

Memo

Date: 02/09/2009

To: Attorneys

From: PG and CTS

RE: Budget analysis

Please review our changes to your analyses and let PG know if they're OK or if you have a bone to pick. Some will find questions that need a response. All changes must be approved and all problems resolved by Wednesday at 2 pm.



State of Wisconsin
2009 - 2010 LEGISLATURE

LRB-1897/P2

.....

PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

AN ACT ...; relating to: ???

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

INTRODUCTION

This bill is the "executive budget bill" under section 16.47 (1) of the statutes.

It contains the governor's recommendations for appropriations for the 2009-2011 fiscal biennium.

The bill repeals and recreates the appropriation schedule in chapter 20 of the statutes, thereby setting the appropriation levels for the 2009-2011 fiscal biennium. The descriptions that follow relate to the most significant changes in the law that are proposed in the bill. In most cases, changes in the amounts of existing spending authority and changes in the amounts of bonding authority under existing bonding programs are not discussed.

For additional information concerning this bill, see the Department of Administration's publication *Budget in Brief* and the executive budget books, the Legislative Fiscal Bureau's summary document, and the Legislative Reference Bureau's drafting files, which contain separate drafts on each policy item. In most cases, the policy item drafts contain a more detailed analysis than is printed with this bill.

GUIDE TO THE BILL

As is the case for all other bills, the sections of the budget bill that affect statutes are organized in ascending numerical order of the statutes affected.

Treatments of prior session laws (styled "laws of [year], chapter ..." from 1848 to 1981, and "[year] Wisconsin Act ..." beginning with 1983) are displayed next by year of original enactment and by act number.

The remaining sections of the budget bill are organized by type of provision and, within each type, alphabetically by state agency. The first two digits of the four-digit section number indicate the type of provision:

91XX Nonstatutory provisions.

92XX Fiscal changes.

93XX Initial applicability.

94XX Effective dates.

The remaining two digits indicate the state agency or subject area to which the provision relates:

XX01 Administration.

XX02 Aging and Long-Term Care Board.

XX03 Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.

XX04 Arts Board.

XX05 Board for People with Developmental Disabilities.

XX06 Building Commission.

XX07 Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board.

XX08 Children and Families.

XX09 Circuit Courts.

XX10 Commerce.

XX11 Corrections.

XX12 Court of Appeals.

XX13 District Attorneys.

- XX14 Educational Communications Board.**
- XX15 Employee Trust Funds.**
- XX16 Employment Relations Commission.**
- XX17 Financial Institutions.**
- XX18 Fox River Navigational System Authority.**
- XX19 Government Accountability Board.**
- XX20 Governor.**
- XX21 Health and Educational Facilities Authority.**
- XX22 Health Services.**
- XX23 Higher Educational Aids Board.**
- XX24 Historical Society.**
- XX25 Housing and Economic Development Authority.**
- XX26 Insurance.**
- XX27 Investment Board.**
- XX28 Joint Committee on Finance.**
- XX29 Judicial Commission.**
- XX30 Justice.**
- XX31 Legislature.**
- XX32 Lieutenant Governor.**

- XX33 Local Government.**
- XX34 Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Board.**
- XX35 Medical College of Wisconsin.**
- XX36 Military Affairs.**
- XX37 Natural Resources.**
- XX38 Public Defender Board.**
- XX39 Public Instruction.**
- XX40 Public Lands, Board of Commissioners of.**
- XX41 Public Service Commission.**
- XX42 Regulation and Licensing.**
- XX43 Revenue.**
- XX44 Secretary of State.**
- XX45 State Employment Relations, Office of.**
- XX46 State Fair Park Board.**
- XX47 Supreme Court.**
- XX48 Technical College System.**
- XX49 Tourism.**
- XX50 Transportation.**
- XX51 Treasurer.**

XX52 University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority.

XX53 University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Board.

XX54 University of Wisconsin System.

XX55 Veterans Affairs.

XX56 Workforce Development.

XX57 Other.

X For example, for general nonstatutory provisions relating to the State Historical society, see SECTION 9124. For any agency that is not assigned a two-digit identification number and that is attached to another agency, see the number of the latter agency. For any other agency not assigned a two-digit identification number or any provision that does not relate to the functions of a particular agency, see number "57" (**Other**) within each type of provision.

In order to facilitate amendment drafting and the enrolling process, separate section numbers and headings appear for each type of provision and for each state agency, even if there are no provisions included in that section number and heading. Section numbers and headings for which there are no provisions will be deleted in enrolling and will not appear in the published act.

Following is a list of the most commonly used abbreviations appearing in the analysis.

DATCP ... Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

DCF Department of Children and Families

DETF Department of Employee Trust Funds

DFI Department of Financial Institutions

DHS Department of Health Services

DMA Department of Military Affairs

DNR Department of Natural Resources

DOA Department of Administration

DOC Department of Corrections

DOJ Department of Justice

DOR Department of Revenue

DOT Department of Transportation

DPI Department of Public Instruction

DRL Department of Regulation and Licensing

DVA Department of Veterans Affairs

DWD Department of Workforce Development

JCF Joint Committee on Finance

OCI Office of the Commissioner of Insurance

PSC Public Service Commission

UW University of Wisconsin

WHEDA .. Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority

WHEFA ... Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0203/2 *****

AGRICULTURE

FARMLAND PRESERVATION PROGRAM

General

This bill makes numerous changes in the Farmland Preservation Program, which includes farmland preservation planning, zoning, and agreements, and soil and water conservation requirements.

Under current law, for a farmer to qualify for the farmland preservation tax credit, the farm must be in a ~~zoning~~ district zoned exclusively for agriculture under ~~an~~ zoning ordinance certified by the Land and Water Conservation Board (LWCB) or be covered by a farmland preservation agreement with DATCP, or both. For DATCP to enter into a farmland preservation agreement, the county in which the farmer lives must have a farmland preservation plan that is certified by LWCB.

(wff) Under ^{this} ~~the~~ bill, DATCP certifies farmland preservation plans and zoning ordinances.

