

1997-98 SESSION
COMMITTEE HEARING
RECORDS

Committee Name:

Joint Committee on
Finance (JC-Fi)

Sample:

Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP

- 05hrAC-EdR_RCP_pt01a
- 05hrAC-EdR_RCP_pt01b
- 05hrAC-EdR_RCP_pt02

➤ Appointments ... Appt

➤ **

➤ Clearinghouse Rules ... CRule

➤ **

➤ Committee Hearings ... CH

➤ **

➤ Committee Reports ... CR

➤ **

➤ Executive Sessions ... ES

➤ **

➤ Hearing Records ... HR

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➤ Miscellaneous ... Misc

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➤ Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP

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To Whom It May Concern

I live in a rural area of Clark County and last year I needed some help. I did not know who to turn to because I needed to be protected from my husband beating me.

I have 2 children, 7 + 4 yrs old There is no one in my county to help me. My family is out of state and I have to make phone calls to them.

I cannot work because my husband feels I should be home. Clark County does not have a domestic abuse program but I heard I could call Meaford, in Taylor County + they would help. All they could do is get me into shelter, help me with a safety plan but I had no transportation to get there.

Because I had no friends but those of my husband I could not call anyone

Please support a program in our county to provide service for families like mine. It is not fair that our County cannot have services for battered women - we are no different than those in your county or Taylor or Eau Claire Counties.

Thank you
Clark County Resident

Dear Sir,

I live in Clark County and there are no services here for me + my children. I must drive 50 miles to the County seat to see if they can help me. I can only have the car to go to the store and can get someone to help me if I go to another county.

My children must leave their friends to be safe with me in a strange county. Unless I move I cannot get any services.

Could you support our need for battered women's services in Clark County and expand services in other counties like Stepping Stones in Taylor County - then instead of leaving there is someone here that could help me through all this. They know what I need in Clark City.

If it wasn't for Stepping Stones I would not be safe but they cannot offer me much else except a plan to follow to be safe. My friend Delores Dels was killed 2 yrs ago - there was no one in Clark City to help her.

Please make sure there is a program here in Clark County.

Thank you

B.J.
Clark County

STEPPING STONES

P.O. Box 224 • Medford, Wisconsin 54451
(715) 748-3795 • Crisis Line (715) 748-5140

TO: The Joint Finance Committee

April 22, 1997

I represent Stepping Stones Shelter, Inc. the domestic Abuse program from Medford, WI, in Taylor County. We are a rural area program consisting of 19,000 plus individuals on 83% farmland.

While our program represents the only service provider for victims of domestic violence in the county, we are limited in what services we provide. This limitation is due to lack of funding resources. I am here to testify our need and request your support for our continued services, additional services and implementation of new programs in counties which lack total services.

Limited funding does not give our counties the opportunity to:

- 1) Provide Child Advocacy Services, nor
- 2) Provide a Domestic Abuse program in every county.

1- In the last year, we provided shelter for 18 children and service to other families, not needing shelter, where approximately 53 children were involved in or witness to domestic abuse in their homes. Because of limited access to funding resources, we could not provide direct services to children. We do not have the staff nor resources to meet those needs to give our children security and self esteem. The challenge and competition in obtaining funding resources leaves us in bidding against local services providers where children's funding is their sole source.

In order to continue our work to eradicate domestic violence in Taylor County- we need to address, support and have quality services available to our children, our future. Services for children from violent homes must include assessment, orientation, individual counseling, age appropriate education-to include dating violence, referral, follow up, support groups, safety planning, community education and outreach.

State funding is necessary to achieve this. We ask that you support our request to increase funding for 48 programs and upgrade the 8 special demonstration projects giving all children from violent homes the opportunity to improve their lives.

2-While it is estimated that a small percentage (10%)of domestic altercations are reported, there are 29 counties without continuous programs. Clark County, to the south of Taylor, does not have an outreach staff, any direct services available for residents and only contact with out county programs for shelter.



"No One Deserves To Be Beaten"

P.2

Shelter availability is positive for safety of the family-but lack of transportation assistance is a deterrent in the rural areas. In 1996 we assisted 15 families from Clark County in domestic altercations; some in sheltering and others in referral. Limited funding does not give our program the opportunity for transportation in coming into safe housing nor to assist these families in court proceedings, lawyers, or county resources to move with their lives. Resources needed to meet their needs are in Neilsville, an hour drive from Medford.

I am asking for your understanding and support of the needs all our state programs have in providing quality services for adults and children in domestic abusive homes.

Sincerely,


Irene E. Hayen
Director

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES

Domestic abuse shelters provide food, some clothing, transportation to and from school for children, individual and support group counseling and systems advocacy. The average length of stay per family in a domestic abuse shelter is 14.1 days.

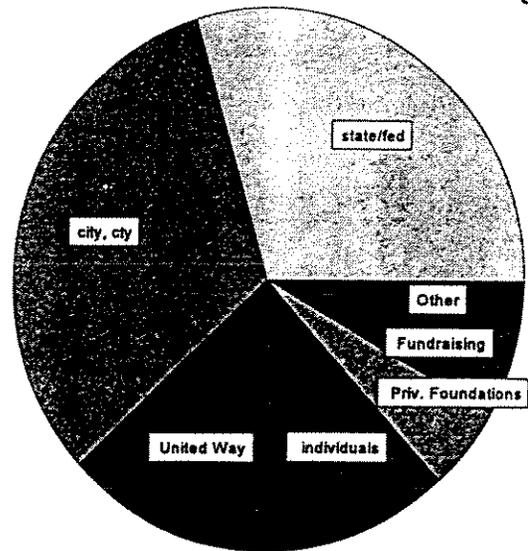
Both non residential and shelter programs provide crisis phone coverage twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week, face to face counseling, legal advocacy and court accompaniment for thousands of victims who choose not to reside in shelter. Many families utilize services more than once a year.

When funding allows, programs provide economic advocacy and long term support and guidance to women and their children who attempt to leave the violent relationship.

Community education and public awareness campaigns function in all programs.

Local Domestic Abuse Funding

State w/fed	30%
City/Cty	32%
Individuals	11%
Private Found.	5%
Fundraising	5%
United Way	4%
Other	3%

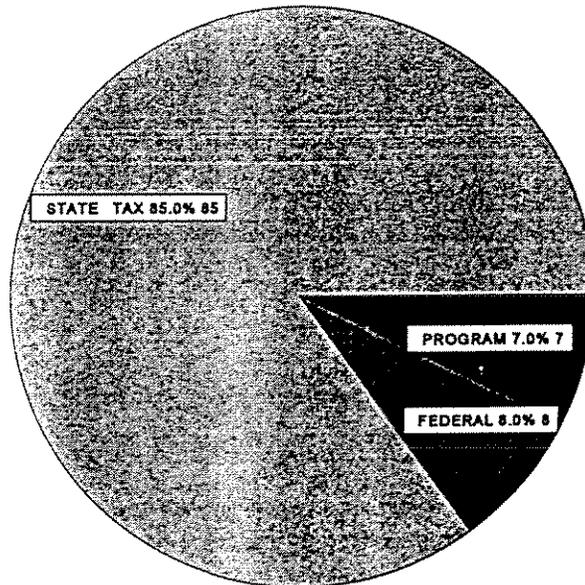


In 1995, 3,422 volunteers contributed 245,268 hours of service to victims of domestic violence and their children.

