



# Summary of the Wisconsin Legislative Session 2017–18



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#### Cover Image:

“Legislation” represents one of four mosaics in the pendentives circling the base of the rotunda dome at the capitol in Madison, Wisconsin. Inspired by traditional decorative treatments for domed buildings from sixth century Byzantine architecture, the artist Kenyon Cox designed and installed each panel during the summer of 1914.

Utilizing over 400,000 pieces of glass per panel, each pendentive mosaic depicts a seated colossal figure who portrays one of the three branches of government—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The fourth mosaic represents “Liberty,” the foundation of democracy.

In his own words, Cox says, “Legislation is represented as a powerful old man with a long beard, reminiscent of the accepted type of Moses, the first lawgiver. He has a yellow gown and blue mantle, his left hand rests upon the table of law, his right hand holds the stylus with which he has been writing. His seat is supported by a sphynx symbol of wisdom.”

Summary of the Wisconsin  
Legislative Session  
2017–18

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## Abbreviations

|             |                                                          |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| AB . . . .  | Assembly Bill                                            |
| Au7 . . .   | August 2017                                              |
| 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                         |
| DSPS . .    | Department of Safety and Professional Services           |
| DVA . . .   | Department of Veterans Affairs                           |
| DWD . . .   | Department of Workforce Development                      |
| EITM . .    | Electronics and Information Technology Manufacturing     |
| HEAB . .    | Higher Educational Aids Board                            |
| Jr7 . . . . | January 2017                                             |
| Jr8 . . . . | January 2018                                             |
| JCF. . . .  | Joint Committee on Finance                               |
| LRB . . .   | Legislative Reference Bureau                             |
| OCI . . .   | Office of the Commissioner of Insurance                  |
| PSC . . .   | Public Service Commission                                |
| SB . . . .  | Senate Bill                                              |
| SS . . . .  | Special Session                                          |
| UW . . .    | University of Wisconsin                                  |
| WEDC. .     | Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation               |
| WHEDA.      | Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority     |
| WRS. . .    | Wisconsin Retirement System                              |
| WTCS . .    | Wisconsin Technical College System                       |

## Administrative Law

**Act 39** (SB-100) sets expiration dates for statements of scope for administrative rules, which are issued by agencies to provide notice of intent to engage in rule making. The act provides for the expiration of a statement of scope 30 months after it is published in the Wisconsin Administrative Register. After a statement of scope expires, a proposed rule based on that statement that has not yet been submitted by the agency to the legislature for final review is considered automatically withdrawn, after which the agency must start the rule-making process over in order to promulgate the rule.

**Act 57** (SB-15) makes changes regarding the promulgation of administrative rules by state agencies, including:

1. Requiring agencies to submit all statements of scope for proposed rules to DOA for review before they are submitted to the governor for approval.
2. Allowing the Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules (JCRAR) to require an agency to hold a public hearing and comment period on a statement of scope for a proposed rule prior to the rule being drafted.
3. Creating a process that allows JCRAR or a co-chairperson of JCRAR to contract for the preparation of an independent economic impact analysis by a third party for an agency's proposed rule.
4. Prohibiting an agency from promulgating any rule with estimated costs of \$10 million or more over any two-year period unless the agency reduces the estimated cost of the rule or a law is passed authorizing the rule to be promulgated.
5. Creating a procedure that allows JCRAR to indefinitely object to a proposed rule, thereby prohibiting the agency from promulgating the rule unless a subsequently passed law specifically authorizes its promulgation. Under prior law, JCRAR could only temporarily object to a proposed rule, with passage of a law being required in order to permanently sustain the objection.

**Act 68** (AB-480) makes changes to a provision requiring housing impact reports for proposed administrative rules that may have certain impacts on housing in this state.

**Act 108** (AB-317) makes changes concerning administrative rules promulgated by state agencies, including:

1. Allowing JCRAR to direct an agency to prepare a retrospective economic impact analysis on its existing rules.
2. Creating an expedited process that agencies may use to repeal rules for which rule-making authority no longer exists.
3. Requiring agencies to biennially report to JCRAR on certain rules and to review enactments of the legislature to determine whether an enactment requires the agency to engage in rule making for any reason.
4. Requiring the LRB to biennially report to JCRAR regarding rules potentially in need of revision.

**Act 158** (AB-330) prohibits an agency that has not taken any action to exercise rule-making authority in ten years or more from promulgating administrative rules unless such promulgation is subsequently authorized in legislation.

## Agriculture

**Act 21** (AB-160) provides that loans made for fish farming purposes are eligible for the same loan guarantees provided to farmers from the Wisconsin Development Reserve Fund. *See also* Environment; Natural Resources: Fish and Game; Natural Resources: Navigable Waters and Wetlands; Transportation: Highways and Local Assistance.

**Act 23** (AB-58) eliminates the requirement that a law enforcement dog that has bitten a person be confined until it can be examined by a veterinarian on three separate occasions. Instead, the law enforcement agency must make the dog available for examination at any reasonable time

and, if the dog exhibits abnormal behavior, notify the local health department.

**Act 45** (SB-20) shortens the time for complying with an order by DATCP to treat or destroy potato plants affected by late blight.

**Act 46** (SB-23) requires certain people who plant potatoes to use certified seed potatoes, with some exceptions.

**Act 59** (AB-64) does the following relating to agriculture:

1. Makes numerous changes to the fees and surcharges paid to DATCP by manufacturers, distributors, labelers, and commercial applicators of fertilizer and pesticides and by commercial feed manufacturers and distributors.
2. Increases the maximum amount of costs that may be incurred in responding to a harmful discharge of an agricultural chemical while still remaining eligible for a reimbursement from DATCP.
3. Increases the maximum amount of a grant that may be given to a producer-led group for nonpoint source water pollution abatement activities.
4. Requires DATCP and DNR, when preparing the annual plan for allocating grants relating to nonpoint source water pollution abatement, to give priority to providing cost-sharing for nutrient management planning projects that are in or near or that affect impaired waters or agricultural enterprise areas.
5. Extends the grant program for counties to establish a policy for farmland preservation and agricultural development.
6. Requires the Veterinary Examining Board to establish procedures for addressing allegations that a licensed or certified veterinarian or veterinary technician has practiced while impaired by alcohol or other drugs, and for assisting those people if they request assistance.
7. Transfers the Agricultural Education and Workforce Development Council from DATCP to DWD.
8. Authorizes \$7,000,000 in bonding for

cost-sharing grants under the soil and water resource management program.

**Act 100** (SB-119) allows people to grow, process, transport, sell, and take possession of industrial hemp to the greatest extent allowed under federal law. The act requires DATCP to create a pilot program to study the growth, cultivation, and marketing of industrial hemp and to create a licensing and registration system for industrial hemp-related activities. The act also exempts certain industrial hemp-related activities from prosecution under the state's controlled substances laws.

**Act 155** (SB-599) makes changes to the Agricultural Producer Security Program, including the following:

1. Exempts vegetable processors who spend less than \$15,000 per year on procuring vegetables from holding a license, paying fees, and filing annual financial statements.
2. Allows milk contractors to enter into deferred payment contracts meeting certain requirements, and requires DATCP to establish an additional license assessment for entering into deferred payment contracts.
3. Exempts purchases made by a grain dealer under a deferred payment contract from requiring security and annual financial statements to be filed with DATCP if the grain producer permanently waives its ability to receive payment from the agricultural producer security fund after a default by that grain dealer.

**Act 210** (SB-667) increases the appropriation for the administration of the livestock premises registration program by \$100,000 in each fiscal year.

**Act 225** (AB-536) prescribes the amount for the annual license fee for a retail food establishment that is a micro market, as defined in the act.

## Beverages

**Act 7** (AB-194) allows underage persons to be at alcohol-licensed music festival venues without

a parent or guardian during an event with an attendance of 2,500 or more.

**Act 17** (SB-89) changes the definition of “restaurant” for purposes relating to the licensing and regulation of alcohol beverage establishments, so that a place where meals are prepared or served or sold to the general public may qualify as a restaurant even if this is not the predominant activity at that place. *See also* Taxation.

**Act 95** (AB-450) allows a retailer to sell alcohol beverages at the Ozaukee County fairgrounds if certain conditions are met, even though this is not part of the retailer’s licensed premises.

**Act 126** (SB-202) specifies that a provision of existing law under which an adult may not allow or fails to stop the underage consumption of alcohol beverages applies on property regardless of whether the property is covered by an alcohol beverage license.

**Act 289** (AB-752) makes changes relating to signature and notarization requirements in connection with alcohol beverage license and permit applications. *See also* Local Government.

## Buildings and Safety

**Act 59** (AB-64) does the following:

1. Eliminates rental unit energy efficiency standards and certification requirements and all powers of DSPS related to those standards and requirements.
2. Repeals the private on-site wastewater treatment system (POWTS) grant program effective June 30, 2021. The act also repeals the POWTS loan program.
3. Makes various changes to regulations governing the possession, use, and transportation of fireworks.
4. Requires DSPS to allow a person to take a journeyman plumber’s examination if the person satisfies certain conditions.
5. Requires DSPS to create software available to the public for documenting compliance with

state energy efficiency requirements of the Uniform Dwelling Code.

6. Exempts certain hunting cabins constructed before December 31, 1997, from the Uniform Dwelling Code and electric wiring and plumbing codes and from local construction and inspection authority. The exemption also applies to the alteration or replacement of those cabins.

7. Exempts from the Commercial Building Code any not-for-profit facility that primarily houses or rehabilitates abandoned, injured, or sick wildlife.

**Act 68** (AB-480) requires DSPS to review, once every six years, those portions of the state electrical wiring code that apply to one- and two-family dwellings.

**Act 109** (SB-430) provides that the owner of a manufactured home, rather than the operator of a manufactured home community in which the home is located, is responsible for compliance with the Uniform Dwelling Code.

**Act 198** (AB-641) allows DSPS to appoint cities, villages, towns, and counties (local governments) to approve construction and alteration plans and grant variances for public buildings and places of employment of any size. The act also (1) allows DSPS to appoint local governments to approve plumbing plans for those buildings and places; and (2) requires DSPS to establish requirements for local governments to renew their appointments every five years.

**Act 240** (SB-394) does the following: (1) eliminates the Building Inspector Review Board and Contractor Certification Council and transfers their duties to the Uniform Dwelling Code Council; (2) allows the Uniform Dwelling Code Council to recommend disciplinary action regarding complaints about building inspectors of one- and two-family dwellings; and (3) clarifies that a religious exemption from certain construction, electrical, and plumbing standards for one- and two-family dwellings applies to standards that apply inside those dwellings.

**Act 243** (AB-770) prohibits a city, village, town, or county from making or enforcing an ordinance that does not conform to the Uniform Dwelling Code and allows the owner of a dwelling to waive any provision in a contract with a city, village, town, or county that requires the owner to comply with such an ordinance. If the owner waives the provision, it is void and unenforceable. *See also* Eminent Domain; Local Government; Real Estate.

**Act 317** (AB-771) limits enforcement related to the rental unit energy efficiency program, which was eliminated by 2017 Wisconsin Act 59. *See also* Local Government; Real Estate.

**Act 329** (AB-903) makes minor and technical changes to the laws relating to buildings and safety. *See also* Occupational Regulation.

**Act 330** (AB-904) does all of the following:

1. Requires DSPS to promulgate rules establishing uniform procedures for a city, village, town, or county to administer the Commercial Building Code and prohibits a municipality from enacting or enforcing an ordinance that does not strictly conform to the rules.

2. Limits the authority of DSPS to inspect public buildings, places of employment, and one- and two-family dwellings within a city, village, town, or county that has assumed responsibility for inspections of that type of structure.

3. Repeals requirements to install carbon monoxide detectors in public buildings used for sleeping or lodging, other than hospitals and nursing homes, and imposes requirements that are similar to those under the International Building Code. Also, if an owner of such a building receives an inspector's notice that a carbon monoxide detector is not functional, the act requires the owner to make the detector functional within five days after receipt of the notice. *See also* Occupational Regulation.

**Act 331** (AB-905) does all of the following:

1. Makes uniform many of the standards and procedures that apply to certain professional

credentials and occupational licenses that are under the authority of DSPS and provides that many laws that apply to professional credentials also apply to occupational licenses.

2. Repeals requirements for the Multifamily Dwelling Code.

3. Repeals statutory requirements related to safety glazing material in hazardous locations and requires DSPS to promulgate rules regulating the subject matter.

4. Eliminates the requirement that DSPS establish an alternative dispute resolution program for disputes concerning defects in or installation of manufactured homes.

5. Eliminates temporary revocable permits for master and journeyman plumbers.

6. Changes the definition of public swimming pool to exclude an inflated mobile structure, basin, chamber, or tank; a swim pond; or an individual therapeutic pod, tub, or bath.

7. Makes minor and technical changes to the laws relating to buildings and safety.

*See also* Occupational Regulation.

## Business and Consumer Law

**Act 59** (AB-64) specifies expedited processing fees for business entity filings with DFI.

**Act 76** (AB-353) makes changes related to the organization and operation of entities formed as cooperatives, including the following: allowing cooperatives to have outside directors; allowing voting based on patronage for certain cooperatives; removing dividend limits; modifying member rights to examine books and records; and modifying a cooperative's authority to dispose of assets. The act also allows an electric cooperative to extend credit, without complying with the Wisconsin Consumer Act, to finance certain energy expenses and to obtain repayment by imposing electric bill line item charges.

**Act 77** (SB-298) creates a category of business corporation identified as a benefit corporation. A benefit corporation must have a purpose of

creating public benefit and must have a benefit director on its board.

**Act 79** (SB-285) allows business corporation shareholders to remotely participate in shareholders' meetings, without being physically present.

**Act 156** (AB-897) eliminates, for certain Wisconsin-headquartered foreign corporations, the capital-based portion of DFI's fee for a certificate of authority to transact business in this state.

**Act 161** (AB-663) allows the sale of guaranteed asset protection (gap) waivers in connection with the credit sale, refinancing, or lease of a vehicle if certain requirements are met, and specifies that these gap waivers are not insurance. A gap waiver is an agreement under which a creditor or lessor, for a separate charge, waives any amount still due if there is total-loss damage or theft of the vehicle. *See also* Transportation: Motor Vehicles.

**Act 177** (SB-404) creates, for college students who form a business start-up, an exemption to DFI's filing fee to form a limited liability company.

**Act 275** (AB-552) modifies the membership requirements for a veterans organization to incorporate with DFI as a Red Arrow Club.

**Act 277** (AB-809) authorizes WHEDA every four years to request JCF approval to issue additional notes and bonds for economic development purposes. *See also* Housing.

**Act 318** (AB-811) directs WEDC to collaborate with state agencies for the purpose of attracting talent to this state.

## Children

**Act 47** (SB-35) adds juvenile correctional officers to the list of professionals who must report suspected abuse and neglect of children.

**Act 59** (AB-64) does the following:

1. Allows counties to contract with other

counties to perform certain child welfare intake services. *See also* Local Government.

2. Grants juvenile courts exclusive jurisdiction over any child who is, or is at a substantial risk of becoming, a victim of child sex trafficking.

3. Transfers the administrative responsibilities for the Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board from DCF to DOA.

4. Creates a refundable tax credit under the state individual income tax for certain individuals who age out of out-of-home care placements.

5. Increases the monthly age-related basic maintenance rates paid to foster parents and the monthly kinship care payments made to relatives who provide care for children by 2.5 percent beginning on January 1, 2018, and by an additional 2.5 percent beginning on January 1, 2019.

6. Increases from 16 to 18 the age below which persons sentenced to a state prison must, under certain circumstances, be placed at a juvenile correctional facility or secured residential care center for children and youth.

7. Modifies the per-person daily rates that are assessed on counties for state-provided juvenile correctional services.

8. Requires contracts between a rate-based service provider and DCF, DHS, or DOC to allow the service provider to retain 5 percent of any surplus revenue received under the contract, and removes the 10 percent cap for surplus revenue retention accumulation. The act also repeals requirements for how retained surplus revenue must be used.

**Act 143** (AB-843) requires all persons who under current law are mandatory reporters of suspected child abuse or neglect to also report to a law enforcement agency if the person believes in good faith, based on a threat made by an individual seen in the course of professional duties regarding violence in or targeted at a school, that there is a serious and imminent threat to the health or safety of a student or school employee or the public.

**Act 185** (AB-953) does all of the following:

1. Requires the state to close the Type 1 juvenile correctional facilities located at the Lincoln Hills School and Copper Lake School by January 1, 2021.
2. Requires DOC, subject to the approval of JCF, to establish new Type 1 juvenile correctional facilities to hold certain juveniles adjudicated delinquent and placed under the supervision of DOC.
3. Creates a \$40 million grant program to establish new county-run secured residential care centers for children and youth to hold certain juveniles adjudicated delinquent and placed under the supervision of the county.
4. Requires DOC, subject to the approval of JCF, to expand the Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center.
5. Requires DOC to establish rules governing secured residential care centers for children and youth.
6. Transfers all youth that were housed at the Lincoln Hills School and Copper Lake School to the appropriate new facility created under the act.
7. Expands the available uses for youth aids funding.

*See also* State Government: State Building Program.

**Act 202** (SB-390) creates a family treatment court grant program and a juvenile treatment court grant program, each of which is to be administered by DCF. The family and juvenile treatment courts created under the act are to be operated within the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under the Children's Code or Juvenile Justice Code.

**Act 251** (AB-780) adds a child's school to the list of entities that receive notice of and may comment on an upcoming permanency review or permanency hearing under the Children's Code, changes the requirements for notifying a school and a school district when a child is placed in out-of-home care, and changes the

period within which a school must transfer pupil records from five working days to the next working day.

**Act 253** (AB-784) removes the prohibition on assigning counsel to a parent in a child in need of protection or services (CHIPS) proceeding and creates a five-county pilot program to fund the provision of counsel to such a parent.

**Act 254** (AB-785) requires DCF to award \$500,000 in grants each fiscal year to counties, nonprofit organizations, or tribes to fund child abuse and neglect prevention services with the purpose of encouraging innovative practices aimed at reducing the contact that families have with the child welfare system and preventing the removal of children from their homes.

**Act 255** (AB-786) increases the funding for Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) grants from \$80,000 to \$250,000 per fiscal year, eliminates the sunset date for the CASA program, and requires the Wisconsin CASA Association to annually report on its use of funds.

**Act 256** (AB-775) requires the petitioner in a child's continuing need of protection or services (continuing CHIPS) proceeding where a child has been placed outside the home for a cumulative total period of six months or longer to show that, if the child has been placed outside the home under a continuing CHIPS order for fewer than 15 of the past 22 months, there is a substantial likelihood that the parent will not meet the conditions established for the safe return of the child to the home at the time the child will have been placed outside of the home for 15 of the last 22 months.

**Act 257** (AB-776) provides for the continuance of foster care licenses if the license of a child welfare agency to license foster homes is revoked, suspended, or surrendered or if a contract under which a child welfare agency provides foster home licensing services is terminated. The act also changes the standard for when a foster home license may be revoked, and modifies the conditions under which a foster home

license may be issued by an out-of-county public licensing agency.

**Act 259** (AB-781) defines “dental care” for the purpose of ordinary medical and dental care that a legal custodian provides for a child.

**Act 260** (AB-787) provides \$400,000 in funding to DCF for grants to counties, tribes, and non-profits to support foster parents and provide normalcy for children in out-of-home care.

**Act 308** (SB-52) removes the three-year limit on the amount of time DOC may place certain juveniles participating in the Serious Juvenile Offender Program in a Type 1 juvenile correctional facility or a secured residential care center for children and youth.

## Corrections

**Act 33** (Jr7 SS AB-3) provides that a person who is on parole, probation, or extended supervision may not have his or her parole, probation, or extended supervision revoked for possession of a controlled substance or paraphernalia if he or she assists a person who is suffering from a drug overdose by summoning an emergency service provider or by bringing that person to an emergency service provider.

