

6(C) Bill being introduced at request of DOJ
100-207 & DATCH

- Out come of mtg on Ed Hughes
- ① What are other states penalties
 - ② Russ - Help draft leg to increase penalties - Private Cause of Action
 - ③ 100-207 - Double Damages.

David Calandi -

Cramping - tele com - didn't order -
100-207 -

~~American~~ - selling things unrelated
to tele com.
Billing agent -

(6) CIVIL REMEDY. Any person damaged as a result of a violation of this section may bring a civil action to recover damages, court costs and, notwithstanding s. 814.04 (1), reasonable attorney fees. The person may also request in the action any other legal or equitable relief.

(7) OTHER RIGHTS AND REMEDIES. This section does not limit any other right or remedy provided by law.

History: 1995 a. 284; 1997 a. 35; 1997 a. 111 ss. 9, 11 to 16; Stats. 1997 s. 100.206.

100.207 Telecommunications services. (1) DEFINITION. In this section, "telecommunications service" has the meaning given in s. 196.01 (9m).

(2) ADVERTISING AND SALES REPRESENTATIONS. A person may not make in any manner any statement or representation with regard to the provision of telecommunications service, including the rates, terms or conditions for telecommunications service, which is false, misleading or deceptive, or which omits to state material information with respect to the provision of telecommunications service that is necessary to make the statement not false, misleading or deceptive.

(3) SALES PRACTICES. (a) A person may not engage in negative option billing or negative enrollment of telecommunications services, including unbundled telecommunications services. A person may not bill a customer for any telecommunications service that the customer did not affirmatively order unless that service is required to be provided by law, the federal communications commission or the public service commission. A customer's failure to refuse a person's proposal to provide a telecommunications service is not an affirmative request for that telecommunications service.

(b) A person may not charge a customer for telecommunications service provided after the customer has canceled that telecommunications service.

(c) A person shall provide a customer who has ordered a telecommunications service through an oral solicitation with independent confirmation of the order within a reasonable time.

(4) COLLECTION PRACTICES. (a) A person may not misrepresent that local exchange service may be disconnected for nonpayment of other telecommunications service.

(b) A person may not unreasonably refuse to provide a detailed listing of charges for telecommunications service upon the request of a customer.

(5) TERRITORIAL APPLICATION. Subsections (2) to (4) apply to any practice directed to any person in this state.

(6) REMEDIES AND PENALTIES. (a) 1 If a person fails to comply with this section, any person or class of persons adversely affected by the failure to comply has a claim for appropriate relief, including damages, injunctive or declaratory relief, specific performance and rescission.

(2) A person or class of persons entitled to relief under subd. 1. is also entitled to recover costs and disbursements.

(b) 1. The department of justice, after consulting with the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection, or any district attorney upon informing the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection, may commence an action in circuit court in the name of the state to restrain by temporary or permanent injunction any violation of this section. Injunctive relief may include an order directing telecommunications providers, as defined in s. 196.01 (8p), to discontinue telecommunications service provided to a person violating this section or ch. 196. Before entry of final judgment, the court may make such orders or judgments as may be necessary to restore to any person any pecuniary loss suffered because of the acts or practices involved in the action if proof of these acts or practices is submitted to the satisfaction of the court.

2. The department may exercise its authority under ss. 93.14 to 93.16 and 100.18 (11) (c) to administer this section. The department and the department of justice may subpoena persons and require the production of books and other documents, and the

department of justice may request the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection to exercise its authority to aid in the investigation of alleged violations of this section.

(c) Any person who violates subs. (2) to (4) shall be required to forfeit not less than \$25 nor more than \$5,000 for each offense. Forfeitures under this paragraph shall be enforced by the department of justice, after consulting with the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection, or, upon informing the department, by the district attorney of the county where the violation occurs.

(e) Subject to par. (em), the department shall promulgate rules under this section.

