or disabled, the municipal judge may by written order, filed in the court and with the approval of the chief judge of the judicial administrative district, designate another municipal judge from any municipality within the state to perform his or her duties for a period not to exceed 30 days.[29]

If a municipal judge is incompetent, unable to act or fails to act, the chief justice of the supreme court may assign cases to another municipal judge, former municipal judge or former circuit judge who may serve until the chief justice determines that the incompetency, inability or failure ceases, or until the term of the municipal judge expires or the vacancy is permanently filled under sec. 8.50(4)(fm), whichever occurs first. If no judge is available, the chief justice may transfer a case from municipal court to circuit court.[30]

Permanent vacancies

Once the office has been filled by election, a permanent vacancy in the office of municipal judge must be filled under sec. 8.50(4)(fm). This allows the vacancy to be filled by temporary appointment of the municipal governing body, or, for a joint court, by the governing bodies of all municipalities served by the judge. The office shall then be permanently filled by special election, which shall be held concurrently with the next spring election following the occurrence of the vacancy, except that a vacancy occurring in the period after December 1 and on or before the date of the spring election shall be filled at the 2nd succeeding spring election. If the vacancy occurs before April 15 in the year preceding expiration of the term of office, the governing body or, for a joint court, bodies can order a special election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November following the date of the order. A person so elected shall serve for the residue of the unexpired term. If there is a permanent vacancy in the office of the municipal judge, the chief judge of the judicial administrative district may designate another municipal judge to perform the duties of the office until the municipal governing body fills the vacancy by temporary appointment under sec. 8.50(4)(fm).[31]

Authority for Staffing/Oversight of Court Personnel

Although the governing body must authorize the hiring of court personnel and fix salaries for court personnel, the judge has authority for hiring, termination, hours of employment and work responsibilities of the court personnel, when working during hours assigned to the court. In Milwaukee, the court administrator is responsible for appointing and hiring, termination, hours of employment and work responsibilities of court personnel when working under hours assigned to the court.[32]

Municipal Court Jurisdiction, Hours of Operation and Proceedings[33]

Jurisdiction

Municipal ordinances are enforced through municipal courts or, in municipalities that don't have municipal courts, through the county circuit court. A municipal court is not a municipal department or agency but is a coequal branch of the municipal government.[34] Wisconsin is divided into judicial administrative districts for the purpose of administering the court system[35] and municipal courts are subject to the superintending authority of the Wisconsin Supreme Court through the chief judge of the judicial administrative district.[36]

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28. Wis. Stat. sec. 17.245.
29. Wis. Stat. sec. 800.06(1).
30. Wis. Stat. sec. 751.03(1) and (2)(b).
31. Wis. Stat. sec. 800.06(3).
32. Wis. Stat. sec. 755.10.
33. In compiling this section I relied heavily on the *Wisconsin Municipal Judge Benchbook,* pp 1-5 to 1-6 (2013) which is an excellent resource developed by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, Director of State Courts, Judicial Education.
34. Wis. Stat. sec. 755.01(1).
35. Wis. Stat. sec. 757.60.
36. Wis. Stat. sec. 755.01(1).

Municipal courts have limited subject matter jurisdiction. Municipal courts have exclusive jurisdiction over actions involving municipal ordinance violations under which the penalty is a forfeiture.[37] An action in municipal court for violation of a municipal ordinance is a civil action, not criminal; municipalities have no jurisdiction over criminal matters.[38] Municipal courts and juvenile court have concurrent jurisdiction of children age 12 or older who allegedly violated a municipal ordinance, and concurrent jurisdiction of children any age who are alleged to be truant.[39] Municipal courts do not have jurisdiction if equitable relief (e.g., an injunction) is demanded[40] but a municipal court may order restitution upon conviction of a non-traffic ordinance or an ordinance authorizing restitution under sec. 346.65(2r) if there is damage to person or property.[41] Although subject matter jurisdiction is limited, municipal judges' territorial jurisdiction is statewide.[42]

Municipal judges have the following powers:

- Issue civil warrants to enforce matters under the court's jurisdiction.[43]
- Issue inspection warrants allowing inspectors to determine compliance with building, electrical, plumbing, fire, health and zoning codes.[44]
- Issue summonses in municipal ordinance violation cases requiring defendants to appear in court on specific dates.[45]
- Issue subpoenas statewide for pending cases to require attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence.[46]
- Punish contempt of court.[47]
- Perform marriages anywhere in the state.[48]
- Perform notarial acts.[49]
- Preside over the taking of depositions under certain circumstances.[50]
- Inherent authority (these are implied and incidental powers that must necessarily be used to enable a judicial branch to accomplish its constitutionally or legislatively mandated functions and that are necessary to the operation of courts in general, not just a particular court; these powers do not expand the court's jurisdiction) .[51]