**Act 89** (AB-345) allows inmates confined in county jails, county houses of correction, or tribal jails under a DOC contract with a local unit of government to leave the facility for employment-related activities or any other activity that has been designated by DOC in its contract with the local unit of government.

**Act 199** (SB-339) allows a probationer who is confined in a county jail, tribal jail, or other county facility for a probation violation to participate in Huber release, provided that his or her probation is due to a misdemeanor conviction and the probation violation for which he or she is confined is not a crime. Purposes for which a probationer may be so released include employment-related activities and medical care.

**Act 346** (AB-601) extends from three years to seven years the maximum length of a contract between DOC and a vendor for GPS equipment to monitor certain sex offenders and persons who have violated certain injunctions.

## Courts and Civil Actions

**Act 58** (Au7 SS AB-1) establishes an expedited appeal procedure under which a party may, as a matter of right, appeal a judgment or order of the trial court relating to a decision by a state or local official, board, commission, condemnor, authority, or department concerning an EITM zone. The act also provides that any circuit court judgment or order related to an EITM zone is automatically stayed pending appeal, though a party may request to have the stay modified or vacated.

**Act 59** (AB-64) eliminates funding for staff of the judicial council.

**Act 117** (SB-128) authorizes court commissioners to issue search warrants in matters involving a civil violation of a state or local prohibition against driving while having a prohibited alcohol concentration or while under the influence of an intoxicant, a controlled substance, a controlled substance analog, or any combination of an intoxicant, a controlled substance, and a controlled substance analog.

**Act 179** (AB-820) creates a procedure courts must follow to temporarily or permanently close any portion of a sport shooting range due to an alleged unsafe condition on the premises. The act also provides an evaluation process that a party may follow to have the court’s temporary closure order rescinded.

**Act 181** (AB-451) adopts the Uniform Recognition and Enforcement of Canadian Domestic Violence Protection Orders Act.

**Act 235** (AB-773) makes the following changes in the areas of civil discovery procedures, appellate procedure, and civil statutes of limitation:

1. Limits the frequency or extent of discovery in court proceedings if the court determines that the discovery sought is cumulative or duplicative, or can be obtained from some other source that is more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive or that the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit or is not proportional to the claims and defenses at issue.
2. Limits discovery of electronic information such that, in the absence of the moving party showing substantial need and good cause, a party is not required to provide certain types of electronic information.
3. Creates a mandatory disclosure requirement that requires a party, without awaiting a discovery request, to disclose any agreement under which any person, other than an attorney who is permitted to charge a contingent fee for representing a party, has a right to receive compensation that is contingent on and sourced from any proceeds of the civil action.
4. Changes certain aspects of appellate procedure for a class action.
5. Shortens the statute of limitations for an action for injury to character from six years to three years; for an action for injury resulting from improvements to real property from ten years to seven years; and for an action upon a liability created by statute when a different limitation is not prescribed by law and for an action for relief on the ground of fraud from six years to three years.

*See also* Insurance; State Government: General State Government.

**Act 258** (AB-778) modifies appellate procedures relating to termination of parental rights proceedings, including requiring a party, other than the state, who files a notice of intent to pursue postdisposition or appellate relief, a notice of appeal, or a petition for review, to sign the document filed. The act specifies that counsel's signature may not substitute for the signature of the person on whose behalf the document is filed. The act also requires a party seeking remand for

additional fact-finding on appeal related to the termination of parental rights to file an affidavit specifying the reasons that postjudgment fact-finding is necessary.

**Act 302** (AB-581) allows certain individuals with a connection to a local law enforcement agency or the court system to petition for a restraining order in a case of domestic abuse, child abuse, or harassment in any county within a 100-mile radius of the county seat of the county in which the petitioner resides.

**Act 359** (AB-839) provides that a determination of indigency is not required before the state public defender may appoint an attorney to represent a child in a proceeding under the Children's Code or the Juvenile Justice Code. The act also clarifies that defendants cannot be found to be indigent "in part" and corrects a statute title.

## Crime

**Act 4** (SB-10) provides that a person may possess cannabidiol (CBD oil) in a form without a psychoactive effect if the person has a certification issued by a physician within the previous year stating that the person possesses the CBD oil to treat a medical condition.

**Act 25** (Jr7 SS AB-4) prohibits certain narcotics designated as schedule V controlled substances from being dispensed without a prescription.

**Act 54** (SB-133) makes it a Class I felony to possess, and a Class H felony to use, a credit card scanner with the intent to commit identity theft. The act also provides an exemption from civil liability for an owner of an ATM or gas pump who has had a credit card scanner installed on his or her machine without permission.

**Act 60** (AB-335) adds fentanyl analogs that are not already schedule I controlled substances to the list of synthetic opioids under that schedule and reorganizes some substances from the general synthetic opioids category to the specific fentanyl analog category under that schedule.

**Act 128** (SB-396) increases the penalty for patronizing a person in a place of prostitution from a Class A misdemeanor to a Class G felony if the person is under 18 years old. *See also* Act 131.

**Act 129** (SB-300) creates the crime of soliciting a sexually explicit representation from a person who the actor believes is under 18 years old. Under the act, the prohibition does not apply to an actor who is under 18 years old. The penalty for the crime is a Class A misdemeanor if the person who solicits the representation is at least 18 but not yet 21 years old and the child solicited is not more than three years younger than the person who solicited the representation, and the penalty for the crime is a Class I felony in all other instances.

**Act 131** (SB-308) increases the penalty for the crime of patronizing a prostitute from a Class A misdemeanor to a Class I felony if the person has been previously convicted of patronization at least two times. *See also* Act 128.

**Act 145** (SB-408) makes it a Class G felony to purchase a firearm with the intent to transfer it to a person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm (“straw purchasing”) or to illegally furnish or possess a firearm for a person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm. The act also increases the penalty for providing false information on a firearm background check form from a misdemeanor to a Class H felony if the false information is regarding whether the person is purchasing the firearm with the intent of transferring it to a person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm. The act also subjects a person to a mandatory minimum period of confinement in prison of four years if the person is convicted of illegally possessing a firearm or convicted of another crime involving a firearm and, within five years prior to that conviction, he or she had been convicted of either three misdemeanors or one felony.

**Act 174** (AB-414) changes the penalty for sexual intercourse or contact with a child from a Class C felony to a Class A misdemeanor if the child is

15 years old, there was no threat or use of force or violence, and the perpetrator is less than 19 years old.

**Act 188** (AB-737) increases by two years the maximum term of imprisonment of a person who is being sentenced for a crime that constitutes an act of domestic violence if the person had been convicted in another state, on two separate occasions within the preceding ten years, of a felony or misdemeanor that is a crime of domestic abuse under the laws of that state or that, had it been committed in Wisconsin, would have subjected the person to a domestic abuse surcharge. Former law required the previous convictions to be in Wisconsin before the maximum term of imprisonment could be so increased.

**Act 211** (SB-61) changes the procedure for forfeiture of property after it has been seized in relation to a crime. With certain exceptions, the act provides that property may be forfeited only after a person has been convicted of the crime related to the forfeiture action and only if a court finds that the property seized is proportional to the crime committed. If the person is acquitted, the charges against the person are dismissed, or no criminal charges are filed within six months of the initiation of the forfeiture proceeding, the court must order the return of the property within 30 days. The act requires seized property to be returned to innocent owners of the property unless the owners were involved with or knowledgeable about the crime related to his or her property. In addition, the act allows the court, upon petition by a person whose property was seized but not yet forfeited, to return the property to the person under certain circumstances. Further, the act requires a law enforcement agency to sell forfeited property and divide the proceeds as specified in the act.

**Act 272** (AB-825) makes it a Class H felony to intentionally threaten or cause bodily harm to an attorney or the family member of an attorney because of his or her role in child welfare or family law cases.

**Act 283** (AB-355) rewrites the crime of neglect of a child so that any person who is responsible for a child's welfare who negligently fails to provide the child with necessary care, food, clothing, medical care, or shelter; education; or the protection from exposure to controlled substances commits the crime of neglect. The penalties for the crime range from a Class B felony to a Class A misdemeanor depending on the consequences or risks of the crime and on the duration of the neglect.

**Act 287** (AB-342) increases the penalty for the crimes of taking and driving any vehicle without the consent of the owner and driving or operating any vehicle without the consent of the owner by one felony classification level if the vehicle is a commercial motor vehicle. In addition, the act makes it a Class F felony to steal property with a value that exceeds \$100,000. The act also requires a person who causes damage to a commercial motor vehicle to pay restitution. *See also* Act 311.

**Act 309** (SB-55) increases the mandatory minimum sentence for repeat violent crimes from three years and six months to five years and adds certain enumerated crimes to be subject to that mandatory minimum sentence if the person has been previously convicted of one of the crimes or another crime punishable by life imprisonment.

**Act 310** (SB-56) applies a mandatory minimum three-year sentence for illegally possessing a firearm to persons who illegally possess a firearm while on probation, parole, extended supervision, or conditional release for the commission of a prior felony or violent misdemeanor. Under former law, a person was subject to the mandatory minimum sentence only if he or she illegally possessed a firearm within five years after completing his or her sentence for a prior felony or violent misdemeanor and did not account for a person who illegally possessed a firearm while serving a sentence or on probation for the commission of a prior felony or violent misdemeanor.

**Act 311** (SB-58) creates, as a Class E felony, the crime of intentionally taking by the use or threat of force a vehicle without consent of the owner. The act also increases to a Class F felony the penalty classification for a repeat offense of taking and driving a vehicle without the consent of the owner and increases to a Class G felony the penalty classification for a repeat offense of driving or operating a vehicle without the consent of the owner. Under former law, a repeat offense of either crime had the same penalty classification as a first offense. *See also* Act 287.

**Act 352** (AB-114) increases the penalty from a Class A misdemeanor to a Class H felony for the crime of intentionally causing bodily harm to a tribal judge, tribal prosecutor, or tribal law enforcement officer so that the penalty is identical to that for the crime of intentionally causing bodily harm to a judge, prosecutor, or law enforcement officer.

## Domestic Relations

**Act 59** (AB-64) requires that individuals seeking to form new domestic partnerships apply on or after August 1, 2009, but no later than April 1, 2018. The act prohibits county clerks from issuing declarations of domestic partnership to individuals who apply after April 1, 2018.

**Act 203** (AB-551) changes the procedures for relocating a child's residence when a court grants any periods of physical placement with a child to both parents and one parent intends to relocate and reside with the child 100 miles or more from the other parent.

## Economic Development

**Act 58** (Au7 SS AB-1) authorizes WEDC to designate an EITM zone. Under the act, WEDC may certify one or more businesses that begin operations in the EITM zone to claim up to a total of \$2,850,000,000 in refundable tax credits in connection with job creation and capital investment in the EITM zone and the state. The EITM zone designation may last for up to 15 years.

**Act 59** (AB-64) does all of the following:

1. Eliminates a prohibition against WEDC issuing new loans. Instead, the act prohibits WEDC from issuing certain forgivable loans and requires that WEDC's new lending programs adhere to commonly accepted commercial lending practices.
2. Repeals a statutory fabrication laboratory grant program and requires WEDC to establish a similar nonstatutory program and to allocate at least \$1,000,000 during the 2017–19 fiscal biennium for the new program.
3. Requires WEDC to allocate \$400,000 during the 2017–19 fiscal biennium for grants to non-profit organizations to provide services to school districts that have decided to initiate a fabrication laboratory.
4. Requires WEDC to grant \$100,000 to the Marathon County Development Corporation for a revolving loan program for minority-owned businesses.

**Act 234** (AB-489) expands eligibility for certification as a qualified new business for purposes of the state's angel and early stage seed investment programs.

## Education

### Higher Education

**Act 24** (SB-231) requires technical college districts to charge resident fees to individuals to whom active duty uniformed service members transfer certain unused educational benefits under federal law.

**Act 29** (Jr7 SS AB-1) grants immunity to a residence hall director who administers an opioid antagonist to a person who appears to be undergoing an opioid-related drug overdose if the residence hall director has received training approved by his or her employer and he or she reports the drug overdose to authorities as soon as practicable after administering the antagonist. The act applies to residence hall directors for the UW System, WTCS, and in-state private, nonprofit institutions of higher education.

*See also* Education: Primary and Secondary Education.

**Act 59** (AB-64) does the following:

1. Beginning in fiscal year 2018-19, requires the Board of Regents to distribute in each fiscal year \$26.25 million to UW institutions based on each institution's progress in meeting the following goals: (1) growing and ensuring student access, (2) improving and excelling at student progress and completion, (3) expanding contributions to the workforce, and (4) enhancing operational efficiency and effectiveness. The act requires the Board of Regents to submit for JCF approval a formula for making the distributions.
2. Requires the WTCS board to allocate in a fiscal year 30 percent of general state aid to WTCS districts based on performance with respect to specified criteria and 70 percent according to a formula for equalizing the aid based on district property values. Former law required all of the aid to be allocated according to the equalization formula beginning in fiscal year 2017–18.
3. Prohibits the Board of Regents from charging resident undergraduate academic fees in the 2017–18 and 2018–19 academic years that exceed those charged in the 2016–17 academic year.
4. Requires the Board of Regents to do the following by December 1, 2019: 1) increase by 100 percent the number of UW Flexible Option programs that were offered on September 23, 2017; and 2) ensure that at least one school of education in the UW System has partnered with a school district to develop a teacher residency program.
5. In fiscal year 2017–18, requires the Board of Regents to distribute \$5 million to UW institutions to increase enrollments in high-demand degree programs. The act requires the Board of Regents to make the distributions through a competitive process involving a request for proposals from the institutions.
6. Requires the Board of Regents to develop and implement a plan no later than January 1, 2018, for monitoring faculty and instructional

academic staff teaching workloads and rewarding faculty and instructional academic staff who teach more than a standard academic load. The act also includes requirements for reporting and publishing aggregate and individual teaching hour data.

7. Allows a member of the Wisconsin National Guard or a reserve unit of the U.S. Armed Forces who is otherwise not eligible for resident tuition at UW System schools but who meets certain requirements to qualify for resident tuition.

8. Requires UW System schools and technical colleges to award academic transfer credit to veterans based on credit recommended or granted by the federal Department of Defense.

9. Changes the residency requirement under an existing program to allow, under certain circumstances, fee remission for veterans' spouses and children at UW System schools and technical colleges even if the veteran was not a resident of this state when he or she entered the armed forces.

10. Creates the Tommy G. Thompson Center on Public Leadership at the UW–Madison. The act also creates a public leadership board that appoints a director and approves the annual budgets for the center.

11. Changes the timeline under which the formula for awarding Wisconsin grants to students enrolled in the UW System, technical colleges, private colleges, and tribal colleges is annually submitted to and approved by HEAB and provides a process for HEAB to modify an approved formula to expend all money appropriated for grants to students in that year.

12. Changes the method of appropriating money for Wisconsin grants to UW System students.

13. Creates a program for HEAB to make loans to students enrolled in UW System school leadership programs and to forgive 25 percent of a borrower's loan repayment each year if the borrower has a specified educator effectiveness rating and has a school leadership position at an in-state elementary or secondary school.

14. Allows physicians and psychiatrists to apply

for the primary care and psychiatry shortage grant program after accepting employment in underserved areas of the state and makes physicians and psychiatrists with out-of-state graduate training eligible to participate in the program.

15. Allows a technical college district board to use funds received from a federal auction of digital broadcast spectrum to provide technical college scholarships for students who meet eligibility criteria established by the district board.

16. Requires the Board of Regents to revise its policies regarding student segregated fees to ensure that the classification of those fees as allocable or nonallocable is consistent across UW System schools, and requires these revised policies to be submitted to JCF for approval.

17. Prohibits the Board of Regents from transferring funds to the UW–Oshkosh Foundation without prior approval by the legislature.

18. Prohibits the Board of Regents and UW institutions from limiting eligibility for appointment as UW System president, chancellor, or vice chancellor to individuals who are faculty members, have been granted tenure, or hold the highest level of academic degree in a field of study or profession.

19. Allows the Board of Regents to create a school of engineering at UW–Green Bay.

20. Requires the Board of Regents to allocate \$490,000 in each fiscal year to expand precision medicine at the UW Carbone Cancer Center.

21. Provides money in fiscal year 2017–18 to support the Wisconsin Institute for Sustainable Technology at UW–Stevens Point.

22. Eliminates the Educational Approval Board, an agency responsible for approval and oversight of certain institutions of higher education, including private for-profit colleges, and transfers its functions to DSPS.

23. Requires the Board of Regents to contract with an independent accounting firm to conduct two annual financial audits of the UW System, which are in addition to financial audits conducted by the Legislative Audit Bureau.

24. Limits reimbursement amounts for UW System employees for lodging expenses in this state to the maximum reimbursement amounts available to other state employees.

**Act 91** (AB-266) makes changes to the eligibility requirements for scholarships awarded by HEAB to technical college students based on proficiency in technical education subjects. The changes include the following: (1) requiring students to enroll for at least six credits instead of full-time as required under former law; (2) maintaining eligibility for students who do not enroll during a year; and (3) allowing students who become ineligible based on grade point average to regain eligibility when their grade point average improves.

**Act 123** (SB-410) clarifies that, in awarding tuition grants to National Guard members, DMA must consider, if applicable, differential tuition charged at UW–Madison. *See also* Veterans and Military Affairs.

**Act 206** (SB-711) requires HEAB to award grants to high schools to assist teachers in meeting the qualifications necessary to teach courses for which high school students may obtain dual high school and college credit. *See also* Education: Primary and Secondary Education.

**Act 215** (SB-407) requires the Board of Regents to establish credit transfer policies for high school students taking college courses under the Early College Credit Program and, if credits are not transferable, to offer competency tests and award credits to students who pass.

**Act 262** (AB-907) requires the Board of Regents to expand the graduate program in psychiatric mental health nursing at UW–Madison in certain ways, including by providing fellowships, and provides funding for these purposes. *See also* Education: Primary and Secondary Education; Occupational Regulation.

**Act 314** (AB-804) requires that the Board of Regents award \$5,000 merit-based scholarships annually for five years from the normal school fund to in-state high school graduates.

## Primary and Secondary Education

**Act 9** (SB-62) authorizes a school board member to refuse his or her salary.

**Act 29** (Jr7 SS AB-1) grants immunity to a public or private school employee or volunteer who administers an opioid antagonist to a pupil or other person who appears to be undergoing an opioid-related drug overdose and requires the employee or volunteer to report the drug overdose as soon as practicable after administering the antagonist. *See also* Education: Higher Education.

**Act 30** (Jr7 SS AB-6) authorizes the creation of and provides funding for one recovery charter school to provide an academic curriculum to and therapeutic programming and support for high school pupils in recovery from substance use disorder and dependency.

**Act 31** (Jr7 SS AB-11) requires the state superintendent to establish a program to provide training to school district and charter school staff to address mental health issues in schools. *See also* Act 59, item 47.

**Act 36** (SB-293) makes substantive and technical changes to the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program, the Racine Parental Choice Program, the statewide Parental Choice Program, and the Special Needs Scholarship Program (SNSP). The substantive changes include:

1. Requiring private schools participating in a parental choice program (PCP) to conduct employee background checks and to exclude certain individuals from employment.
2. Expanding the manner in which a pupil may satisfy the prior year attendance requirement for participating in a PCP.
3. Changing certain financial reporting requirements for private schools participating in a PCP or the SNSP.