Farmland preservation planning

X Under the bill, ~~the~~ ³ certification of current farmland preservation plans expire between December 31, 2011, and December 31, 2015. The higher the increase in population per square mile of a county from 2000 to 2007, the sooner the certification of its farmland preservation plan expires. A county must submit an updated

X farmland preservation plan that meets the requirements in the bill and ^{have the} ~~get~~ it

X ^{plan} certified by DATCP to enable ^{to} farmers in the county to continue to claim the farmland preservation tax credit. Counties must submit their plans for recertification every ten years.

The bill requires a county to include in its farmland preservation plan a description of the county's policy and goals related to farmland preservation and agricultural development and of the actions that the county will take to preserve farmland and promote agricultural development. The county must also identify farmland preservation areas, which are areas that the county plans to preserve for agricultural use and for related uses.

The bill requires a county seeking to have DATCP certify its farmland preservation plan to submit the plan and related information to DATCP and to

certify that the plan complies with the requirements in the bill. DATCP may certify the plan based on the county's certification or may review the plan and determine whether to certify it based on DATCP's own determination of whether it complies with those requirements.

The bill authorizes DATCP to award a planning grant to reimburse a county for up to 50 percent of the cost of preparing an updated farmland preservation plan.

Farmland preservation zoning

Under the bill, as under current law, a city, village, town, or county (political subdivision) may adopt a zoning ordinance that enables farmers to be eligible for the farmland preservation tax credit.

Under ^{this} ~~the~~ bill, certifications of current farmland preservation zoning ordinances expire between December 31, 2012, and December 31, 2016. The higher the increase in population per square mile of a political subdivision from 2000 to 2007, the sooner its certification expires. A political subdivision must submit an updated farmland preservation zoning ordinance that meets the requirements in the bill and have it certified by DATCP to enable the farmers in the political subdivision to continue to claim the farmland preservation tax credit based on the zoning ordinance. Political subdivisions must submit their zoning ordinances for recertification every ten years.

Under the bill, to be eligible for certification, a farmland preservation zoning ordinance must be substantially consistent with a certified county farmland preservation plan.

Under the bill, in addition to agricultural uses, a political subdivision may allow agriculture-related uses in a farmland preservation zoning district without requiring conditional use permits. Agriculture-related uses include businesses that sell farm equipment or supplies and businesses that store or process agricultural products or that process agricultural wastes and other uses specified by DATCP by rule.

The bill also authorizes political subdivisions to approve certain uses other than agricultural and agriculture-related uses in a farmland preservation zoning district with conditional use permits. Generally, these include a transportation, communications, utility, governmental, institutional, religious, or nonprofit community use if the political subdivision makes certain determinations, including that the proposed use and its location in the zoning district are reasonable and appropriate, considering alternative locations, that the use is reasonably designed to minimize the conversion of land from agricultural use, and that the use does not substantially impair the agricultural use of surrounding parcels.

Current law requires a political subdivision to specify a minimum lot size for farmland preservation zoning districts. This bill eliminates that requirement.

The bill provides two methods for political subdivisions to allow the construction of nonfarm residences in farmland preservation zoning districts. A political subdivision may issue a conditional use permit for the construction of a single nonfarm residence if several requirements are satisfied. The requirements include that the ratio of nonfarm residential acreage to farm acreage on the base farm tract on which the residence will be located will not be greater ^{er than} ~~that~~ 1 to 20 after the residence is constructed and that there will not be more than four nonfarm dwelling units, nor five dwelling units of any kind, on the base farm tract after the nonfarm residence is constructed. A base farm tract is all of the land that is part of a single farm when DATCP first certifies the updated farmland preservation zoning ordinance.

The bill also authorizes a political subdivision to issue a conditional use permit that covers more than one nonfarm residence. The parcels on which the nonfarm residences ^{are} ~~would be~~ constructed must be contiguous and the political subdivision must ensure that if all of the nonfarm residences were constructed, each would satisfy the conditions described above for approval of a single nonfarm residence.

The bill requires a political subdivision seeking to have DATCP certify its farmland preservation zoning ordinance to submit the ordinance and related information to DATCP and to certify that the ordinance complies with the requirements in the bill. DATCP may certify the ordinance based on the political subdivision's certification or may review the ordinance and determine whether to certify it based on DATCP's own determination of whether it complies with those requirements.

Under current law, a political subdivision may rezone land out of a farmland preservation zoning district only after making findings based on consideration of matters that include whether providing public facilities to accommodate development will place an unreasonable burden on affected local governments and whether development will cause undue water or air pollution or unreasonably adverse effects on rare natural areas. The law requires political subdivisions to notify DATCP when they rezone land out of a farmland preservation district.

Under the bill, in order to rezone land out of a farmland preservation zoning district, a political subdivision must make a number of findings, including that the land is better suited for a use not allowed in a farmland preservation zoning district, that the rezoning is substantially consistent with the certified county farmland preservation plan, and that the rezoning will not substantially impair the

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agricultural use of surrounding parcels. The bill ~~does not require a political subdivision to report each rezoning, but it does~~ require^s an annual report of the amount and location of land that was rezoned out of farmland preservation zoning districts.

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Under current law, when property is rezoned out of a farmland preservation zoning district, DATCP is required to^{must} place a lien on the rezoned land in an amount equal to the farmland preservation tax credits received by the owner of the land during the preceding ten years, [↓] plus interest. The law also requires DATCP to file a lien when a conditional use permit is granted for a use that is not an agricultural use.

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The bill eliminates the lien requirements. Under the bill, a political subdivision of the land ~~makes a payment to~~^{pays} the political subdivision ^{an amount} equal to the number of acres rezoned multiplied by three times the per acre value of the highest value of cropland in the city, village, or town in which the land is located [↓] as determined by DOR for the purposes of use value assessment. ^{The} A political subdivision must pay this amount to DATCP. A political subdivision may require a higher payment for rezoning and retain the additional amount.

Farmland preservation agreements

Under current law, DATCP enters into farmland preservation agreements with farmers in counties with certified farmland preservation plans. An agreement requires the landowner to maintain the land in agricultural use for the term of the agreement, except that DATCP may release land from the agreement under specified circumstances. The term of a farmland preservation agreement is from ~~ten~~¹⁰ to 25 years, subject to renewal for additional ~~ten~~¹⁰ to 25-year terms.