Hours of Operation

With the exception of Milwaukee and Madison which have full-time municipal courts, most municipal courts operate part-time. The municipal court shall be open daily or as determined by the judge and approved by the governing body.[52]

Proceedings

Municipal court procedure is governed by chapter 800 of the Wisconsin Statutes. Municipal court proceedings are public, with the exception of juvenile non-traffic matters.[53] A municipal court is not a "court of record" although every municipal court proceeding in which testimony is taken under oath or affirmation must be recorded by electronic means for purposes of appeal.[54] Municipal courts are subject to the Supreme Court's rules permitting the use of cameras and tape recorders in Wisconsin courtrooms.[55]

Conclusion

Officials in municipalities with a municipal court or in a municipality that is contemplating creating a municipal court need to be aware of the statutes governing municipal court and understand the framework in which a municipal court operates. Municipal officials contemplating starting a municipal court or with questions regarding municipal courts should contact the Chief Judge and/or District Court Administrator in their judicial district and the Director of State Courts, Office of Judicial Education (608)266-7816.

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37. Wis. Stat. 755.045(1).
38. Wis. Stat. sec. 800.02(1).
39. Wis. Stat. sec. 938.17(2)(a).
40. Wis. Stat. sec. 755.0451(1).
41. Wis. Stat. secs. 755.045(4), 800.93, and 346.65(2r)b.
42. Wis. Stat. sec. 755.05.
43. Wis. Stat. secs. 755.045(2) and 800.02(5).
44. Wis. Stat. secs. 755.045(2) and 66.0119.
45. Wis. Stat. sec. 800.02(4).
46. Wis. Stat. secs. 800.01(1) and 885.04.
47. Wis. Stat. sec. 800.12.
48 Wis. Stat. sec. 765.16(6).
49. Wis. Stat. sec. 706.07(3).
50. Wis. Stat. secs. 13.24(1), 887.20, and 887.23.
51. *Sun Prairie v. Davis*, 226 Wis.2d 738, 595 N.W.2d 635 (1999); *State v. Henley*, 2010 WI 97.
52. Wis. Stat. sec. 755.06.
53. Wis. Stat. secs. 757.14, and 938.299(1).
54. Wis. Stat. sec. 800.13.
55. SCR 61.01 to 61.12.

What Municipalities Need to Know

By Neil Bomberg, National League of Cities

On February 12, 2014, the U.S. Department of Treasury issued its final employer mandate rules governing large employers (those with 50 or more employees) under the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Known as the "employer shared responsibility" or "employer mandate" rules, these rules require that employers with 50 or more full-time and/or full-time equivalent employees provide those employees and their dependents with affordable health care coverage that meets specified standards, or face financial penalties.

When the rules were released, what garnered the most media attention was the portion of the rule that states that employers with 50 to 99 full-time workers have one more year to comply with the law. This means they will not have to comply with the shared responsibility provisions until January 1, 2016, after which they will be subject to any and all penalties and fees if they fail to comply with the ACA.

From the perspective of cities, however, this provision may be the least important.

The rule includes many other provisions, including those pertaining to seasonal employees and volunteer employees including first responders that are very important to cities and will go into effect on January 1, 2015.

Specifically, the rule:

- Clarifies the meaning of the term governmental entity to include "the government of the United States, any State or political subdivision thereof, any Indian tribal government, or any agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing;"
- Reiterates that a large employer for purposes of the ACA is one that within the preceding calendar year employed an average of 50 or more full-time and full-time equivalent employees;
- Grants employers a 12 month "look back" period to determine whether an employee is full- or part-time;
- Clarifies that the term full-time equivalent employee, or FTE, "means a combination of employees, each of whom individually is not treated as a full-time employee because he or she is not employed on average at least 30 hours of service per week with an employer, but whom, in combination, are counted as the equivalent of a full-time employee solely for purposes of determining whether the employer is an applicable large employer;" and
- Provides that any employer who transitions from a small employer to an applicable large employer and provides qualified health care coverage to its employees

This article was reprinted with permission from the February 18, 2014 *Nation Cities Weekly,* the official publication of the National League of Cities.

about the ACA's Employer Mandate Rules

by April 1 of the same calendar year in which they become a large employer will not be subject to any of the penalties for failing to meet the large employer mandate.

Seasonal Employees

The Department of Treasury also ruled that an employer is not considered to employ more than 50 full time employees if: "(1) the employer's workforce exceeds 50 full-time employees for 120 days or fewer during the calendar year, and (2) the employees in excess of 50 employed during such 120-day period are seasonal workers as defined by the Secretary of Labor." This should help cities with small full-time workforces but larger seasonal workforces remain exempt from the employer mandate if those employees meet the Dept. of Labor's seasonal worker definition.