DOMESTIC ABUSE SERVICE FUNDING:

In 1995, the state of Wisconsin distributed **\$4,166,000** for services to victims of domestic violence and their children. That amounts to **\$8.90 per victim** if all victims requested services.

Approximately 85% came from the state general purpose revenue. Eight percent (8%) came from the federal Family Violence Prevention and Service Act and the remainder from perpetrator assessments made upon criminal conviction.



FACTS ABOUT THE EFFECTS ON CHILDREN WHO WITNESS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DID YOU KNOW?

- The risk of child abuse is significantly higher when partner assault is also reported (Hotaling, Straus and Lincoln, 1989).
- The range of problems among children who witness parental violence includes psychosomatic disorders, such as stuttering, anxiety, fear, sleep disruption and school problems (Hilberman and Munson 1977-78).
- Children in homes where domestic violence occurs are physically abused or seriously neglected at a rate of 1500% higher than the national average in the general population. (A Guide for Health Care Professionals, NJ:March, 1990)
- Young women between the ages of fourteen and seventeen represent an estimated 38% of those victimized by date rape. (Warshaw, 1988)
- Abused children are arrested by the police four times more often than non-abused children. (Gelles and Straus, 1988).
- Sixty three percent of youthful offenders who commit murder do so to kill the abusers of their mothers. (Senate Committee on the Judiciary Reports, 1990)

IN WISCONSIN:

- Children who accompany their mothers represent 57% of domestic abuse service recipients.
- Less than 3% of domestic abuse funding is earmarked for children's services.
- Seventy five percent of all sexual assault victims were juveniles. More than 68% of all victims were fifteen years old or younger. (1995 Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance Report, 1995)
- Children's services housed in domestic abuse programs have a role to play in decreasing the inter-generational transmission of domestic violence.

FACTS ABOUT DOMESTIC ABUSE IN WISCONSIN

DID YOU KNOW?

- Currently, thirty (30) counties and eight (8) tribes have no continuous domestic abuse crisis services. In addition, Milwaukee is a severely under-funded county. Three state funded and one non state funded domestic abuse service providers render assistance to the entire Milwaukee community.
- Potentially, more than 166,000 battered women have no access to continuous services available in their communities.
- The state has not provided an increase in funding from general purpose revenue for domestic abuse services in four years.
- Funding domestic abuse services is an investment with a return. For every dollar provided by the state, communities contribute two dollars in funding for services.
- Domestic abuse programs utilize volunteers to remain cost effective. In 1995, more than 3,400 volunteers contributed more than 245,000 hours of service to victims and their children. At \$6 per hour, they donated \$1,470,000 of in-kind services.

WHY ARE ADEQUATE BASIC SERVICES NECESSARY IN EVERY COUNTY?

- The risk of assault is greatest when a woman leaves or threatens to leave an abusive relationship, (Browne, 1987).
- In 1995, one out of every five homicides was domestic related.
- The number of reported incidents of domestic abuse related crime has increased steadily since 1990. In 1995 alone, almost 33,000 incidents were reported to law enforcement.
- In 1995, domestic abuse programs turned away 23% of victims requesting shelter because of lack of space. This number could be reduced if basic services were available in every county.
- Crisis calls to domestic abuse service providers have increased 35% in 1995 over 1994.
- Requests for transportation increased 24% in 1995.

THE CURRENT DOMESTIC ABUSE SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM CANNOT ACCOMMODATE THIS KIND OF INCREASE IN NEED.

OVER

Kathie Knoble-Iverson
Executive Director

Shelby Mall
4328 Mormon Coulee Road
La Crosse, WI 54601

(608)787-1111 - Voice
(608)787-1148 - TTY
(608)787-1114 - Fax

4/3/97

FUND THE COMMUNITY PROMISE!

Aging/Disability Coalition
Proposal for the 1997 - 1999 State Budget



Governor Thompson's proposed state budget continues the institutional bias and does little to Keep the Community Promise (other than his proposed repeal of the Community Caps). He proposes a \$132 million increase for nursing homes, but only \$5 million for COP, and he shortchanges the other community programs listed below.

The \$132 million nursing home increase is bigger than the entire annual \$119 million budget for COP and COP Waiver. This is in spite of the fact that the number of people in nursing homes funded by Medicaid is expected to decrease in the next biennium. An increase of \$132 million in COP would allow over 13,000 more people to be served by COP/COP Waiver! There are 8,900 people on COP waiting lists statewide.

WE HAVE TO LET THE LEGISLATURE KNOW:

**SHOW SOME FAIRNESS!
FUND THE COMMUNITY PROMISE!
BALANCE THE LONG-TERM SUPPORT BUDGET!**

- ✱1) **Community Caps** - Governor's proposal: Repeal the caps
Recommendation: Support the Governor's proposal
- ✱2) **Community Options Program** - Governor's proposal: 400 slots a year.
Fairness Amendment: Eliminate the 8900 person statewide COP waiting list and restore the transfer of nursing home funds to COP (Act 469). (Proposed funding sources for this increase are shown at the end of this paper.)
- ✱3) **Community Aids** - Governor's proposal: \$7.3 million cut to the basic county allocation, including a reduction in the state's commitment of GPR funding to Community Aids by \$31.8 million/year.
Fairness Amendment: Restore the overall basic county allocation to 1995 levels; restore the GPR portion of Community Aids to 1995 levels; add additional line item for wage initiative with allocation of \$1 million in year 1 and \$2 million in year 2.
- ✱4) **Medical Assistance (Title 19) Co-payments** - Governor's proposal: Increase all co-pays to federal allowable maximums.
Fairness Amendment: No new co-payments or co-pay increases.
- ✱5) **Specialized Transportation** - Governor's proposal: \$600,000 increase for elderly and disabled transit (while \$12 million will be spent for the Brewers to move a highway).
Fairness Amendment: \$2 - 3 million increase, depending on the level of the gas tax increase (we propose \$1 million increase in specialized transportation funding for each penny of gas tax increase).

- * 6) **Independent Living Centers** - Governor's proposal: No increase.
Fairness Amendment: Increase each Center's allocation from its current \$224,000/year to \$250,000/year.

- 7) **Non-Institutional Medical Assistance Providers** (such as Home Health Agencies) - Governor's proposal: 1% increase.
* **Fairness Amendment:** 3% increase

- * 8) **Nursing Home Bed Banking** - The budget proposes to allow nursing homes to "bank" (temporarily delicense) beds in order to obtain a higher reimbursement under MA.
Fairness Amendment: Remove the Bed Banking provision, and leave in place the current incentive for nursing homes to close empty beds and allow counties to convert those beds to CIP II slots.

- * 9) **SSI and AFDC** - Governor's proposal a): Eliminate the AFDC payments to 5400 families (which includes 7500 children) headed by a parent with a disability on SSI, and replace them with a \$77 per child monthly payment to the parent. This represents a 65% loss of income to an average family.- Governor's proposal b): Eliminate the state SSI supplement for legal immigrants who have recently lost federal SSI eligibility.
Fairness Amendment to a): Provide a state supplement equal to the amount families received from AFDC or Kinship Care level of \$215 per child per month.
Fairness Amendment to b): Create a new cash benefit to replace the lost SSI benefits for legal immigrants; allocate funds to assist SSI potentially eligible individuals in the naturalization process.