(em) 1. Before preparing any proposed rule under this section, the department shall form an advisory group to suggest recommendations regarding the content and scope of the proposed rule. The advisory group shall consist of one or more persons who may be affected by the proposed rule, a representative from the department of justice and a representative from the public service commission.

2. The department shall submit the recommendations under subd. 1., if any, to the legislature as part of the report required under s. 227.19 (2) and to the board of agriculture, trade and consumer protection.

(f) This section does not preempt the administration or enforcement of this chapter or ch. 133 or 196. Practices in violation of this section may also constitute unfair methods of competition or unfair trade practices under s. 100.20 (1) or (1t) or fraudulent representations under s. 100.18 (1) or violate ch. 133 or 196.

History: 1993 a. 496; 1995 a. 27.

100.208 Unfair trade practices in telecommunications.

(1) In this section, "telecommunications provider" has the meaning given in s. 196.01 (8p).

(2) The department shall notify the public service commission if any of the following conditions exists:

(a) A telecommunications provider has been found by a court to have violated any provision of this chapter or of a rule promulgated under s. 100.20 (2) (a).

Note: Par. (a) is shown as amended eff. 5-1-99 by 1997 Wis. Act 229. Prior to 5-1-99 it reads:

(a) A telecommunications provider has been found by a court to have violated any provision of this chapter or of a rule promulgated under s. 100.20 (2).

(b) The department has issued an order under s. 100.20 (3) prohibiting a telecommunications provider from engaging in an unfair trade practice or method of competition.

History: 1993 a. 496; 1997 a. 229.

100.209 Cable television subscriber rights. (1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(a) "Cable operator" has the meaning given in s. 66.082 (2) (b).

(b) "Cable service" has the meaning given in s. 66.082 (2) (c).

(2) RIGHTS. (a) A cable operator shall repair cable service within 72 hours after a subscriber reports a service interruption or requests the repair if the service interruption is not the result of a natural disaster.

(b) Upon notification by a subscriber of a service interruption, a cable operator shall give the subscriber a credit for one day of cable service if cable service is interrupted for more than 4 hours in one day and the interruption is caused by the cable operator.

(bm) Upon notification by a subscriber of a service interruption, a cable operator shall give the subscriber a credit for each hour that cable service is interrupted if cable service is interrupted for more than 4 hours in one day and the interruption is not caused by the cable operator.

(c) A cable operator shall give a subscriber at least 30 days' advance written notice before deleting a program service from its cable service. A cable operator is not required to give the notice under this paragraph if the cable operator makes a channel change because of circumstances beyond the control of the cable operator.

*Double
Damages
&
Attorney's
fees*

Dept will sit down & look at
penalties. (Come up w/proposal)

Penalties.

100.26(1)

(1) Any person who violates any provision of this chapter, except s. 100.18, 100.20, 100.206 or 100.51, for which no specific penalty is prescribed shall be fined not to exceed \$200, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than 6 months or both.

100.26(2)

(2) Any person violating s. 100.02 shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$3,000 or imprisoned for not less than 30 days nor more than 3 years, or both.

100.26 - ANNOT.

Note: Sub. (2) is affected by two acts of the 1997 legislature eff. 12-31-99 and is merged by the revisor under s. 13.93 (2) (c) to read as shown below. The bracketed language was inserted by 1997 Wis. Act 253 but rendered without effect by 1997 Wis. Act 283. Corrective legislation is pending.

100.26 - ANNOT.

(2) Any person violating s. 100.02 shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$3,000 or imprisoned for not less than 30 days nor more than [3] 4 years and 6 months or both.

100.26(3)

(3) Any person who violates s. 100.15 or 100.19, or who intentionally refuses, neglects or fails to obey any regulation or order made or issued under s. 100.19 or 100.20, shall, for each offense, be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$5,000, or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than one year or both.

100.26(4)

(4) Any person who violates s. 100.18 (1) to (8) or (10) or 100.182 is subject to a civil forfeiture of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for each violation.

100.26(4m)

(4m) Any person who violates s. 100.18 (10r) is subject to a civil forfeiture of not less than \$100 nor more than \$10,000 for each violation.

