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NOTICE TO COMMITTEES

PLANNING COMMISSION

Mayor Vruwink, Chairperson
Aldersperson Ferkey, Vice-Chair
Joe Terry, Secretary
Fran Eron
Shane Burkart
Lee Thao

AGENDA ITEM RECIPIENTS

Sue Schill, City Attorney

The City of Wisconsin Rapids Planning Commission will meet at **4:00 p.m. on Monday, February 19, 2018**, in the 1st Floor Conference Room at City Hall, 444 West Grand Avenue.

AGENDA

1. Update and Discussion on the Zoning Ordinance Rewrite Project with the consultant CiviTek.
2. Update and Discussion on the Comprehensive Plan Update with the consultant CiviTek.
3. Adjourn.

PLEASE NOTE: The City of Wisconsin Rapids encourages participation from all its citizens. If participation at any public meeting is not possible due to a disability, notification to the city clerk's office at least 48 hours prior to the scheduled meeting is encouraged to make the necessary accommodations. Call the Clerk at (715) 421-8200 to request accommodations.

Date: February 7, 2018

To: Wisconsin Rapids Planning Commission

From: Tim Schwecke, AICP
Charlie Handy

Subject: Wisconsin Rapids zoning code rewrite project - Materials for meeting
on February 12, 2018



Committee of the Whole meeting

The Committee of the Whole met on January 15, 2018 to get an update on zoning code rewrite project and also the comprehensive plan update. As part of that review, there was a good discussion about some of the procedures in the draft code.

There was general consensus on the following points regarding conditional uses:

- The Planning Commission and Common Council will conduct a joint public hearing. Currently, the Planning Commission conducts the public hearing.
- Planning Commission will make a recommendation and the Council will make the final decision. As you'll recall, the current draft of the code has the Planning Commission making the final decision.
- Written notice for the public hearing will be mailed to those within 300 feet of the subject property. The current requirement is 100 feet.

An updated table summarizing the procedures is attached.

In reviewing the proposed code, the consultant's attorney had questions about some of the procedures where the Planning Commission reviews and acts on the application, but their decision can be appealed to the Common Council. Specifically, those include (1) site plans, (2) architectural reviews, (3) special exceptions, (4) registration of a nonconforming use, (5) conversion of a nonconforming use, and (6) expansion of a nonconforming building.

He saw some potential pitfalls with this approach. To avoid those potential scenarios, should the appeal to the Common Council be removed?

2017 Act 67

The state legislature adopted 2017 Act 67 on November 27, 2017, which made various revisions to state statutes governing local zoning authority. Most notably, the Act made substantial revisions to how conditional uses are reviewed at the local level.

Historically, conditional uses were reviewed on a case-by-case basis to determine if the proposed use fit the parcel and fit in with the surrounding land uses. If the use was deemed a good fit, it would be approved potentially with conditions to address on-site and off-site impacts.

Under the new requirements, the conditional use is presumed to fit, unless the municipality can show by "substantial evidence" it does not fit. This is a significant change, that puts the burden of proof on the municipality.

Although some revisions were made in the current draft, dated 01-03-2018, to account for some of the new requirements, the Planning Commission should evaluate the strategies listed below.

The basic question is this: Do you want to circle back and make additional revisions to the proposed code in light of the new requirements?