- 10) **Elder Rights Package** - The budget includes no increase in funding for the Benefit Specialist program, for elder abuse services or the Ombudsman program.
Fairness Amendment: Provide funds to expand all three of these programs, including funds for the Volunteer Ombudsman program.

- * 11) **Family Support Program** - Governor's proposal: zero increase
Fairness Amendment: Increase of \$4 million each year to eliminate the 1850 person waiting list; create new line item to provide Family Support Program respite care to families of individuals with disabilities over age 22 living at home (separate allocation : \$1 million each year).

- 12) **Birth to Three Program** - Governor's proposal: zero increase
Fairness Amendment: Fully fund the program; provide additional \$250,000 in FY98 and \$750,000 in FY99 for emergency fund to distribute to counties as needed to maintain services.

- 13) **CIP 1B** - Governor's proposal: no rate increase; 75 additional placements each year.
Fairness Amendment: Increase rates for new slots from \$48.33 to \$75; create 300 additional slots in FY98 and 200 additional slots in FY99.

- 14) **Education of Children with Special Needs** - Governor's proposal: freeze Categorical Aids for Handicapped Education which will result in a drop in reimbursement of costs incurred by school districts to below 39%.
Fairness Amendment: Increase Categorical Aids so that reimbursements to school districts for special education does not drop below 39%.

- 15) **Right to Refuse Treatment** - Governor's proposal: restrict the rights of competent adults who refuse certain treatment while committed to psychiatric facilities, and authorize the creation of non-treatment facilities.
Fair Amendment: Take this policy issue out of the state budget.
- 16) **Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Program (HIRSP)** - Governor's proposal: transfer HIRSP from the Insurance Commissioner's office to the Medical Assistance program at DHFS.
Fairness Amendment: Take this policy issue out of the state budget.
- 17) **Foster Grandparent Program** - Governor's proposal: transfer the program from the Bureau of Aging and Long Term Care Resources to the Division of Children and Family Services.
Fairness Amendment: Maintain the program in the Bureau of Aging and Long Term Care Resource with other aging volunteer programs.

Proposed Ways to Fund the Community Promise

As the state moves to redesign long-term care, it is essential that home and community care be adequately funded because it is the overwhelming preference of older persons and people with disabilities and it will help continue the trend of decreased nursing home utilization. Also, until redesign is implemented, everything possible should be done to combat the institutional bias.

Important A Proposal to "Balance" the Long-Term Care Budget

- Increase the cigarette tax by another nickel a pack to "level the playing field" by eliminating waiting lists for home and community care (COP). This would provide increased revenues of approximately \$20 million a year but would leverage an additional \$21 million a year by matching federal funds under the COP-Waiver program (using 70% of the \$20 million to match federal dollars). This amount of funding would dramatically reduce waiting lists for home and community care, and would further reduce nursing home utilization paid for by Medical Assistance.
- Allocate a portion of Wisconsin's expected \$25 million 1997 revenue from the Liggett court settlement to the state's Medicaid budget, freeing up GPR \$ for community programs.
- Reinstate Act 469, with certain amendments, to allow the transfer of funds to COP when there is reduction in Medicaid - paid nursing home days from one year to the next. Target all or most of the savings for nursing home relocations to assure future savings.
- Strengthen the role of DHFS and counties in determining whether or not to allow the transfer of nursing home beds from one facility or county to another. The decision would have to assure that the transfer was not inconsistent with county plans to develop home and community care.
- Amend the Governor's budget proposal that allows nursing homes to "bank" beds if their occupancy rate is below 91% to provide Community Integration Programs (CIP) funds to counties to provide home and community care. Also, use CIP funds for relocation. This will provide additional resources to counties for home and community care, and assure the gradual permanent closing of nursing home beds. Without this

will receive higher Medicaid reimbursement (i.e., cost more money) and can use the beds again when their occupancy rates go up. This amendment does not increase Medicaid costs.

Other Funding Sources

- Medical Assistance Savings - According to the budget the overall Medicaid caseload is projected to decline in the 1997-1999 biennium. Based on the average cost per Medicaid recipient in 1995/96 of \$5,031, the caseload reductions provide a savings of \$97 million in 1996/97, \$69 million in 1997/98 and \$78 million in 1998/99. In addition, if the proposed balanced long-term care budget is approved, there should be even greater savings through further decreases in nursing home utilization.
- Provide a smaller rate increase for nursing homes in order to give more equity in rate increases for non-institutional MA providers.
- Eliminate the \$25 senior citizen income tax credit for older persons with adjusted incomes of over \$40,000 a year to raise \$1.7 million to fund the Benefit Specialist program (county, tribal and legal backup), expand elder abuse services and provide two additional long-term care Ombudsman positions and funding for the Volunteer Ombudsman program.
- Increase the gas tax by 2-3 cents per gallon to provide increased funding for specialized transportation for the elderly and people with disabilities as well as for other highway and transportation programs.

For more information you can contact:

Coalition of Wisconsin Aging Groups - (608) 224-0660

Wisconsin Coalition for Advocacy - (608) 267-0214; (800) 928-8778 for consumers & family members

Wisconsin Coalition of Independent Living Centers - (608) 251-9151 (v/TTY); (800) 690-6665

Wisconsin Council on Developmental Disabilities - (608) 266-7826

**1997-1999 State Budget
WCILC Legislative Agenda**

Increase Independent Living Centers Base Funding

Current base funding: for Wisconsin ILC's is \$224,064. In 93-95 the State Legislature recognized the need for and approved a base funding level of \$250,000 per center. However, the governor vetoed out the number of centers and directed the Department of Health and Social Services to use the funds to create a new center, resulting in the current base funding of \$224,064 per center.

As with all agencies, operating costs are increasing. For one center the cost of health insurance alone rose 33% in the last year. This increase in operating costs demands more of the staff for fewer dollars as well as increasing strain on resources for consumers.

Recommended Funding: \$250,000. base level funding per center. \$181,600 in FY 98 and \$181,600 in FY 99. this figure represents a modest increase in operating funds as recommended by the Department of Health and Family Services but not included in the Governor's recommendation.

Background: Independent Living Centers are non-profit community based agencies governed and staffed by people with disabilities that provide essential services to people with disabilities in every county of Wisconsin without regard to age, race Ethnicity or ability to pay. Under both state and federal law, ILC's are responsible for four core services; Independent Living Skills Training, Information and Referral, Advocacy & Peer Support. ILC's trained and experienced staff as well as excellent relationships within their services related to technical assistance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), assistive technology, personal care services, home modifications. Independent Living Centers are a recognized source for information on disability for local municipalities, counties, other area human services agencies, as well as individuals and family members seeking assistance.

Independent Living Centers are making an important contribution both to the lives of individuals with disabilities and to their communities at large. We urge you to consider the great value that people in Wisconsin are getting from ILC's. And the challenge that we all face continuing to serve more individuals with shrinking dollars. While we appreciate that these are tight fiscal times for the state, we believe that for the modest amount that Wisconsin contributes to the funding of ILCs, the taxpayers receive a substantial return for that investment.



