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## 2005 ASSEMBLY BILL 205

March 14, 2005 – Introduced by Representatives Black, Boyle, Berceau, Sherman, Sinicki, Turner, Pope-Roberts, Shilling, Zepnick, Richards, Lehman, Pocan, Parisi, Sheridan, Travis, Cullen, Van Akkeren, Seidel and Molepske, cosponsored by Senators Wirch, Erpenbach, Miller, Carpenter, Hansen, Lassa, Risser and Taylor. Referred to Committee on Natural Resources.

- AN ACT to amend 814.245 (2) (d); and to create 18.13 (4g), 165.07, 165.075 and
- 2 165.076 of the statutes; **relating to:** creating an Office of Public Intervenor in
- 3 the Department of Justice.

### Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This bill recreates an Office of Public Intervenor attached to the Department of Justice (DOJ), with the same duties and authority that existed before 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. That act transferred the Office of Public Intervenor from DOJ to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The Office of Public Intervenor was eliminated by 1997 Wisconsin Act 27.

The bill requires the attorney general to appoint an assistant attorney general to serve as the public intervenor. The bill authorizes the public intervenor to do all of the following:

- 1. Formally commence or intervene in proceedings before any court whenever such intervention is necessary to protect the public rights in water and other natural resources of this state, and requires the public intervenor to intervene in such matters when requested to do so by a division administrator in DNR.
- 2. Act as an interested party in actions in which he or she intervenes, with full power to present evidence, subpoena witnesses, cross-examine witnesses, file briefs, and do any other acts appropriate for a party to the proceedings.
  - 3. Appeal administrative rulings to the courts.

The bill requires DNR personnel to notify the public intervenor of all administrative proceedings under the environmental protection chapters and to

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make investigations, studies, and reports to assist the public intervenor either before or during such formal intervention.

The bill also requires the attorney general to appoint a Public Intervenor Advisory Council consisting of seven to nine members who have a background in or demonstrated experience or records relating to environmental protection or natural resource conservation. In addition, at least one member must have working knowledge of business and at least one member must have knowledge of agriculture. The advisory committee must hold open, publicized meetings and must advise the public intervenor consistent with his or her duties.

The bill authorizes 2.0 attorney positions in DOJ for the purposes of the public intervenor.

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

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

**SECTION 1.** 18.13 (4g) of the statutes is created to read:

18.13 (4g) PUBLIC INTERVENOR. Notwithstanding s. 165.075, the public intervenor does not have authority to initiate any action or proceeding concerning the issuance of obligations by the building commission under this chapter.

**Section 2.** 165.07 of the statutes is created to read:

165.07 Assistant attorney general — public intervenor. (1) The attorney general shall designate an assistant attorney general on the attorney general's staff as public intervenor. The head of each agency responsible for proceedings under chs. 30, 31, 281 to 285, and 289 to 299, except s. 281.48, shall give notice of those proceedings to the public intervenor, to the administrators of divisions primarily assigned the departmental functions under chs. 29, 281, 285, and 289 to 299, except s. 281.48, and to the natural areas preservation council.

(2) The public intervenor shall formally intervene in proceedings described in sub. (1) when requested to do so by an administrator of a division primarily assigned the departmental functions under chs. 29, 281, 285, or 289 to 299, except s. 281.48.

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The public intervenor may, on the public intervenor's own initiative or upon request of any committee of the legislature, formally intervene in proceedings described in sub. (1) whenever that intervention is needed for the protection of public rights in water and other natural resources, as provided in chs. 30 and 31 and defined by the supreme court.

- (3) Personnel of the department of natural resources shall, upon the request of the public intervenor, make such investigations, studies, and reports as the public intervenor may request in connection with proceedings described in sub. (1), either before or after formal intervention. Personnel of state agencies shall, at the public intervenor's request, provide information, serve as witnesses in proceedings described in sub. (1), and otherwise cooperate in the carrying out of the public intervenor's intervention functions. The public intervenor shall formally intervene by filing a statement to that effect with the examiner or other person immediately in charge of the proceeding. Upon that filing, the public intervenor shall be considered a party in interest with full power to present evidence, subpoena and cross-examine witnesses, submit proof, file briefs, or do any other acts appropriate for a party to the proceedings.
- (4) The public intervenor may appeal from administrative rulings to the courts. In all administrative proceedings and judicial review proceedings, the public intervenor shall be identified as "public intervenor." This section does not preclude or prevent any division of the department of natural resources, or any other department or independent agency, from appearing by its staff as a party in any proceedings.

**Section 3.** 165.075 of the statutes is created to read:

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165.075 Assistant attorney general; public intervenor; authority. In carrying out his or her duty to protect public rights in water and other natural resources, the public intervenor has the authority to initiate actions and proceedings before any agency or court in order to raise issues, including issues concerning constitutionality, present evidence and testimony, and make arguments.

**Section 4.** 165.076 of the statutes is created to read:

committee. The attorney general shall appoint a public intervenor advisory committee under s. 15.04 (1) (c). The public intervenor advisory committee shall consist of not less than 7 nor more than 9 members. The attorney general may only appoint members who have backgrounds in or demonstrated experience or records relating to environmental protection or natural resource conservation. The attorney general shall appoint at least one member who has working knowledge in business and at least one member who has working knowledge in agriculture. The public intervenor advisory committee shall advise the public intervenor consistent with his or her duty to protect public rights in water and other natural resources. The public intervenor advisory committee shall conduct meetings consistent with subch. V of ch. 19 and shall permit public participation and public comment on public intervenor activities.

**Section 5.** 814.245 (2) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

814.245 (2) (d) "State agency" does not include the <u>public intervenor or</u> citizens utility board.

**SECTION 6. Nonstatutory provisions.** 

(END)
2005-07 biennial budget act, or on the day after publication, whichever is latest.
(1) This act takes effect on July 1, 2005, on the day after publication of the
Section 7. Effective date.
(a) of the statutes for the public intervenor.
by $2.0~\mathrm{GPR}$ positions to be funded from the appropriation under section $20.455~(1)$
(1) The authorized FTE positions for the department of justice are increased