1. **Reclassify.** To avoid the practical difficulties in dealing with conditional uses, a conditional use in a given district could potentially be reclassified as permitted or as prohibited. There are about 280 conditional uses in Appendix A. While it is unlikely that conditional uses would be totally removed from the code, the number of instances might be less.
2. **Redefine land uses based on scope.** A land use could be differentiated (two or more land uses instead of one) based on the scope of the use. The current code uses does that in some instances. For example, the proposed code has two classifications for utility installations: major and minor (12.07 and 12.08 in Appendix A). Another example is multi-family, based on the number of units (3.03, 3.04, 3.05 in Appendix A). That approach could also be applied to limit the scope of other potential land uses (e.g., places of worship) in residential districts. For example, you may determine that churches with a seating capacity of less than 600 seats, for example, could be allowed as a conditional use. Churches with 600 seats or more would be prohibited in residential districts, but allowed by right in commercial zoning districts, just for example.
3. **Establish supplemental standards.** The current draft does a good job of establishing supplemental standards for most of the land uses. These standards apply, regardless of whether the use is allowed as a permitted use or as a conditional use. Some of the standards could be beefed up, so to speak, and additional standards added to address the new requirements. By way of example, you might allow a conditional use, but it may need to be on a parcel that is larger than the minimum lot size for the district. In short, you could have a standard that starts out "if this use is allowed as a conditional use, then these additional standards apply."
4. **Establish new zoning districts.** Previously, we had talked about the need for a zoning district for mobile home parks. Given the new requirements, it may make sense to do that because they are currently classified as a conditional use in many of the residential zoning districts. Essentially, the rezoning would occur first, and the park would be allowed by right subject to design standards. In addition, we could establish another zoning district for institutional uses that are now allowed as conditional uses in residential districts. That would allow the city to maintain control via the rezoning process.
5. **Remove nonconforming conditional uses.** The proposed code was drafted to allow an existing nonconforming use to (1) convert the existing nonconforming use to a less nonconforming use (e.g., a tavern is converted to a restaurant) or (2) apply for conditional use status. If you would like to retain the second option, we'll do some additional research to see if we treat it as an "expansion of a nonconforming use" and avoid the new requirements. Alternatively, it could be removed from the code.

Does the Planning Commission want to revisit Appendix A and make changes?

Attachments:

1. Summary of Existing and Proposed Review Authority, February 6, 2018
2. 2017 Act 67

City of Wisconsin Rapids – Zoning Code Rewrite Project
Summary of Existing and Proposed Review Authority – February 6, 2018

Type of Application		Zoning Administrator	Ground water Review Committee	Planning Commission	Common Council	Zoning Board of Appeals	Court of Competent Jurisdiction	
1.	Code amendment – text and map (rezoning)	Existing – No change	SR	-	R	D	-	CA
2.	Planned unit development district	Existing – No change	SR	-	R	D	-	CA
3.	Conditional use	Existing - no change	SR	R [1]	R	D	-	CA
4.	Wireless telecommunication facility	New procedure	SR	-	R	D	-	CA
5.	Site plan/plan of operation	Existing	SR	-	R	D	-	CA
		Proposed change	SR	-	D	LA ?	-	CA
6.	Architectural review (building plans)	New procedure	SR	-	D	LA ?	-	CA
7.	Special exception	New procedure	SR	-	D	LA ?	-	CA
8.	Minor home occupation	Existing – No change	D	-	-	-	LA	CA
9.	Zoning permit	Existing – No change	D	-	-	-	LA	CA
10.	Reserved							
11.	Certificate of occupancy	Existing – No change	D	-	-	-	LA	CA
12.	Floodplain permit	Existing – No change	D	-	-	-	LA	CA
13.	Termination of use - voluntary	New procedure	SR	-	D	-	-	CA
	Termination of use - involuntary	New procedure	SR	-	R	D	-	CA
14.	Registration of a nonconforming use	New procedure	SR	-	D	LA ?	-	CA
15.	Conversion of a nonconforming use	New procedure	SR	-	D	LA ?	-	CA
16.	Expansion of a nonconforming building	New procedure	SR	-	D	LA ?	-	CA
17.	Code interpretation	Existing	SR	-	-	-	D	CA
		Proposed change	D	-	LA	-	-	CA
18.	Administrative appeal	Existing – No change	SR	-	-	-	D	CA
19.	Variance	Existing – No change	SR	-	-	-	D	CA
Special permit (for greenhouses, clubs, hospitals etc)	Existing	-	-	-	-	-	D	CA
	Proposed - These uses treated like other land uses							
Temporary uses	Existing	-	-	-	-	-	D	CA
	Proposed - These uses treated like other land uses							