Volunteer First Responders

Most notably, the final rule provides that the hours of bona fide volunteers do not count toward the "number of employees" calculation under the ACA. This includes volunteer first responders who receive deferred compensation benefits, reimbursements or allowances for reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of services as volunteers or nominal fees customarily paid in connection with the performance of services.

This rule is significant for small communities with fire departments whose workforce meets the Treasury's definition of volunteer first responders that may have been concerned that the need to count their volunteers would cause them to be subject to all of the rules for large employers under the ACA.

However, so-called volunteers who receive more than nominal compensation - expense reimbursements, small stipends or length of service pension benefits - will not be considered bona fide volunteers and will have to be counted as employees for purposes of the ACA. This means that cities and towns where volunteers receive compensation that is more than nominal, even if it is less than what is paid to regular firefighters, will have to count their volunteers as employees for purposes of the ACA.

This conforms to NLC's previous discussions about how (bona fide) volunteer first responders should be considered under the ACA, and its more recent assessment based on the Treasury's January 10, 2014, memo regarding fair treatment of volunteer firefighters.

Employees 342
Insurance 36

"The rule includes many other provisions, including those pertaining to seasonal employees and volunteer employees including first responders that are very important to cities and will go into effect on January 1, 2015."

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Frequently Asked Questions

Legal

1. Does the Municipal Utility Customer Privacy Law prohibit the use of postcard billing? (Revised 3/14)

No. Although it was initially unclear whether postcard billing violated the prohibition on release of customer information under Act 25, sec. 196.137(5) now clearly provides that a municipal utility that sends a billing statement to a customer on a postcard does NOT violate the prohibition against releasing customer information except as specifically authorized. Section 196.37(5) was created by 2013 Wis. Act 134 and took effect February 28, 2014.

2. Can a municipal utility disclose Customer Information, without the customer's consent, to a title company, bank or real estate broker when the customer premises is being sold or transferred? (Revised 3/14).)

Yes. Although there was no specific exception for this when Act 25 was initially enacted, 2013 Wis. Act 134 created a new exception, sec. 196.137(2)(ap), which allows a municipal utility to release customer information in connection with a real estate transaction or appraisal of real property to a real estate broker or salesperson licensed under ch. 452 or an appraiser certified or licensed under ch. 458.

3. What are the primary standards for obtaining a zoning variance?

A city or village zoning board of appeals abuses its power if it routinely grants zoning variance requests. A zoning board may grant a zoning variance request only in limited circumstances and only when the applicant provides evidence that proves they have met all of the legal criteria for a requested variance.

There are three main criteria that a variance applicant must satisfy: unnecessary hardship, a unique property condition and no harm to the public interest.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court recognizes two types of zoning variances that may be granted by a zoning board: area variances and use variances. *State ex rel. Ziervogel v. Washington County Bd. of Adjustment,* 2004 WI 23, 269 Wis.2d 549, 676 N.W.2d 401. However, these terms are not defined by state law. Consequently, this is a critical area for local action to define the terms in the local zoning code because case law establishes separate unnecessary hardship tests for use and area variances.

A use variance applicant must show that they will have no reasonable use of the subject property without the requested variance. *Ziervogel*, 269 Wis.2d at para. 31. This is an extremely difficult burden to satisfy and rightly so. A use variance is effectively a rezoning of property to allow a land use that the governing body of a municipality already determined is incompatible with other uses in the zoning district and risks great changes in neighborhood character.

An area variance applicant must show that "compliance with the strict letter of the restrictions governing area, setbacks, frontage, height, bulk or density would unreasonably prevent the owner from using the property for a permitted purpose or would render conformity with such restrictions unnecessarily burdensome." *Snyder v. Waukesha County Bd. of Adjustment,* 74 Wis.2d 468, 247 N.W.2d 98 (1976). Thus, it is not enough that an area variance applicant show that a zoning regulation prevents or burdens their planned activity. They must show by competent evidence that the regulation unreasonably prevents or unnecessarily burdens the activity.

All zoning variance applicants must also show that the alleged unnecessary hardship is due to a unique property condition. *Snyder*, 74 Wis. 2d at 479. This phrase is not defined by statute but court decisions establish that it means a special physical feature of the property (soil conditions, steep slope, wetland, etc.) that is not shared by nearby land. See *Arndorfer v. Sauk County Bd. of Adjustment,* 162 Wis.2d 246, 258, 469 N.W.2d 831 (1991). More importantly, if a variance applicant fails to prove the existence of a unique property condition and a connection between the condition and the hardship, even if the hardship is great, a zoning board has no power to grant the requested variance.