This bill prohibits DATCP from renewing current farmland preservation agreements. The bill authorizes DATCP to enter into a new farmland preservation agreement, with a term of at least 15 years, only for land that is in an agricultural enterprise area, ^{as} designated by DATCP using ~~the statutory procedure for promulgating emergency rules.~~

DATCP may not designate an area as an agricultural enterprise area unless it is entirely located in a farmland preservation area identified in a certified farmland preservation plan and it is primarily in agricultural use. DATCP may designate an area as an agricultural enterprise area only if it receives a petition requesting the designation filed by each political subdivision in which any part of the area is located and by the owners of at least five farms that would be eligible for coverage by farmland preservation agreements.

Current law specifies situations in which DATCP may release land from, or terminate, a farmland preservation agreement. Generally, when land is released or an agreement is terminated, DATCP ~~is required to~~^{must} place a lien on the land in an amount equal to the farmland preservation tax credits received by the owner during the preceding ten years [↓] plus interest.

This bill eliminates the lien requirement. Under the bill, DATCP may release land from, or terminate, a farmland preservation agreement if it finds that the termination or release will not impair agricultural use of other farmland and if the owner of the land pays to DATCP an amount equal to the number of acres rezoned multiplied by three times the per acre value of the highest value of cropland in the city, village, or town in which the land is located [↓] as determined by DOR for the purposes of use value assessment.

Soil and water conservation

Current law requires counties to establish soil and water conservation standards, which must be approved by LWCB in order for farmers in the county to be eligible for farmland preservation tax credits. ~~The law requires~~^{must} a county to monitor compliance with its soil and water conservation standards and if it determines that a farmer violates the standards, it must issue a notice of

noncompliance to the farmer. As long as a farmer is out of compliance with the county standards, the farmer is ineligible for the farmland preservation tax credit.

This bill eliminates the requirement that each county establish soil and water conservation standards. Under the bill, a farmer must comply with land and water conservation standards that DATCP has promulgated under other current laws. The bill continues the requirement that a county monitor compliance with the standards and specifically requires a county to inspect each farm for which the owner claims farmland preservation tax credits at least once every four years. The bill requires a county to issue a notice of noncompliance if it determines that a farmer violates the standards. The county must provide a copy of each notice to DOR. As long as a farmer is out of compliance with DATCP's standards, the farmer is ineligible for the farmland preservation tax credit.

For a description of the changes in the farmland preservation tax credit, please see "TAXATION."

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0202/3 *****

PURCHASE OF AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

An agricultural conservation easement (easement) is an interest in land that preserves the land for agricultural use. This bill creates a program for the purchase of easements, from willing landowners, by DATCP in conjunction with political subdivisions and nonprofit conservation organizations (applicants). ~~The ownership~~

~~of the land itself remains with the landowner.~~ Under the bill, DATCP may reimburse an applicant for the transaction costs (such as the costs of land surveys and appraisals) for obtaining an easement plus not more than 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of the easement.

DATCP may only approve an application if it determines that the purchase of the easement would serve a public purpose, considering such criteria as the value of the easement in preserving or enhancing agricultural production capacity and water quality, and the likelihood that the land would be converted to nonagricultural use if it is not protected by an easement.

Once DATCP approves an application, DATCP and the cooperating entity enter into an agreement specifying the terms of DATCP's participation in the purchase of the easement, including the share of the costs that DATCP will pay. After an applicant purchases an easement and records it with the register of deeds, DATCP provides the agreed-upon reimbursement. Both the cooperating entity and DATCP may enforce the restrictions in the easement. An easement purchased under the program continues indefinitely, except that a court may terminate an easement if it finds that it is no longer possible for the easement to achieve its original purpose.

The bill authorizes \$12,000,000 in general fund supported borrowing for the purchase of easements.

Current law authorizes DATCP to participate in the federal Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) under which payments are made to landowners for measures to improve water quality, erosion control, and wildlife habitat. Current law authorizes \$40,000,000 in general fund supported borrowing for participation in CREP. This bill reduces that borrowing authority by \$12,000,000.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1102/1 *****

OTHER AGRICULTURE

Under current law, DATCP awards grants for two kinds of clean sweep programs, one in which counties collect unwanted agricultural chemicals, such as pesticides and the other in which local governments collect and dispose of household hazardous waste and unwanted prescription drugs. This bill eliminates the grants for clean sweep programs.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1324/2 *****

This bill establishes an assessment to be paid to DATCP by businesses that slaughter certain kinds of animals. The assessment per animal is one cent for poultry, ten cents for calves, and 14 cents for older cattle and for swine. The bill appropriates the revenue from the assessment for meat safety inspections and animal health programs.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0463/P2 *****

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^{This}
The bill authorizes DATCP to charge a reinspection fee if DATCP conducts a reinspection of a fish farm, an animal market, an animal dealer operation, an animal trucker operation, or the premises at which farm-raised deer are kept because the department has found that the premises, facility, or operation violates state law or administrative rules. The bill also eliminates the requirement that DATCP inspect each fish farm when it is first registered with DATCP.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0466/2 ***

AGRICULTURE

Currently, DATCP awards grants for land and water resource management projects and for the construction of animal waste management systems. This bill increases the general obligation bonding authority for the grants by \$7,000,000.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1156/3 ***

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This bill eliminates the Land and Water Conservation Board (LWCB), the membership of which includes the secretaries of administration, natural resources, and agriculture, trade and consumer protection or their designees and three members of county land conservation committees.

^{which}
LWCB has responsibilities related to farmland preservation, soil and water resource management, and the reduction of water pollution from nonpoint sources. The bill eliminates some LWCB responsibilities and transfers others to DATCP.

The bill creates the Land and Water Resource Council to advise DATCP and DNR about matters related to land and water resources.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0457/1 *****

X This bill repeals current detailed statutory requirements concerning the labeling of agricultural and vegetable seed, prohibitions on the sale of seed containing more than specified amounts of certain noxious weed seeds, and the designation of certain weeds as noxious weeds. The bill requires DATCP to promulgate rules on the subjects of seed labeling, the amount of noxious weed seeds in agricultural and vegetable seed, and the designation of weeds as noxious weeds.