Key: SR – staff report; R – recommendation; D – final decision; LA – local appeal; CA – court appeal

Notes:

1. Groundwater technical review committee only addresses certain conditional uses in the wellhead protection zones

State of Wisconsin



2017 Assembly Bill 479

Date of enactment: **November 27, 2017**

Date of publication*: **November 28, 2017**

2017 WISCONSIN ACT 67

AN ACT *to renumber and amend* 59.694 (7) (c) and 62.23 (7) (e) 7.; *to amend* 59.69 (10e) (title), 59.69 (10e) (a) 1., 59.69 (10e) (b), 60.61 (5e) (title), 60.61 (5e) (a) 1., 60.61 (5e) (b), 62.23 (7) (hb) (title), 62.23 (7) (hb) 1. a. and 62.23 (7) (hb) 2.; and *to create* 59.69 (5e), 59.694 (7) (c) 1., 59.694 (7) (c) 3., 60.61 (4e), 60.62 (4e), 62.23 (7) (de), 62.23 (7) (e) 7. a., 62.23 (7) (e) 7. d., 66.10015 (1) (e), 66.10015 (2) (e), 66.10015 (4), 227.10 (2p) and 710.17 of the statutes; **relating to**: limiting the authority of local governments to regulate development on substandard lots and require the merging of lots; requiring a political subdivision to issue a conditional use permit under certain circumstances; standards for granting certain zoning variances; local ordinances related to repair, rebuilding, and maintenance of certain nonconforming structures; and the right to display the flag of the United States.

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

SECTION 2. 59.69 (5e) of the statutes is created to read:

59.69 (5e) CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS. (a) In this subsection:

1. "Conditional use" means a use allowed under a conditional use permit, special exception, or other special zoning permission issued by a county, but does not include a variance.

2. "Substantial evidence" means facts and information, other than merely personal preferences or speculation, directly pertaining to the requirements and conditions an applicant must meet to obtain a conditional use permit and that reasonable persons would accept in support of a conclusion.

(b) 1. If an applicant for a conditional use permit meets or agrees to meet all of the requirements and conditions specified in the county ordinance or those imposed by the county zoning board, the county shall grant the conditional use permit. Any condition imposed must be

related to the purpose of the ordinance and be based on substantial evidence.

2. The requirements and conditions described under subd. 1. must be reasonable and, to the extent practicable, measurable and may include conditions such as the permit's duration, transfer, or renewal. The applicant must demonstrate that the application and all requirements and conditions established by the county relating to the conditional use are or shall be satisfied, both of which must be supported by substantial evidence. The county's decision to approve or deny the permit must be supported by substantial evidence.

(c) Upon receipt of a conditional use permit application, and following publication in the county of a class 2 notice under ch. 985, the county shall hold a public hearing on the application.

(d) Once granted, a conditional use permit shall remain in effect as long as the conditions upon which the permit was issued are followed, but the county may impose conditions such as the permit's duration, transfer, or renewal, in addition to any other conditions specified in the zoning ordinance or by the county zoning board.

* Section 991.11, WISCONSIN STATUTES: Effective date of acts. "Every act and every portion of an act enacted by the legislature over the governor's partial veto which does not expressly prescribe the time when it takes effect shall take effect on the day after its date of publication."

(e) If a county denies a person's conditional use permit application, the person may appeal the decision to the circuit court under the procedures contained in s. 59.694 (10).

SECTION 3. 59.69 (10e) (title) of the statutes is amended to read:

59.69 (10e) (title) REPAIR, REBUILDING, AND MAINTENANCE OF CERTAIN NONCONFORMING STRUCTURES.

SECTION 4. 59.69 (10e) (a) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

59.69 (10e) (a) 1. "Development regulations" means the part of a zoning ordinance enacted under this section that applies to elements including setback, height, lot coverage, and side yard.