Wisconsin Overlay Network for Distance Education Resources

Chippewa Valley Technical College • Fox Valley Technical College • Northcentral Technical College
Western Wisconsin Technical College
University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire • University of Wisconsin - LaCrosse • University of Wisconsin - River Falls
University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point • University of Wisconsin - Stout

WONDER - Robert Hannu - Director

Northcentral Technical College • 1000 W. Campus Drive • Wausau, WI 54401

Phone: 715/675-3331, x4051 / Fax: 715/675-5868 / Email: Hannu?ntc@mail.northcentral.tec.wi.us

Response to the Joint Finance Committee on the 1997-99 Biennial Budget

April 22, 1997

Chippewa Valley Technical College
Eau Claire, Wisconsin

Thank you for the opportunity to address the committee. Today, I would like to make several comments regarding the proposed Technology for Educational Achievement in Wisconsin initiative, or TEACH Wisconsin.

My name is Robert Hannu, and I'm the director of the Wisconsin Overlay Network for Distance Education Resources. This network, known as WONDER, is a two-way interactive television network that connects the Chippewa Valley, Northcentral, Fox Valley and Western Wisconsin Technical College districts as well as the University of Wisconsin campuses at Eau Claire, La Crosse, River Falls, Stevens Point and Stout. Our network also interconnects with an additional 29 Pre-K-12 districts, three Technical College Districts, one additional UW campus and the LCO College through the NWECS, WestWING, and SCING ITV systems. We also have an interconnection to the Marshfield Clinic locations in Marshfield and Chippewa Falls, as well as with the state's compressed videoconferencing network.

We have viewed with great interest the proposed components of the TEACH Wisconsin initiative. On behalf of the WONDER Operations Board, I would like to state that we fully support any initiative that will provide leadership, funding, and integration to the distance education efforts underway in the state. With this in mind, we feel that there are three areas where we would like to offer comment.

The Educational Telecommunications Access Program of TEACH Wisconsin has specified a top rate of \$250 per month for new interactive video links into school districts. We hope that a way can be found to extend this reduced rate to the pioneering institutions who were trail blazers in the use of this distance learning technology. These schools have made the tough choices and have done the "heavy lifting" to show that these systems can be successful and who have for the past several years paid a monthly rate that is, in some cases, ten times this newly proposed rate. We also ask that there be an equity achieved for these schools' higher education partners, both in existing and new networks, to take advantage of this new, reduced rate proposal.

As we have moved forward with inter-network coordination and the development of new partnerships, we have enjoyed a very successful working relationship with the Wisconsin Educational Communications Board. We are eager to work with the TEACH Wisconsin Board

and its staff to help achieve the goals of the initiative, but we feel that ECB, with its staff of distance learning specialists, could be a natural and efficient core agency for this project. If TEACH Wisconsin is to successfully support the integration of Information Technology into the PreK-12 schools, there needs to be an understanding that data communications, the Internet, and the two-way video networks are different but are not mutually exclusive. Each of these delivery systems needs to be considered in finding the "appropriate technology" to bring maximum benefit to the student. The expertise that could be brought to bear by the ECB can provide the planning, collaboration, and leadership necessary to produce a balanced and useful statewide system.

The final issue that I would like to address today concerns the elimination of the Educational Technology Board and the Pioneering Partners Education Technology Grant and Loan Program. Over 18 months ago, the WONDER, NWECS, SCING, and WestWING networks formed a partnership called Project: WIDEN. The goal of this partnership was to seek grant funding through the Educational Technology Board and the Wisconsin Advanced Telecommunications Foundation to upgrade the common network hardware of each of the 45 members of these four networks. This project was to take advantage of a limited term trade-in period offered by the network equipment manufacturer. Because of the transition from the Educational Technology Board to TEACH Wisconsin, we find that this critical project has fallen through the cracks between the two programs. Because of the discontinuation of funding available through ETB, which might have allowed us to move forward by the May 31 deadline established by the vendor, the project will not only lose the value of the discount program, but also will lose over \$115,000 in cash contributions offered by the service providers. We estimate that by missing this deadline, because of the gap in funding between ETB and TEACH Wisconsin, the cost of this project will increase by over \$500,000, if we can assume the project will continue at all. As the discussions of TEACH Wisconsin continue over the next few weeks, we ask that this project be considered, as well as the many other grant requests that were made during the current round of ETB funding requests.

In conclusion, I urge the Joint Finance Committee, as they consider the TEACH Wisconsin funding:

- to incorporate the necessary support staff to implement the project;
- to find a way to provide equity in the pricing of Telecommunications Access that recognizes the contribution of higher education and of the institutions that have pioneered distance education in the state;
- And to consider the impact of the transition period into TEACH Wisconsin on the growth and development of distance learning consortiums.

Thank you for the opportunity to address this committee.

4/22/97

Dear Joint Finance Committee,

We are here today to discuss several issues concerning the state budget that affect us as students in the University of Wisconsin System.

The first issue concerns funding for Distance Education. We are very grateful that the Governor proposed funding for the technology and the training of the teachers that will be using the Distance Education equipment. There was no funding, however, for technicians to repair the equipment. If the equipment would break down, students may miss several days to more than a week of instruction until a technician could make the repairs. We ask that additional funding be included to cover the cost of providing technicians to keep the Distance Education equipment functioning.

Academic advising is another important area that needs to be adequately funded. The Board of Regents concluded in their 21st Century Study that additional academic advising was needed in order to graduate students in four years. The UW System requested \$4 million for the program. However, there was no funding for advisement in the Governor's proposed budget. We ask that \$4 million be included in the budget to fund academic advising. Funding academic advising should be considered an investment. It will help graduate students quicker. This will save the tax payers money. It also makes more room for other students to obtain an education.

Wisconsin state grants need to be increased, especially WHEG. The only program that received an increase in the Governor's proposed budget was WHEG. This program received a modest 2% increase the first year and 3% the second. The other programs were level funded, which actually results in a cut when inflation is considered. We ask that the financial aid programs be increased at the same rate as tuition.

We understand that there are only so many GPR dollars. In the event that the UW System would not be able to receive all the funds that we asked for, we would like to ask that the 105% flexibility be included in the budget.

We understand that there is opposition to this flexibility by people who say that the responsibility of funding the UW System would be shifted from the state to the students. We understand that the ideal situation would be to increase the state's contribution, but we do not see this happening any time soon. In the mean time, we do not want to see a decrease in the quality of our instruction.

Over the past decades, state support of the UW System has declined. Along with decreased funding, the UW System has experienced decreased quality. For example, the University of Wisconsin - Stout believes strongly in learning through involvement. Our classroom environment involves small group activities, team projects, one-on-one monitoring, and community-based service projects. However, recent budget cuts have

resulted in faculty teaching larger classes. As a result of having larger classes, there is less time spent with individual students, fewer writing assignments, and fewer team projects. Differential Tuition could provide funds for additional teaching assistants and graduate assistants.

To compensate for insufficient GPR dollars and improve the quality of education on our campus, UW-Stout has considered the implementation of differential tuition. We looked into charging an additional 5% onto the tuition rate. Based on last years' tuition, it would have cost undergraduate students \$53 per semester. We would have been able to raise three-quarters of a million dollars in one year. This revenue would stay exclusively on our campus. We need the 105% flexibility to be included in the budget so that differential tuition would be allowed.