**Act 59** (AB-64) makes the following changes to the laws governing primary and secondary education:

1. Creates a five-year personal electronic computing device grant program under which DPI awards grants to public schools, private schools, and tribal schools for purchasing personal electronic computing devices, software, and curriculum and for training professional staff on how to effectively incorporate personal electronic computing devices into the high school curriculum.
2. Creates a school-based mental health services grant program, under which DPI awards grants on a competitive basis to public schools, including independent charter schools, for the purpose of collaborating with community mental health agencies to provide mental health services to pupils.
3. Creates a school improvement grant program under which DPI awards grants to public schools and choice schools that are located in either Milwaukee Public Schools or a school district that was placed in the lowest performance category on the previous year's accountability report.
4. Creates a summer school grant program under which DPI awards grants to Milwaukee Public Schools for the purposes of developing, redesigning, and implementing a summer school program.
5. Expands eligibility for grants for the purpose of providing gifted and talented pupils with services and activities not ordinarily provided in a regular school program to include all school districts.
6. Creates a grant program to provide an information technology education program and related opportunities to public school pupils in grades 6 to 12, technical college students, and patrons of public libraries.
7. Increases the reimbursement amount under the high-cost special education aid program from 70 percent to 90 percent of eligible prior year costs above \$30,000.
8. Creates the special education transition readiness grant program under which DPI awards grants to school districts and independent charter schools to fund special education workforce transition support services.
9. Continues the special education transition incentive grant program beyond the 2016–17 school year and makes independent charter schools authorized by the Office of Educational Opportunity eligible for these grants.
10. Creates a categorical aid for school districts that result from the consolidation of two or more school districts.
11. Creates a categorical aid to reimburse school districts, independent charter schools, and private schools participating in a PCP for a portion of the amount expended to employ, hire, or retain social workers if the school district, charter school, or private school increased the amount it expended on those purposes over the previous school year.
12. Extends and increases funding for the robotics league participation grant program. *See also* Act 315.
13. Beginning in the 2017–18 school year, requires DPI to pay 50 percent of the sparsity aid payment to school districts that were eligible for sparsity aid in the previous school year but that are not eligible for sparsity aid in the current school year.
14. Expands the high cost transportation aid program to pay transportation costs above 145 percent of the statewide average and, beginning in the 2017–18 school year, requires DPI to pay 50 percent of the high cost transportation aid payment to school districts that qualified for that aid in the previous school year but that are no longer eligible for that aid, up to \$200,000.
15. Increases the reimbursement rate for pupils transported over 12 miles between home and school and increases the summer school reimbursement rate for a pupil transported more than five miles.
16. Eliminates the proportional reduction in transportation aid payments to a school district for pupils transported less than a full year because they are no longer enrolled in a school district.
17. Requires school boards and the boards of independent and noninstrumentality charter

schools, Cooperative Educational Service Agencies (CESAs), and county children with disabilities education boards to provide special or additional transportation for children with disabilities when required and to be reimbursed for actual, eligible transportation costs and authorizes DPI to audit and adjust those costs.

18. Suspends, until December 3018, the authority of a school board to authorize by resolution an increase in the school district's revenue limit for the purpose of conducting energy efficiency improvements.

19. Makes the following changes to PCPs:

a. Beginning in the 2018–19 school year, increases the income limit for the statewide choice program to a family income of less than 220 percent of the federal poverty level, rather than 185 percent.

b. Specifies that if a pupil attended a private school under any PCP in the prior school year and applies to attend a private school under another PCP in the immediately following school year, the pupil's family income does not need to be verified.

c. Creates an additional prior year attendance criterion that would allow a pupil who resides in a school district other than Racine or Milwaukee, and who was placed on a waiting list in any previous school year because the pupil's school district of residence exceeded its pupil participation limit, to enter the statewide PCP regardless of grade level at the time of entry.

d. For the Racine and statewide PCP, provides a two-year exception to the prior year attendance requirement for applicants to a private school that is new to the PCP and has agreed to be governed by the governing body of a private school that participated in the Racine or statewide PCP in the previous school year.

e. Eliminates the requirement that a pupil must attend at least 15 days of summer instruction to be eligible for a summer school payment and prorates the summer school payment for a pupil who attends fewer than 15 days of summer school.

20. Makes the following changes to the SNSP:

a. Eliminates the requirement that a pupil must have applied to attend a nonresident school district under the open enrollment program for the same school year in which the pupil is applying for the SNSP and that the open enrollment application was denied.

b. Eliminates the requirement that a pupil must have been enrolled in a public school in Wisconsin for the entire school year immediately preceding the school year for which the pupil is applying for the SNSP.

c. Requires DPI to make summer school payments to private schools participating in the SNSP for children who attend summer school and who participated in the scholarship program in the immediately preceding school term.

21. Makes the following changes related to independent charter schools:

a. Requires DPI to make summer school payments to independent charter schools for children who attend summer school in the same manner DPI makes summer school payments to private schools participating in a PCP.

b. Expands independent charter school authorizers to include any UW chancellor and any technical college district board.

c. Eliminates geographic restrictions for a charter school authorized by the Office of Educational Opportunity in the UW System.

d. Eliminates the restrictions on charter schools authorized by the Gateway Technical College District Board.

22. Modifies the amount of and method for determining the amount of the per pupil scholarship paid to a private school for a child with a disability who attends the private school under the SNSP. Under the act, beginning with the second year a child participates in the SNSP, a child's scholarship amount is either the statutory per pupil amount or an amount based on the private school's actual costs to educate the child in the previous school year.

23. Eliminates the course options program and

generally restores the part-time open enrollment program as it existed prior to the 2013–15 budget act. Under the part-time open enrollment program, a high school pupil may take up to two courses in one or more nonresident school districts.

24. Modifies the amount of and method for determining the amount to be paid to a nonresident school district by the resident school district of a child with a disability who is attending the nonresident school district under the open enrollment program. Beginning with the second year a child attends a nonresident school district under the open enrollment program, the amount paid to the nonresident school district by the resident school district is either the statutory per pupil amount or an amount based on the actual costs incurred to provide a free, appropriate public education to the child in the previous school year.

25. Beginning in the 2018–19 school year, modifies the Youth Options Program, other than that portion of the program governing a pupil's attendance at a technical college, to create the Early College Credit Program. The ECCP allows a public or private high school pupil to enroll in an institution of higher education for the purpose of taking nonsectarian courses. The act creates a cost-sharing system between DWD, a pupil's high school, and the pupil for paying for ECCP courses and caps the amount the institution of higher education may charge as tuition for the course. *See also* Act 307.

26. Makes the following changes to the Opportunity Schools and Partnership Program for eligible school districts (OSPP):

a. Requires DPI to annually notify the clerk of each village located in an eligible unified school district that the unified school district qualifies for the creation of an OSPP. To qualify as an eligible unified school district, a district must meet the criteria for the creation of an OSPP and contain a city that has a population of more than 75,000 and at least two villages.

b. Prohibits the appointment of a commissioner of the OSPP in an eligible unified school

district if, after initially qualifying for the OSPP, the eligible unified school district demonstrates to DOA that the school board is not directly or indirectly delegating its authority to make decisions about providing benefits to its employees. A commissioner may be appointed if the unified school district qualifies for the OSPP for a third consecutive school year.

c. Provides an alternative school district reorganization process for a village board that receives notice that it is located in an eligible unified school district that qualified for the OSPP.

27. Requires DPI to contract with an entity to study the effect of reorganizing a school district that in the 2015–16 and 2016–17 school years was assigned to the lowest performance category on the annual accountability reports and received intradistrict transfer aid.

28. Changes deadlines related to entering into a whole grade sharing agreement.

29. Eliminates expiration dates for initial and professional teacher licenses, master educator licenses, and administrator licenses and for charter school teaching and administrator licenses and creates lifetime licenses. *See also* Act 206.

30. Allows a school board, independent charter school, or private school to apply to DWD for a grant to design and implement a teacher development program, approved by DPI, to prepare employees to successfully complete the requirements for obtaining a teaching permit or license, and permits DPI to issue an initial teaching license to an individual who completes the teacher development program.

31. Requires DPI to grant an initial teaching license to an individual who holds a bachelor's degree, has successfully completed an alternative teacher certification program offered by a qualifying alternative preparation program, and passes a background check.

32. Eliminates the requirement that an applicant for a teaching or administrator license based on reciprocity has received an offer of employment from a school in Wisconsin.

33. Allows a faculty member of an institution

of higher education to teach in a public high school, including a charter school operating only high school grades, without a license or permit from DPI if the faculty member satisfies certain criteria.

34. Authorizes an individual to teach an online course in a public school, including a charter school, without a license issued by DPI if the individual has a license to teach that subject and grade level in the state from which the online course is offered.

35. Requires DPI to grant an initial teaching license to an individual who possesses a bachelor's degree and has successfully completed an alternative teacher certification program operated by an alternative preparation program that satisfies certain criteria.

36. Requires DPI to issue a license to a person to provide instruction in a Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps program if the person satisfies certain criteria.

37. Requires DPI to grant a substitute teaching permit to an individual who has successfully completed substitute teacher training, has an associate degree, and passes a background check.

38. Requires DPI to promulgate rules to simplify the teacher licensure process, to the extent practicable.

39. Specifies that a virtual school may provide all of the required lifesaving skill instruction via the Internet.

40. Limits the dates on which a school board may schedule a referendum seeking approval to raise the school district's revenue limit or issue bonds to the spring primary or election or the partisan primary or election unless the school district has experienced a natural disaster, in which case the school board may schedule a special referendum within six months of the natural disaster.

41. Requires each school board to annually report to DOA information regarding health care for school district employees, including premium contributions and the methods by which employees contribute to health care costs.

42. Authorizes independent and noninstrumentality charter schools to employ or contract with personnel or agencies to provide services for special education pupils based on demonstrated need and to be reimbursed by DPI for certain costs.

43. Requires DPI to award grants to a nonprofit organization to provide training and an online bullying prevention program for pupils in grades kindergarten to eight.

44. Requires DPI to annually award a grant to College Possible, Inc., to work with college and high school pupils in Milwaukee.

45. Permits DPI to award a tribal language revitalization grant to a Head Start agency that applies for the grant in conjunction with a tribal education authority.

46. Creates a pilot program to award grants to CESAs to partner with colleges and universities to provide opportunities for undergraduates to serve as student teachers in rural school districts.

47. Modifies the training strategies required to be incorporated in the mental health training support program created in Act 31.

48. Requires DPI to include additional information in the annual school and school district accountability reports.

49. Increases the passing score that a pupil must achieve on the civics assessment in order to graduate from high school from 60 to 65.

50. Eliminates the Teach for America grant and creates a program under DWD to award a grant to a nonprofit organization that operates a program to recruit and prepare individuals to teach in public or private schools located in low-income or urban school districts.

51. Permits a school district to use electronic communications to give a truancy notice to a pupil's parent or guardian.

**Act 92** (AB-250) eliminates the alternative education grant program.

**Act 93** (AB-251) consolidates chapters of the

administrative code related to grant programs administered by DPI.

**Act 94** (AB-280) requires each school board to adopt academic standards for financial literacy and incorporate instruction in financial literacy into the curriculum in grades kindergarten to 12.

**Act 106** (SB-299) expands the teacher education programs that satisfy a requirement for obtaining an initial teaching license under the alternative Montessori teacher licensure path to include teacher education programs approved by the Association Montessori Internationale.

**Act 107** (SB-382) requires each school board to condition employment in the school district on the completion of a physical examination that includes a screening questionnaire for tuberculosis and certification that the employee appears to be free from tuberculosis.

**Act 130** (SB-253) prohibits a school board, operator of a charter school, and governing body of a private school from assisting a school employee, contractor, or agent to obtain a new job in a school or with a local educational agency if the school board, operator, or governing body knows, or has a reasonable suspicion to believe, that the person committed a sex offense against a student or a minor. The act also includes providing such assistance in the definition of immoral conduct for purposes of revoking licenses or permits issued by DPI.

**Act 141** (AB-835), beginning in the 2018-19 school year, increases sparsity aid payments for eligible school districts to \$400 per pupil. Subject to restrictions related to failed operating referenda, the act also increases the revenue ceiling to \$9,400 in the 2018–19 school year and then by \$100 in each school year thereafter until the revenue ceiling is \$9,800 in the 2022–23 school year.

**Act 142** (AB-572) makes public libraries located in rural areas eligible to receive grants under the Technology for Educational Achievement program to improve information technology

infrastructure and train librarians in the use of educational technology. *See also* Local Government.

**Act 151** (SB-301) expands the online summer or interim session classes that qualify for state aid to include classes the school board determines fulfill a graduation requirement in health education or that count toward the number of elective credits the school board requires for graduation.

**Act 152** (SB-159) requires school boards to modify required instruction about nutrition to include knowledge of the nutritive value of foods and the role of a nutritious diet in promoting health.

**Act 206** (SB-711), for purposes of lifetime licenses, requires DPI to define successful completion of semesters of experience, by rule, rather than require school board certification of successfully completed semesters of experience. The act also changes the criteria for invalidating a lifetime license from not being actively employed by a school district for five or more years to not being regularly employed in education, as defined by DPI, for five or more years. *See also* Act 59, item 29; Education: Higher Education.

**Act 209** (SB-494) changes from September 30 to November 30 the deadline by which DPI must annually publish school and school district accountability reports, commonly known as report cards.

**Act 262** (AB-907) requires each school board to include drug abuse awareness and prevention in its health instructional program and to include references to prescription drugs when providing instruction on the relationship between highway safety and the use of controlled substances and youth suicide and controlled substances. *See also* Education: Higher Education; Occupational Regulation.

**Act 300** (AB-477) makes technical changes to the supplemental aid for school districts with a large area and repeals related administrative rules.

**Act 307** (AB-805) excludes from the Early College Credit Program, created in Act 59, certain courses when those courses are taught pursuant to an agreement entered into between a school board or private school and an institution of higher education and when the courses are taught in the high school by a teacher who has been approved by the institution. *See also* Act 59, item 25.

**Act 315** (SB-483) expands eligibility to receive a grant to participate in a robotics competition to include high school teams that also have pupils in grades six to eight. *See also* Act 59, item 12.

**Act 321** (AB-332) reduces the numbers of signatures required for a candidate to appear on the ballot as a school board officer for school districts with boundaries that contain a small percentage of a second class city when the annual meeting of a common or union high school district or the school board of a unified school district adopts a resolution to do so.

**Act 335** (AB-488) requires DPI to make available, upon request, practice examinations for or sample items from certain examinations required to be administered under state law.

**Act 336** (AB-872) creates an incentive grant program for school districts that provide training for certain public safety occupations and provides completion awards for students who complete those programs.

## Elections

**Act 120** (AB-153) allows a candidate to petition for a recount if the candidate trails the leading candidate by no more than 1 percent of the total votes cast for the office sought by the candidates. The act also increases the per diem compensation for a member of the Elections Commission or Ethics Commission from \$27 to \$115 for each day on which the member attends or participates in a meeting of the member's commission.

**Act 326** (AB-85) allows an individual holding a local public office to serve as an election official without having to vacate his or her office.

**Act 360** (AB-840) requires the Legislative Technology Services Bureau to reconcile and compile municipal boundary information for purposes of a statewide database twice a year instead of once every ten years.

## Eminent Domain

**Act 59** (AB-64) makes the following changes to the eminent domain law:

1. Prohibits the acquisition of property by condemnation for certain purposes, including establishing or extending recreational trails or bicycle lanes.
2. Increases the threshold for requiring a condemnor to pay a condemnee's litigation expenses.

**Act 243** (AB-770) makes various changes to the eminent domain law with respect to calculating the amount of just compensation for property that is condemned and with respect to payments made in addition to just compensation. The act creates new categories of costs for which a condemnee must be compensated if that condemnee incurs expenses to make the condemnee's new property comparable to the condemned property and restricts the amount of additional payments made if the condemnor is a village, town, or city. *See also* Buildings and Safety; Local Government; Real Estate.

## Employment

**Act 11** (AB-25) lowers, from age 17 to age 15, the maximum age for which a child labor permit is required to work in this state.

**Act 58** (Au7 SS AB-1) requires DWD to allocate \$20,000,000 in the 2019–21 fiscal biennium to provide funding, through grants or other means, to facilitate worker training and employment in this state, subject to approval by JCF.

**Act 59** (AB-64) repeals the prevailing wage law, which required that certain laborers, workers, mechanics, and truck drivers employed on the site of certain state projects of public works be paid at the prevailing wage rate. The act also makes the following changes relating to worker training and education:

1. Allows DWD, as part of its workforce training program, commonly referred to as the Fast Forward Program, to award a variety of workforce training grants.
2. Requires DWD to award grants to DOC to fund the creation, operation, upkeep, and maintenance of mobile classrooms, including purchasing capital equipment, to provide job skills training to individuals in underserved areas of this state, including inmates at correctional facilities who are preparing for reentry into the workforce.
3. Creates a technical education equipment grant program and allows DWD to award grants to school districts for the acquisition of equipment used in advanced manufacturing fields in the workplace. Under the act, a school district must provide matching funds equal to 200 percent of the grant amount awarded.

**Act 139** (SB-781) reverses the result of the case *Ehr v. W. Bend Mut. Ins. Co.*, 2018 WI App 14, which held that an employee of a temporary help company may sue his or her temporary employer in lieu of bringing a claim for worker's compensation benefits.

**Act 147** (AB-710) revises the criminal penalties for committing fraud in obtaining unemployment insurance (UI) benefits.

**Act 148** (AB-508) makes various changes regarding apprenticeships, including setting maximum journeyworker-to-apprentice ratios in apprenticeships.

**Act 153** (AB-326) requires DWD to allow 15-year-olds to work as lifeguards, subject to certain limitations. Under prior DWD rules, a person had to be at least 16 years old to work as a lifeguard.

**Act 157** (SB-399) makes various changes to the UI law, including all of the following:

1. Changes regarding the collection of UI-related debt, including setting off additional types of those debts against state tax refund overpayments and changes regarding liens against debtors and the liability of fiscal agents for UI-related debt.
2. Changes regarding the ineligibility for benefits of claimants who fail to respond to requests from DWD for information regarding benefit eligibility and claimants who conceal certain payments.
3. Changes to provisions regarding drug testing of claimants, including allowing unused funds appropriated for drug testing to be used for other purposes.

**Act 168** (SB-420) lowers the age at which a minor may be employed in connection with his or her parent's or guardian's business, trade, or profession and exempts such minors from the requirement to obtain a permit authorizing their employment.

**Act 178** (AB-625) requires DWD, with assistance from DHS and DPI, to lead an effort to promote the competitive integrated employment of working age persons with disabilities. The act requires a plan to be established with specific performance improvement targets and annual reporting by each agency.

**Act 273** (AB-745) allows a high school senior to begin an apprenticeship program during the student's senior year of high school.

**Act 340** (AB-822) modifies an administrative rule of DWD related to overtime pay for outside salespersons to conform the rule to a similar provision under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act. *See also* Financial Institutions.

**Act 354** (AB-617) removes the requirement for DWD to run the supervised business initiatives program.

## Environment

**Act 10** (SB-76) provides that a person with a high capacity well permit does not need to obtain additional approval from DNR to repair, replace, reconstruct, or transfer ownership of the high capacity well unless taking these actions would be inconsistent with the person's high capacity well permit. The act also requires DNR to evaluate and model the hydrology of three specific lakes, and allows DNR to evaluate and model the hydrology of any navigable lakes or navigable streams at risk of significant water loss within three specific small watersheds. After completing its evaluation and modeling, DNR may recommend that the legislature adopt special measures relating to groundwater withdrawal within the areas that DNR studied.