SECTION 5. 59.69 (10e) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

59.69 (10e) (b) An ordinance enacted under this section may not prohibit, or limit based on cost, or require a variance for the repair, maintenance, renovation, rebuilding, or remodeling of a nonconforming structure or any part of a nonconforming structure.

SECTION 8. 59.694 (7) (c) of the statutes is renumbered 59.694 (7) (c) 2. and amended to read:

59.694 (7) (c) 2. To authorize upon appeal in specific cases variances from the terms of the ordinance that will not be contrary to the public interest, where, owing to special conditions, a literal enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance will result in unnecessary hardship, and so that the spirit of the ordinance shall be observed and substantial justice done.

4. A county board may enact an ordinance specifying an expiration date for a variance granted under this paragraph if that date relates to a specific date by which the action authorized by the variance must be commenced or completed. If no such ordinance is in effect at the time a variance is granted, or if the board of adjustment does not specify an expiration date for the variance, a variance granted under this paragraph does not expire unless, at the time it is granted, the board of adjustment specifies in the variance a specific date by which the action authorized by the variance must be commenced or completed. An ordinance enacted after April 5, 2012, may not specify an expiration date for a variance that was granted before April 5, 2012.

5. A variance granted under this paragraph runs with the land.

SECTION 9. 59.694 (7) (c) 1. of the statutes is created to read:

59.694 (7) (c) 1. In this paragraph:

a. "Area variance" means a modification to a dimensional, physical, or locational requirement such as the setback, frontage, height, bulk, or density restriction for a structure that is granted by the board of adjustment under this subsection.

b. "Use variance" means an authorization by the board of adjustment under this subsection for the use of

land for a purpose that is otherwise not allowed or is prohibited by the applicable zoning ordinance.

SECTION 10. 59.694 (7) (c) 3. of the statutes is created to read:

59.694 (7) (c) 3. A property owner bears the burden of proving "unnecessary hardship," as that term is used in this paragraph, for an area variance, by demonstrating that strict compliance with a zoning ordinance would unreasonably prevent the property owner from using the property owner's property for a permitted purpose or would render conformity with the zoning ordinance unnecessarily burdensome or, for a use variance, by demonstrating that strict compliance with the zoning ordinance would leave the property owner with no reasonable use of the property in the absence of a variance. In all circumstances, a property owner bears the burden of proving that the unnecessary hardship is based on conditions unique to the property, rather than considerations personal to the property owner, and that the unnecessary hardship was not created by the property owner.

SECTION 11. 60.61 (4e) of the statutes is created to read:

60.61 (4e) CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS. (a) In this subsection:

1. "Conditional use" means a use allowed under a conditional use permit, special exception, or other special zoning permission issued by a town, but does not include a variance.

2. "Substantial evidence" means facts and information, other than merely personal preferences or speculation, directly pertaining to the requirements and conditions an applicant must meet to obtain a conditional use permit and that reasonable persons would accept in support of a conclusion.

(b) 1. If an applicant for a conditional use permit meets or agrees to meet all of the requirements and conditions specified in the town ordinance or those imposed by the town zoning board, the town shall grant the conditional use permit. Any condition imposed must be related to the purpose of the ordinance and be based on substantial evidence.

2. The requirements and conditions described under subd. 1. must be reasonable and, to the extent practicable, measurable and may include conditions such as the permit's duration, transfer, or renewal. The applicant must demonstrate that the application and all requirements and conditions established by the town relating to the conditional use are or shall be satisfied, both of which must be supported by substantial evidence. The town's decision to approve or deny the permit must be supported by substantial evidence.

(c) Upon receipt of a conditional use permit application, and following publication in the town of a class 2 notice under ch. 985, the town shall hold a public hearing on the application.

(d) Once granted, a conditional use permit shall remain in effect as long as the conditions upon which the permit was issued are followed, but the town may impose conditions such as the permit's duration, transfer, or renewal, in addition to any other conditions specified in the zoning ordinance or by the town zoning board.

(e) If a town denies a person's conditional use permit application, the person may appeal the decision to the circuit court under the procedures described in s. 59.694 (10).