Students would be able to see immediate results. The library and laboratories would be able to stay open longer. There would also be additional jobs for students to work in the library and laboratories. Currently, any student that takes a co-op has to pay \$225. If we had differential tuition, this fee would be eliminated.

Revenue flexibility could also be used to help give the faculty in the UW System their much deserved raise. Even though my tuition would increase, I support giving the faculty a raise. I want quality faculty giving me instruction. If the faculty do not receive a salary increase, I fear that some may leave the UW System and go to higher paying institutions. For example, we lost several professors last year to other institutions. One Industrial Engineer professor left Stout for a job in the Minnesota State Technical School System for a \$15,000 increase.

The 105% flexibility needs to be included in the budget, or we can not have differential tuition, academic or career advisement, and faculty compensation. I urge you to include the 105% flexibility in the final budget.

We would like to thank you for your time and ask that education remains a priority in Wisconsin.


John Houdek
Stout Student Association
University of Wisconsin-Stout


Sara Rasque
Stout Student Association
University of Wisconsin-Stout

Stoutonia

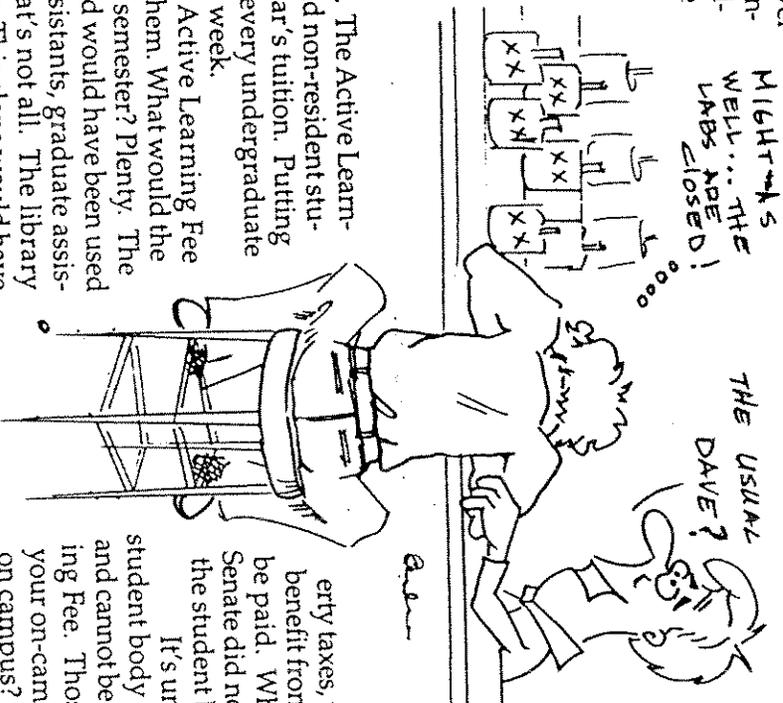
Editorial

Students pay for bad decision

As the semester starts to wind down, we hear many students echoing the same phrase over and over again, "I couldn't get my lab assignment done because the lab was closed," or "I couldn't get to the library to do my research because the library was closed." These excuses are not always because the student has a time management problem. In many cases, it is because less work-study and state payroll money has been available to keep the library and labs open.

A solution was recently proposed to alleviate the problem. The Active Learning Fee was also proposed to keep the labs open longer, and it also would have eliminated the fee for co-ops and experiential learning. The Senate voted the resolution down, and it's a dead issue this year. The Active Learning Fee would have cost each undergraduate and non-resident student an extra \$53 per semester, based on this year's tuition. Putting it into perspective, it would have cost each and every undergraduate student less than the price of a pitcher of beer a week.

Many who attended the forums about the Active Learning Fee expressed concern about how it would benefit them. What would the student body have received for the extra \$53 a semester? Plenty. The fees collected would have stayed on campus and would have been used for additional student employees, teaching assistants, graduate assistants and technicians to staff our labs. But that's not all. The library would have added additional research databases. This alone would have saved students 7 to 10 days in research because there wouldn't be a wait for interlibrary loans. Also, free printing of full-text articles and one addi-



tional academic librarian would have been available. The return on the fee would have more than made up for the \$53 charge.

On Thursday, April 10, 1997, the advisory board for the Graphic Communications Management majors had a panel discussion.

"When compared to other universities, you have some of the best labs available for hands-on experiential learning," panelist Dave Peterson from Color Response said.

Doesn't that sound great? Industry leaders say we have top-of-the-line labs on campus. But if the labs are closed, how can students get the great hands-on experience we need to land high-paying jobs?

If we liken the Active Learning Fee to that of property taxes, we know that not everyone who pays receives a direct benefit from paying property taxes. But property taxes still must be paid. Why? It's for the good of our society. It's too bad the Senate did not see the Active Learning Fee as something good for the student body at large.

It's unfortunate that the Senate decided to shoot the entire student body at Stout in their feet. The issue is dead for this year and cannot be brought up again under auspices of the Active Learning Fee. Those having problems getting into labs should contact your on-campus representative. Don't know who represents you on campus? Stop by the SOC desk in the Memorial Student Center. In the meantime, don't cry for the Senate, for they did not realize what they did for the student body.

OUR OPINION

Budget offers UW flexibility

Gov. Tommy Thompson's budget bill gives the University of Wisconsin System what it has long asked for: The ability to be a lot quicker on its feet. As the Legislature begins its review of Thompson's 1997-99 budget, it should look upon the UW's bid for "management flexibility" not as an attempt to dodge state oversight — but to make higher education more accountable to the changing needs of students and the marketplace.

Proposals outlined in the biennial budget would allow the UW System to react more quickly to changing budgetary and academic needs. For example, UW campuses could spend one-time surpluses in auxiliary funds on a number of student activities — if the Regents and students agreed. The system would also take a more entrepreneurial approach to its credit outreach programs, most of which serve non-traditional students. With more flexibility, the UW could design programs to serve businesses whose employees want to earn a degree or take additional credit courses while they're working.

The most controversial change would allow the Regents to collect and spend up to 105 percent of tuition revenues set by the Legislature. What that means, among other things, is that the Regents may use tuition dollars to supplement the state pay plan for UW employees.

Last fall, the Regents asked the state to grant employees 4 percent annual raises in each of the next two years to keep UW's compensation competitive with other universities. If the state's appropriation falls short for any reason — which would be a shortsighted move by the Legislature — the Regents could

consider using the "105 percent solution" to make up the difference.

The Regents would continue to set tuition rates and the Legislature would continue to approve overall tuition levels. But if the Regents chose to do so, they could use some part of the 105 percent tuition authority to increase compensation *without* asking the taxpayers for more help.

Of course, some students and their parents may not relish the thought of paying what amounts to a tuition surcharge. But others will recognize that unless all Wisconsin campuses attract and retain top-shelf faculty, the value of a UW degree will diminish over time. For them, the extra money is an investment in a more successful future.

Faculty pay in the UW System already runs well behind compensation levels in peer colleges and universities. It will become tougher to hire and keep good faculty if that gap grows any larger. Complicating the challenge is the fact that up to 25 percent of the UW System's faculty — about 1,800 professors — could retire in the next four years. Those veteran educators and researchers mustn't be replaced with second-tier professors.