The bill lowers the fees for seed labeler's licenses for some persons with annual gross sales of less than \$100,000 and increases the fees for persons with higher annual gross sales. The bill also authorizes DATCP to change the fees by rule.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1433/1 *****

This bill transfers a total of \$1,000,000 from the agricultural chemical cleanup fund to the general fund and a total of \$1,500,000 from the agrichemical management fund to the general fund.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1578/P5 *******COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT****ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

X grants ^{make} or loans under the Community-Based Economic Development Program, the Rural Economic Development Program, and the Minority Business Grant and Loan program to eligible businesses, organizations, or individuals that agree to undertake certain eligible activities.

The Rural Economic Development Board advises Commerce on the ~~awarding~~[✓] of ~~grants or loans under the~~ Rural Economic Development Program, and the Minority Business Development Board advises Commerce on the ~~awarding of grants~~ or ~~loans under the~~ Minority Business Grant and Loan Program.

Under current law, the Development Finance Board in Commerce awards grants under the Wisconsin Development Fund program.

This bill eliminates the Community-Based Economic Development Program, the Rural Economic Development Program and Rural Economic Development Board, the Minority Business Grant and Loan Program and Minority Business Development Board, and the Development Finance Board. The bill creates the Economic Policy Board. The responsibilities of the Development Finance Board ~~will~~

^{are} ~~be~~ assumed by the Economic Policy Board, which will have the following members:

1. The secretary of Commerce or his or her designee.
2. The secretary of DWD or his or her designee.
3. The director of the Technical College System or his or her designee.
4. Six other members nominated by the governor ~~who will~~^{to} represent the scientific, technical, labor, small business, minority business, rural, and financial communities of this state.
5. One member appointed by the speaker of the assembly.

~~6. One member appointed by the senate majority leader.~~

^{This}
The bill creates the forward innovation fund (FIF). Under the FIF, Commerce

may, in consultation with the Economic Policy Board, award grants or make loans

to the following eligible recipients to undertake certain eligible activities: ^{for the purpose of engaging in} ~~to the following eligible recipients to undertake~~ *no P*

- no P* ^{to} ~~1. Businesses,~~
- ~~2. Municipalities,~~
- ~~3. Community-based organizations,~~
- ~~4. Cooperative associations,~~
- ~~5. Local development corporations, and~~
- ~~6. Nonprofit organizations working on economic or community development.~~

Eligible activities under the FIF include:

- 1. The start-up, expansion, or retention of minority businesses.
- 2. The start-up, expansion, or retention of businesses in economically distressed areas.
- 3. Innovative proposals to strengthen inner cities.
- 4. Innovative proposals to strengthen rural communities.
- 5. Innovative programs to strengthen clusters.
- 6. Innovative proposals to strengthen entrepreneurship.

Recipients of a grant or loan from the FIF must provide a 25 percent match.

~~Commerce must promulgate rules to implement and administer the FIF.~~

Under current law, Commerce may award grants to the Wisconsin Business Initiative Corporation (WBIC) from the Community-Based Economic Development appropriation account. This bill creates an appropriation account for grants to the WBIC.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0284/P3 *****

Under current law, Commerce may designate a portion of the state as a development zone, a development opportunity zone, an enterprise development zone, an agricultural development zone, an enterprise zone, an airport development zone, or a technology zone. Commerce may also certify persons who agree to undertake certain eligible activities in one of the designated zones. Eligible activities include job creation, environmental remediation, and capital investment. Persons who obtain certification are then eligible for tax benefits.

This bill consolidates the development zones, enterprise development zones, agricultural development zones, technology zones, and airport development zones (five development zone programs) into a program that provides tax benefits to persons who enter into a contract with Commerce to undertake eligible activities anywhere in the state. Eligible activities under the bill include all of the following:

1. Job creation projects that result in the creation and maintenance of jobs paying wages and providing benefits at a level approved by Commerce.

2. Projects that involve a significant investment of capital by the person in new equipment, machinery, real property, or depreciable personal property.

3. Projects that involve significant investments in the training or reeducation of employees for the purpose of improving the productivity or competitiveness of the business of the person.

4. Projects that will result in the location or retention of a person's corporate headquarters in Wisconsin or that will result in the retention of employees if the person's corporate headquarters are located in Wisconsin.

Commerce may allocate tax benefits under the consolidated program up to the total amount remaining to be allocated under the five development zone programs on the effective date of this bill. Tax benefits are allocated under the bill only after the person has verified to Commerce that the person has met the performance obligations established under the contract.

The value of tax benefits for which a person is eligible under the new tax credit program depends on the number of jobs created by the person, the amount of the capital investment made by the person, the amount of training or reeducation

provided to the employees of a person or the number of jobs retained by the person having its corporate headquarters located in Wisconsin.

Under the bill, Commerce may award additional tax benefits to a person that conducts eligible activities in an economically distressed area or if the eligible activities benefit members of a targeted group. Commerce is required by the bill to develop a methodology for designating an area as an "economically distressed area."

The bill defines "member of a targeted group" to include a person who resides in an area designated by the federal government as an economic revitalization area, a person who is eligible for child care assistance, a person who is a food stamp recipient, or a person who is economically disadvantaged.

The bill requires the Legislative Audit Bureau to prepare a financial and program evaluation audit of the consolidated economic development tax benefit program created by the bill no later than July 1, 2012.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1626/3 ***

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This bill authorizes Commerce to award a grant to a research institution or nonprofit organization involved in economic development for: 1) expanding access to capital networks; 2) creating or running a network to connect businesses and entrepreneurs with capital; or 3) creating an activity, event, or strategy to connect businesses and entrepreneurs with capital. The bill authorizes grants to provide

matching funds for funding a new business or determining the feasibility of a new business idea, if Commerce determines a grant will increase funding for new businesses or will leverage private investment and job creation. ~~Grants are funded by an annual general purpose revenue appropriation. The bill also directs Commerce to create an advisory council for the grant program.~~

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0276/4 *****

Currently, Commerce may charge a recipient of a grant or loan from the Wisconsin development fund a 2 percent origination fee if the grant or loan amount equals or exceeds \$200,000. This bill lowers the threshold amount to \$100,000. *stays*

Under current law, Commerce awards grants and makes loans to qualified businesses for economic diversification and brownfield remediation, and to businesses that have been negatively affected by a casino. Commerce also awards grants for specific economic development projects in specific locations in this state. *stays*
This The bill authorizes Commerce to collect a 2 percent origination fee on certain of these grants and loans of \$100,000 or more.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1628/P1 *****

Under current law, Commerce may certify a business that is at least 51 percent owned, controlled, and actively managed by an eligible minority group member or members as a minority business. A business certified by Commerce may receive certain preferences in governmental procurement.