Finally, all variance applicants must show that the requested variance will not be contrary to the public interest. *Arndorfer*, 162 Wis. 2d at 256. This criteria requires the zoning board to consider the purposes of the ordinance at issue and determine "whether the relief requested is consistent with the public interest such that the variance should be granted, or whether a variance would subvert the purpose of the zoning restriction to such an extent that it must be denied." *Ziervogel*, 269 Wis.2d at para. 34.

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see the March *Municipality* for details

New Officials Workshops

see page 121 for details

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see page 102 for details

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Full Calendar on page 122

Public Administration Associates, LLC is pleased to welcome **Kevin Brunner** as our newest Associate.

Kevin has over thirty years of experience in serving Wisconsin local governments. He served as manager/administrator in Saukville, Monona, De Pere and Whitewater and also worked as an assistant administrator for the city of Appleton and Kenosha County. He currently serves as Director of Central Services/Public Works for Walworth County. He is the recipient of the 2007 Manager of the Year and 2012 Service Innovation Award, both from the WCMA. Brunner is a Past president of WCMA and served on the League of WI Municipalities and Alliance of Cities Boards of Directors.

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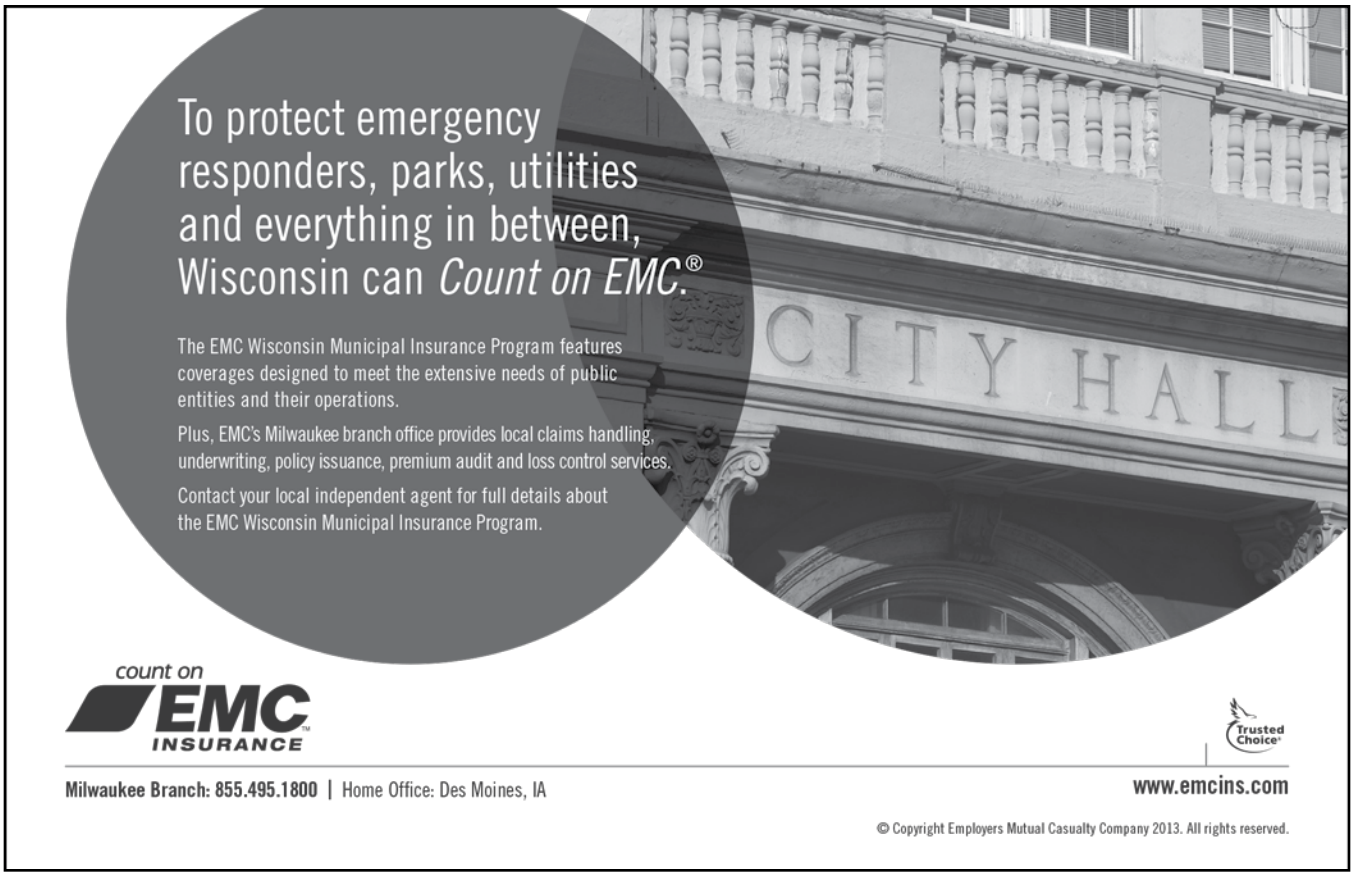