100.26(5)

(5) Any person violating s. 100.06 or any order or regulation of the department thereunder, or s. 100.18 (9), shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year or both. Each day of violation constitutes a separate offense.

100.26 - ANNOT.

Note: Sub. (5) is amended eff. 12-31-99 by 1997 Wis. Act 283 to read:

100.26 - ANNOT.

(5) Any person violating s. 100.06 or any order or regulation of the department thereunder, or s. 100.18 (9), shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 2 years or both. Each day of violation constitutes a separate offense.

100.26(6)

(6) The department, the department of justice, after consulting with the department, or any district attorney may commence an action in the name of the state to recover a civil forfeiture to the state of not less than \$100 nor more than \$10,000 for each violation of an injunction issued under s. 100.18, 100.182 or 100.20 (6). The department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection or any district attorney may commence an action in the name of the state to recover a civil forfeiture to the state of not less than \$100 nor more than \$10,000 for each violation of an order issued under s. 100.20.

100.26(7)

(7) Any person violating s. 100.182 shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year or both for each offense. Each unlawful advertisement published, printed or mailed on separate days or in separate publications, hand bills or direct mailings is a separate violation of this section.

100.26 - ANNOT.

Note: Sub. (7) is amended eff. 12-31-99 by 1997 Wis. Act 283 to read:

100.26 - ANNOT.

(7) Any person violating s. 100.182 shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 2 years or both for each offense. Each unlawful advertisement published, printed or mailed on separate days or in separate publications, hand bills or direct mailings is a separate violation of this section.

100.26(8)

(8) Any person who violates s. 100.46 may be required to forfeit not more than \$100.

100.26(9)

(9) Any person who violates s. 100.30 (7) (a) is subject to a forfeiture of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for each violation.

100.26 - ANNOT.

History: 1975 c. 39; 1979 c. 327; 1981 c. 90; 1981 c. 124 s. 9; 1983 a. 500; 1985 a. 288; 1989 a. 31; 1993 a. 414; 1995 a. 27; 1997 a. 55, 111, 201, 253, 283; s. 13.93 (2) (c).

100.26 - ANNOT.

It was constitutionally proper for the legislature in (3) to authorize the imposition of criminal penalties for the violation of department rules adopted pursuant to 100.20. *State v. Lambert*, 68 W (2d) 523, 229 NW (2d) 622.

100.26 - ANNOT.

"Intentionally" in (3) modifies only "refuses", not "neglects or fails". Multiplicitous charge must be avoided. *State v. Stepniewski*, 105 W (2d) 261, 314 NW (2d) 98 (1982).

100.26 - ANNOT.

Conviction under (3) without proof of criminal intent did not violate due process clause. *Stepniewski v. Gagnon*, 732 F (2d) 567 (1984).

100.35(2)

(2) Any person violating this section shall be punished as in s. 100.26 (1).

CONSUMER WATCH

Bob Richards

Phone charges get more confusing



Richards

No wonder they can advertise 10 cents per minute or 6 cents per 0.07 minute, or whatever this week's special deal happens to be.

The telecommunications companies have been changing both the way they bill us for services and the actual amount of those billed services.

Certain costs that were previously part of the per-minute usage fees are now being billed as flat-rate monthly charges. What it amounts to is that the "per minute" rate that they like to advertise usually doesn't include everything that they expect us to pay if we choose to do business with their company.

Lots of readers have noticed. "Shouldn't these expenses be added to their costs of doing business, rather than sneakily added on to the phone bill?" writes **Jessie Haefler of Baraboo**. So far, the federal regulators responsible for this have not been sympathetic.

It started during the breakup of AT&T when the new "local" telephone companies complained that they needed more revenue if they would no longer be subsidized by long distance charges. The Federal Communications Commission then created the "subscriber line charge." It was itemized at \$3.50 on my most recent local phone bill and supposedly guarantees me access to the entire telephone system.