**Act 21** (AB-160) prohibits DNR from including, in a water pollution permit issued to a large fish farm, conditions other than a requirement to use best management practices unless additional conditions are necessary to meet state or federal standards. The act also provides that if a fish farm withdraws water from the Great Lakes basin and places it in a registered pond, any subsequent withdrawal of that water is not governed by the Great Lakes Compact as long as the water is not transferred out of the basin. In addition, the act provides that an artificial water body used as a registered fish farm is not a natural water body, which generally may not be used as a fish farm, even if the artificial water body is fed by a natural water source, such as a spring. Under the act, if a person already holds a permit to operate a fish farm in a natural water, the permit cannot expire based on a substantial change in circumstances and cannot be suspended or revoked for failure to maintain fish barriers, if the only action being taken within the natural water body is maintenance of the fish farm facility. The act also adds fish farming to the types of agricultural uses that are allowed in the Lower Wisconsin State Riverway. *See also* Agriculture; Natural Resources: Fish and Game; Natural Resources: Navigable Waters and Wetlands; Transportation: Highways and Local Assistance.

**Act 38** (SB-180) provides that if the Great Lakes Council approves a diversion area for certain public water supply systems proposing to divert water from the Great Lakes Basin, the approved diversion area serves as the water supply service area that the public water supply system must identify in its water supply plan submitted to DNR.

**Act 58** (Au7 SS AB-1) provides that a determination regarding the issuance of any permit or approval for a new manufacturing facility within an EITM zone does not require an environmental impact statement.

**Act 59** (AB-64) makes the following changes to laws relating to the environment:

1. Requires DNR to conduct a project to improve the water quality and fish habitat of Tainter Lake in Dunn County.
2. Requires DNR to fund the operation and maintenance of a sulfur dioxide monitoring station that is constructed to comply with federal regulations and that has been in place for three years.
3. Provides that the definition of "point source" does not include agricultural storm water discharges and return flows from irrigated agriculture.
4. Eliminates the requirement that DNR allocate \$500,000 in each fiscal year for contracts for educational and technical assistance provided by the UW Extension relating to the nonpoint source water pollution abatement program.
5. Increases from \$65,600,000 to \$71,400,000 the authorized limit on revenue bonds that may be issued to provide financial assistance to local governmental units for constructing or modifying public water systems.
6. Increases from \$37,900,000 to \$44,050,000 the authorized limit on revenue bonds that may be issued to fund nonpoint source water pollution abatement projects.
7. Increases from \$49,900,000 to \$53,600,000 the authorized limit on revenue bonds that may be issued to provide cost-sharing grants for

urban nonpoint source water pollution abatement and storm water management projects.

8. Increases from \$21,500,000 to \$25,500,000 the authorized limit on revenue bonds that may be issued to provide financial assistance to counties, cities, villages, towns, and public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts for dam safety projects.

9. Provides that an applicant is eligible for financial assistance under the municipal flood control grant program if the applicant is requesting a state matching grant to support a project funded or executed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

10. Requires DNR to conduct a total maximum daily load summary for certain rivers and streams in Door, Kewaunee, and Ozaukee counties.

11. Provides \$4,000,000 in bonding authority for dam safety grants.

12. Provides \$6,150,000 in bonding authority for rural nonpoint source water pollution abatement grants.

13. Provides \$3,700,000 in bonding authority for urban nonpoint source and storm water management and municipal flood control and riparian restoration programs.

14. Prohibits DNR from requiring any appraisal or charging any fee prior to granting an easement for the construction of broadband infrastructure in areas served by fewer than two broadband service providers. *See also* Public Utilities; State Government: General State Government, Act 59, item 1; Transportation: Highways and Local Assistance, Act 59, item 1.

**Act 69** (AB-226) allows a municipality to remediate a contaminated private well, properly seal a well, or replace or rehabilitate a private on-site wastewater treatment system, or to issue a low- or no-interest loan for these purposes, and to recover the costs as a special charge or special assessment. The act also increases the maximum amount of a grant that may be awarded under the state's well compensation grant program.

**Act 70** (SB-173) relates to the regulation of brownfields, which are abandoned commercial or industrial properties that are contaminated with pollution. The act does all of the following:

1. Exempts a person who owns property where a hazardous vapor is emitted from the soil or groundwater from the requirement to remediate the environment, under certain limited circumstances.

2. Creates a pilot program under which certain minor stationary sources of air pollution are not required to change the source's air pollution controls for ten years after obtaining a registration permit for the source.

3. Allows a county to assign its right to take a tax deed on brownfield property to a person who agrees to remediate, maintain, and monitor the property according to DNR rules.

*See also* Local Government.

**Act 134** (AB-499) makes the following changes to the state's nonferrous metallic mining regulations:

1. Repeals what is commonly called the "mining moratorium," which prohibited DNR from issuing any sulfide ore mining permits in this state until DNR could determine that at least one sulfide ore mine had operated anywhere in the United States or Canada for at least ten years and had been closed for at least ten years without resulting in groundwater or surface water pollution.

2. Prohibits DNR from enforcing groundwater enforcement standards at any point below the point in the bedrock at which the groundwater is not reasonably capable of being used for human consumption.

3. Sets out the types of proof of financial responsibility for long-term care of a mining and waste site that DNR may require, which may not include an irrevocable trust.

4. Requires an additional bond to cover unforeseen remedial contingencies during the 40 years after closing a mine and a form of security to cover reasonably anticipated costs for repairing

or replacing certain cover and management systems at the mining waste site for the 40 to 250 years after closing the mine.

5. Prohibits DNR from requiring a mining permit applicant to conduct predictive modeling that examines a period longer than the operating period of the mine plus 250 years.

6. Allows DNR to approve a high capacity well that DNR determines would ordinarily result in the unreasonable detriment of public or private water supplies or the unreasonable detriment of public rights in the waters of the state if DNR includes conditions in the high capacity well approval or mining permit to ensure that those detriments will not occur, including a requirement that the applicant provide a replacement water supply or temporarily augment the quantity of water in the affected water body.

7. Provides a detailed timeline and process for applying for and issuing or denying a mining permit and any related licenses and permits and for reviewing DNR's decisions related to issuing or denying the permit.

8. Requires any person engaged in bulk sampling, which is the excavation of fewer than 10,000 tons of material, to obtain a license from DNR and provides timelines for issuing the bulk sampling license and all other related licenses and permits.

**Act 136** (AB-532) provides that the construction or maintenance of a utility facility is considered to satisfy a county construction site erosion control and storm water management zoning ordinance if DNR has issued all required navigable water, water and sewage, and pollution discharge permits or approvals or, if none are required, best management practices are used to infiltrate or otherwise control storm water runoff from the facility. *See also* Public Utilities.

**Act 159** (SB-466) prohibits DNR from including the air monitoring site located at Kohler-Andrae State Park in the state's initial monitoring network plan for 2018 and requires DNR to request a waiver of the relevant provisions of the federal Clean Air Act that may be implicated by discontinuing the use of the monitor.

**Act 196** (AB-946) increases from \$250,000 to \$750,000 the amount that DATCP may allocate for producer-led watershed protection grants in the 2017–18 and 2018–19 fiscal years.

**Act 284** (AB-789) exempts pyrolysis and gasification facilities from certain regulations relating to solid waste facilities.

**Act 285** (AB-941) provides that slag generated by the production or processing of iron or steel that is managed as an item of value is not solid waste. The act prohibits the use of unencapsulated slag on private property within 100 feet of a residential dwelling, school, or daycare without DNR approval.

## Financial Institutions

**Act 59** (AB-64) attaches the College Savings Program Board, the agency that administers the state's College Savings Program (EdVest), to DFI instead of DOA and transfers from DOA to DFI any remaining administrative responsibilities under the legacy College Tuition and Expenses Program.

**Act 72** (AB-283) allows financial institutions to conduct or participate in savings promotions in which depositors are offered a chance to win prizes. The act specifies that these savings promotions are not a prohibited form of gambling.

**Act 162** (AB-715) allows certain foreign corporations acting in a fiduciary capacity to maintain offices in this state.

**Act 213** (SB-583) modifies requirements for two securities registration exemptions related to crowdfunding and creates a solicitation-of-interest exemption for offers of securities intended to be sold under a crowdfunding exemption.

**Act 340** (AB-822) makes changes affecting financial institutions, including changes related to interest on residential mortgage loan escrow accounts; DFI's disclosure of financial institution information to a Federal Home Loan Bank; DFI's reliance on information collected by others in

conducting financial institution examinations; savings bank loan limitations; capital of state banks; security provided by public depositories; and insurance company liquidation proceedings involving a Federal Home Loan Bank. *See also* Employment.

## Gambling

**Act 361** (AB-841) makes changes to bingo and raffle law, including allowing bingo balls to be in more than one color and clarifying that an organization may designate only one member to be responsible for gross receipts from bingo.

## Health and Human Services

### FoodShare

**Act 59** (AB-64) makes changes regarding the law relating to the FoodShare program, including:

1. If certain criteria are met, prohibiting certain individuals and parents who refuse to cooperate in obtaining child support or determining the paternity of a child or who are delinquent in child support payments and do not satisfy an exception from being eligible for FoodShare benefits.
2. Imposing an eligibility limit for FoodShare of \$25,000 in liquid assets for certain individuals, if the federal government does not disallow such a limit, and requiring DHS to operate a financial record matching program to verify assets of FoodShare recipients.
3. Applying current law requirements for drug screening, testing, and treatment to all able-bodied adults participating in the FoodShare employment and training program, known as FSET, regardless of whether they have dependents.
4. Allowing DHS to require able-bodied adults to participate in FSET.
5. Expunging certain unused FoodShare benefits.

**Act 263** (Jr8 SS AB-1) requires DHS to set the required number of hours of participation in FSET,

at the federal maximum for able-bodied adults with and without dependents, if able-bodied adults are required to participate in FSET.

**Act 264** (Jr8 SS AB-2) requires DHS to require all able-bodied adults who are not already employed to participate in FSET to the extent allowed by the federal government.

**Act 266** (Jr8 SS AB-6) requires DHS to create and implement a payment system based on performance for entities that administer FSET. The act also requires DHS to establish and implement a pilot program to provide discounts on fresh produce and other healthy foods from retailers.

**Act 269** (Jr8 SS AB-3) creates an asset limit such that to be eligible for FoodShare an individual may have a single residence worth no more than 200 percent of the statewide median home value, excluding agricultural land, and a combined equity value of vehicles, excluding business vehicles, of no more than \$20,000. The act allows DHS to create a hardship exemption to the asset limitation. The act also requires DHS and DCF to review death record databases to identify deceased participants in public benefits programs. *See also* Health and Human Services: Wisconsin Works and Wisconsin Shares.

### Health

**Act 6** (SB-12) eliminates the requirement that local governments that have agreed to consolidate health departments use either equalized valuation or a per capita determination to prepare a budget of proposed expenditures for the next fiscal year. The act instead allows participating governments to use whatever method they agree upon to prepare a budget for the following year.

**Act 12** (AB-59) changes the terminology in the statutes for emergency medical technicians collectively and for each level of technician and for first responders.

**Act 59** (AB-64) makes changes to health law including:

1. Making changes to the Board on Aging and Long-Term Care and the ombudsman program including specifying that the scope of the board's authority extends to the IRIS program and that the population the ombudsman serves are those 60 years of age or older who receive long-term care in certain facilities or under state or federally administered programs.

2. Reducing the blood lead level that is defined as "lead poisoning or lead exposure."

3. Making changes to the birth defect prevention and surveillance system, including changing to an opt-out consent system, changing the procedure for adding birth defects for which reporting is required, and allowing certain information to be released in certain circumstances to eliminate duplicate reports and to allow for record matching and referrals.

4. Requiring DHS to distribute grants, beginning in fiscal year 2018–19, to entities that form health care education and training consortia for allied health professionals, with preference to rural hospitals, health systems with a rural hospital or rural clinic, and rural educational entities. Recipients may use grants for curriculum and faculty development, tuition reimbursement, or clinical site or simulation expenses.

5. Requiring DHS to distribute grants, beginning in fiscal year 2018-19, to hospitals and clinics for providing new training opportunities for advanced practice clinicians. DHS must give first-time grant preference to programs that include rural hospitals and rural clinics as training locations. Recipients may use funds for the costs of operating a clinical training program for advanced practice clinicians or, if a first-time recipient, for creating education and infrastructure for training.

6. Requiring DHS to distribute grants to local health departments for communicable disease control and prevention. DHS must establish an equitable allocation formula for grant distribution, and local health departments must submit a financial statement regarding the use of funds.

**Act 66** (AB-151) establishes an approval process

and criteria for community paramedics, community emergency medical services practitioners, and community emergency medical services providers. The act also specifies that an emergency medical technician who is acting upon a delegation by a health care provider does not violate the actions authorized by DHS for emergency services when performing actions in accordance with the delegation.

**Act 96** (SB-238) allows aids to be distributed for emergency medical responder training and examinations in addition to training and examinations for emergency medical services practitioners.

**Act 97** (SB-239) allows a rural ambulance service provider to upgrade the service level of its ambulance to the highest level of any emergency medical services practitioner staffing that ambulance if the medical director approves and other procedures are followed.

**Act 99** (AB-444) authorizes a hospice worker to transfer the controlled substances of a deceased person to a drug disposal program if the hospice worker receives written authorization from a personal representative, trustee, or adult beneficiary of the deceased person's estate or trust.

**Act 101** (SB-385) modifies DHS's administrative rules to allow physicians to delegate to a licensed or certified dietitian the prescribing of a diet.

**Act 133** (AB-96) allows certain individuals to obtain a prescription for and provide or administer epinephrine auto-injectors to individuals experiencing anaphylaxis.

**Act 166** (SB-435) allows an emergency medical services practitioner or emergency medical responder to render first aid to a domestic animal in certain circumstances.

**Act 186** (AB-632) requires DHS to award grants in the 2017-19 fiscal biennium for the purpose of increasing awareness of Alzheimer's disease and dementia in rural and underserved urban areas.

**Act 201** (AB-653) requires facilities that perform mammograms to provide to those patients with dense breast tissue a specific notice regarding breast density as part of the federally required summary of the results of the examination.

**Act 246** (SB-230) modifies the procedures for handling the remains of a deceased inmate, including allowing officials to bury or cremate and bury the deceased in certain circumstances when no other arrangements have been made. The act allows DOC to charge a deceased inmate's estate for some or all of the costs of incarceration, burial, or cremation and burial and requires DOC to pay out any court-ordered restitution owed from a deceased inmate's wages or other moneys. The act prohibits cremation of an unclaimed corpse if the deceased died as a result of homicide.

**Act 250** (AB-779) requires DHS to provide grants to a nonprofit organization to operate a statewide Internet site and telephone-based system to provide information on and referrals to community-based services among other functions.

**Act 296** (AB-654) requires that dispatchers receive training on and provide, in appropriate circumstances, telephonic assistance on administering CPR. The act also requires DHS to distribute funds to be used for dispatcher training.

**Act 323** (AB-819) requires the development of a program to provide coaching for the hiring of individuals with disabilities who are enrolled in one of the state's long-term care programs.

**Act 345** (AB-655) establishes procedures for an adult with a functional impairment to enter into an agreement under which the adult may obtain decision-making assistance from another person while retaining final decision-making authority. A person providing assistance under an agreement has only the authority granted by the agreement and may not act as a surrogate to bind the adult with a functional impairment to any legal agreement.

**Act 350** (AB-356) requires emergency medical

responders, ambulance service providers, and emergency medical services practitioners to renew their licenses or certificates every three years instead of every two years.

## Medical Assistance

**Act 59** (AB-64) makes changes to the laws related to the Medical Assistance program, including:

1. Making changes to the income eligibility and premium methodology for the Medical Assistance Purchase Plan program, known as MAPP, and changing to 100 percent of the federal poverty line the income limit for Medical Assistance program eligibility for certain elderly, blind, or disabled individuals who are medically needy.
2. Eliminating the ambulatory surgical center assessment and requiring DHS to develop a plan to increase Medical Assistance program reimbursement rates to ambulatory surgical centers.
3. Allowing DHS to require a county to maintain a specified level of contribution for the Disabled Children's Long-Term Support Program and to contract with a county or group of counties to deliver services to the program.
4. Requiring DHS to collaborate with care management organizations and appropriate federal agencies to develop an allowable payment mechanism to increase rates for direct care and services. DHS may not implement the plan unless DHS receives federal approval.
5. Allowing DHS to provide, if federal funding participation is available, Medical Assistance coverage of services provided to people 21 to 64 years old in an institution for mental disease, subject to federal approval of any necessary waiver or as otherwise permitted under federal law.
6. Increasing the amount DHS is required to pay hospitals that serve a disproportionate share of low-income patients and creating a rural critical care access hospital supplemental payment.
7. Requiring DHS to submit a waiver amendment request to the federal government to provide employment and training services for childless adults who are eligible for Medical Assistance.

8. Requiring DHS to provide, subject to federal approval of any necessary waiver or amendment to the state MA plan, enhanced MA reimbursement rates for dental services provided by certain facilities that provide at least 90 percent of their dental services to individuals with cognitive and physical disabilities.

9. Requiring DHS to study and develop a proposal for a physical medicine pilot program to minimize prescribing addictive drugs for Medical Assistance recipients.

10. Requiring an audit of all Medical Assistance reimbursements for family planning services provided by certain providers between January 1, 2013, and December 31, 2016.

**Act 119** (AB-529) specifies that certain services covered by the Medical Assistance program may be prescribed by a provider acting within the scope of his or her practice who is not necessarily a physician.

**Act 268** (Jr8 SS AB-8) requires an able-bodied adult to cooperate with paternity and child support determinations, obtain child support, or pay any required child support to be eligible for Medical Assistance.

**Act 271** (Jr8 SS AB-9) requires DHS to submit a waiver request to the federal government in order to establish and implement a savings account program in the Medical Assistance program.

**Act 279** (AB-871) creates an intensive care coordination program in the Medical Assistance program to reimburse and share savings with hospitals and health care systems for intensive care coordination to avoid emergency department visits.

**Act 306** (SB-381) requires DHS to establish rules and policies to allow recipients of Medical Assistance the use of complex rehabilitation technology if they have a diagnosis or medical condition that results in significant physical impairment or functional limitation. Complex rehabilitation technology refers to certain durable medical equipment that is individually configured to meet the needs of a particular patient.

**Act 344** (AB-627) requires DHS to allocate any excess moneys to increase the Medical Assistance reimbursement rate in counties with the greatest need for pediatric dental care and adult emergency dental services in addition to the already-specified counties and to report to certain legislative committees on the dental reimbursement pilot project.

## **Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities**

**Act 26** (Jr7 SS AB-7) expands two grant programs to provide grants for expanding and creating fellowship programs in addiction medicine or addiction psychiatry.

**Act 27** (Jr7 SS AB-8) requires DHS to create two or three regional programs to treat opioid and opiate and methamphetamine addiction in underserved, high-need areas.

**Act 28** (Jr7 SS AB-9) requires DHS to create and administer an addiction medicine consultation program to assist participating clinicians in caring for patients with substance use addiction. Consultation services through the program may be provided by teleconference, video conference, e-mail, or other mode of communication.

**Act 34** (Jr7 SS AB-5) extends to persons who are drug dependent certain programs established by DHS that apply to alcoholics. The act extends emergency detention and involuntary commitment procedures that apply currently to alcoholics and intoxicated persons to persons incapacitated by drug use and persons who habitually lack self-control as to drug use.

**Act 59** (AB-64) makes changes to mental health law, including:

1. Requiring, for a temporary period, reimbursement for mental health clinical consultations regarding services provided to certain individuals under the Medical Assistance program.
2. Creating youth crisis stabilization facilities and prohibiting any person from operating a youth crisis stabilization facility unless it is certified by DHS.

3. Transferring from DOA to DHS a grant program for providing mental health services to the homeless.

**Act 140** (AB-538) specifies the actions that satisfy a health care provider's duty to warn of the dangerousness of a person, provides immunity from civil and criminal liability for actions taken in good faith to warn of dangerousness, and exempts from the state's requirements for confidentiality of patient health information the disclosure of protected patient health information made in a good faith effort to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the health and safety of a person or the public. The act also prohibits the transfer of an individual from a hospital's emergency department for emergency detention until a hospital employee or medical staff member determines the transfer is medically appropriate.