This bill permits Commerce to certify a business that is at least 30 percent owned by an eligible minority group member or members, provided the minority group member or members control the day-to-day operations of the business, control at least 51 percent of the voting rights of the equity shares of the business, and appoint no less than 51 percent of the members of the board of directors of the business.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0287/P1 *****

X Under current law, Commerce may award grants for the redevelopment of "brownfields," ~~defined to~~^{which} include facilities or sites that are idle or underused because of environmental contamination. Commerce may award a brownfields redevelopment grant only if certain persons responsible for the contamination of the project site are financially unable to pay the costs to remediate or redevelop the site. Commerce must consider four criteria when awarding brownfields redevelopment grants and must accord different values to the criteria.

This bill eliminates the requirement that the person who caused the environmental contamination be financially unable to pay the costs to redevelop the site. The bill also changes the criteria to be considered by Commerce when making awards and eliminates the requirement that different criteria be accorded different values.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1801/1 *****

authorizes Commerce to
 This bill ~~creates a program for awarding~~ grants for a film-related or video-related project ^s that creates long-term jobs in this state, ~~and directs Commerce to promulgate rules necessary to administer the program.~~

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1763/P1 *****

This bill requires the Department of Tourism to annually make a grant of at least \$200,000 to Native American Tourism of Wisconsin.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1618/P2 *****

This bill eliminates annual funding from Commerce to the Manufacturing and Advanced Technology Training Center; the Northwest Regional Planning Commission; Oneida Small Business, Inc. and Project 2000; and a nonprofit organization that provides assistance to organizations and individuals in urban areas.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0260/P1 *****

Under current law, Commerce may award a grant or make a loan to a business or researcher to fund certain renewable energy projects. Currently, repayments of the loans are deposited into the general fund. This bill appropriates the repayments to Commerce to fund additional renewable energy grants and loans and certain other economic development grants and loans.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0261/1 *****

HOUSING

Commerce currently awards grants to fund transitional housing and associated supportive services for, and to fund the provision of shelter to, homeless individuals

and families. The grants are funded by an annual appropriation from general purpose revenues, and currently, moneys in the appropriation account that are allocated but not encumbered by December 31 of each year lapse to the general fund unless JCF transfers the moneys to the next calendar year. This bill deletes the lapse requirement and makes the appropriation a biennial appropriation. As a result, unencumbered moneys in the appropriation account will lapse to the general fund at the end of each fiscal biennium.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0366/P1 *****

Under current law, if a tenant leaves behind personal property after moving out of the rental premises, the landlord may, among other options, dispose of the property by sale, after giving the tenant notice, and deduct the costs of sale from the proceeds. The tenant has 60 days after the date of the sale to claim the remaining proceeds, and any proceeds not claimed by the tenant must be sent to DOA to be used by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) to provide grants to agencies and shelter facilities for the homeless. This bill provides that the landlord must send any remaining proceeds not claimed by the tenant directly to Commerce to provide the grants to agencies and shelter facilities for the homeless.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1780/1 *****

BUILDINGS AND SAFETY

Under current law, the Building Inspector Review Board (review board) is required to review complaints made to the review board concerning possible

incompetent, negligent, or unethical conduct by building inspectors and to revoke
 X the certification of a building inspector who has engaged in such conduct. It ~~also~~
 F ~~authorizes~~ the review board ^{may} to reverse or modify decisions made by building
 inspectors that the review board determines are in error.

(w/9) This bill eliminates the review board.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0259/1 *****

Under current law, Commerce is generally required to regulate the construction of public buildings and places of employment. Current law also authorizes Commerce to issue certain credentials to persons engaged in the construction trades, such as plumbers and electricians. Current law establishes the maximum fees that Commerce may charge for certain services it provides including administering examinations and issuing licenses. This bill eliminates the mandatory caps on the amounts that Commerce may charge for these services and instead provides that the fees must as closely as possible equal the cost of providing the services.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1567/2 *****

COMMERCE

Securities

This bill increases from \$750 to \$1,000 the securities registration and notice
 F filing fee, paid to DFL, and, for investment companies such as mutual funds,

increases the minimum and maximum annual sales fee from a minimum of \$150 and a maximum of \$1,500 to a minimum of \$500 and a maximum of \$10,000.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0671/2 *****

This bill increases from \$30 to \$60 the license fee paid to DFI for securities agents and investment adviser representatives. The bill also increases from \$30 to \$60 the broker-dealer and investment adviser branch office filing fee.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1568/1 *****

COMMERCE

Under current law, Commerce awards grants to eligible applicants for the purchase of devices that provide heat, air conditioning, or electricity to a diesel truck when the main drive engine of the truck is not operating. Currently, the program sunsets at the end of fiscal year 2010-11.

(w 9) This bill ^{eliminates this} repeals the grant program and funding for the program.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1569/P1 *****

Under current law, Commerce contracts with Forward Wisconsin, Inc., to establish and implement a nationwide business development promotion campaign. ~~Commerce's payments to Forward Wisconsin, Inc., are funded by an annual GPR appropriation.~~

(w 9) This bill deletes authorization and funding for Commerce's contracts with Forward Wisconsin, Inc.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1768/P6 *****

CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

Under current law, a person who is imprisoned for a felony he or she committed prior to December 31, 1999, may petition the Parole Commission in DOC to be released to parole after the person has served 25 percent of his or her sentence. The Parole Commission determines whether, and under what conditions, the person should be released to parole. A person who committed a felony on or after December 31, 1999, is sentenced to a bifurcated sentence, with the first portion of the sentence served in confinement and the second portion served under extended supervision in the community.