SECTION 12. 60.61 (5e) (title) of the statutes is amended to read:

60.61 (5e) (title) REPAIR, REBUILDING, AND MAINTENANCE OF CERTAIN NONCONFORMING STRUCTURES.

SECTION 13. 60.61 (5e) (a) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

60.61 (5e) (a) 1. "Development regulations" means the part of a zoning ordinance ~~enacted under this section~~ that applies to elements including setback, height, lot coverage, and side yard.

SECTION 14. 60.61 (5e) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

60.61 (5e) (b) An ordinance ~~enacted under this section~~ may not prohibit, or limit based on cost, or require a variance for the repair, maintenance, renovation, rebuilding, or remodeling of a nonconforming structure or any part of a nonconforming structure.

SECTION 15. 60.62 (4e) of the statutes is created to read:

60.62 (4e) (a) In this subsection:

1. "Conditional use" means a use allowed under a conditional use permit, special exception, or other special zoning permission issued by a town, but does not include a variance.

2. "Substantial evidence" means facts and information, other than merely personal preferences or speculation, directly pertaining to the requirements and conditions an applicant must meet to obtain a conditional use permit and that reasonable persons would accept in support of a conclusion.

(b) 1. If an applicant for a conditional use permit meets or agrees to meet all of the requirements and conditions specified in the town ordinance or those imposed by the town zoning board, the town shall grant the conditional use permit. Any condition imposed must be related to the purpose of the ordinance and be based on substantial evidence.

2. The requirements and conditions described under subd. 1. must be reasonable and, to the extent practicable, measurable and may include conditions such as the permit's duration, transfer, or renewal. The applicant must demonstrate that the application and all requirements and conditions established by the town relating to the conditional use are or shall be satisfied, both of which must be supported by substantial evidence. The town's decision

to approve or deny the permit must be supported by substantial evidence.

(c) Upon receipt of a conditional use permit application, and following publication in the town of a class 2 notice under ch. 985, the town shall hold a public hearing on the application.

(d) Once granted, a conditional use permit shall remain in effect as long as the conditions upon which the permit was issued are followed, but the town may impose conditions such as the permit's duration, transfer, or renewal, in addition to any other conditions specified in the zoning ordinance or by the town zoning board.

(e) If a town denies a person's conditional use permit application, the person may appeal the decision to the circuit court under the procedures described in s. 61.35.

SECTION 16. 62.23 (7) (de) of the statutes is created to read:

62.23 (7) (de) *Conditional use permits.* 1. In this paragraph:

a. "Conditional use" means a use allowed under a conditional use permit, special exception, or other special zoning permission issued by a city, but does not include a variance.

b. "Substantial evidence" means facts and information, other than merely personal preferences or speculation, directly pertaining to the requirements and conditions an applicant must meet to obtain a conditional use permit and that reasonable persons would accept in support of a conclusion.

2. a. If an applicant for a conditional use permit meets or agrees to meet all of the requirements and conditions specified in the city ordinance or those imposed by the city zoning board, the city shall grant the conditional use permit. Any condition imposed must be related to the purpose of the ordinance and be based on substantial evidence.

b. The requirements and conditions described under subd. 2. a. must be reasonable and, to the extent practicable, measurable and may include conditions such as the permit's duration, transfer, or renewal. The applicant must demonstrate that the application and all requirements and conditions established by the city relating to the conditional use are or shall be satisfied, both of which must be supported by substantial evidence. The city's decision to approve or deny the permit must be supported by substantial evidence.

3. Upon receipt of a conditional use permit application, and following publication in the city of a class 2 notice under ch. 985, the city shall hold a public hearing on the application.

4. Once granted, a conditional use permit shall remain in effect as long as the conditions upon which the permit was issued are followed, but the city may impose conditions such as the permit's duration, transfer, or

renewal, in addition to any other conditions specified in the zoning ordinance or by the city zoning board.