"Rural Character" Extraterritorial Subdivision Restriction Prohibited

Wisconsin cities and villages have authority to apply their subdivision regulations beyond their borders. However, this extraterritorial subdivision authority cannot be used to deny subdivision approvals based on the proposed use of the subject property. In an important land use control decision, the Wisconsin court of appeals concluded that a city subdivision ordinance violated this extraterritorial subdivision authority limitation. *Lake Delavan Property Co. v. City of Delavan*, 2013AP1202, (publication recommended).

The case involves a City of Delavan (City) subdivision ordinance that restricts land division within its extraterritorial jurisdiction to a density of no more than one lot per thirty-five acres of land and a minimum lot size of one acre. Notably, the ordinance's preamble states the ordinance was enacted "in order to protect rural character and farming viability."

In 2012, the Lake Delavan Property Company, LLC (the Company) submitted a preliminary subdivision plat for a residential development in the City's extraterritorial subdivision authority area for the City's approval. The City denied approval and the Company sought certiorari review and a reversal of the City's decision. The circuit court granted judgment in favor of the Company, reversing the City's decision to deny approval of the plat. The court of appeals affirmed the circuit court on appeal.

The City argued that its denial was an application of its density restrictions, which are permissible under *Town of Sun Prairie v. Storms,* 110 Wis. 2d 58, 60-61, 327 N.W.2d 642 (1983) (minimum lot size restrictions permissible in subdivision regulations). The Company contended that the City wanted to keep the ring of land adjacent to its borders agricultural in nature and that the thirty-five acre density restriction is designed to do just that.

The court rejected the City's argument. It explained that while the City has the authority to review extraterritorial subdivision plats, it cannot use this authority to impose land use restrictions. The court stated that "Common knowledge and experience tell us that the ordinance's blanket density requirements effectively preclude residential development throughout the extraterritorial jurisdiction." Noting the ordinance's preamble "rural character and farming viability" language, the court concluded that the ordinance "is a use prohibition."

The court also reasoned that the City's reliance on *Storms* was misplaced. The court noted that *Storms* was decided over twenty-five years before the current statute prohibiting denial of plat approvals based on the proposed use of land. In addition, the court observed that *Storms* held that a town may regulate minimum lot size within the town itself and did not address extraterritorial plat approval jurisdiction. Accordingly, the court concluded that "[n]othing in *Storms* permits the City to enact density restrictions that are so extreme as to effectively veto the zoned residential use of land."

The court thus agreed that the City's ordinance was a regulation of land use, not a mere density requirement in a subdivision regulation. Consequently, it affirmed the circuit court's judgment in favor of the Company, ordering approval of the proposed plat.

Platting 170
Zoning 517

Legislation Supercedes Court Decision

A legal note in the February 2014 issue of the *Municipality* observed that there have been many changes to the public employer-employee relationship in recent years. The changes included some collective bargaining limitations, added by 2011 Wis. Act 32, that prohibited bargaining regarding the "design and selection" of health care coverage plans for public safety employees, and the "impact" of the "design and selection" of such plans "on wages, hours and conditions of employment." These limitations raised a key question whether bargaining is prohibited for public safety employees on the subject of the allocation of responsibility between employees and employers to pay deductibles required under a health coverage plan.

The issue formed the basis for litigation in the courts. The February 2014 edition of the *Municipality* reported on a recent case wherein the court of appeals decided that the deductible payment allocation is bargainable. *Wisconsin Professional Police Association v. Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission*, 2013 WI App 145, __ Wis. 2d __, __ N. W. 2d __.

The state legislature also responded to the issue. In 2013 Wis. Act 20, they amended Wis. Stat. sec. 111.70(4)(mc)6, the statute at issue in the *WPPA v. WERC* case, to include new language that prohibits a municipal employer from bargaining collectively with a collective bargaining unit containing a public safety employee with respect to:

> Except for the employee premium contribution, **all costs and payments associated with health care coverage plans** and the design and selection of health care coverage plans by the municipal employer for public safety employees, and the impact of such **costs and payments** and the design and selection of the health care coverage plans on the wages, hours, and conditions of employment of the public safety employee.