A person who is serving a bifurcated sentence is not eligible for parole and, with few exceptions, must serve the entire confinement portion of his or her sentence before being released to extended supervision. A person's confinement portion may be extended if he or she violates a prison regulation. If a person's confinement portion is extended for such a violation, current law requires his or her extended supervision portion to be reduced so that the total length of the person's sentence remains unchanged.

Current law allows a person who is sentenced to a bifurcated sentence for a Class C to Class I felony to petition the sentencing court to adjust his or her sentence and release the person from prison to extended supervision if he or she has served

85 percent (for Class C to Class E felonies) or 75 percent (for Class F to Class I felonies) of the confinement portion of the sentence. If a person's confinement portion is reduced by the sentencing court, current law requires his or her extended supervision portion to be extended so that the total length of the person's sentence remains unchanged.

Under current law, a person who is released to extended supervision must serve his or her entire sentence before extended supervision terminates.

Under this bill, a person who commits a misdemeanor and is sentenced to imprisonment, or who commits a nonviolent Class F to Class I felony, except for certain sex offenders and persons who committed a prior violent offense or are determined by DOC to pose a high risk of reoffending, may earn "positive adjustment time" in the amount of one day for every two days he or she is incarcerated without violating a prison rule or regulation. The bill requires DOC to release the person to extended supervision when he or she serves his entire incarceration period, minus positive adjustment time earned. Under the bill, if a person's incarceration period is reduced by positive adjustment time, his or her period of extended supervision is increased so that the length of the sentence does not change.

Under ^{the} ~~this~~ bill, a person who commits a violent Class F to Class I felony or a nonviolent Class F to Class I felony but was determined by DOC to pose a high risk

of reoffending, except for certain sex offenders, may earn positive adjustment time in the amount of one day for every three days he or she is incarcerated without violating a prison rule or regulation, and a person who commits a Class C to Class E felony, except for certain sex offenders, may earn positive adjustment time in the amount of one day for every 5.7 days he or she is incarcerated without violating a prison rule or regulation.

The bill renames the Parole Commission the Earned Release Review Commission (ERRC) and, in addition to ^{performing} the Parole Commission's current duties, the ERRC may consider a petition for release from a person who commits a violent Class F to Class I felony or a Class C to Class E felony after the person serves his entire incarceration period, minus positive adjustment time earned. The bill eliminates the authority of the trial court to adjust sentences. Under the bill, if the ERRC reduces the term of confinement portion of a person's sentence because the person has earned positive adjustment time, the person's term of extended supervision is increased so that the length of the sentence does not change.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1055/P4 *****

Under current law, a person who is serving the term of confinement portion of a bifurcated sentence for a felony that is not classified as a Class A or Class B felony may petition the sentencing court for release to extended supervision for the remaining term of his or her sentence if the person has a terminal condition, reaches

age 65 after serving at least five years of his or her term of confinement portion, or reaches age 60 after serving at least ten years of his or her term of confinement portion. Under this bill, the petition must be submitted to DOC instead of to the sentencing court.

This bill permits DOC to release to extended supervision a person serving the confinement portion of a bifurcated sentence if the person is not confined following a felony assault, the person is believed to be able to live in the community without assaulting another, and the release will not be more than 12 months before the date that the person otherwise would be eligible for release to extended supervision. If DOC releases a person, his or her term of extended supervision must be extended by the length of time he or she was originally sentenced to confinement so that the total length of the sentence does not change.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1786/P6 *****

X Under ^{this} ~~the~~ bill, a person who is released to extended supervision for a misdemeanor or a nonviolent Class F to Class I felony may earn "good time" toward discharge from extended supervision in the amount of one day for every day he or she serves on extended supervision without violating a condition of extended supervision. The bill requires DOC to discharge from extended supervision a person who serves his or her entire extended supervision time, minus good time earned.

Under the bill, a person who is released to extended supervision for a violent Class F to Class I felony may earn good time toward discharge from extended supervision in the amount of one day for every three days he or she serves on extended supervision without violating a condition of extended supervision. A person who is released to extended supervision for a Class C to Class E felony may earn good time toward discharge from extended supervision in the amount of one day for every 5.7^{days} he or she serves on extended supervision without violating a condition of extended supervision. Under the bill, a person convicted of a violent Class F to Class I felony may petition the ERRC for discharge after he or she has served 75 percent of his or her extended supervision time. A person convicted of a Class C to Class E felony may petition the ERRC for discharge after he or she serves 85 percent of his or her extended supervision time.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1008/2 *****

Currently, if a person sentenced to a bifurcated sentence violates any condition of his or her release to extended supervision, the person's extended supervision is revoked, he or she is returned to prison, and the division of Hearings and Appeals within DOA or DOC (reviewing authority) makes a recommendation to the court that convicted the person as to how long the person should remain in prison. After it receives the reviewing authority's recommendation, the court may order the person

to remain in prison for a period of time that does not exceed the time remaining on his or her bifurcated sentence.

Under this bill, the reviewing authority determines how long to imprison the person whose extended supervision is revoked and enters its own order for the person to remain in prison for a period of time that does not exceed the time remaining on his or her bifurcated sentence.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1200/P2 *****

Current law requires DOC to maintain active lifetime global positioning system (GPS) tracking of sex offenders who have been committed as sexually violent persons (SVP) and certain sex offenders who have committed specified sex offenses against a child. Unless the tracked person has been committed as an SVP, the tracking requirement can be terminated or modified in the following ways: 1) after 20 years of being tracked, the tracked person may petition the court to terminate tracking; 2) DOC may petition the court to terminate tracking if the tracked person is physically incapacitated; and 3) DOC may passively track, versus actively track, the person after the person completes his or her sentence, including any parole or extended supervision. Under this bill, DOC may passively track, versus actively track, any person subject to tracking without regard to the person's supervision status if DOC determines that passive positioning tracking is appropriate for the person and the person has been subject to active tracking for at least 12 months.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1746/P4 *****

Under current law, with certain exceptions, a trial court may sentence a person who has been convicted of a crime to probation instead of imprisonment. A person who is on probation is supervised by DOC and is subject to conditions and rules established by the sentencing court and by DOC.