**Act 143** (AB-843) exempts from the state's requirements for confidentiality of patient health information the disclosure of any threat made by a patient regarding violence in or targeted at a school if the disclosure is a good faith effort to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the health and safety of a student or school employee or the public. *See also* Justice.

**Act 184** (AB-539) changes the process for determining the residency of a person who is being placed on supervised release after having been involuntarily committed to DHS as a sexually violent person. The act eliminates the ability of the court to choose a county other than the person's county of residence to prepare a report for the placement of the person. The act also requires that the report identify one appropriate residence for the person rather than identifying prospective residential options for the person.

**Act 187** (AB-629) creates procedures to resolve potential conflicts regarding guardianship jurisdiction between states and makes adult guardianship laws uniform among states.

**Act 204** (AB-848) allows a treatment director to provide emergency outpatient mental

health treatment to minors for 30 days without first obtaining informed consent in certain circumstances.

**Act 205** (SB-680) makes changes to the mental health system in Milwaukee County, including specifying that every institution providing mental health treatment is managed by the Milwaukee County Mental Health Board, specifying a procedure for mental health board vacancies, and allowing removal of the Milwaukee County mental health director by the county executive or the county human services department director. *See also* Local Government.

**Act 252** (AB-782) allows a health care provider to disclose to an out-of-home care provider and a child welfare agency the portion of a child's mental health treatment record that the provider believes is necessary for the proper care of the child.

## Wisconsin Works and Wisconsin Shares

**Act 59** (AB-64) does the following:

1. Expands existing controlled substance screening, testing, and treatment requirements to certain Wisconsin Works (W-2) work experience programs, applies the requirements to all adult members of an individual's W-2 group, and, if an individual fails to satisfy the requirements, requires DCF to pay monthly benefits to a protective payee for the benefit of the individual's dependent children.
2. Authorizes individuals who receive case management services after moving from W-2 employment to unsubsidized employment to receive a subsidy for up to 12 months.
3. Provides continued eligibility for families receiving child care subsidies under Wisconsin Shares so that if a family's gross income exceeds 200 percent of the federal poverty line, the family's copayment increases, but the family is not disqualified from receiving a benefit.
4. Makes changes to eligibility requirements and redeterminations under Wisconsin Shares and

DCF's authority over child care programs established by a school board that receive Wisconsin Shares funding and updates background check procedures and training requirements for licensed child care centers and certified child care providers to conform to federal law.

5. Expands the Learnfare school attendance requirement such that sanctions may be applied if a child of a W-2 participant is habitually truant.

**Act 80** ([SB-221](#)) requires a person to have a current and valid operator's license and proof of insurance in order to be eligible for a job access loan from DCF to repair or purchase a vehicle and requires a person on probation, parole, or extended supervision to prove that the person has permission to purchase a vehicle from his or her probation, parole, or extended supervision agent in order to be eligible for a job access loan from DCF to purchase a vehicle.

**Act 236** (AB-924) increases the funding available for child care subsidies under Wisconsin Shares across the state and increases the bonus offered for child care subsidies for children enrolled in facilities that receive a four-star or five-star rating under DCF's child care quality rating program.

**Act 269** (Jr8 SS AB-3) creates an asset limit such that to be eligible for FoodShare an individual may have a single residence worth no more than 200 percent of the statewide median home value, excluding agricultural land, and a combined equity value of vehicles, excluding business vehicles, of no more than \$20,000. The act allows DHS to create a hardship exemption to the asset limitation. The act also requires DHS and DCF to review death record databases to identify deceased participants in public benefits programs.

## Vital Records

**Act 48** (SB-79) authorizes county clerks and clerks of court who process passport applications to copy a birth certificate and provide it to a person for submission with the person's

passport application as long as the copy made is marked "FOR PASSPORT USE ONLY."

**Act 334** (AB-898) makes changes to the vital records statutes, including changing terminology to accommodate the use of electronic records and systems.

## Housing

**Act 59** (AB-64) provides funding for grants to homeless shelters for the provision of intensive case management services, provides funding for grants to municipalities for the employment of homeless individuals, and makes other changes to housing programs administered by DOA.

**Act 68** (AB-480) makes changes to a provision requiring housing impact reports for bills introduced in the legislature that may have certain impacts on housing in this state.

**Act 74** (AB-234) creates the Interagency Council on Homelessness, whose purpose is to establish, periodically review, and coordinate statewide policy to prevent and end homelessness.

**Act 75** (AB-236) allows WHEDA to give priority to chronically homeless individuals for federal housing choice vouchers and to provide case management services to those individuals.

**Act 176** (AB-869) requires WHEDA to administer a state counterpart to the federal low-income housing tax credit program. *See also* Taxation.

**Act 265** (Jr8 SS AB-4) requires, to the extent allowed under federal law, employment and substance abuse-related screening of residents of public housing and the establishment of employability plans for certain unemployed or underemployed residents of public housing.

**Act 277** (AB-809) makes miscellaneous changes to WHEDA's bonding authority and administration of its housing programs. *See also* Business and Consumer Law.

## Insurance

**Act 16** (SB-77) allows an insurer that is domiciled in Wisconsin to provide surplus lines insurance in Wisconsin if that insurer qualifies for and obtains a certificate from OCI.

**Act 59** (AB-64) makes changes to the laws regarding insurance, including decreasing the appointment fee for nonresident insurance agents.

**Act 138** (SB-770) establishes the Wisconsin Healthcare Stability Plan, which provides reinsurance to health carriers whose costs for an enrolled individual exceed a specified amount.

**Act 192** (SB-274) requires insurers to compare their life insurance policies, annuities, and retained asset accounts to certain death records and then, if a match occurs, locate any beneficiaries and provide them with instructions on making a claim.

**Act 235** (AB-773) changes the interest rate for overdue payments of insurance claims from 12 percent to 7.5 percent per year. *See also* Courts and Civil Actions; State Government: General State Government.

**Act 239** (SB-319) specifies procedures for creating and distributing social and financial impact reports on health insurance mandates in proposed legislation, including requiring that OCI submit the report to the legislature within ten working days of receiving the legislation and requiring that no bill requiring a report may receive a hearing or be voted on and no amendment requiring a report may be adopted before the report is distributed.

**Act 241** (AB-744) makes restrictions on the use of certificates of insurance and eliminates certain restrictions on renewal of certain insurance policies in an affiliate.

**Act 305** (AB-876) requires insurance coverage of a refill of prescription eye drops when 75 percent or more days of the refill period have elapsed from the original prescription date or date of last refill and when other criteria are met.

**Act 313** (AB-877) makes changes to insurance laws, including eliminating the medical malpractice insurance report, adding provisions that apply to the privilege relating to confidential information provided to the commissioner of insurance, changing the membership of the worker's compensation rating bureau's rating committee, creating a corporate governance annual disclosure requirement, and adding corporate deficiencies to the list of grounds for which an insurer may be rehabilitated.

## Justice

**Act 5** (SB-7) changes the date on which a license to carry a concealed weapon expires so that a renewed license expires five years from the date the previous license expired instead of five years from the date the renewed license was issued.

**Act 32** (Jr7 SS AB-2) increases the amount of grant moneys awarded to counties that provide alternatives to prosecution and incarceration for criminal offenders who abuse alcohol and other drugs, expands the grant program to more counties, and creates a pilot program to divert non-violent offenders to a treatment option instead of prosecution and incarceration.

**Act 35** (Jr7 SS AB-10) authorizes four new criminal investigation agent positions at DOJ to focus on drug interdiction and drug trafficking.

**Act 143** (AB-843) creates the Office of School Safety in DOJ to award grants to schools to improve school safety, create model practices for school safety, compile blueprints and GIS maps for all schools, and offer training to school staff on school safety. *See also* Health and Human Services: Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities.

**Act 144** (SB-704) makes changes to the address confidentiality program administered by DOJ, including expanding confidentiality protections, allowing DOJ to promulgate rules that allow a program participant to consent to disclosure of his or her address in certain circumstances, and making it a misdemeanor to intentionally

disclose information that is confidential under the program.

**Act 173** (SB-541) expands the authority of DOJ to issue administrative subpoenas as follows:

1. Allows DOJ to issue an administrative subpoena to a hotel.
2. Allows administrative subpoenas to be used to investigate human trafficking crimes.

**Act 175** (SB-473) creates an alert for missing veterans at risk that parallels the alerts for missing children at risk (commonly known as the Amber Alert) and missing adults at risk (commonly known as the Silver Alert). Under the act, law enforcement agencies may disseminate a report of a missing veteran if the veteran is known to have a health condition that is related to his or her service, there is reason to believe that the veteran is missing due to that condition, and there is sufficient information to disseminate that could assist in locating the missing veteran.

**Act 261** (AB-906) creates grant programs related to drug trafficking, evidence-based substance abuse prevention, juvenile and family treatment courts, and drug treatment for inmates of county jails. The act also allows a court to order a person who is found guilty of a violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act to attend a victim impact panel or similar program as a part of his or her sentence.

**Act 337** (AB-650) modifies the information that DOJ must include in its report to DOA and JCF regarding restitution received by crime victims.

**Act 351** (AB-112) allows DOJ to provide grants to tribes for programs that offer alternatives to prosecution and incarceration for persons who use alcohol or other drugs. Former law allowed DOJ to provide such grants to counties only.

## Local Government

**Act 1** (SB-1) temporarily allows the village of Oostburg to exceed the tax incremental

financing district (TID) 12 percent test. Under the test, the value of the newly created TID plus the value of all existing TIDs may not exceed 12 percent of the value of taxable property in a city or village.

**Act 3** (SB-3) prohibits local units of government from engaging in certain practices in letting bids for public works contracts, including requiring that a bidder enter into an agreement with a labor organization or an agreement that requires the bidder or bidder's employees to become members of, or pay any dues or fees to, a labor organization. *See also* State Government: State Contracting.

**Act 15** (SB-51) makes technical changes to the tax incremental financing law, including the following:

1. Limiting the penalties DOR may assess against municipalities that fail to file certain reports.
2. Adding mixed-use development to the list of eligible project costs for mixed-use TIDs.
3. Excluding municipal property from base values for town TIDs.

**Act 50** (SB-94) allows the mayor of a city to call a special meeting of the common council by notifying members in a manner likely to give each member notice of the meeting and providing the notice at least six hours before the meeting.

**Act 51** (SB-122) changes the requirement that certain city and village officials execute and file an official bond so that if a city or village does not direct certain specified officials to execute and file an official bond, the governmental body must obtain an insurance policy that covers the officials.

**Act 58** (Au7 SS AB-1) excludes from the calculation of a municipality's budget, for purposes of receiving an expenditure restraint payment, expenditures of grant payments to the municipality for the costs associated with developing an EITM zone in the municipality. The act also creates special provisions that apply to a TID created by a city or village in an EITM zone, expands the use

of design-build construction, creates new incorporation procedures for certain towns, and creates new provisions related to bonding and the use of sales and use tax revenues that apply to a county in which there is an EITM zone.

**Act 59** (AB-64) does the following:

1. Clarifies that for any county or other local unit of government that enters into an inter-governmental cooperation agreement to jointly perform a responsibility or carry out a certain function, any jointly established body or position is required to fulfill that responsibility or carry out that function until the contract expires or is terminated. The act also specifies that with regard to a contract between two or more counties for the provision of services or facilities under a contract with the state, the contract may not take effect unless it is approved in writing by the person who has authority over the items specified in the contract. *See also* Children.
2. Specifies that municipal boundary agreements and highway jurisdictional transfer agreements must contain certain elements.
3. Eliminates an exception to a certain levy limit negative adjustment requirement.
4. Requires that a local levy limit referendum question identify the purpose for which the levy limit increase will be used.
5. Modifies the negative levy limit adjustment for covered services so that it does not apply to the production, storage, transmission, sale and delivery, or furnishing of water for public fire protection purposes.
6. Requires a lodging marketplace, as defined in the act, to register with DOR for the collection of sales and use tax and local room tax revenues, expands the applicability of a local room tax to the owners of short-term rentals, and restricts a local government's ability to prohibit or restrict a person from renting out the person's residential dwelling.
7. Specifies that if a first class city (presently only Milwaukee) specially assesses a mixed-use property located in a business improvement district (BID) that is real property and is partly

tax-exempt or residential or both, the special assessment may be imposed only on the percentage of the real property that is not tax-exempt or residential.

8. Increases the expenditure restraint program payments to the Village of Maine and the City of Janesville beginning with payments in 2018 and ending with payments in 2022.

**Act 65** (SB-160) allows a political subdivision to sell to an employee items at a price regularly available to the public and surplus or discarded items that are no longer needed if similar items are publicly available for sale from the political subdivision. Former law generally prohibited political subdivisions from selling items to employees. *See also* State Government: State Employment and Fringe Benefits.

**Act 67** (AB-479) makes changes to local government zoning authority. The act does the following:

1. Limits the authority of a political subdivision to prohibit a property owner from conveying an ownership interest in a substandard lot or from using a substandard lot as a building site under certain circumstances. A substandard lot is a lot that met applicable lot size requirements when it was created but does not meet current requirements.
2. Requires a political subdivision to issue a conditional use permit to an applicant who meets, or agrees to meet, all of the requirements and conditions specified by the political subdivision. Generally, a conditional use permit remains in effect as long as the conditions under which it was granted are followed, except that a political subdivision may impose conditions related to the permit's duration and the transfer or renewal of a permit.
3. Provides statutory standards for certain local zoning variance determinations.
4. Expands certain limitations on local regulation of nonconforming structures.

**Act 70** (SB-173) does the following:

1. Provides a procedure for the annexation of

land to a BID or a neighborhood improvement district (NID) and allows the conversion of a BID to an NID.

2. Allows a political subdivision to make property-assessed clean energy program (PACE) loans for certain brownfield revitalization projects.

3. Provides that certain state trust fund loans to municipalities related to brownfields do not count toward the constitutional debt limitation for municipalities.

4. Relating to environmental remediation tax incremental districts (ERTIDs), provides the following:

a. That no new ERTIDs may be created under the former ERTID statute, and that ERTIDs must be created under current general TID law, subject to certain conditions, including DNR certification of a site investigation report.

b. That a city or village that has created an ERTID may designate one such ERTID in the city or village that is not subject to the 12 percent test.

c. That the tax incremental base of an ERTID shall be \$1 when the ERTID is created.

d. That ERTIDs may share tax increments only with other ERTIDs.

*See also* Environment.

**Act 78** (AB-229) allows local governments to hold surplus money in a certificate of deposit or other time deposit account, even if it matures in more than three years.

**Act 102** (SB-131) allows, rather than requires, registers of deeds to assign a volume and page number to each recorded document, requires registers of deeds to include volume and page number references in the index of documents only if the document is assigned a volume and page number, eliminates certain penalties that apply to registrations of farm names that are recorded in a county register of deeds office, and revises the dimensions of the blank space required on a condominium plat submitted for recording.

**Act 112** (AB-494) allows a local public official to

receive anything of value from WEDC or the Department of Tourism that a state public official is allowed to receive from WEDC or the Department of Tourism.

**Act 115** (SB-177) makes all of the following changes relating to drainage districts:

1. Alters the procedure for transferring jurisdiction of drainage district lands to a municipality.

2. Changes the composition of certain drainage district boards.

3. Statutorily regulates drainage district access corridors.

4. Limits the annexation authority of drainage districts.

**Act 137** (SB-48) allows cities, villages, towns, and counties to make loans or enter into third-party financing agreements for property owners to replace customer-side water service lines containing lead. The act also creates an exception to a prohibition against political subdivision involvement in private construction contracts. The exception applies to ancillary work performed in replacing utility-side water service lines containing lead. *See also* Public Utilities.

**Act 142** (AB-572) authorizes DPI's Division for Libraries and Technology to collect and maintain public library-related data, train staff on data use, create tools for libraries to analyze and report to the public about library use, and develop and implement technology systems. *See also* Education: Primary and Secondary Education.

**Act 150** (AB-636) changes the standard for removal from office for certain county and city officers from "for cause" to "at pleasure."

**Act 167** (AB-821) creates an exception to local bidding requirements for an improvement that is constructed by a private person and donated to the local governmental unit after the completion of construction.

**Act 189** (AB-420) requires the board of a BID to include a reviewed financial statement with its public annual report instead of an independent

certified audit if the BID's cash balance was less than \$300,000 at all times during the prior fiscal year.

**Act 205** (SB-680) repeals the required transfer of a certain property in the city of Milwaukee to the Wisconsin Center District. *See also* Health and Human Services: Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities.

**Act 207** (AB-836) changes the standard for what constitutes "populous counties" in certain statutory provisions from counties having a population of 500,000 or more to counties having a population of 750,000 or more.

**Act 223** (AB-659) increases a political subdivision's levy limit upon the subtraction of territory from a TID and specifies that, for certain TIDs that are subject to a development agreement, the TID's tax increment includes the proportionate share of the amount the taxing jurisdiction receives as state aid.

**Act 233** (AB-484) eliminates the requirement that at least one town sanitary district commissioner be a resident of the district.

**Act 243** (AB-770) does the following:

1. Creates a positive levy limit adjustment for political subdivisions that issue certain occupancy permits and use the money for certain public protective services.
2. Makes various changes to the statutes governing impact fees, including requiring certain reports and modifying deadlines for the use of impact fees.
3. Requires certain cities and villages to prepare certain reports related to residential development.
4. Limits the expiration date that a political subdivision may establish for certain land development approvals.
5. Eliminates a procedure for protesting an amendment to a municipal zoning ordinance.
6. Limits the authority of local governments to regulate a banner that is placed over a construction site fence.

7. Limits the authority of local governments to restrict a private person from working on a construction project job site on a Saturday.

*See also* Buildings and Safety; Eminent Domain; Real Estate.

**Act 289** (AB-752) provides that forms for cigarette and tobacco product retailer licenses are not required to be notarized. *See also* Beverages.

**Act 292** (AB-600) allows the Town of Cable in Bayfield County to create a TID in the same manner as a city or village.

**Act 316** (AB-768) specifies that certain property of a housing authority is considered to be tax-exempt property.

**Act 317** (AB-771) does the following:

1. Limits a political subdivision's authority to require rental property inspections and provides a specific rental property inspection program that a political subdivision may establish.
2. Limits the fees that a political subdivision may charge for rental property inspections.
3. Requires a political subdivision to provide notice to a person before imposing a fee or charge related to enforcing an ordinance related to building or property maintenance standards.
4. Requires that a fee related to a local administrative appeal be refunded if the municipal authority's order that is the subject of the appeal is overturned or withdrawn.
5. Requires a political subdivision to maintain certain records for rental property inspections performed upon a complaint from an employee of the political subdivision.
6. Requires that in the repair or replacement of certain historic properties, a political subdivision permit an owner to use materials that are similar in design, color, scale, architectural appearance, and other visual qualities to the original materials.

*See also* Buildings and Safety.

**Act 327** (AB-748) prohibits local governments from doing any of the following:

1. Requiring any person to accept certain collective bargaining provisions or waive the person's rights under the National Labor Relations Act or state labor law.
2. Imposing additional occupational licensing requirements on a person who works in any profession that is regulated by the state.
3. Enacting or enforcing ordinances related to wage claims and collections, employee hours and overtime, employment benefits, or an employer's right to solicit salary information of prospective employees.

**Act 342** (AB-917) requires the PSC to certify as a Telecommuter Forward! community a city, village, town, or county that satisfies specified requirements including adopting a resolution promoting telecommuting options and providing for a single point of contact for coordinating telecommuting opportunities.