Thus, the *WPPA* case reported in the February 2014 edition of the *Municipality* has been superceded by the highlighted statutory language and, despite the ruling in the case, deductible payment allocation on health insurance plans for public safety employees is currently not bargainable.

Employees 341

The Wisconsin Court System

Important information regarding Wisconsin's courts, including municipal courts, may be found at <wiscourts.gov> under "about."

The majority of municipal court cases involve traffic, parking, and ordinance matters, including first-time drunken driving offenses. Juvenile matters, such as truancy, underage drinking, drug offenses and curfew violations are also a significant part of municipal court caseloads. The laws governing municipal courts include Wisconsin Statutes Chapter 800, Municipal Court Procedure and Wisconsin Statutes Chapter 755, Municipal Court.

As of February 2014, there were 137 municipal courts and 140 municipal judges in Wisconsin. Sixty-seven of these courts are joint courts that serve from two to seventeen municipalities. Milwaukee has the largest municipal court, with three full-time judges and four part-time court commissioners handling more than 110,000 cases annually.

A municipal court directory is available in the form of a PDF.

A packet entitled Starting a Municipal Court PDF is available to assist municipalities interested in creating municipal courts. It contains statistics about municipal courts, sample ordinances, answers to commonly asked questions, ethics advice and general information. The guide is continuously updated and distributed to municipalities upon request.

Navigation on the right allows users to explore the municipal courts.

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2014 New Municipal Officials Workshops Announced

The League of Wisconsin Municipalities, is holding a one-day workshop for new city and village officials.

This Workshop provides a basic course on local government for officials who assume office this spring. Other city and village officials who wish to brush up on their knowledge of local government or missed the previous annual workshops may also find the meetings beneficial.

Registration information will be mailed to clerks in mid-March and available at <www.lwm-info.org>.

Workshop Locations

Madison
Friday, May 9, 2014
Crowne Plaza
4402 E. Washington Ave.

Eau Claire
Friday, May 30, 2014
Holiday Inn Campus, 2703 Craig Rd.

Pewaukee
Friday, June 6, 2014
Country Springs Hotel, 2810 Golf Rd.

Green Bay
Friday, June 13, 2014
Tundra Lodge, 865 Lombardi Ave.

Legal Captions

The following are legal captions. All legal articles are published in full on the League's webpage at <www.lwm-info.org>. Copies are also available from the League office. Please include the subject heading and number when making the request.

Courts 367
Municipal courts are a coequal branch of municipal government. This legal comment provides a basic overview of the statutes governing municipal courts (chapters 755 and 800) which were significantly amended by 2009 Wis. Act 402, with changes effective January 1, 2011. Comment covers creating and abolishing municipal courts, expenses in operating a municipal court, municipal judge salary, term of office, elections and appointments, authority over court personnel, and municipal court powers and jurisdiction. 03/01/14. The complete text of this legal comment is on page 105 of this *Municipality*.

Employees 341
2013 Wis. Act 20 amended Wis. Stat. sec. 111.70(4)(mc)6. to prohibit municipal employers from collective bargaining with public safety employees regarding the costs and payments associated with health care coverage plans and the impact of such costs and payments, which supercedes the court of appeals decision in *Wisconsin Professional Police Association v. Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission,* 2013 WI App 145, __ Wis. 2d __, __ N. W. 2d __. 03/01/14. The complete text of this legal note is on page 118 of this *Municipality*.

Employees 342
Article by Neil Bomberg, NLC, summarizes U.S. Department of Treasury's final employer mandate rules issued on 2/12/14 governing large employers under the Affordable Care Act (ACA). The rules extended the time for complying with the shared responsibility provisions until January 1, 2016 and, more importantly, clarified provisions that go into effect January 1, 2015 pertaining to, among other things, seasonal employees and volunteer first responders. 03/01/14. The complete text of this legal note is on page 110 of this *Municipality*.

Insurance 36
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Platting 170
A subdivision ordinance that restricts land division within its extraterritorial jurisdiction to a density of no more than one lot per thirty-five acres of land and a minimum lot size of one acre and explicitly intended to protect rural character and farming viability is an impermissible land use restriction contrary to Wis. Stat. sec. 236.45(3)(b). *Lake Delavan Property Co. v. City of Delavan*, 2013AP1202, 2014 WI App __ , __ Wis. 2d __, __ N. W.2d __. 03/01/14. The complete text of this legal note is on page 117 of this *Municipality*.

Zoning 517
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Classified Ads

Classified Ads Policy: Member municipalities receive free insertions. Non-member advertisements are billed $100 per insertion. All ads are subject to editing if necessary. All ads are also placed on the League web site at lwm-info.org. Ads should be sent to <classified@lwm-info.org> or faxed to (608) 267-0645. The next deadline is April 10 for the May 2014 *Municipality*.