In recent months, the long distance companies started itemizing their own "pre-subscribed inter-exchange carrier" charge. It was 85 cents on my last bill, and supposedly reflects charges that long distance carriers are paying to local companies.

Representative Suzanne Jeskewitz
West State Capitol

*Write about
10-10-88*

*from
Cliff Otte*

*CAPITAL TIMES
9-19-88*

Even more controversial is the "universal connectivity charge," which was itemized as 93 cents on my last monthly bill. It supports the "Lifeline" program for low-income consumers and also helps hook up schools, libraries and rural health centers to the Internet.

"This is not a fair charge and should be on property, school or income taxes," writes **Mary Lenz of Appleton**. "We are the people who need affordable phone service. I usually make two long distance calls per year — one to my daughter and one to my sister."

The "universal service" program was a key requirement of the federal telecommunications deregulation act. Telecommunications companies that are regulated by the FCC are each assessed a portion of the costs. Many of them are now passing those costs on to their customers.

"It would be like charging grocery stores and food producers for the cost of providing food stamps to low-income consumers," says **Kathleen O'Reilly**, a Washington, D.C., consumer attorney and former executive director of the Wisconsin Citizens' Utility Board. "No matter how rich or how poor you are, you pay the same fee into this fund, regardless of how much or how little you use the telephone system."

Even determining where these charges appear on your bill can be difficult. Companies can use different wording. AT&T, for example, uses the term "universal connectivity charge" to describe the fee they bill for universal service.

While it all can be very confusing, a few things are obvious.

More of the costs of telephone service are being shifted away from frequent users of telephone service. This places a greater burden on those people who don't use the telephone very much. That was an intentional policy decision of federal regulators, according to **Dennis Klaila**, a telecommunications policy analyst with the state Public Service Commission.

"In the FCC's view, people have the opportunity to use the long distance network and should pay for that access, whether they use it or not."

Wisconsin currently operates "lifeline" and "link-up" telephone service programs for low-income consumers that are in compliance with federal guidelines, according to **Gary Evanson**, assistant telecommunications administrator at the Public Service Commission.

For purposes of these programs, Evanson says the PSC defines low income as "a household that receives benefits from one or

more of the following programs: Wisconsin Works, Medical Assistance, Supplemental Security Income, food stamps, Household Energy Assistance or the Wisconsin Homestead Tax Credit Program.

Evanson says local telephone companies should provide additional information and applications for consumers who believe they are eligible.

The "subscriber line charge" is removed from the telephone bills of those who qualify. Other fees such as the pre-subscribed inter-exchange carrier fee and the universal service charge may still appear.

• • •

Send your consumer questions and comments to Consumer Watch, LifeStyle Section, The Capital Times, PO Box 8060, Madison, WI 53708.



State of Wisconsin
Tommy G. Thompson, Governor

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Ben Brancel, Secretary

COPY

Date: August 20, 1999
To: Senator Bob Jauch
From: William L. Oemichen, Administrator
Division Of Trade And Consumer Protection
Subject: Telecommunications Legislation

Bill Oemichen

Thank you for inquiring about telecommunications slamming, cramming and rate misrepresentation compliance and enforcement actions. I hope this information will be useful as you consider possible future legislation.

Telecommunications has our number one consumer complaint category for the past two years and has placed a significant demand on Division resources. In 1998, the Trade and Consumer Protection Division received a total of 2,054 written consumer complaints about telecommunications. This is a significant increase from the 1,330 written complaints we received in 1997. The large majority of our complaints are about slamming, cramming, or rate misrepresentations. We expect our final 1999 statistics will continue to illustrate the increasing importance of telecommunications as a consumer concern.

The Trade and Consumer Protection Division has referred 19 investigations of telecommunication providers to the Wisconsin Department of Justice for violations of state law. Additionally, four investigations have been referred to the U.S. Federal Trade Commission or the U.S. Federal Communications Commission for violation of federal law. Finally, the Division has initiated two administrative Special Order cases during the past eight months.