**Act 349** (AB-952) extends the maximum life of TIDs Number One and Number Four in the village of Caledonia and lengthens the time during which tax increments may be allocated and expenditures for project costs may be made for those TIDs.

**Act 353** (AB-120) allows a municipality to publish a summary, instead of any full-text content that may be required under current law, for certain second and third insertions that are required for publication of class 2 and 3 notices.

## Natural Resources

### Conservation

**Act 59** (AB-64) does all of the following:

1. Allows previously authorized but unobligated bonding authority under the Warren Knowles-Gaylord Nelson Stewardship 2000 Program (stewardship program) to be obligated for rebuilding Saxon Harbor marina and campground and Eagle Tower in Peninsula State Park, to acquire the Canadian Pacific Rail Corridor, to construct the Neenah-Menasha Twin Trestle

pedestrian bridges, and to fund a municipal flood control grant program.

2. Expands the types of damage eligible for assistance under the wildlife damage abatement and claim program to include damage to crops and grasses grown for use by a licensed bird hunting preserve.
3. Increases the maximum dollar amount per mile that DNR may pay to counties for actual expenses related to maintaining snowmobile trails from \$250 to \$300 and increases the thresholds for eligibility for supplemental aid payments.
4. Restores funding for the all-terrain vehicle safety enhancement grant program.
5. Requires the Snowmobile Recreational Council to study options for ensuring adequate funding for development and maintenance of snowmobile trails in the state, especially currently unfunded trails.

**Act 71** (SB-421) allows previously authorized but unobligated bonding authority under the stewardship program to be obligated for critical health and safety-related water infrastructure projects in state parks.

**Act 348** (AB-911) provides \$100,000 in each fiscal year for the Southeastern Wisconsin Fox River Commission to make grants that support activities that the commission is required or authorized by law to carry out.

### Fish and Game

**Act 14** (SB-46) requires DNR to issue wild turkey hunting licenses and tags to resident disabled veterans and to recipients of the Purple Heart medal without using the cumulative preference system required under current law.

**Act 21** (AB-160) allows DNR to furnish fish or fish eggs to certain private entities in the state that have entered into an agreement with DNR, if the fish will ultimately be stocked into waters of the state that are open to the public. The act also requires DNR to standardize its fish donation procedures. In addition, the act requires

DNR to review certain rules related to fish. See *also* Agriculture; Environment; Natural Resources: Navigable Waters and Wetlands; Transportation: Highways and Local Assistance.

**Act 41** (SB-68) provides that, after any confirmed positive test for chronic wasting disease or bovine tuberculosis, the DNR rule prohibiting feeding deer may be in effect for no longer than three years in the county where the tested animal was located or no longer than two years in neighboring counties.

**Act 44** (SB-257) allows a person of any age to apply for a preference point under the cumulative preference system for issuing Class A bear hunting licenses. Under prior law, a person had to be at least ten years old to apply for a preference point.

**Act 59** (AB-64) does all of the following:

1. Prohibits DNR from requiring a person to record on his or her Canada goose hunting permit each Canada goose taken and prohibits DNR from requiring a person to report to DNR more than once annually each Canada goose taken.
2. Eliminates requirements related to deer carcass tags and wild turkey carcass tags.
3. Requires DNR to pay damage claims for damage caused by wolves during the period when the wolf is listed on the federal or state endangered species list and as soon as practicable after a claim is determined to be eligible.
4. Requires that, if DNR requires payment of a fee in order to hunt pheasants on DNR land, the fees must be used for pheasant stocking and propagation on DNR land.

**Act 61** (AB-528) changes requirements for the killing of a deer by one member of a group deer hunting party for another member of the party.

**Act 62** (AB-455) eliminates the requirement that a person be at least ten years old to hunt under the hunting mentorship program and eliminates the limit on the number of hunting devices that a mentor and the person hunting with the mentor may have in their possession while hunting.

**Act 63** (SB-225) requires DNR to establish an end date on the Sunday nearest January 6 for open hunting and trapping seasons for pheasant, gray partridge, and fisher, for wild turkey hunting in the fall, and for deer hunted only by archers.

**Act 64** (AB-323) establishes a year-round open season for hunting and trapping woodchucks and makes other changes with respect to the hunting and trapping of woodchucks.

**Act 169** (AB-464) provides that a person with a valid migratory bird depredation permit issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that authorizes the trapping of birds may set or operate a pole trap no more than ten feet above the ground, an exception to the normal three-foot limit.

**Act 171** (AB-314) allows a person to hunt from a stationary vehicle if the person is hunting from a part of the vehicle or a piece of equipment attached to the vehicle that is raised by mechanical means to a specified minimum height.

**Act 182** (AB-461) requires DNR to treat a terminally ill nonresident individual participating in a hunting- or fishing-related charity event as a resident for purposes of determining eligibility for a hunting or fishing approval and exempts a terminally ill individual from all hunting or fishing approval fees.

**Act 245** (AB-711) eliminates the requirement that a person hunting bear or wolf with a dog carry tags for the dog indicating that the person has been issued a license for the dog and the dog has been vaccinated against rabies.

**Act 297** (AB-913) bars DNR from prohibiting the taking of rough fish or catfish by hand or with a bow and arrow or a crossbow.

**Act 298** (AB-626) authorizes DNR to establish a fall open season for hunting deer within the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore that begins before the Saturday immediately preceding the fourth Thursday in November if the season is open for hunting deer only with muzzle-loading firearms.

**Act 343** (AB-605) authorizes a person under the age of 16 to engage in trapping without a trapping license or a trapping education certificate of accomplishment if the person is trapping under the supervision of a licensed trapper.

## Navigable Waters and Wetlands

**Act 21** (AB-160) exempts certain fish farming activities from needing a permit to discharge into artificial wetlands created for fish farming purposes. If a wetland permit is needed for fish farming activities, the act limits DNR's review of practicable alternatives. The act also exempts certain activities in a registered fish farm from needing a permit to construct, dredge, or enlarge an artificial water body that is near a navigable waterway. Also under the act, a certain commercial fish farm in Langlade County does not need to allow a minimum amount of water to flow through a dam on a navigable stream if the water is later returned to the navigable stream. *See also* Agriculture; Environment; Natural Resources: Fish and Game; Transportation: Highways and Local Assistance.

**Act 58** (Au7 SS AB-1) prohibits DNR from requiring a permit for any of the following activities that relate to the construction, access, or operation of a new manufacturing facility located in an EITM zone:

1. The deposit of any material or placement of any structure on the bed of any navigable water.
2. The construction, placement, or maintenance of a bridge or culvert in, on, or over navigable waters.
3. The construction, dredging, or enlargement of any artificial water body that connects with or will be located within 500 feet of the ordinary high-water mark of an existing navigable waterway.
4. The grading or removal of topsoil from the bank of any navigable waterway where the area exposed will exceed 10,000 square feet.
5. The changing of the course of or straightening of a navigable stream.

6. The discharge of dredged material or fill material into a nonfederal wetland that is located in an EITM zone if any adverse impacts are compensated at a ratio of two acres per each acre impacted.

**Act 118** (AB-497) prohibits DNR from requiring mitigation as a condition of a wetland individual permit issued to a public utility unless the discharge authorized by the permit will result in a permanent fill of more than 10,000 square feet of wetland.

**Act 164** (AB-599) establishes conditions under which, if DNR has determined that a stream is not navigable, DNR's ability to change that determination is restricted. The act also exempts certain impoundments on such a stream from certain regulations relating to navigable waters.

**Act 183** (AB-547) exempts discharges into artificial wetlands and certain discharges into state wetlands from state wetland permitting requirements, makes changes relating to wetland confirmations of state wetlands, creates wetland mitigation-related grant programs, and creates a wetland study council.

**Act 214** (AB-935) requires DNR to issue a statewide general permit that authorizes a person who owns waterfront property to remove certain material from the bed of an inland navigable water that is an impoundment or associated feature without obtaining an aquatic plant management permit from DNR if certain conditions are met.

**Act 242** (SB-601) renders a floodplain zoning ordinance unenforceable to the extent it is contrary to letter of map amendment (LOMA) issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency with respect to its map of areas where flood insurance is necessary for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. The act also requires DNR to consent to an amendment to a floodplain determination based on the LOMA.

**Act 281** (AB-926) exempts from DNR permitting

requirements certain shoreline maintenance activities in Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay, Sawyer's Harbor, and the Fox River from its mouth up to the dam at De Pere.

## Parks, Forestry, and Recreation

**Act 43** (SB-178) authorizes certain fences that impede the movement of wild animals on managed forest land if the fences are used for dog training purposes.

**Act 56** (SB-276) requires DNR to cede, grant, and convey all rights, title, and interest in White Mound County Park to Sauk County upon payment of \$1 by the county, on the condition that the property be used by the county for recreational purposes.

**Act 59** (AB-64) does all of the following:

1. Requires DNR to relocate the headquarters for the chief state forester to an existing DNR facility north of State Highway 29.
2. Eliminates the forestation state property tax (mill tax).
3. Requires that managed forest law closed acreage fee payments be retained by municipalities (80 percent of each payment) and counties (20 percent of each payment) rather than deposited into the forestry account.
4. Requires DNR and DOT to jointly develop a plan to authorize the purchase of a recreational passport when an individual initiates or renews his or her annual vehicle registration.
5. Requires DNR to pay to cover the difference for each county and municipality that will receive closed acreage fees in 2018 in an amount at least \$2,000 less than the amount each received in severance and yield taxes in 2015.
6. Increases most state park and forest daily parks admission fees by up to \$5 and increases the range of nightly camping fees in state parks and forests by up to \$10, both at the DNR secretary's discretion.
7. Increases the statutory cap on the percentage of campsites in state parks that may be

electrified from 30 percent to 35 percent and increases the nightly fee for electric campsites at five high-demand parks.

8. Requests the Joint Legislative Audit Committee to direct the Legislative Audit Bureau to perform an audit of the moneys received by DNR for forestry activities.

**Act 84** (SB-99) directs DNR to designate and, upon receipt of sufficient contributions, mark the bridge on the Hank Aaron State Trail across the Lakeshore State Park Inlet at the north end of Lakeshore State Park in the city of Milwaukee as the "Richard A. Grobschmidt Memorial Bridge."

**Act 163** (SB-69) authorizes the operation of a motorboat towing a person on water skis, aquaplane, or similar device, without having a second person in the boat to observe the person being towed, if the motorboat is equipped with a mirror that provides the operator with a wide field of vision to the rear.

**Act 301** (AB-668) prohibits the operation of a bicycle or motor bicycle during hours of darkness on certain state trails unless the operator or the bicycle or motor bicycle is equipped with lights visible to the front and the rear.

## General Natural Resources

**Act 59** (AB-64) does all of the following:

1. Makes changes, primarily to appropriations, related to the reorganization of DNR.
2. Eliminates the requirement that DNR establish a program for the removal and disposal of deer killed by vehicles on state trunk highways.

## Occupational Regulation

**Act 18** (SB-126) makes minor changes regarding pharmacy practice and pharmacies, including changes regarding required equipment in pharmacies.

**Act 19** (AB-125) allows a pharmacist to extend a prescription order if a refill authorization cannot

be obtained, subject to certain criteria, restrictions, and limitations, including a prohibition against making such extensions for controlled substances.

**Act 20** (AB-146) allows dental hygienists to practice dental hygiene without the authorization and presence of a dentist in certain specified settings.

**Act 42** (SB-172) lowers, from 18 to 6, the minimum age of a person to whom a pharmacy student may administer a vaccine.

**Act 81** (SB-108) does the following regarding barbers, cosmetologists, and related professionals:

1. Eliminates continuing education requirements, except as part of the disciplinary process, and instead requires as a condition of license renewal that a licensee review a digest e-mailed by DSPS that describes changes to laws affecting the practice of those professions.
2. Eliminates the requirement that an applicant for a reciprocal license have 4,000 hours of experience in the licensed practice, and instead requires those applicants to complete a course about laws that apply to the applicant's practice.

**Act 82** (SB-109) does the following regarding barbering, cosmetology, and related professions:

1. Allows a person licensed to practice barbering, cosmetology, aesthetics, or manicuring to engage in that practice outside a licensed establishment under certain conditions.
2. Allows a barber, cosmetologist, or related professional to provide practical instruction at barbering, cosmetology, or related schools without obtaining a certification for that purpose from DSPS.
3. Eliminates the separate licensure of barbering managers and cosmetology managers.

**Act 88** (AB-188) makes changes regarding the educational requirements that must be satisfied in order to receive a certified public accounting certificate or to take the CPA examination. The act also allows the Accounting Examining Board

to participate in certain national data-sharing programs regarding licensees. Finally, the act allows the board to establish continuing education requirements that must be satisfied in order to renew a CPA license.

**Act 110** (SB-455) makes changes to the laws governing real estate practice by real estate brokers and salespersons. The act expands the permitted uses of cooperative agreements with out-of-state brokers, changes the implications of criminal convictions on eligibility for licenses, and modifies provisions regarding permitted advertising by real estate brokers.

**Act 113** (SB-453) establishes various provisions for the licensure and regulation of appraisal management companies (AMCs), pursuant to federal law. AMCs are businesses that provide appraisals for mortgage loans using panels of appraisers. The act requires AMCs, subject to certain exceptions and exemptions, to be licensed and subject to professional discipline, requires AMCs to comply with various requirements, and gives DSPS and the Real Estate Appraisers Board certain authority to enforce the act.

**Act 116** (SB-258) requires a dental practice to preserve patient records and, upon request of a patient, to transfer the patient's records. The act also prohibits a contract between a dentist or dental hygienist and another party from requiring the dentist or dental hygienist to meet a minimum quota for the number of patients seen or procedures performed.

**Act 135** (SB-417) ratifies and enters Wisconsin into the Enhanced Nurse Licensure Compact, which allows licenses issued to registered nurses and licensed practical nurses in states that are party to the compact to be recognized in other party states. The enhanced compact replaces the original compact, which was ratified by Wisconsin in 1999. The enhanced compact contains a number of provisions that were not included in the original compact, including the creation of an interstate compact commission.

**Act 149** (SB-575) creates provisions regarding the treatment of biological products for various purposes under the pharmacy practice law, including provisions regarding the substitution by a pharmacist of an interchangeable biological product for a prescribed biological product.

**Act 165** (SB-84) provides immunity to certain persons, including drug manufacturers and physicians, in cases where an investigational drug, device, or biological product that has not yet been approved for use by the federal Food and Drug Administration is provided to an eligible patient, subject to various requirements and limitations.

**Act 180** (AB-260) authorizes chiropractors to delegate to other health care professionals certain limited services and to perform certain physical examinations.

**Act 227** (AB-582) allows a podiatrist to delegate his or her practice of podiatry to an advanced practice nurse prescriber and allows a podiatrist, instead of a physician, to supervise a physician assistant.

**Act 262** (AB-907) requires certain credentialing boards that license professionals authorized to prescribe controlled substances to report on proactive efforts taken by the board to address the issue of opioid abuse, including whether the board has required or encouraged continuing education related to prescribing controlled substances. The act also makes changes regarding substance abuse counseling, including the following:

1. Allowing marriage and family therapists and professional counselors to represent themselves to the public as substance abuse counselors and related professionals without holding a certification for that purpose from DSPS.
2. Requiring DSPS to appoint an advisory behavioral health review committee to review the requirements for obtaining occupational credentials involving behavioral health.
3. Modifying the application, education, and continuing education requirements for

certification as a substance abuse counselor, clinical supervisor, and prevention specialist.

*See also* Education: Higher Education; Education: Primary and Secondary Education.

**Act 278** (AB-829) makes changes to the fair employment law as it relates to discrimination in professional licensing based on an arrest or conviction record, including all of the following:

1. Limiting the pending charges that may disqualify an individual from a license.
2. Requiring governmental agencies that deny a license based upon certain convictions to allow an individual to present evidence of rehabilitation.
3. Requiring state governmental agencies to allow an individual to apply for a determination as to whether a criminal conviction would disqualify him or her from a license.

**Act 288** (AB-834) lowers the scores that an applicant must receive on parts of the examination administered by the National Board of Chiropractic Examiners in order to be granted a chiropractor license.

**Act 293** (AB-608) allows a pharmacist to delegate his or her practice of pharmacy to another person, subject to any rules promulgated by the Pharmacy Examining Board. The act also makes a change to the pharmacy practice law regarding persons authorized to engage in remote dispensing.

**Act 304** (AB-837) makes changes to the laws governing funeral director apprenticeships, including changing the educational requirements to begin an apprenticeship, allowing a greater number of such apprenticeships to be recognized at a time, and allowing for additional extensions of apprenticeships.

**Act 319** (AB-733) reduces the fee for obtaining an initial occupational credential by 90 percent for a person whose family income does not exceed 180 percent of the federal poverty line. *See also* Veterans and Military Affairs.

**Act 328** (AB-902) makes various changes to the laws relating to occupational regulation, including certain changes regarding professional discipline imposed against credential holders.

**Act 329** (AB-903) makes various changes to the laws relating to occupational regulation, including changes regarding local regulation of tattooing and body piercing, membership on certain credentialing boards, and the renewal date for certain credentials. *See also* Buildings and Safety.

**Act 330** (AB-904) makes minor changes regarding the term of a social worker training certificate and the degree requirements to sit for an examination for licensure by the Marriage and Family Therapy, Professional Counseling, and Social Work Examining Board. *See also* Buildings and Safety.

**Act 331** (AB-905) makes minor and technical changes to the laws relating to occupational regulation. *See also* Buildings and Safety.

**Act 341** (AB-766) allows certain sports medicine physicians who are licensed in other states to practice in this state, subject to various requirements and limitations.

**Act 356** (AB-29) requires applicants for licensure as a clinical social worker to have had training in the diagnosis and treatment of individuals based on the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* or its equivalent.

**Act 357** (AB-30) requires the Marriage and Family Therapy, Professional Counseling, and Social Work Examining Board to promulgate rules establishing examination requirements for certification and licensure by the board and authorizes examinations that test an applicant's knowledge of relevant state law.

## Public Utilities

**Act 53** (SB-144) provides that heat that is a by-product of a manufacturing process is considered a renewable resource for the purpose of the renewable portfolio standards law.

**Act 58** (Au7 SS AB-1) allows the PSC to approve market-based tariffs for a new retail electric utility customer within the EITM zone that is eligible for tax credits under the act and exempts the following from PSC certification requirements: (1) electric transmission line relocations within the EITM zone; and (2) public utility projects that primarily provide service to a new customer within that zone.

**Act 59** (AB-64) does the following regarding public utility regulation:

1. Increases funding for broadband expansion grants and requires the PSC to (1) prioritize grants for areas without access to Internet service at specified upload and download speeds; (2) prioritize grants for projects that do not delay broadband service to neighboring areas; and (3) consider impacts on home access to health care and educational opportunities and impacts on duplication of existing broadband infrastructure. *See also* Environment; State Government: General State Government, Act 59, item 1; Transportation: Highways and Local Assistance, Act 59, item 1.
2. Excludes from regulation as a public utility a state agency that owns, operates, manages, or controls plant or equipment that provides water service to the public.
3. Increases funding for compensating individuals who intervene in PSC proceedings.
4. Transfers from DOA to the PSC the administration of telecommunications relay service for individuals with speech or hearing challenges.

**Act 136** (AB-532) does the following:

1. Makes changes to excavation requirements, which are commonly called "digger's hotline" requirements, and makes other changes to the PSC's regulation of public utilities. Regarding digger's hotline, the act creates procedures for handling complaints regarding violations involving natural gas and other hazardous materials and allows the PSC to directly assess forfeitures against violators. Other digger's hotline changes include exempting from forfeitures certain

violations involving residential property or agricultural activities that do not involve natural gas or other hazardous materials. Regarding the PSC's regulation of public utilities, the act's changes include (a) requiring the PSC to approve market-based rates for investor-owned electric utilities; (b) allowing the PSC to regulate advertising by water utilities; (c) allowing water utilities to charge ratepayers for advertising related to health and safety and for communications to ratepayers involving operations or construction; and (d) creating requirements for settlements in PSC investigations, proceedings, and other matters.