Assessor - The City of Janesville has an opening for Deputy City Assessor. For more information, please visit <www.ci.janesville.wi.us/jobs>. EOE.

Accounting Clerk (Part-time) - Wind Point. This employee will be responsible for processing and maintaining accounts payable, receivable, payroll, and payroll-related transactions in QuickBooks and producing reports as needed. He/she will take the lead in improving financial processes and preparing for and assisting in the annual audit process. He/she serves the public in the Administrative Office and works on special projects as directed by the Administrator/Clerk/Treasurer. High school diploma required with additional degree and/or relevant coursework expected. Preference will be given to qualified candidate who has experience in a municipal environment using modified accrual accounting and who understands tax levy and collection procedures. Candidates must be proficient in using Microsoft Word and Excel programs and 10-key number pad. Must have professional attitude and appearance and be able to work collaboratively in a small office environment. Must have a commitment to continuous improvement and a willingness to learn. Wage rate depending on qualifications. Send cover letter, application (with salary history) and resume to administrator@windpointwi.us or Administrator, 215 E. Four Mile Rd., Racine, WI 53402 EOE. Application materials available at <www.windpointwi.us/employment>. Position open until filled.

Building Inspector/Zoning Administrator – Village of Sharon is looking for a Building Inspector/Zoning Administrator on an as needed basis. The applicant must be able to issue permits and perform inspections and enforce compliance for residential and commercial building codes for the Village of Sharon Building Code, State Building and Plumbing Code, Zoning Code and other related village ordinances. The applicant will also review, report, and provide adequate information to the Planning Commission and Village Board. For more information please call Village Clerk, Dawn Redenius at 262-736-4888.

Historic Redevelopment RFP - Wausau is seeking Requests for Proposals from qualified developers to redevelop The Wausau Club, a historic landmark listed on the National Register of Historic Places in downtown Wausau. For more information or to obtain a copy of the RFP, please visit wausaudevelopment.com. Please note the deadline to submit proposals is

2014 Calendar of Programs

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June 18 - 20
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June 25 - 27
Clerks, Treasurers & Finance Officers Institute
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August 20 - 22
Chief Executives Workshop
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Metropolis/Florian
(888) 861-6001

September 16 - 19
Municipal Assessors Institute
Oconomowoc
Olympia Resort
(800) 558-9573

September 24 - 26
Plumbing Inspectors Institute
Eau Claire
Clarion Hotel
(715) 835-2211

Oct 15 - 17
116th Annual Conference
with Eng. & Public Works Track
Middleton
Marriott West
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October 24
Police & Fire Comm. Workshop
Wisconsin Dells
Wilderness Resort
(800) 867-9453

Wednesday, April 30, 2014. Please contact Megan Lawrence in the Community Development Department at 715-261-6683 or megan.lawrence@ci.wausau.wi.us for additional information.

Paramedic - The City of River Falls has an opening for a FT Paramedic (Salary range $42,930 - $58,872 DOQ). Competitive benefit package. Platoon 24-hour shift schedule is required. WI residency is not required. Call back requirement. To see position profile and qualifications, and apply, visit <www.rfcity.org>. This position reports to the Ambulance Director. EOE.

Riverfront Redevelopment RFP - Wausau is seeking Requests for Proposals from qualified developers to redevelop a riverfront property for residential or mixed use. To obtain a copy of the RFP, please visit wausaudevelopment.com. Please note the deadline to submit proposals is Wednesday, April 30, 2014. Please contact Megan Lawrence in the Community Development Department at 715-261-6683 or megan.lawrence@ci.wausau.wi.us for additional information.

Strategic Planning Facilitator RFP - The Village of Hobart is seeking proposals from qualified and experienced consultants to assist the Village by facilitating a strategic visioning and goal-setting retreat. The Village of Hobart, Brown County, WI is a rapidly growing, rural-suburban community of approximately 7,100 residents. Not only is Hobart's population rapidly evolving; its internal government organization continues to mature as well. Through this strategic planning process, we hope to articulate a vision for the Village's future and devise a three (3) year strategic action plan in furtherance of that vision. The ability to align the vision and goals of the community, staff and elected officials is essential to the Village's continued progress. To view the Request for Quotes, please go to <http://www.hobart-wi.org/vertical/sites/%7B354A483F-042E-454E-A570-720BFEDE46D9%7D/uploads/Parks_Recreation_and_Open_Space_Analysis_January_2014.pdf> to see the full document.