The majority of our completed investigations involved slamming (switching the consumer's long distance provider without their consent) as the main allegation. Four case referrals alleged cramming (billing the consumer for additional services without the consumer's consent) as the primary complaint, and one alleged rate misrepresentation. However, recent consumer complaints and investigations show a trend toward cramming as the primary consumer problem in this area.

The Division takes a proactive approach to these issues. In July of this year, a letter went out to all telecommunications resellers detailing our concerns about certain practices (copy attached). We recently contacted the local phone service companies about their responsibilities when providing billing services for both telecommunication and non-telecommunication goods and services (copy attached).

Furthermore, we are analyzing whether additional legislation is necessary to protect consumers. For example, a new practice is evolving since the enactment of Section 100.207, Stats. where local telephone providers are acting as the billing agent for non-telecommunication services such as Internet home pages. These charges often appear on the consumer's telephone bill without authorization and Section 100.207 only addresses negative option of telecommunications services. Prohibiting negative option billing for all goods or services, not just telecommunications, would address many of the consumer complaints we have received lately.

An alternative would be to allow consumers to specify which companies may bill through the local phone bill other than their selected long distance provider.

Another possible solution would be requiring telecommunications billing services to provide the same rights, when billing for non-telecommunication services, as a credit card company provides. With credit cards, consumers have the right to dispute unauthorized charges and to pay only the non-disputed amount without penalty. These same rights could be provided to consumers who want to challenge non-telecommunication charges on their telephone bill.

The Trade and Consumer Protection Division has made its telecommunications compliance and enforcement efforts its number one priority. We have reallocated considerable investigatory resources into this effort. These resources are not new; the Department was not provided any additional funding or positions at the time the Telecommunications Act of 1994 was enacted. Rather, these resources have been moved from our efforts to obtain compliance with, or to enforce, other consumer protection statutes and rules.

Thank you for giving the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection the opportunity to inform you about our telecommunications compliance and enforcement efforts. I would be happy to discuss any of these issues with you in detail at your earliest convenience.

Attachments

Examples of Violations of Wisconsin's Telecommunications Laws

- **Disclosure of Terms.** Many long distance carriers and resellers fail to disclose *any* terms of the agreement before the consumer enters into the service agreement in violation of ch. ATCP 123.02, Wis. Adm. Code. A few long distance carriers have told us they believe they are exempt from this provision under ch. ATCP 123.02(4), Stats. However, the exemption only applies to "specific long distance rates" such as the rate of a call from one specific location to another. This exemption does not apply to generally applied price schedules, rates or formulas, nor does it exempt disclosure of the material features, functions and capabilities of the service offering, or any incidental charges that may affect the total amount payable by the consumer.
- **Slamming.** Many telecommunication businesses have admitted to "slamming", or switching a consumer's long distance service without the consumer's knowledge or consent. A slamming incident is potentially a violation of the disclosure requirements of ch. ATCP 123.02, Wis. Adm. Code, *regardless of whether the business was actively involved in the slamming.*
- **Cramming.** Telecommunications businesses have also admitted to "cramming", which is billing consumers for additional services or goods that the consumer never agreed to purchase. As with slamming, a cramming incident is potentially a violation of ch. ATCP 123.02, ATCP 123.04, or ATCP 123.06, Wis. Adm. Code, *regardless of whether the business was actively involved in the cramming.*
- **Surcharges.** A number of telecommunications businesses, when billing the consumer for service, include a charge described as a "surcharge". This charge is listed on the bill as a line item separate from the service charge in a section that lists taxes to the customer, such as excise taxes and sales taxes. In many cases, the "surcharge" is based on costs the business incurs as part of its provision of service, and is normally included in the price of the service. Such a billing practice misrepresents the terms of the subscription, and may be a violation of ch. ATCP 123.10, Wis. Adm. Code. Also, price representations which do not include the costs identified as surcharge may violate s. 100.207(2), Stats., as well as ch. ATCP 123.02, Wis. Adm. Code.
- **Service Options.** Some local exchanges do not disclose the services options that are being placed on their basic dial tone service. These service options, such as repeat dialing and 3 way calling, are a material function, feature or capability of the basic dial tone service, and must be disclosed to the consumer prior to entering into a service agreement under ch. ATCP 123.02(1)(a), Wis. Adm. Code. If the service option is added to the dial tone service after the consumer has entered into the service agreement, the disclosure requirements of ch. ATCP 123.04 apply.
- **Billing for other Services.** Some local exchanges which provide billing services for other businesses do not disclose to the consumer that their bills may include charges from other businesses. We believe this billing service is a material feature, function or capability of the service offering, and must be disclosed under ch. ATCP 123(1)(a), Wis. Adm. Code.
- **Automatic Renewals.** Some cellular telephone companies who contract with consumers to provide their service for a definite period of time, and automatically renew the service at the end of that period, fail to give any prior notice of the renewal to the consumer. This practice violates ch. ATCP 123.08, Wis. Adm. Code.