5. If a city denies a person's conditional use permit application, the person may appeal the decision to the circuit court under the procedures contained in par. (e) 10.

SECTION 17. 62.23 (7) (e) 7. of the statutes is renumbered 62.23 (7) (e) 7. b. and amended to read:

62.23 (7) (e) 7. b. The board of appeals shall have the following powers: To hear and decide appeals where it is alleged there is error in any order, requirement, decision, or determination made by an administrative official in the enforcement of this section or of any ordinance adopted pursuant thereto; to hear and decide special exception to the terms of the ordinance upon which such board is required to pass under such ordinance; to authorize upon appeal in specific cases such variance from the terms of the ordinance as will not be contrary to the public interest, where, owing to special conditions, a literal enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance will result in practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship, so that the spirit of the ordinance shall be observed, public safety and welfare secured, and substantial justice done.

e. The council of a city may enact an ordinance specifying an expiration date for a variance granted under this subdivision if that date relates to a specific date by which the action authorized by the variance must be commenced or completed. If no such ordinance is in effect at the time a variance is granted, or if the board of appeals does not specify an expiration date for the variance, a variance granted under this subdivision does not expire unless, at the time it is granted, the board of appeals specifies in the variance a specific date by which the action authorized by the variance must be commenced or completed. An ordinance enacted after April 5, 2012, may not specify an expiration date for a variance that was granted before April 5, 2012.

f. A variance granted under this subdivision runs with the land.

g. The board may permit in appropriate cases, and subject to appropriate conditions and safeguards in harmony with the general purpose and intent of the ordinance, a building or premises to be erected or used for such public utility purposes in any location which is reasonably necessary for the public convenience and welfare.

SECTION 18. 62.23 (7) (e) 7. a. of the statutes is created to read:

62.23 (7) (e) 7. a. In this subdivision, "area variance" means a modification to a dimensional, physical, or locational requirement such as a setback, frontage, height, bulk, or density restriction for a structure that is granted by the board of appeals under this paragraph. In this subdivision, "use variance" means an authorization by the board of appeals under this paragraph for the use of land for a purpose that is otherwise not allowed or is prohibited by the applicable zoning ordinance.

SECTION 19. 62.23 (7) (e) 7. d. of the statutes is created to read:

62.23 (7) (e) 7. d. A property owner bears the burden of proving "unnecessary hardship," as that term is used in this subdivision, for an area variance, by demonstrating that strict compliance with a zoning ordinance would unreasonably prevent the property owner from using the property owner's property for a permitted purpose or would render conformity with the zoning ordinance unnecessarily burdensome or, for a use variance, by demonstrating that strict compliance with a zoning ordinance would leave the property owner with no reasonable use of the property in the absence of a variance. In all circumstances, a property owner bears the burden of proving that the unnecessary hardship is based on conditions unique to the property, rather than considerations personal to the property owner, and that the unnecessary hardship was not created by the property owner.

SECTION 20. 62.23 (7) (hb) (title) of the statutes is amended to read:

62.23 (7) (hb) (title) *Repair, rebuilding, and maintenance of certain nonconforming structures.*

SECTION 21. 62.23 (7) (hb) 1. a. of the statutes is amended to read:

62.23 (7) (hb) 1. a. "Development regulations" means the part of a zoning ordinance ~~enacted under this subsection~~ that applies to elements including setback, height, lot coverage, and side yard.

SECTION 22. 62.23 (7) (hb) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:

62.23 (7) (hb) 2. An ordinance ~~enacted under this subsection~~ may not prohibit, or limit based on cost, the repair, maintenance, renovation, or remodeling of a nonconforming structure.

SECTION 23. 66.10015 (1) (e) of the statutes is created to read:

66.10015 (1) (e) "Substandard lot" means a legally created lot or parcel that met any applicable lot size requirements when it was created, but does not meet current lot size requirements.