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continued on page 125

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a plus. Salary range is $70,073-$79,281, with an excellent fringe benefit package. A complete job description and application available at <www.wirapids.org>. Submit cover letter, resume, and application to: City of Wisconsin Rapids, Human Resources Department, 444 West Grand Avenue, Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54495-2780 or <bbakunowicz@wirapids.org>. EOE

Water Operator/Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator – The City of Eagle River Light & Water Utility is accepting applications to fill this full-time position: The individual hired will work as part of a two-person team responsible for day to day operations, both at the wastewater treatment plant and water plant. To oversee direct daily operations and maintenance of the wastewater treatment plant facility, including all lift stations, related infrastructure, support equipment and components. To oversee direct daily operations and maintenance of safe adequate supply of potable water. Keep records of all activities related to water & wastewater operations. Be current with continuing education requirements. Help out in other departments as needed. Willing to work some weekends as required (1-2 hours per day). Position reports to the Utility Manager. WI State DNR water and wastewater operator licenses, efficient work ethic, good time management skills and computer skills (Word, Excel, and SCADA controls) are required. Candidate shall be required to have full license credentials within 24 months of hire date. Pre-employment drug/alcohol screening required. Utility Benefits include vacation, state retirement and health insurance. Salary DOQ. Applications may be picked up at our office 525 East Maple Street or by email. For a full job description and additional information call the Utility Manager at 715-479-8121 or email pweber@wppienergy.org. If interested please submit employment application and resume to: Light & Water Utility Attention: Operator Position, PO Box 1269 Eagle River, WI 54521. Employment application deadline is April 30, 2014. EOE.

For Sale

Christmas Decorations - Reedsville has two 40 foot double wreath skylines for sale. There are three lighted candles in each wreath. Uses C-9bulbs. Contact Leroy at (920) 323-1466 with any questions. asking $900 for each. Village reserves the right to accept or reject all bids.

Fire Truck - 1981 Pierce Aerial Flatform Arrow Model fire truck, refurbished in 1996, 85 foot LT, rear mount ladder, certified in 2013, Oshkosh with 335 HP chassis, Detroit Diesel Model 6V92, Allison automatic, model HT740, Waterous Model CMYBX, 2 stage 1250 gallon per minute side mount pump, certification current, 200 gallon steel tank, body is aluminum, minor rust, overall truck in very good condition, 4500 Watt Winco Generator, full complement of ground ladders, crosslays, extended front bumper, waterway to bucket, breathing air to bucket, lightbar, warning lights, telescoping lights, repainted/refurbished/modified cab to a 4 door. SOLD AS IS. For inspection, contact Jim Angelo, Fire Chief, at 920.566-4411. Mark the outside of your bid envelope "Truck Bid" and mail to the Redgranite Area Fire District, P O Box 494, Redgranite WI 54970. Bids are due by Tuesday, June 22, 2014. The District reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

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Local Officials in the News

Welcome –

The League welcomes the following people as they begin their new municipal responsibilities.

Administrator-Clerk: **Butler,** Kayla J. Chadwick

Administrator-Clerk-Treasurer: **Wyocena,** Lori Kratky

Attorney, Assistant: **Eau Claire,** Douglas Hoffer

Fire Chief, Assistant: **Menomonee Falls,** James Mollet

Clerk – Treasurer: **Jackson,** Deanna Boldrey; **Watertown,** Cindy Rupprecht

Police Services Dir.: **Clinton,** David Hooker

Fire Chief: **Sheboygan,** Mike Romas

Human Resources Dir.: **Waunakee,** Caitlin Stene

Police Chief: **Osseo,** Tim Wilson

President: **Browntown,** Joan Pickett

Public Works Operator: **Stanley,** Herb Carlson

Public Works Supervisor: **Mukwonago,** Ron Bittner

Trustees: **Browntown,** Gene Davidson, Dave Plath, Jr., Donna Wyss; **La Valle,** Troy Rose, Pete Krueger; **Marathon City,** Craig Prihoda; **Marshall,** Shawn Arnold

Retirements –

The League thanks the following people for their service to Wisconsin's municipalities.

Belleville. Jerry Butts, Village of Belleville Public Works Director, retired April 4, 2014 with nearly 39 years of service to the Village.

Little Chute. Village Clerk Vicki Schneider retired on February 1, 2014 after serving the Village for over 18 years.

Siren. Tom Howe retired December 2, 2013 as Fire Chief after serving in that position for 18 years.

Waunakee. Mike Endres retired from the position of Parks Superintendent for the Village of Waunakee. He served the community for 35 years.

Wyocena. Roxann Brue, Administrator/Clerk-Treasurer, retired March 7, 2014.

Additions and Changes –

Submit additions and changes to: Mary Malone, Technology Coordinator, League of Wisconsin Municipalities
email <mmalone@lwm-info.org> or fax (608) 267-0645

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