Thompson's budget provides \$40.1 million in new general-purpose revenue spending, an increase of 2.4 percent over the 1996-97 base of \$841 million. It also spends \$15.6 million to help link all UW campuses into "BadgerNet," the state-owned fiber optic network. Those are adequate investments that should be approved by the Legislature, which should also grant the UW the flexibility it needs to react to ever-changing conditions in the higher education marketplace.

Wisconsin State Journal 3-9-97

Testimony Presented at Legislature's Joint Finance Committee Hearing

Eau Claire - April 22, 1997

I am Bob Foster, Superintendent of the Rice Lake Area School District, a low cost district which by all measurable standards, has been effective in producing an above average student product. I am also a member of the Board of the School Administrator's Alliance, which is composed of district administrators, principals, business officials, special education and special services directors.

I would like to commend the Legislature and Governor for their commitment to reduce the dependence on the property tax for funding K-12 education. I recognize the enormity of the task and support most of your efforts to date, but am concerned that the Governor's proposal moves away from the 2/3 funding commitment to the extent that the "sum certain" proposal would fall short of the "sum sufficient" needed to sustain the commitment.

I listened carefully to the Governor's Budget message. In fact, I also watched the delayed telecast of that presentation. I was discouraged by the lack of any statement in reference to fairness and equity in funding or relief from the revenue cap for districts spending below the statewide average. I am appearing before you today because of the wide gap between the tenor of the language I heard in February and the actual proposal you are considering. I don't believe that an absolute definition of fairness and equality can be determined; however, it is clear that the current method of distributing state aids can not

stand any reasonable test of fairness. The addition of a new first tier in 1995 only made the situation worse.

Rice Lake has been repeatedly recognized for its low cost delivery of a quality program. While I do not believe any one criteria for selecting a district is valid in and of itself, I do believe Rice Lake would qualify for recognition on any valid standard as a low cost district doing an above average job of educating its children. I would also want to point out that Rice Lake could have spent \$2,600,000 more in 1995-96 and still not have spent the statewide average per pupil.

Included with your copy of my written remarks are a series of other facts that pertain to this Budget proposal, its fairness, and its impact on the Rice Lake Area School District. In fairness to others waiting, I will not read them, but I would ask you to review them. What would I support that the Governor proposed, and what would I recommend to rectify other proposals?

Support

1. 2/3 funding, but on a sum sufficient basis
2. Public School Choice - with conditions
3. Waivers
4. Proposed change in language for transfer of special education services returning to the original language.
5. Protection for low cost districts as enrollments peak and then decline

6. Greater involvement for CESA's

Oppose

1. School Levy Credit - School levy credit should be returned to the equalization aid formula; however, I could support the infusion of some of those school levy credit dollars into the Homestead Tax Relief Program to help low income property owners and renters.

2. Permanent Revenue Limit - I believe the cap should be eliminated, especially for those spending below the statewide average per pupil. Any revenue cap which is imposed should recognize past performance.

3. Any distribution plan that does not begin to return equity and fairness to the aids distribution mechanism. I believe the old two-tier equalization aid formula, cleared of the disequalizing factors, is such a system. The addition of a new first tier making it a three tiered plan only exacerbated the problems. I support the two-tier system, although I believe other proposals would be more advantageous for Rice Lake in the short term because I believe it can stand the test of fairness and equity for all districts.

4. Only allowing districts to place referendum issues on the ballot at the two general election dates.

5. The disembowelment of the Department of Public Instruction. As did the

Supreme Court, I support an elected state superintendent - I believe the Department is attempting to be a responsive agency and working hard to restructure. I believe that the additional cuts to the Department of Public Instruction will be costly to our students future.

6. Changes in the Postsecondary Enrollment Options program is already an added burden under revenue caps. Changes would ask us to operate a K-14 program under a K-12 revenue cap. Any additional cost must be outside the revenue cap.

I would ask you to distribute the dollars fairly and equitably so that all of Wisconsin's children can receive a sound, basic education. As enrollments peak and then decline, the Legislature and Governor would have the satisfaction of knowing they are meeting the constitutional requirement that school districts be as nearly uniform as possible. Wouldn't it be wonderful to cease penalizing children for where they live and to begin encouraging those low cost districts that have been providing an above average education at a reasonable cost rather than adding greater hardships on them - forcing them to sink into mediocrity or asking their students to pay high fees for activities that are offered without charge in wealthy districts? A revenue cap for low cost districts adds to the handicap that the Rice Lake Area School District and its students labor under. It makes the task of providing a sound education in the Age of Technology with the added mandates from you and the Governor on \$5,800 per pupil seem almost diabolical.

I would again remind you that I did include other points with my submitted copy of this statement, but would stop after imploring you to do your very best to devise a fair and equitable plan. If you make that effort, I believe you will change the Governor's proposal.

I would invite your questions.

- Does not address the unfairness to low cost districts or schools that have declining enrollment.
- Provides no relief from the standard revenue cap for Rice Lake, a district who spend the \$5,600 minimum per pupil in 1996-97.
- Locks low cost districts in their current position.
- Current revenue cap penalizes districts for efficiency and cost effectiveness and rewards those who have not been.
- Continues to treat school districts more harshly than other governmental bodies.
- Is not an education budget, but instead is a property tax relief plan.
- Makes an artificially disequalized current aid distribution system more so by continuing the third tier in the formula.
- Greatest percentage increases in aid go to the wealthier school districts.
- If Rice Lake were to spend the statewide average per student, it would need to increase the operating budget by over \$2,600,000.
- If the state is concerned about low income people in property rich districts, they should add to the Homestead Tax Relief Program, not provide minimum aids and tax levy relief to all owners in property rich districts without regard to income.
- Plan would not guarantee the 66 2/3% funding called for in 1997-99 through providing the required dollars to fully fund, but would provide a dollar amount to be shared under the formula which would likely be less than 66 2/3%. Funding needs to remain sum sufficient.
- Of the top 20 districts in per pupil spending, none are in the top 20 for tax effort, and four of the bottom 20 in tax effort appear on the list of top 20 spenders.
- Budget proposal does not address the constitutional requirement that school districts be as nearly uniform as practicable.
- If the Legislature and Governor won't level the playing field to allow low cost of property poor districts to provide a competitive education for its students, what choice is there to achieve fair treatment for all students but to continue the lawsuit?

TESTIMONY OF **BUFFALO COUNTY** LAND INFORMATION COORDINATOR
TO
JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE
April 22, 1997

Good morning. I am Pat Wodele, Treasurer and Land Information Officer of Buffalo County. I would like to thank the Committee for allowing me this opportunity to talk to you today about the **Wisconsin Land Information Program (WLIP)** and the **positive effect** that it has had on our rural county in west-central Wisconsin. The County prides itself in doing as much for the citizens of this County and the visitors that come to the County as can be done in a fiscally responsible manner through levied monies, fees, grants and state and federal aids/credits. But, these funds can stretch just so far! That is why the funds that became available to Buffalo County through the combined increased Register of Deeds Fees and the ability to compete for additional funds in the WLIP grant program have such great importance to the Buffalo County Land Information Modernization program. **It would seem that to abolish the Wisconsin Land Information Board and place the Land Records Program into a combined land records and land use committee would threaten the Land Records Program. I have fear of the fees being collected currently by the Register of Deeds in the state will no longer be available for Land Records Modernization - exactly what the legislature struggled to accomplish less than 10 years ago. Even though land use and land records may have some things in common, you are narrowing the scope of the Land Records Program to combined it with land use. Both are important in their own rights and should be supported individually..**

Please allow me these few minutes to tell you what has been accomplished in Buffalo County through the combination of levies, fees and grants.