2. Transfers from DOA to the PSC powers regarding energy alert orders issued by the governor and authorizes the PSC to (a) maintain data for state agency energy planning; (b) administer federal energy grants as designated by the governor; (c) prepare and maintain contingency plans for critical energy shortages; (d) provide technical assistance to local governments regarding energy efficiency and renewable resources; and (e) require public utilities to provide energy billing and use data about public schools.

3. Requires DOT to consult with the PSC, instead of DOA, when waiving motor vehicle weight limits during energy emergencies.

*See also* Environment.

**Act 137** (SB-48) allows water public utilities, subject to specified restrictions and PSC approval, to provide grants and loans to property owners for replacing customer-side water service lines containing lead. *See also* Local Government.

**Act 312** (AB-774) does the following regarding the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District:

1. Prohibits the PSC from deferring to MMSD when making determinations regarding MMSD.
2. Eliminates a presumption that MMSD charges are reasonable.
3. Requires the PSC to approve MMSD's disconnection of service to governmental entities that contracted for the service.

## Real Estate

**Act 67** (AB-479) prohibits a housing cooperative or homeowners' association from preventing a member of the organization from displaying the flag of the United States on the member's residential property.

**Act 68** (AB-480) provides that a document that is recorded in the real estate records does not need to contain a full legal description of an easement for the construction, operation, or maintenance of sewer lines or facilities.

**Act 104** (AB-253) expands the process for confirming a foreclosure sale and recording the sheriff's deed that formerly applied only to property located in Milwaukee County so that it applies to property located anywhere in the state.

**Act 208** (AB-690) authorizes counties to conduct sales of foreclosed property using Internet-based auctions.

**Act 222** (AB-118) makes changes to the laws governing the cataloging of properties that are known or believed to contain human remains (burial sites) by the Wisconsin Historical Society. Properties that have been cataloged as burial sites are generally prohibited from being disturbed. Changes in the act include all of the following:

1. Specifying the types of evidence to be used when deciding whether to catalog property.
2. Creating a procedure for contesting a decision to record property in the catalog.
3. Creating a procedure to apply to have property removed from the catalog.
4. Requiring an annual report from the Wisconsin Historical Society regarding its activities under the burial sites preservation law.
5. Making numerous other changes regarding notification requirements about burial sites.

**Act 243** (AB-770) does the following:

1. Expands the types of land that a city, village,

town, or county may allow to be divided by certified survey map to include land that is zoned multifamily.

2. Modifies the authority of a city, village, town, or county to require land dedication or impose a public park fee as a condition of approval of a subdivision.

3. Makes changes related to the security that may be required as part of the plat approval process.

*See also* Buildings and Safety; Eminent Domain; Local Government.

**Act 303** (AB-518) limits the amount that a condominium association may charge for providing a payoff statement or required disclosure materials, requires the disclosure of certain information in connection with a transfer of a condominium unit, creates a procedure for a unit owner to acquire a payoff statement from an association, and provides that an association may charge certain fees only if the association follows the procedure created in the act.

**Act 317** (AB-771) does the following with respect to the real estate law:

1. Makes various changes to landlord and tenant laws with respect to the use of electronic means for delivering documents, calculations for the reasonable cost of repairs, conditions for untenantability of a premises, the effect of a landlord providing an incorrect statement of an amount due in a notice to a tenant, restrictions on certain municipalities with respect to regulating rent abatement, and credit and background checks.

2. Makes changes related to the law governing the lawful possession of service, assistance, or emotional support animals in housing, including making certain conduct punishable by a forfeiture.

*See also* Buildings and Safety; Local Government.

**Act 325** (AB-469) makes changes to the requirements for the disposal of property stored

in self-service storage units and facilities with respect to charging late fees, notices for terminating the rental agreement, and the sale of property in a self-service storage unit or facility if a lessee does not redeem the property. The act also provides that a vehicle being stored in a self-storage facility or unit may be towed at the owner's expense if the lessee defaults in the payment of rent and the lessor provides certain notices.

**Act 333** (AB-818) creates a procedure under which a condominium unit owner may obtain a first mortgagee's approval of an amendment to a condominium declaration and makes minor and technical changes to the laws relating to condominiums.

**Act 338** (AB-812) updates the real estate condition report form and the vacant land disclosure report form.

**Act 339** (AB-691) prohibits certain people from bidding at a sale of foreclosed property, requires a purchaser of foreclosed property to submit an affidavit affirming that the purchaser is an eligible bidder, and provides penalties for a purchaser that makes a false representation on that affidavit.

## State Government

### State Building Program

**Act 59** (AB-64) does all of the following:

1. Authorizes an additional \$655,013,200 in general obligation bonding authority during the 2017–19 fiscal biennium for new or revised state building projects.

2. Authorizes up to \$5,000,000 in general fund supported borrowing to assist the City of La Crosse in the remodeling and expansion of the La Crosse Center.

3. Authorizes up to \$5,000,000 in general fund supported borrowing to assist in the completion of the St. Ann Center for Intergenerational Care, Inc., Bucyrus Campus in the city of Milwaukee.

4. Authorizes up to \$5,000,000 in general fund supported borrowing to assist Brown County in the construction of a science, technology, engineering, and mathematics innovation center on or near the UW–Green Bay campus.

**Act 185** (AB-953) authorizes \$25,000,000 in general fund supported borrowing for the construction of Type 1 juvenile correctional facilities statewide; \$15,000,000 in general fund supported borrowing for an expansion to the Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center; and \$40,000,000 in general fund supported borrowing for grants to counties for the establishment of county-run, secured residential care centers for children and youth. *See also* Children.

**Act 237** (AB-675) does all of the following:

1. Raises from \$760,000 to \$1,000,000 the project cost threshold above which enumeration in the state building program is required for a state building project.
2. Raises from \$185,000 to \$300,000 the project cost threshold above which single prime contracting and Building Commission approval are required for state building projects.
3. Creates an exception to single prime contracting and to certain bidding requirements for projects let to single trade contractors.
4. Requires the creation of committees and establishes other procedures for the selection of architects and engineers for state building projects.

### State Contracting

**Act 3** (SB-3) prohibits the state, when soliciting bids for goods, services, or construction contracts, from requiring a bidder to enter into an agreement with a labor organization, consider whether a bidder has entered into such an agreement, or require a bidder to enter into an agreement that requires the bidder or bidder's employees to become members of, or pay any dues or fees to, a labor organization. *See also* Local Government.

**Act 132** (AB-205) requires DOA, when entering

into or renewing a state lease for real property, to conduct a cost-benefit analysis comparing the proposed lease to the purchase of the space or another suitable space and to evaluate comparable lease options within at least a ten-mile radius to ensure that the proposed lease rates do not exceed lease rates on comparable properties or the market rate by more than 5 percent.

**Act 146** (AB-527) provides that a state agency that purchases a sign must make the purchase through competitive bidding if the estimated cost exceeds \$3,500, rather than \$50,000 as provided under former law. The act also excludes the purchase of signs from the requirement that the purchasing agency give DOC the opportunity to provide materials or services if DOC is able to do so for a price that is comparable to one obtained through competitive bidding.

**Act 248** (AB-553) prohibits the state and local governments from becoming involved in a boycott of Israel and prohibits the state from contracting with persons that participate in such a boycott.

**Act 267** (Jr8 SS AB-7) establishes a program under which DOA and other state agencies may contract with private persons for the provision of social, employment, and correctional services to individuals.

### State Employment and Fringe Benefits

**Act 59** (AB-64) ended the option for state and local public employees to establish a domestic partnership for purposes of the WRS and other benefits plans, including group health insurance plans, administered by DETF.

**Act 65** (SB-160) allows the state to sell to an employee items at a price regularly available to the public and surplus or discarded items that are no longer needed if similar items are publicly available for sale from the state. Former law generally prohibited the state from selling items to employees. *See also* Local Government.

**Act 111** (AB-60) prohibits an employee in the state classified service from representing himself or herself as an engineer unless the employee is a professional engineer or has a bachelor of science or higher in engineering and prohibits the state from including “engineer” in a classification title unless the individual holding the position is required to be a professional engineer or have a bachelor of science or higher in engineering.

**Act 154** (SB-604) requires a background check, which may include fingerprinting, to be performed on state employees and individuals providing services under a state contract who, in fulfilling their duties, have access to federal tax information.

**Act 191** (AB-128) prohibits the Group Insurance Board from providing coverage for abortions in a group insurance plan or as part of a benefit offered on a self-insured basis.

**Act 216** (SB-810) ratifies the collective bargaining agreement covering state employees in the building trades crafts collective bargaining unit for the 2015–16 fiscal year.

**Act 217** (SB-811) ratifies the collective bargaining agreement covering state employees in the building trades crafts collective bargaining unit for the 2016–17 fiscal year.

**Act 218** (SB-812) ratifies the collective bargaining agreement covering state employees in the building trades crafts collective bargaining unit for the 2017–18 fiscal year.

**Act 219** (SB-813) ratifies the collective bargaining agreement covering state employees at the UW System in the building trades crafts collective bargaining unit for the 2017–18 fiscal year.

**Act 220** (SB-814) ratifies the collective bargaining agreement covering state employees at the UW–Madison in the building trades crafts collective bargaining unit for the 2017–18 fiscal year.

**Act 221** (SB-815) ratifies the collective bargaining agreement covering state employees at the

UW–Madison in the building trades crafts collective bargaining unit for the 2016–17 fiscal year.

**Act 362** (AB-842) makes technical changes to the Wisconsin Public Employers Group Life Insurance Program, the Income Continuation Insurance Program as it applies to certain teachers employed by the UW System, and WRS.

## State Finance

**Act 59** (AB-64) increases from \$5,285,000,000 to \$6,785,000,000 the amount of public debt that may be issued to refund any outstanding tax-supported or self-amortizing public debt for facilities.

**Act 212** (SB-337) requires that each state agency submit a biennial base budget review report to DOA that describes the state agency’s appropriations; an accounting of all expenditures from the appropriations in the prior three fiscal years; an analysis of whether each appropriation contributes to the mission of the agency; a determination of the minimum funding level required for each appropriation; and a description of the state agency’s mission or guiding principles.

## General State Government

**Act 8** (AB-73) designates cheese as the state dairy product.

**Act 59** (AB-64) does the following:

1. Specifies that the authority under prior law for state agencies to grant easements for public utility service also applies for telecommunications service and to easements under real property. *See also* Environment; Public Utilities; Transportation: Highways and Local Assistance, Act 59, item 1.
2. Requires the State Historical Society to operate the Circus World Museum. Prior law allowed SHS to enter into a lease agreement with a foundation for operation of the museum.
3. Authorizes DOA to expend certain settlement funds awarded to the state from litigation

involving Volkswagen for the replacement of vehicles in the state fleet and public transit vehicles.

4. Increases the state match of municipal contributions to length-of-service award accounts for volunteer fire fighters, first responders, and emergency medical technicians, and makes certain changes to length-of-service award vesting requirements.

5. Eliminates the Depository Selection Board and transfers its functions to DOA.

6. Eliminates the requirement that DOA coordinate an annual conference on educational technology.

**Act 83** (AB-165) provides for the appointment of delegates to a convention called by Congress under Article V of the U.S. Constitution to amend the constitution if the legislatures of at least two-thirds of the states adopt resolutions applying for such a call. *See also* Assembly Joint Resolutions 20 and 21.

**Act 86** (SB-248) designates ginseng as the state herb.

**Act 200** (AB-667) makes changes, primarily relating to membership, affecting the Wisconsin Commission on Uniform State Laws.

**Act 226** (SB-488) allows an individual to use a tribal identification card to sell scrap metal to scrap dealers, used home furnishings to an antique dealer, or secondhand items to a pawnbroker or dealer; to purchase alcohol, cigarettes, or tobacco products; as proof of residence for voter registration; and to purchase certain prescribed controlled substances from a pharmacist.

**Act 230** (SB-650) increases the membership of a technical committee established by the Mississippi River Parkway Commission.

**Act 235** (AB-773) limits DOR's authority, as part of its efforts to administer the unclaimed property law, to enter into agreements that allow certain types of third-party audits. *See also* Courts and Civil Actions; Insurance.

**Act 282** (AB-731) broadens the scope of newspapers that are qualified to receive a fee for publishing a legal notice to include a newspaper that is a successor to or has merged with an otherwise qualified newspaper and a newspaper without a paid circulation, but requires all newspapers to contain at least 25 percent news content per issue.

**Act 291** (AB-584) authorizes the governor to waive fees for the replacement of permits, licenses, approvals, or other authorizations for persons who reside or are headquartered in an area covered by a declared state of emergency.

**Act 355** (AB-618) eliminates certain Legislative Audit Bureau mandatory audits and requires LAB to complete a final audit of the local government property insurance fund.

**Act 364** (AB-845), **Act 365** (AB-846), and **Act 366** (AB-847) are LRB correction bills.

## Taxation

**Act 2** (SB-2) aligns the deadlines for certain entities to file state income and franchise tax returns with the federal deadlines. In addition, the act changes the deadline for corporations to pay the first installment of estimated state income and franchise taxes. The act also changes the deadline for certain pass-through entities to file withholding tax returns to conform to the entity's federal income tax return filing deadline.

**Act 17** (SB-89) makes technical changes recommended by DOR to the laws governing the administration of state taxes and the lottery. *See also* Beverages.

**Act 52** (SB-123) provides that, unless the municipality enacts an ordinance obligating the payment of state and county property taxes to the county, a municipal treasurer must execute a surety bond that guarantees the payment of the taxes to the county treasurer. The amount of the bond may not be less than the amount of the taxes.

**Act 58** (Au7 SS AB-1) does all of the following related to taxation:

1. Authorizes WEDC to certify one or more businesses that begin operations in an EITM zone to claim refundable tax credits in connection with job creation and capital investment in the zone and in the state.
2. Provides a sales and use tax exemption for the purchase of building materials, supplies, and services acquired solely for or used solely in the construction of facilities located in the EITM zone, if the capital expenditures for such construction may be claimed as an income or franchise tax credit, as certified by WEDC.

**Act 59** (AB-64) changes laws related to taxation as follows:

1. Exempts from the personal property tax machinery, tools, and patterns, not including such items used in manufacturing. The act also provides an annual state aid payment to each taxing jurisdiction equal to the amount of the personal property tax imposed on such items by the taxing jurisdiction for the January 1, 2018, assessment.
2. Eliminates the state forestation property tax for the purpose of acquiring, preserving, and developing the forests of the state and provides for the annual transfer of an amount from the general fund to the conservation fund equal to the revenue that the tax would have generated if still in effect.
3. Increases the amount of the school levy property tax credit from \$853,000,000 to \$940,000,000.
4. Exempts the grounds of Marquette University, not exceeding 150 acres, from the property tax.
5. Modifies the property tax exemption for property owned by a church or religious association for the location of buildings so that the exemption applies to the location of a building that the church or religious association intends to construct to replace a building destroyed by fire, natural disaster, or criminal act.
6. Modifies the property tax exemption for a

Bible camp so that it applies to real property not exceeding 40 acres instead of property not exceeding 30 acres.

7. Modifies the sales and use tax exemption for tangible personal property sold to a contractor and transferred to certain local units of government or charitable organizations so that it applies also to property transferred to a technical college district, the Board of Regents of the UW System, any institution or campus within the system, or UW Extension.
8. Exempts from the sales and use tax video or electronic games and other tangible personal property sold to a person providing a service through an amusement device. The act also exempts from the sales and use tax tournament or league entrance fees advertised and set aside as prize money.
9. Changes how a taxpayer's gross receipts for income and franchise tax purposes are determined so that a broadcaster's gross receipts received for the use of intangible property are considered sales in this state only if the purchaser's primary place of business is in this state and the purchaser has a direct contractual relationship with the broadcaster.
10. Modifies the law regarding state aid to taxing jurisdictions for computers that are exempt from the personal property tax so that the payment in 2018 and 2019 is equal to what the taxing jurisdiction received in the previous year, multiplied by an inflation factor, and in each year thereafter is equal to what the jurisdiction received in the previous year.
11. Modifies the manufacturing and agriculture income and franchise tax credit so that the amount of the taxpayer's qualified production activities income that the taxpayer claims as credit for taxes paid to another state may not also be claimed as a manufacturing and agriculture credit.
12. Provides that no interest accrues on income and franchise tax refunds certified by WEDC.
13. Modifies the nonrefundable research expense credits to split them into two

components: (a) one component that is a nonrefundable credit equal to 90 percent of the prior credit amount; and (b) one component that is a refundable credit equal to 10 percent of the prior credit amount.

14. Changes when and how certain information related to income and franchise taxes must be filed with DOR.

15. Changes the conditions under which a taxpayer may carry forward a net operating or a net business loss to offset future income of the taxpayer and changes the conditions under which the loss may be carried back to offset income in prior years.

16. Provides that tax benefits provided to a taxpayer under the enterprise zone tax credit program are intended to become a permanent part of the taxpayer's working capital structure and provides that, if a corporation receives tax benefits, other than tax benefits related to capital investment, that are not included in the corporation's federal taxable income, the tax benefits are subject to state income and franchise taxes.

17. Expands the sales and use tax exemption for products sold in connection with real property construction activities as part of a lump sum contract to apply to all construction contracts and to subcontractors.

18. Creates an exemption from the sales and use tax for certain prepared foods.

19. Codifies the threshold for the occasional sales exemption from the sales and use tax and increases that threshold from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per year.

20. Provides that beekeeping is considered the business of farming, regardless of the number of hives of bees managed, for purposes of sales and use tax exemptions available to farming businesses.

21. Repeals the sales and use tax on Internet access services, effective on July 1, 2020.

22. Increases the cigarette tax stamp discount for cigarette manufacturers, bonded direct marketers, and distributors from 0.7 percent of the tax paid on stamp purchases to 0.8 percent.

23. Increases the amount of the standard deduction that may be used by a nonresident to determine the claimable level of itemized deductions.

24. Exempts from individual income taxation interest earned on bonds issued by the Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority.

25. Modifies the credit for taxes paid to states, other than the four bordering Wisconsin, by limiting the maximum credit that may be claimed to the amount of taxes that would be paid if the same income was taxed under Wisconsin law.

26. Exempts from individual income taxation the value of any Olympic, Paralympic, or Special Olympics medal won by an individual and the amount of any payment an individual receives from the U.S. Olympic Committee or from the Special Olympics Board of Directors, to the extent that the payment is made because the individual won such a medal.

27. Eliminates the alternative minimum tax for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2018.

28. Beginning with claims filed in 2018, makes nondisabled claimants under the age of 62 with no earned income ineligible to claim the homestead tax credit.

29. Requires homestead tax credit claimants to report total disqualified losses in the calculation of household income under the homestead credit for claims filed for tax year 2017 and thereafter. Disqualified losses are defined, generally, as investment or business losses. Generally, this reporting requirement does not apply to a farmer whose primary income is from farming and whose farming generates less than \$250,000 in gross receipts from farming operations.

30. Allows the current \$5,000 individual income tax deduction for adoption expenses to be claimed for adoptions finalized in other states and countries.

**Act 68** (AB-480) provides that a property owner's refusal to allow an assessor to enter the person's residence does not preclude the person from appearing before the local board of review

to object to the property's valuation. The act also prohibits the assessor from increasing the property's valuation based solely on the property owner's refusal to allow entry.

**Act 176** (AB-869) creates a nonrefundable income and franchise tax credit for owners of certain low-income housing. *See also* Housing.