X This bill requires DOC to establish a "risk assessment system" to determine how likely a person on probation is to commit another offense. The bill requires DOC to categorize the person who is on probation for committing a misdemeanor according to his or her risk. Under the bill, DOC may not supervise a person who is on probation for committing a misdemeanor unless one of the following applies: 1) the person is at a high level of risk; 2) the person is required to register as a sex offender; 3) the person had been charged with a felony for the conduct that resulted in the misdemeanor conviction; or 4) the person has ever committed a crime against the life or bodily security of another person, a domestic violence offense, a burglary of a home, a crime involving a weapon, or certain serious drug offenses.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1418/P5 *****

Under current law, DOC and DHS provide substance abuse treatment programs for prison inmates within certain designated correctional or mental health facilities. If DOC determines that an inmate has successfully completed a substance abuse treatment program, the inmate is released early to parole or extended

supervision. As is the case under DOC's Challenge Incarceration Program (described below), inmates convicted of certain violent crimes or certain offenses against children are not eligible for early release under this program. Inmates who are sentenced under the "Truth in Sentencing" law are eligible only if the court authorizes their participation. This bill authorizes DOC to provide rehabilitative programs that do not necessarily include substance abuse treatment within a correctional facility for inmates who may be eligible for early release. The bill eliminates administration by DHS of substance abuse programs and allows an inmate to qualify for early release if DOC determines that the inmate successfully completed a rehabilitation program.

DOC ^{currently} operates the Challenge Incarceration Program for adults who opt to participate in the program. Participants must be no more than 40 years old and have a substance abuse problem. A participant is ^{must} required to perform strenuous physical exercise and manual labor and participate in counseling, substance abuse treatment, and military drill and ceremony programs. A person who successfully completes the program is released to parole or extended supervision, regardless of how much of his or her sentence the person has served.

This bill allows an inmate who does not have a substance abuse problem, but is otherwise eligible, to participate in the Challenge Incarceration Program. The bill

requires DOC to assess each inmate who volunteers to participate in the program to determine if he or she has a substance abuse problem that requires an intensive level of treatment, a substance abuse problem that does not require intensive treatment and is not directly related to the inmate's criminal behavior, or another treatment need that is not related to substance abuse and that is directly related to the inmate's criminal behavior. The bill requires DOC to provide appropriate treatment and education, based on its assessment of a participant's treatment needs, to each participant in the Challenge Incarceration Program.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1648/P5 *****

This bill increases a DOC appropriation for general program operations by \$21,000,000 for fiscal year 2008-09.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0357/3 *****

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

Under current law relating to community youth and family aids, generally referred to as "youth aids," DOC must to allocate various state and federal moneys to counties to pay for state-provided juvenile correctional services and local delinquency-related and juvenile justice services. DOC charges counties for the costs of services provided by DOC according to per person daily cost assessments specified by law. This bill increases most of those assessments.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1494/2 *****

X

funder

Under current law, ~~sum certain amounts~~ ^{funder} are appropriated to DOC for juvenile correctional services, juvenile residential aftercare services, and juvenile corrective sanctions services. This bill provides that, if there is a deficit in the juvenile correctional services appropriation account at the close of fiscal year 2008-09, any unencumbered balances in the juvenile residential aftercare services and juvenile corrective sanctions services appropriation accounts at the close of that fiscal year, up to the amount of the deficit, are transferred to the juvenile correctional services appropriation account.

*** Analysis from -1919/P1***

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0443/1 ***

COURTS AND PROCEDURE

move down after Ins 42-A for interpreters

CIRCUIT COURTS

INS 42-A

Currently, the state reimburses counties for the actual expenses paid to interpreters used by the circuit courts. This bill raises the mileage reimbursement rate from 20 cents per mile to that paid for state employee travel, which is currently 48.5 cents per mile.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0442/1 ***

This bill allows the director of state courts to establish a two-year pilot program in the seventh judicial administrative district (Buffalo, Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Richland, Trempealeau, and Vernon counties) under which the director of ~~state courts~~ ^{pays} makes payments to court interpreters based on a schedule the director creates.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1283/P2 *****

X Under current law, when a person is found guilty of a misdemeanor that the person commits^{ed} before he or she was 21, the sentencing court may order that the record of the conviction be expunged when the person completes his or her sentence. The court must find that expungement would benefit the person and not harm society and the person may not commit another crime or have his or her probation revoked in order to be eligible for expungement.

Under this bill, a person is eligible to have his or her record of a conviction expunged if the conviction is for a misdemeanor or a nonviolent Class H or Class I felony that was committed before the person reached the age of 25 and the other current requirements for expungement are met.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1308/1 *****

Under current law, no person who is qualified and able to serve as a juror may be excluded from that service based on marital status. This bill prohibits exclusion from jury service based on domestic partnership status.

OTHER COURTS AND PROCEDURE

X This bill defines a "surviving domestic partner" as a person who was the domestic partner, as defined in ^{the} this bill, of the decedent at the time of the decedent's death.

wff This ^{The} bill provides the following ^{inheritance} rights for ^a the surviving domestic partner ^{of a} decedent ^{which} are equivalent to the rights of a surviving spouse:

1. The surviving domestic partner of a decedent who dies intestate is entitled to inherit all of the decedent's estate unless the decedent had children that were not also the children of the surviving domestic partner, in which case the surviving domestic partner receives half of the intestate estate.

2. A surviving domestic partner may petition the court for the full property interest the decedent had in a home, subject to payment to the estate under a governing instrument or under intestacy.

3. If a decedent executed his or her will before the registration of the domestic partnership, the surviving domestic partner is entitled to what the share would be if the decedent died intestate, unless the will was executed in contemplation of the domestic partnership or was intended to apply notwithstanding the decedent subsequently entering into a domestic partnership.

4. A surviving domestic partner may petition the probate court for an allowance for support, limited by court-ordered charge against interest or principal from the estate to which the surviving domestic partner is entitled and against amounts owed for assuming the decedent's full interest in a home.

5. A surviving domestic partner may select from the estate certain personal items and may be entitled to household items necessary for the maintenance of the home, notwithstanding that those items were bequeathed to another heir.