State of Wisconsin
Tommy G. Thompson, Governor

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

Ben Brancel, Secretary



July 14, 1999

URA DOZIER
WISCONSIN COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK INC
3016 N 45TH ST APT 1
MILWAUKEE WI 53210-1764

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Compliance with Wisconsin's Telecommunications Laws

Dear Mr. Dozier:

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection (Department) is Wisconsin's primary consumer protection agency and is responsible for ensuring compliance with Wisconsin's consumer protection laws. The purpose of this letter is to inform telecommunications providers in Wisconsin of the specific state laws regulating the industry, and to share with you some of the major compliance issues.

Our Department administers several laws that affect the advertising and sales practices of telecommunication businesses. These laws are Wisconsin Statutes Sections 100.18 ("Fraudulent Representations"), 100.20 ("Methods of Competition and Trade Practices" and 100.207 ("Telecommunications Services"). Furthermore, the Department has enacted a telecommunications rule, ATCP 123 ("Telecommunications and Cable Television Services"). A copy of ATCP 123 is attached for your reference.

We are concerned that an increasing number of telecommunications providers are violating ATCP Chapter 123. Our concern is based on the quickly increasing number of complaints we are receiving from Wisconsin consumers and on the increasing number of law violations we are investigating and referring for prosecution. Penalties for violations are substantial and may include substantial civil forfeitures, criminal penalties, and private civil actions by the affected consumers. We have enclosed some examples of law violations for your review.

Special Department Compliance Effort

Due to the increasing violations of Wisconsin's telecommunications laws, we are implementing a special compliance effort to curb these abuses. Department investigators are reviewing complaints and enforcement action is being taken against those businesses found to be violating telecommunications laws.

July 14, 1999

Page 2

Please review your advertising and sales practices. If you believe there is a possibility that you are violating Wisconsin law, correct it immediately.

We appreciate your voluntary compliance with Wisconsin's telecommunications laws. By doing so, you strengthen customer's trust and confidence in the telecommunications industry. Thank you for your assistance and cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "William L. Oemichen". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "W".

William L. Oemichen, Administrator
Division of Trade & Consumer Protection



State of Wisconsin
Tommy G. Thompson, Governor

COPY

Bill

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Ben Brancel, Secretary

August 18, 1999

Mr. Richard Notebaert
Chairman & CEO
Ameritech Communications
30 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

Dear Mr. Notebaert:

We are requesting your help in preventing telephone bill "cramming," the fastest growing source of telecommunications complaints in Wisconsin. As you know, cramming is the practice of adding an unauthorized charge to a telephone bill. Wisconsin consumers tell us they are very frustrated by the ease with which disreputable companies use reputable local exchange carriers to bill unauthorized charges.

Wisconsin consumers are also frustrated that they appear to have few tools they can use to fight telephone bill cramming. Consumers do not understand how they can be billed by their local phone company for services they did not authorize. Furthermore, many Wisconsin consumers believe they will lose their telephone service if they do not pay these charges. Their frustration is being increasingly shared by their state legislators.