In June of 1990 the Buffalo County Board adopted a resolution that was needed to

retain a portion of the additional fees assessed through the Register of Deeds Office to be used for Land Records Modernization (Program). The Board wisely directed any interest earned on these fees to remain in the investment account to be used for the Program. A Land Records Committee was formed that includes the County Board Chairperson, and six Department Heads. I was the person that was most interested in seeing the Program get started and initiated the resolution that was necessary for the County to retain the fees. That seems to be the reason that I became the Chairperson of the Land Records Committee and later was appointed the Land Records Coordinator. It is a job that I have found very interesting, challenging and important to me as part of my commitment to the County. Ladies and Gentlemen of this Committee, I truly love my job.

Buffalo County has had good participation through all departments that are involved in land records. When a plan needed to be drafted, county departments as well as the state and federal departments located in our county were asked to submit written plans for a total County Plan. We incorporated the additional expertise of local government officials/employees and those that were utility land records personnel. I believe that the Plan that was written and submitted to the Wisconsin Land Information Board has seen us through the early parts of our efforts in Land Records Modernization. We are currently working on an update to this plan as required by the WLIP to be submitted by June of this year to the WLIP.

You may wonder about the amount of funding that comes from each source and how we are spending it. Please let me expand on this a bit.

Beginning with its inception in June 1990 through 1994 the Land Records fees were invested, as well as levied monies designated for remonumentation. There was very little spent from this account, because it was hoped to accumulate enough money to act as matching funds in applying for a grant.

The first grant that Buffalo County was successful in receiving was January 1994. It covered several project items. The County became a part of the Global Positioning System Network (GPSNET) that was developed by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation by setting GPS monuments on a three mile grid. Aerial photography was completed in the spring of 1995 for the entire county. The GPS monuments were paneled as well as some section corners. Through this effort 9"X9" section maps of the entire county were produced, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) will be generating digitized soil survey maps to be used by the various conservation departments/agencies, zoning and the farmers in the county . Also through our first grant we were able to have programming modifications done to existing software so the zoning department would be able to tract their zoning permits on a parcel of land. The Register of Deeds now has a computerized Tract Index and Grantor/Grantee Index.

Buffalo County was fortunate enough to have a second grant awarded to us in the last grant cycle. In this grant, the County will be establishing a Geographic Information System (GIS) computer network. We will then have the ability to do computerized mapping, do a pilot project with parcel maps that will allow us to learn the programs and how we would like to set up our GIS, and have the various county plats digitized for computer viewing and manipulation. Through this computerized system, we want to allow various federal, state, county, public and private businesses access our files for information exchange. Also, with this grant there will be a re-monumentation project of approximately two towns. Very little of this would be fundable by our small county without the combined resources as described earlier.

Please let me urge you to reconsider the elimination of the Wisconsin Land Information Board and placing the Wisconsin Land Information Program under the guidance of the Wisconsin Land Use Council. We would be doing a disservice to the programs that are just getting off the ground.

Joint Committee on Finance

Public Hearing

April 22, 1997

CVTC, Eau Claire, Wisconsin

TESTIMONY

I support the following:

- Critical to increase the \$250,000 Primary Care dollars for local health department services and not delete from State Budget
- Increase state excise tax on cigarettes by \$.28 per pack per year in the coming biennium
- Retain the \$2.66 million of immunization GPR funds to help support administration of vaccines at the local level through public health departments and other providers

My name is Jim Ryder, the Director of the Eau Claire City-County Health Department. The Eau Claire Board of Health and myself are gravely concerned that the Governor's proposed 1997-99 budget is recommending the deletion of all Primary Care funding. We understand that the entire amount of Primary Care dollars (\$250,000) is General Purpose Revenue (GPR). Boards of Health throughout Wisconsin agree that these funds are unique because they are non-categorical. Since 1990, we've been able to direct these funds toward improving the health status of the citizens in the communities we represent.

The State funding for local public health services has been reduced from the original \$1,000,000 in 1990 to the current \$250,000. Although the present Primary Care funding is small, it does show a commitment by the State of Wisconsin to support local health departments as partners in helping implement the State Health Plan entitled "Healthier People in Wisconsin: A Public Health Agenda for the Year 2000." Retaining these GPR funds for health promotion, disease prevention, and protection of the environment would complement the local Eau Claire City and County tax levy investment of \$1.6 million to improve services to all 88,000 citizens in our public health jurisdiction.

Stresses on public health personnel, services and financial resources are expected to increase

dramatically in the near future. It would have been judicious for the Governor to have significantly increased Primary Care dollars in the GPR funding to proactively provide for health promotion and prevention of predicted problems. As we all know, research definitively supports the economic value of dollars spent on prevention.

I strongly encourage you to support the recommendation of the Legislative Council Study Committee on Youth Access to Tobacco to increase the state excise tax on cigarettes by \$.28 per pack per year in each year of the coming biennium. Increasing tobacco taxes is widely recognized as the single most effective way to reduce tobacco consumption. Research shows that a cigarette price increase of 10% can be expected to reduce consumption by an equal or greater amount among children (10%-14%) and 3%-4% among adults. A \$.56 per pack cigarette fee increase would reduce youth smoking in Wisconsin by an estimated 22% discouraging more than 24,000 children from smoking. I wholeheartedly support a proposed Tobacco Prevention and Education Program that would invest just 20% of the new cigarette tax revenues (\$40,000,000) to combat Wisconsin's increasing youth smoking rates. Spending the \$40 million on activities related to effective prevention education efforts and tobacco control measures is a healthy choice for our youngsters. In addition, the public is overwhelmingly supportive of cigarette taxes. According to a St. Norbert College survey, 73% of the Wisconsinites support a \$1.00 per pack cigarette fee increase including nearly one-third of smokers.

Another issue that is difficult to understand is the rationale of deleting \$2.66 million of immunization GPR funds from the Budget Bill in 1998. Governor Thompson will make Wisconsin the only state in the nation which does not augment federal funds for immunization efforts. The largest portion of the available federal funds can only be used to purchase the vaccine. Therefore, State GPR funds are drastically needed to help support administration of the vaccine. These activities include staffing at the local level, special clinics scheduled at times that will accommodate working families and make immunization services more accessible, and continued public information campaigns to emphasize the importance of childhood immunizations. We predict that there will be increased numbers of people in Wisconsin and Eau Claire County who will have difficulty accessing immunizations because they have no health insurance. For others with insurance, the deductible may be prohibitively high or immunization coverage excluded. Increased funding will be needed to address these problems.

Thank you for allowing me to express my views from a public health prospective on the proposed State

Thank you for allowing me to express my views from a public health prospective on the proposed State Budget 1997-99. I encourage you to support these three items for the public's health.