SECTION 24. 66.10015 (2) (e) of the statutes is created to read:

66.10015 (2) (e) Notwithstanding any other law or rule, or any action or proceeding under the common law, no political subdivision may enact or enforce an ordinance or take any other action that prohibits a property owner from doing any of the following:

1. Conveying an ownership interest in a substandard lot.
2. Using a substandard lot as a building site if all of the following apply:
 - a. The substandard lot or parcel has never been developed with one or more of its structures placed partly upon an adjacent lot or parcel.
 - b. The substandard lot or parcel is developed to comply with all other ordinances of the political subdivision.

SECTION 25. 66.10015 (4) of the statutes is created to read:

66.10015 (4) Notwithstanding the authority granted under ss. 59.69, 60.61, 60.62, 61.35, and 62.23, no political subdivision may enact or enforce an ordinance or take any other action that requires one or more lots to be merged with another lot, for any purpose, without the consent of the owners of the lots that are to be merged.

SECTION 26. 227.10 (2p) of the statutes is created to read:

227.10 (2p) No agency may promulgate a rule or take any other action that requires one or more lots to be merged with another lot, for any purpose, without the consent of the owners of the lots that are to be merged.

SECTION 27. 710.17 of the statutes is created to read:

710.17 Right to display the flag of the United States. (1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(a) "Housing cooperative" means a cooperative incorporated under ch. 185 or organized under ch. 193 that owns residential property that is used or intended to be used, in whole or in part, by the members of the housing cooperative as their homes or residences.

(b) "Member of a homeowners' association" means a person that owns residential property within a subdivision, development, or other similar area that is subject to any policy or restriction adopted by a homeowners' association.

(c) "Member of a housing cooperative" means a member, as defined in s. 185.01 (5) or 193.005 (15), of a housing cooperative if the member uses or intends to use part of the property of the housing cooperative as the member's home or residence.

(2) RIGHT TO DISPLAY THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES. (a) Except as provided in sub. (3), a homeowners' association may not adopt or enforce a covenant, condition, or restriction, or enter into an agreement, that

restricts or prevents a member of the homeowners' association from displaying the flag of the United States on property in which the member has an ownership interest and that is subject to any policy or restriction adopted by the homeowners' association.

(b) Except as provided in sub. (3), a housing cooperative may not adopt or enforce a covenant, condition, or restriction, or enter into an agreement, that restricts or prevents a member of the housing cooperative from displaying the flag of the United States on property of the housing cooperative to which the member has a right to exclusive possession or use.

(3) EXCEPTIONS. A homeowners' association or housing cooperative may adopt and enforce a covenant, condition, or restriction, or enter into an agreement, that does any of the following:

(a) Requires that any display of the flag of the United States must conform with a rule or custom for proper display and use of the flag set forth in [4 USC 5 to 10](#).

(b) Provides a reasonable restriction on the time, place, or manner of displaying the flag of the United States that is necessary to protect a substantial interest of the homeowners' association or housing cooperative.

SECTION 28. Initial applicability.

(1) RIGHT TO DISPLAY THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES. The treatment of section 710.17 of the statutes first applies to a covenant, condition, or restriction that is adopted, renewed, or modified, or to an agreement that is entered into, renewed, or modified, on the effective date of this subsection.

(2) CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS. The treatment of sections 59.69 (5e), 60.61 (4e), 60.62 (4e), and 62.23 (7) (de) of the statutes first applies to an application for a conditional use permit that is filed on the effective date of this subsection.

Date: February 7, 2018

To: Wisconsin Rapids Planning Commission

From: Tim Schwecke, AICP
Charlie Handy

Subject: Wisconsin Rapids comprehensive plan update - Materials for meeting
on February 12, 2018



Please find attached the updated Future Land Use Map which incorporates all of the requested revisions.

Land Use Planning Categories

-  Residential
-  Multi-Family Residential
-  Rural Residential
-  Mixed Residential
-  Mixed Use
-  Commercial
-  Industrial
-  Governmental / Public / Institutional
-  Parks & Open Space
-  Water

 Corporate Limits

 Proposed HWY 54 East Arterial