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture Trade & Consumer Protection has made the prevention of telephone bill cramming a top priority. We have investigated a number of companies for cramming and have referred the cases for civil or criminal prosecution. We are also considering new laws that will help address this important consumer issue. At the same time, we are seeking your voluntary cooperation in a joint effort. We are asking local exchange carriers in Wisconsin to take the following steps:

1. Institute a "billing freeze" option that would allow consumers to freeze unauthorized billing for anything other than direct dial telecommunications services. The current PIC freeze on unauthorized long distance switching could serve as a model for the billing freeze program.
2. Disclose on the bill that services are non-telecommunication services, and that disconnection will not result from nonpayment of charges, regardless of whether a customer files an appeal.
3. Disclose on the bill that consumers should report unauthorized charges so the local carrier can discontinue future billing services for that company.

Letter to Mr. Richard Notebaert
August 18, 1999
Page Two

4. Discontinue billing services for companies when our department notifies your company of violations, and recommends you remove them from your service.
5. Join us in other education efforts, such as getting the word out to consumers that they will not lose telephone services for nonpayment of unauthorized charges.

We would like to meet with Ameritech representatives to discuss implementation of this cramming prevention effort. We have preliminarily set a meeting for 3:00 pm. on the 14th of September at our Madison, Wisconsin office. Please let me (608/224-4920) or Judy Cardin (920/448-5111) know as soon as possible if another meeting date is desired.

We know you take pride in Ameritech's reputation of providing quality service to your many Wisconsin consumers. Your company's recent move to a simpler telephone bill is already helping us to protect Wisconsin consumers. However, we are seeking additional help from Ameritech and Wisconsin's other local exchange carriers. Please join us in this effort to prevent telephone bill cramming in Wisconsin.

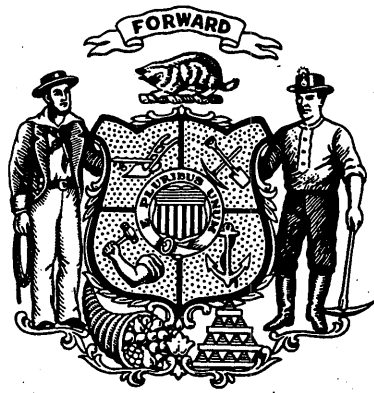
Sincerely,



William L. Oemichen, Administrator
Division of Trade & Consumer Protection

cc: Ameritech Wisconsin President Ellen Gardner

END



END



State of Wisconsin • DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

125 SOUTH WEBSTER STREET • P.O. BOX 8933 • MADISON, WISCONSIN 53708-8933 • 608-266-6466 • FAX 608-266-5718 • <http://www.dor.state.wi.us>

Tommy G. Thompson
Governor

Cate Zeuske
Secretary of Revenue

March 9, 1999

The Honorable Russell Decker
State Senator
Co-Chair, Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions
323 South, State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

The Honorable Eugene Hahn
State Representative
Co-Chair, Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions
15 West, State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Dear Senator Decker and Representative Hahn:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that I will be fulfilling the statutory duty prescribed under s. 13.52 (1)(c), as a member of the Legislature's Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions.

It has been my pleasure to serve on this important committee during the past legislative session, where the merits of proposals to create new, or modify existing tax exemptions can be fully explored

I look forward to serving with both of you.

Sincerely,


Cate Zeuske
Secretary of Revenue

CZ:mw

END



END

Social Promotion -

Notices

Jodie Tierney - Jensen

Bob Karius - Foti

Steve Krieser - ASD - Reserve hearthorn

Rep. Caucus

Leg Council - Pres -

Members

Jodi Nussbaum - Chief Clerk / Dem Caucus

Mollka @ wheel

Notices - Monday before the wk of

Deadline - Noon on Monday

- Need

* the travel form

leg calendar -

Poster - for the members -

Phone #'s for the members

Rules -

Floor - seating chart

Program Man / the Clerk man

Art of Chairing - Parliament Proc.