Jim Ryder, Director
City-County Health Department
720 Second Avenue
Eau Claire, WI 54701
(715) 839-4721

OFFICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

Washburn County, Wisconsin

POST OFFICE BOX 337 — SPOONER, WISCONSIN 54801

PHONE: Spooner (715) 635-2245
Shell Lake (715) 468-2232



D54 F:WISBUD97

APRIL 22, 1997

TO: WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE
EAU CLAIRE HEARING

FROM: RODNEY W. RIPLEY, WASHBURN COUNTY SURVEYOR
1012 Erie Street Spooner, Wisconsin 54801

RE: TO PRESERVE THE PRESENT STRUCTURE AND FUNDING OF THE
WISCONSIN LAND INFORMATION BOARD

The 1997 budget as proposed will replace the existing Wisconsin Land Information Board with an agency that will be advisory to new positions in the Department of Revenue which was apparently in response to the theme set forth in the 'Planning Wisconsin' program as outlined in a presentation in June 1996. This MUST not happen.

The Wisconsin Land Information Board was created to develop a Land Modernization Program' sorely needed by the various counties throughout the state by funding remonumentation, mapping, and otherwise moderizing the land records of each county as each county determined what its most immediate needs might be. This was funded by a special \$6 fee collected for each deed that was recorded besides the regular recording fees. Of this, \$4 was retained by the county to be used for approved moderization procedures and \$2 was sent to the WLIB to fund a grant program which returned the money back to the several counties. In short, all of the \$6 was returned to the counties in one form or another for improvement of their land records.

The abolishment of the WLIB and the use of the \$6 feet to fund land planning in Madison would be a violation of the trust of the real property owner who not only pays a considerable amount in real estate taxes, but also pays the \$6 fee with the understanding that the \$6 was to be spent to directly benefit him and his land. For that matter, the original ideal behind the land modernization program as originally conceived in 1977 was that each of the state agencies who use land information records for their individual purposes would help defray the costs generated in compiling the information. Instead, we seem to find that not only are the various counties supplying all this information free but now they must also pay the state for supplying the information instead of the state paying them! And just what does the real estate taxpayer who is funding all of the activity getting for his buck? Instead of some help in finding his property lines or determining if he is in a flood plain, he gets a bigger tax bill for less service.

I am presenting herewith a copy of the Resolution No. 169-95 of the Washburn County Board of Supervisors supporting the continuance of the Wisconsin Land Information Board.

Thank you.

Current Mapping

Besides the requirement for delineating agricultural lands imposed by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, many other mapping programs are under way. And all without the benefit of Step 1 - Remonumentation and Base Section Maps.

As stated above, tax mapping is under way in many counties - Exhibit I-A and H-4. U. of W. River Falls is preparing maps for areas in St. Croix and Pierce Counties - Exhibit J. And hearings are under way for the DNR to map wet lands - Exhibit K. And considering the mapping being done by Division of Highways, zoning maps, soils investigations and other natural resource inventories (Exhibit I-B) there is considerable mapping activity within the State of Wisconsin - and much duplication of effort.

Proposal

Therefore, it is proposed that any further mapping be based on an accurately measured and monumented public land system. This means that before a section of land is mapped for any reason, such section shall have permanent monuments at all the government corners thereto, and that the distances and true bearings of the exterior section lines be determined.

It is also proposed this monumentation and mapping program be accomplished over a ten year period selecting high priority areas first, section by section, as determined on a county level by a Committee of the County Board and finally completing the low priority sections in the last years of the program. That the counties through prequalified County Surveyors supervise the remonumentation and base mapping working through a clearing house agency at the state level. This state agency would adopt a uniform set of technical standards for performing the work, coordinate the mapping requirements of all other state agencies, inventory corner restoration as it was being done and receive a set of base section maps from each county as they are prepared for use by all state agencies. A set of base section maps would also be available in each county surveyor's office for local use. The state clearing house agency would also administer the financing of the program.

Prequalification of land surveyors would require registration and probably attendance at a seminar similar to the one sponsored by the Wisconsin Society of Land Surveyors in 1974 (Exhibit 'L'). The newly formed County Surveyor's Association would also aid in supervising the work (Exhibit I-C).

Financing

The program could be funded in the following manner:

Increase in Real Estate Transfer Tax	50%
State Sources	25%
County Levies	25%

There are about 190,000 government corners in the State of Wisconsin and approximately 57,000 sections. A preliminary estimate places the total cost at about \$65 million. If this amount were spread out over the ten year period, \$6.5 million would be required each year. This amount is well within reach if we put it all together!

Existing County Surveyor Budget (See County Surveyor Report Exhibit 'M')	\$1,000.00
Contributions by Counties that are not presently monumenting and mapping	700,000
Contributions by	
Dept. of Local Affairs & Development	200,000
Dept. of Revenue	200,000
Dept. of Agriculture	200,000
Dept. of Natural Resources	100,000
Dept. of Transportation	100,000
Regional Planning Commission	<u>100,000</u>
	\$2,600,000
Increase the Real Estate Transfer Tax by 100% and apply to this program	\$4,000,000
<hr/>	
Total Annual Funding	\$6,600,000

The Final Product

Typical example of the final product of this proposed remonumentation and base section mapping program are shown in Exhibits N, N1 and N2. Besides setting permanent monuments at the location of the original government corners, certified corner restoration sheets would be prepared for each corner as per Exhibit N. Examples of the base section mapping are N-1 which is a base map overlaid by aerial photography showing how these could be correlated and N-2 is an example of base section mapping.

Future Perpetuation

Once the project has been completed, it is paramount that the corners as remonumented be perpetuated. Therefore, it is necessary the counties maintain an active county surveyor's office to insure corner preservation as per section 59,635 of the Wisconsin Statutes. Otherwise, the system will fall in disrepair again and require another remonumentation program in the future. If the corners had been maintained the past 120 years or so as originally intended by our forefathers, this present remonumentation and base mapping program would have not become necessary.

Implementation - Conclusion

Implementation of the remonumentation and base mapping program would, of course, require the cooperation of many agencies. It would be expected that guidelines and standards would be developed at the state level and that the work itself would be supervised by a prequalified county surveyor in each county.

*ANALS REPORT OF AUGUST 1977 TO
WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.*

**RESOLUTION TO MAINTAIN
WISCONSIN LAND INFORMATION BOARD**

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin Land Information Board has been evaluated and deemed to be a necessary component of state government, and

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin Land Information Board processes and awards grants to local governments for the purpose of land records modernization, and these activities are, and will continue to be, an important function of state government. and

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin Land Information Board expedites communication and cooperation between various units of government, thus providing greater efficiency and savings of public monies.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Washburn County Board of Supervisors, in session this fourteenth day of November, 1995, strongly encourages Lieutenant Governor Scott McCallum to continue the good work begun by the Wisconsin Land Information Board.

Recommended for adoption by the Washburn County Land Records Modernization Committee..

Motion by Supervisor Gillette,
second by Supervisor Washkuhn
to approve this resolution.

Roll call vote resulted:

YES: 17, NO: 0, ABSENT: 4.

Supervisors voting YES:

Sather, Ackley, Barrett,
Anderson, Emerson, Gillette,

Scalzo, Moss, Washkuhn,

Fox, Lombard, Engen,

Hanson, Wienbergen, Mackie,

Smith, Walls. Supervisors

ABSENT: Schreiber, Olsgard,

Dimick, Magnus. **Motion Carried.**

Gary Magnus

Arthur Gillette
Arthur Gillette

Grant Engen
Grant Engen

Robert C. Olsgard

Robert Washkuhn
Robert Washkuhn