**Act 190** (AB-402) provides a sales and use tax exemption for sales to a state veterans organization.

**Act 197** (SB-75) creates an individual and corporate income and franchise tax credit for certain amounts contributed by an employer into an employee's college savings account.

**Act 231** (AB-259) does all of the following:

1. Changes the evidentiary standard, from "clear and convincing evidence" to "clear and satisfactory evidence," that a taxpayer must meet to establish that a transaction has economic substance for income and franchise tax purposes.
2. Modifies a provision that allows a taxpayer to rely on past audits to avoid tax liability in later audits.
3. Creates a sales and use tax exemption, effective retroactively to September 1, 2017, for sales to a 501 (c) (2) entity that is a title holding entity for certain tax-exempt charitable organizations that also are exempt under preexisting law from state sales and use taxes.
4. Updates references to the Internal Revenue Code in the following areas:
  - a. Allows amounts in 529 college savings plans to be used for elementary or secondary public, private, or religious school tuition expenses.
  - b. Adopts retroactively, to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011, certain federal treatment of pension distributions to qualified airline employees that are rolled over into an individual retirement account due to airline carrier bankruptcy.

**Act 270** (Jr8 SS AB-5) creates a pilot and permanent program for making periodic payments

to eligible recipients of the earned income tax credit, subject to DOR and the Internal Revenue Service entering into an agreement governing the creation and operation of the program.

**Act 280** (SB-668) increases from \$500,000 to \$3,500,000 the limit on the amount of tax credits that a person may claim under the historic rehabilitation tax credit.

**Act 290** (AB-583) provides a sales and use tax exemption for services performed during a disaster period by electric cooperatives or telecommunications utilities.

**Act 324** (AB-735) does all of the following:

1. Creates a penalty applicable to a seller that continues to collect sales tax erroneously on a product after receiving two written notices that the product is not taxable.
2. Modifies the period for which a temporary certification granted by DOR to a property assessor for purposes of property tax assessments is valid.
3. Allows DOR to require that employee social security numbers be omitted from the annual written statements regarding wages, deductions, and withholdings that employers are required to furnish to employees.
4. Allows taxpayers to opt in to receive all applicable notices from DOR electronically, rather than through personal service or hard copy mail delivery.

**Act 358** (AB-838) eliminates a property tax assessment freeze applicable to certain replacement property.

**Act 367** (SB-798) provides a onetime sales and use tax rebate based on a person's eligible dependent children and a sales tax holiday in August for the sale of clothing, school supplies, and personal computers.

## Tourism and Arts

**Act 59** (AB-64) does all of the following:

1. Requires the Arts Board to grant \$100,000 to

a county bordering Illinois for the purpose of making improvements to or expanding an existing arts center.

2. Requires the Department of Tourism to award a grant of \$75,000 to Vernon County in relation to a ski jumping competition and a grant of \$7,500 to the City of Pittsville to market the city as the geographical center of Wisconsin.

**Act 103** (SB-220) repeals certain outdated rules of the Department of Tourism and the Arts Board.

## Trade and Consumer Protection

**Act 22** (AB-56) allows a person who sells fewer than 15,000 gallons of motor fuel in this state per year to advertise motor fuel prices by the half gallon, rather than by the full gallon.

**Act 73** (SB-132) prohibits a person from using certain professional titles, such as “certified safety professional,” unless the person has been certified to use the title by the organizations that are specified in the act.

**Act 98** (AB-306) requires the implementation of an electronic system for recording, tracking, and blocking the illegal sale of pseudoephedrine products and makes certain other changes to the pseudoephedrine sale process. Under the act, the purchaser of a nonprescription pseudoephedrine product must present an identification card, and the seller must record the information in the electronic tracking system. The system uses the information to generate a notification if completing the sale would cause the purchaser to exceed the quantity limits currently in place on nonprescription pseudoephedrine purchases, and the system must provide real-time access to the records for law enforcement purposes.

**Act 160** (AB-681) prohibits the sale of a drug containing dextromethorphan, a common ingredient in over-the-counter cough medicine, to a person who is under age 18 unless the person has a prescription for the drug.

**Act 170** (SB-246) requires scrap metal dealers and processors who acquire a motor vehicle for scrap or salvage to have a motor vehicle salvage dealer license. The act also allows a licensed motor vehicle salvage dealer to acquire a motor vehicle whose certificate of title identifies a holder of a security interest if the dealer pays the amount of the outstanding obligation.

## Transportation

### Highways and Local Assistance

**Act 21** (AB-160) allows DOT to issue permits to transport fish and minnows in vehicles that exceed certain weight limits. *See also* Agriculture; Environment; Natural Resources: Fish and Game; Natural Resources: Navigable Waters and Wetlands.

**Act 37** (AB-170) requires DOT to allow signs to be placed on bus shelters located on state trunk highways.

**Act 58** (Au7 SS AB-1) authorizes the state to contract up to \$252,400,000 in general obligation public debt for the I 94 north-south corridor project but provides that DOT may not expend the proceeds of these bonds unless the state receives an award of federal moneys for the project.

**Act 59** (AB-64) does the following relating to highways and local assistance:

1. Prohibits DOT from charging any fee for the initial issuance of any permit necessary to construct broadband infrastructure in areas served by fewer than two broadband service providers, if DOT consented to the construction. *See also* Environment; Public Utilities; State Government: General State Government.

2. Specifies that the authority for state and local authorities to grant easements for constructing public utility facilities along state and local highways also applies to telecommunications facilities and to construction under those highways. *See also* Environment; Public Utilities; State Government: General State Government.

3. Increases the authorized limit for revenue bonds that may be issued for major highway projects and other transportation facilities.
4. Increases allocations for discretionary grants in the local roads improvement program.
5. Extends the date after which no money from appropriations authorizing DOT expenditures for the installation, replacement, or rehabilitation of traffic control signals and intelligent transportation systems may be encumbered from June 30, 2019, to June 30, 2021.
6. Allows the operation without an overweight permit of certain 11-axle vehicles transporting exclusively forest products or lumber on certain highways.
7. Reverts to the jurisdiction of DOT highways that were transferred to a municipality or county under certain jurisdictional transfer agreements.
8. Requires DOT to enter into an agreement with an independent engineering firm for the preparation of a report related to highway construction and funding.
9. Requires DOT to provide airport improvement grants to the Appleton International Airport and to the City of Wisconsin Rapids for improvements to Alexander Field in Wood County.
10. Reserves the first \$19,400,000 in major highway development let savings for the STH 23 major highway development project.
11. Requires DOT to provide a disaster damage aid payment to the Town of Lafayette in CHIPPEWA County.
12. Requires DOT to reimburse the Village of Rib Lake in Taylor County for costs incurred in the design of a safe routes to school project.
13. Requires DOT to erect highway signs for the Peshtigo Fire Museum, with the fee for the signs paid by the Historical Society.
14. Requires DOT to erect and maintain signs for the town of Lawrence in Brown County, the Bergstrom Waterfowl Complex, Shoreland Lutheran High School, and Soldiers Walk Memorial Park.
15. Requires DOT to study the potential

installation of specified traffic control signals in the city of Greenfield in Milwaukee County.

16. Removes four project enumerations from the major highway program.
17. Prohibits DOT from funding the north leg of the Zoo Interchange project in Milwaukee County in the 2017-19 fiscal biennium.
18. Limits the state's authority to incur expenses and expend moneys for a rail fixed guideway transportation system in a first class city.

**Act 87** (SB-392) allows a municipality to authorize the operation of all-terrain and utility terrain vehicles on a highway that is not part of the interstate highway system, that has a speed limit of 35 miles per hour or less, and that is located within the municipality.

**Act 193** (AB-442) provides that a local government may designate all highways within its territorial boundaries as all-terrain vehicle (ATV) routes and erect signs on each highway that crosses its territorial boundary alerting motorists of this designation. The act also provides that, if a local government designates specific highways within its jurisdiction as ATV routes, the local government is required to do one of the following:

1. Erect a sign at each point on a highway where the ATV route begins and at each intersection with a trail or highway that is not designated as an ATV route.
2. Erect a sign on each highway under its jurisdiction that crosses its territorial boundary alerting motorists that all highways within the town, village, city, or county have been designated as ATV routes, except where otherwise indicated, and erect signs as appropriate to indicate highways that are not designated as an ATV route.

**Act 232** (AB-716) authorizes a municipality to erect and maintain a municipal welcome sign within the right-of-way of any highway within the boundaries of the municipality other than an interstate highway.

**Act 247** (SB-85) requires DOT to make certain

reports related to the state highway program to the legislature and the Transportation Projects Commission.

**Act 276** (AB-699) directs DOT to designate and mark the bridge on USH 41 across the Oconto River in the city of Oconto as the “PFC Valentine T. Warrichaiet Memorial Bridge.”

**Act 299** (AB-754) eliminates a special vehicle weight provision that applies only on portions of STH 13 in Ashland County and STH 70 in Vilas County and adds these highway routes to the group of highway routes for which DOT may issue Michigan border permits.

### Impaired Driving

**Act 124** (AB-98) provides specific requirements for court orders related to persons whose operating privilege is restricted to operating vehicles that are equipped with an ignition interlock device.

**Act 125** (AB-138) authorizes DOT to award safe-ride grants to cover the costs of advertising a safe-ride service.

**Act 172** (SB-135) provides for permanent revocation of a person’s operating privilege if the person commits certain offenses related to drunken driving or driving under the influence of an intoxicant or other drug.

### Motor Vehicles

**Act 49** (SB-134) eliminates an administrative rule that prohibited the purchase for use in school transportation of a school bus previously titled and registered in another state if the bus is more than five years old.

**Act 55** (SB-90) creates an exception to the prohibition on removing or altering a vehicle or vehicle part identification number for certain repairs.

**Act 59** (AB-64) does the following relating to motor vehicles:

1. Creates a registration surcharge of \$75 for certain hybrid electric vehicles and \$100 for electric vehicles.

2. Repeals sunset provisions related to weight allowances and permitting provisions applicable to implements of husbandry and agricultural commercial motor vehicles.

3. Authorizes DOT to issue overweight permits for the operation of roll-off trailer-equipped vehicles that use all axles when transporting garbage or refuse.

4. Requires that moneys collected from the issuance of radiological material transport permits be deposited into the transportation fund.

**Act 85** (SB-198) increases the amount by which a heavy-duty vehicle equipped with idle reduction technology may exceed statutory weight limits and allows a vehicle fueled primarily by natural gas to exceed statutory weight limits.

**Act 114** (SB-186) designates a route in Milwaukee County for use by high-wide loads.

**Act 161** (AB-663) specifies that guaranteed asset protection waivers may be sold in connection with a motor vehicle credit sale or lease. *See also* Business and Consumer Law.

**Act 194** (AB-381) requires a \$25 annual voluntary payment for special registration plates expressing support for the family members of law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty. Funds from the voluntary payment are divided equally between Wisconsin Law Enforcement Memorial, Inc., and the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund.

**Act 224** (AB-546) specifies the minimum liability insurance policy limit applicable to motor carriers of passengers operating solely in intrastate commerce.

**Act 228** (AB-475) requires that animal-drawn vehicles operated on a highway during hours of darkness or during periods of inclement weather be equipped with rear yellow or amber strobe lights.

**Act 229** (SB-360) exempts special group plates for fire fighters, rescue squad members, and emergency medical technicians and first responders from special registration plate fees.

**Act 244** (SB-415) allows an applicant for a motor vehicle operator's license or identification card or vehicle registration to indicate whether he or she has a disability that may not be immediately apparent to another.

**Act 249** (AB-162) provides that, after a professional baseball park district certifies that the district has retired all of its bonds, the distribution of a portion of the annual fee for Milwaukee Brewers special registration plates is provided to the district for deposit into a fund for baseball park maintenance costs and capital improvements.

### Traffic and Parking Regulation

**Act 13** (SB-148) regulates the operation of personal delivery devices on sidewalks and crosswalks.

**Act 40** (SB-9) eliminates the option for a person appearing in court in response to certain traffic violations to request an immediate trial.

**Act 105** (AB-201) expands the list of traffic violations for which DOT must suspend a violator's operating privilege and require attendance at a vehicle right-of-way course, and increases the penalties for certain offenses.

**Act 127** (AB-390) provides that a person's knowledge that his or her operating privilege is revoked is not an element of the offense of operating after revocation and makes optional a list of factors a court may consider when imposing a sentence for such a violation.

**Act 238** (AB-651) provides that DOT rules requiring human services vehicle passengers to be seated do not apply to a passenger with a medical condition that prevents sitting.

**Act 286** (AB-882) authorizes a municipality or county to enact an ordinance providing for the

immobilization or towing, impoundment, and disposal of vehicles owned by habitual parking violators.

**Act 294** (SB-695) creates an exception for platoon vehicles to the traffic provision regulating motor vehicle following distances.

**Act 347** (AB-678) prohibits the operator of a vehicle, after having received a visible or audible signal to stop his or her vehicle from a traffic officer, federal law enforcement officer, or marked or unmarked police vehicle that the operator knows or reasonably should know is being operated by a law enforcement officer, from knowingly resisting, fleeing, or attempting to elude the officer.

### General Transportation

**Act 59** (AB-64) does the following regarding general transportation:

1. Requires DOT to eliminate 200 positions in the 2017–19 fiscal biennium and to eliminate additional private management consultant positions in the local assistance program.
2. Prohibits any entity with the power of condemnation from using that power for the purpose of establishing or extending recreational trails, bicycle ways or lanes, or pedestrian ways.
3. Transfers \$24,000,000 from the petroleum inspection fund to the transportation fund in each year of the 2017–19 fiscal biennium.
4. Increases from \$238,300,000 to \$250,300,000 the authority to contract state debt for railroad property acquisition and improvement.
5. Increases from \$105,900,000 to \$120,000,000 the authorized limit on revenue bonds that may be issued for harbor improvement.
6. Authorizes DOT to make transfers of state and federal moneys within the highway program.
7. Requires DOT to contract for the removal and disposal of deer killed by vehicles on state trunk highways.
8. Requires specified lapses to the transportation fund associated with land sales.

9. Authorizes DOT to disclose the social security numbers of certain title or license applicants to the Elections Commission.

10. Allows recreational vehicle dealers to assess additional service fees to recreational vehicle purchasers for performing vehicle inspections or completing certain forms.

11. Requires DOT to provide a harbor assistance grant to Fincantieri Bay Shipbuilding in Door County.

12. Requires DOT to study the effects of consolidating state moneys in the surface transportation program and replacing these funds with federal moneys from the state highway program.

**Act 320** (AB-595) declares certain outdoor advertising signs along highways to be nonconforming, but does not require the signs to be removed unless certain criteria are met.

**Act 322** (AB-855) prohibits a political subdivision from regulating the ownership or operation of a drone.

**Act 363** (AB-844) makes technical corrections to various transportation statutes.

## Trusts and Estates; Probate

**Act 90** (SB-101) authorizes a person named in a will to act as personal representative to use the transfer by affidavit procedure for property other than real property. *See also* Act 332.

**Act 332** (AB-607) makes changes to (1) the non-probate procedure for transferring real property upon death by deed to allow for the use of other documents; (2) the transfer by affidavit procedures for small estates; and (3) the requirements that apply to a payoff statement provided by secured creditor in response to a request.

## Veterans and Military Affairs

**Act 59** (AB-64) makes changes to emergency communications, including the following:

1. Requires DMA to contract for an emergency

services Internet protocol network for implementing Next Generation 911, which is a statewide emergency number system for processing voice, nonvoice, and multimedia requests for emergency assistance.

2. Transfers the Interoperability Council and duties regarding the statewide public safety interoperable communications system, which is commonly called WISCOM, from DOJ to DMA.

3. Requires DMA to make recommendations and conduct a request for proposals regarding WISCOM.

4. Requires DMA's adjutant general to appoint a director of emergency communications.

5. Creates a subcommittee of the Interoperability Council with members including local governments, law enforcement agencies, fire departments, emergency service providers, and telecommunications companies and requires the subcommittee to advise DMA on Next Generation 911.

6. Includes requirements for transitioning from county 911 service to statewide Next Generation 911.

7. Provides funding for DMA and the subcommittee to carry out the foregoing duties from the Police and Fire Protection Fund, which consists of fees collected from monthly and prepaid communications customers.

8. Revises a liability exemption regarding the use of the emergency number system that applies to telecommunications utilities and local governments so that the exemption also applies to persons who supply products and services for that system.

The act also makes changes with respect to awarding academic credit at UW System schools and technical colleges based on a veteran's military transcript, eligibility of Wisconsin National Guard members for resident tuition at UW System schools, and the fee remission program for veterans' spouses and children at UW System schools and technical colleges. *See also* Education: Higher Education.

The act further does all of the following:

1. Authorizes DVA to make up to \$300,000 in grants each fiscal biennium to cities, villages, and towns for the provision of fire and emergency medical services to veterans homes and facilities.
2. Requires DVA to allocate \$60,000 each fiscal year of the 2017–19 fiscal biennium to administer a crisis intervention services demonstration program.
3. Requires DVA to allocate \$20,000 in the 2017–19 fiscal biennium to conduct a study concerning the needs of women veterans in Wisconsin.
4. Authorizes DMA to award mobile field force grants to law enforcement agencies to fund crowd-control training and equipment used for crowd control.

**Act 121** (SB-224) requires DATCP to create a veteran farmer assistance and outreach program to help veterans, and family members of veterans who died in service or are missing in action, integrate into the field of agriculture. The act also requires DATCP and DVA to create a logotype that can be used on agricultural products produced by veterans or family members of veterans who died in service or are MIA.

**Act 122** (SB-47) authorizes certification of a disabled veteran-owned business for state procurement and other purposes regardless of the degree of severity of the veteran's service-connected disability.

**Act 123** (SB-410) clarifies the tuition grant amount awarded by DMA to National Guard members who complete higher education courses and modifies provisions relating to DMA's administration of the tuition grant program. *See also* Education: Higher Education.

**Act 195** (AB-422) creates the Hire Heroes program, which provides subsidized work opportunities for veterans.

**Act 274** (AB-943) requires DMA to pay continuation of pay benefits to National Guard and state

defense force members injured in the course of state active duty and to pay a \$100,000 death benefit to the designated beneficiaries of National Guard and state defense force members who die as a result of an accidental injury connected with the member's state active duty.

**Act 295** (AB-732) requires DVA to provide outreach, mental health services, and support to current and former service members who have a mental health condition or substance abuse disorder.

**Act 319** (AB-733) creates an additional 90 percent fee waiver under the veterans fee waiver program for veterans applying for occupational credentials. *See also* Occupational Regulation.

## Constitutional Amendments

### Proposed State Constitutional Amendments

**Enrolled Joint Resolution 7** ([SJR-3](#)), proposed by the 2017 legislature on second consideration, eliminates the Office of the State Treasurer from the constitution and replaces the state treasurer with the lieutenant governor on the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands. The amendment was rejected by the voters on April 3, 2018.

**Enrolled Joint Resolution 13** (SJR-53), proposed by the 2017 legislature on first consideration, expands in various ways the rights of crime victims under the Wisconsin Constitution. To become a part of the constitution, the 2019 legislature must concur in the amendment and the amendment must then be ratified by the voters.

### Proposed Federal Constitutional Amendments

**Assembly Joint Resolution 20**, adopted by the 2017 legislature, declares that the state of Wisconsin recognizes the rules and procedures adopted by the Assembly of State Legislatures as the official rules and procedures for a convention under Article V of the U.S. Constitution. *See also* Act 83.

**Assembly Joint Resolution 21**, adopted by the 2017 legislature, constitutes an application to Congress for a convention under Article V of the United States Constitution for the purpose of amending the Constitution to require the federal government to operate on a balanced budget. An Article V convention requires the application of at least two-thirds of the states. *See also* Act 83. ■

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