6. A surviving domestic partner may petition the court to set aside an amount for his or her support of up to \$10,000 in value that will be exempt from the claims of the estate's creditors.

7. If the value of the decedent's estate does not exceed \$50,000, a surviving domestic partner may settle the estate under summary procedures without the need to appoint a personal representative of the estate.

Under current law, a court reviewing a settlement or monetary judgment for the plaintiff in a wrongful death action may set aside an amount of up to 50 percent of the net settlement or judgment for the support of the decedent's surviving spouse or minor children. Current law permits a surviving spouse to bring a wrongful death action and to satisfy and discharge the claims of the estate in settling the wrongful death claims of the surviving spouse. This bill allows the decedent's surviving domestic partner to file an action for wrongful death, to petition the court to set aside amounts of up to 50 percent of the net settlement or judgment of the wrongful death claims for the support of the domestic partner, and to discharge the claims of the estate in settling the domestic partner's wrongful death claims.

Under current law, a person may prevent the person's current or former spouse from testifying about private communications between the spouses or former spouses. Under this bill, a person may prevent the person's current or former

domestic partners from testifying about private communications between the domestic partners or former domestic partners.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0453/P1 *****

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

This bill requires the Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) to fund 1.0 assistant district attorney position in St. Croix County and 0.25 assistant district attorney position in Chippewa County. The bill also requires DOJ to fund 1.0 assistant district attorney position to prosecute drug crimes in St. Croix County.

Additionally, the bill requires DOA to allocate funds from OJA and DOJ appropriations to fund 2.0 assistant district attorney positions in Milwaukee County and 0.75 assistant district attorney position in Dane County to prosecute drug crimes.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0120/P3 *****

PUBLIC DEFENDER

Under current law, the State Public Defender (SPD) provides legal representation to indigent defendants in criminal cases, to children and youth in protective services and delinquency cases, and to persons in certain civil commitment and paternity proceedings.

X This bill requires the Public Defender Board (board) to establish ~~by rule~~ maximum fees that the SPD may pay for copies of materials that are subject to

X discovery, and prohibits persons from charging the SPD more than ^{those} the fees
X established by rule.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1250/2 ***

OTHER COURTS AND PROCEDURE

X Under current law, when a person is convicted of a crime, or if a person was
charged with a crime but the criminal charge was amended to a civil offense and a
court finds that the person committed the civil offense, the person pays a crime victim
and witness assistance surcharge. The surcharge is \$85 for each felony charge and
X \$60 for each misdemeanor charge; ^{current} current law splits the surcharge into two parts.
For each felony surcharge, \$65 is used to provide compensation for crime victims and
\$20 is used to provide grants to organizations that provide services for sexual assault
victims. For each misdemeanor surcharge, \$40 is used to provide compensation for
crime victims and \$20 is used to provide grants to organizations that provide services
for sexual assault victims.

This bill increases the crime victim and witness assistance surcharge to \$90 for
each felony charge and \$65 for each misdemeanor charge. Under the bill, \$20 of each
surcharge is used to provide grants to organizations that provide services for sexual
assault victims and \$5 is added to the amount currently used to provide
compensation for crime victims.

CRIMES

Current law prohibits a person from claiming, as a defense in a criminal case, that he or she was coerced to do the criminal act by his or her spouse. Under this bill, no person may claim coercion by his or her registered domestic partner as a defense in a criminal case.

Under current law, no one may harbor a felon from law enforcement, except that a person who is the spouse or other family member of the felon may not be prosecuted for harboring him or her. Under the bill, no one who is the registered domestic partner of a felon may be prosecuted for harboring him or her.

Under current law, an enhanced penalty is imposed on a person who commits certain criminal acts against a family member, including a spouse, of a victim, judge, or witness in a case against the person or against a family member, including a spouse, of a revenue employee, or of an employee of the departments of commerce or workforce development. This bill imposes the same enhanced penalty on a person who does or threatens to do any of the following: 1) stalk, commit battery against, intimidate, or damage the property of, a registered domestic partner of a victim or witness to a crime; or 2) commit battery against or damage the property of a registered domestic partner of a judge or an employee of the Department of Revenue, the Department of Workforce Development, or the Department of Commerce.

Under current law, a person who commits certain acts against a person who is a spouse, former spouse, other parent of the person's child, or with whom the person formerly lived is guilty of committing domestic violence. Current law provides assistance to victims of domestic violence and imposes enhanced penalties and restrictions on a person who commits an act of domestic violence against his or her spouse or former spouse. Current law also allows for a person who commits certain acts of domestic violence to enter into a deferred prosecution for the acts if the person complies with conditions imposed under the deferred prosecution agreement. This bill expands the definition of a victim of domestic violence to include a registered domestic partner or a former registered domestic partner.

Current law provides certain rights to victims of crime and their family members, including spouses, before, during, and after the criminal prosecution of the person who committed the crime against the victim. These rights include the right to cooperation by law enforcement agencies, to attend court hearings involving the person who committed the crime against the victim, to be kept informed of developments in the case, including plea bargain offers, and to read an impact statement at the sentencing hearing of the person who committed the crime. This bill affords all of the rights conferred on the spouses of victims to the registered domestic partners of victims.

Current law requires that a victim of a crime or his or her family members be notified when a person who committed a crime against the victim is released from prison or a mental institution, applies or qualifies for release to probation or extended supervision from prison or a mental institution, applies for a pardon, or escapes from a prison. This bill includes a domestic partner as a member of a victim's family who is entitled to the same notice given to family members under current law.

Current law ~~also~~ allows DOJ to grant compensation to the spouse of a person who is killed or injured while trying to prevent a crime, trying to detain a criminal, or trying to assist a crime victim or a law enforcement officer. This bill allows a domestic partner to receive the same compensation that a spouse receives under current law.

move to P-156
CWS

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1862/2 *****

EDUCATION

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

This bill directs DPI to use ~~a portion of~~ the federal funds received by the state pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, ~~as determined by the secretary of administration,~~ to make state aid payments to schools in June 2009 and in the 2009-10 and 2010-11 fiscal years. The bill lapses to the general fund \$¹⁰⁹~~100~~,000,000 in state school aids in the 2008-09 fiscal year.

INS
SDA

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1795/2 *****