Open Roads Law

Access to the roads -

Business Opp. Leg.
Leg. Ref. Bureau - Mary Gibson - Glass
Draft =

* Fly by night Seminar -

Ms. Cardin (MAY) 920-448-5111 - 6B - Reg. Manager

~~Ch - Mtg~~

~~Feb. 11th - 2:00 Feb 11th -~~

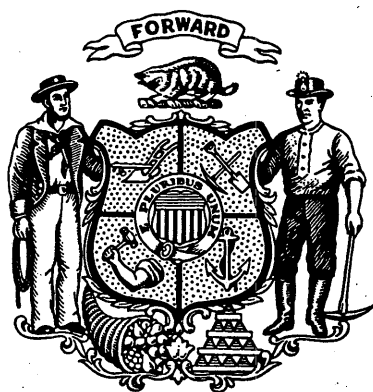
~~Ben Branch - Good~~

* ~~Martene - Cumming - Good - Grace -~~

~~James Doyle - Jerry Hancock - Feb. 11th -~~

~~Ann Barb Nelson - 114 E. -~~

END



END

CONSUMER WATCH

Bob Richards

Capitol falls short on aiding consumer



Richards

The air isn't quite as stifling in the State Capitol this July as it has been during some summers. The building is being refurbished and air conditioned, of course, but also the politicians have gone home, taking the hot

air they sometimes produce with them out on the campaign trail.

Consumers can be glad they are taking this break. The people who controlled the most recent Legislature were not very pro-consumer.

"In certain issues, you are absolutely right," responds Rep. Clifford Otte, a Sheboygan Falls Republican who is retiring from the Assembly and his position of chairman of the Assembly Committee on Consumer Affairs.

There were a few pieces of pro-consumer legislation that won approval, such as the geographical misrepresentation bill designed to prevent a New Jersey company from calling itself the Flower Shop of Hudson, and the bill requiring all mattresses sold as new to contain a label describing the materials contained in the product.

There were many other disappointments. At least a half dozen consumer bills that received favorable recommendations from Otte's committee were later defeated. Several were not even scheduled for floor debate.

"I'm disappointed," Otte told me, "because we reported out a number of good bills that I thought should have moved through the system and gotten to the governor's desk. There's a lot of partisan politics involved with this. . . . I guess that's the way it is around here."

A bill prohibiting credit card companies from charging an additional fee when consumers pay their bills in full won a favorable 6-2 vote from Otte's committee but then was sent to the Financial Institutions Committee, where it died.

A bill restricting the sale of information obtained from consumers' credit card transactions was recommended for passage on a 5-3 vote by Otte's committee but died in the Assembly Rules Committee.

A bill regulating the billing practices of cable television companies also died in the Rules Committee after winning a 6-1 recommendation from the Committee on Consumer Affairs.

Otte's biggest disappointment involves the bill he authored which would have prohibited certain "negative-option" billing practices and set rules for trial offers. He and his legislative assistant Dan Young reworked the bill many times in an effort to satisfy critics. The bill died in the Senate Committee on Organization.

"We won support of the

attorney general and the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection," Otte says, as well as AARP and the Coalition of Aging Groups. "It was the Direct Marketers Association, the Wisconsin Merchants Association and WMC (Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce) that killed it.

"They testified against it in the Senate committee. They didn't testify at all at my committee hearing.

File

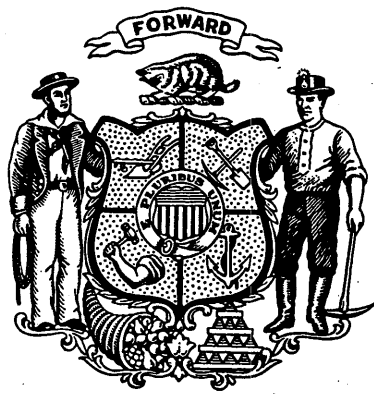
That really ticks me off. I really don't like it when lobbying groups come to a hearing and just sit there, and then when the hearing is over they try to kill the bill."

"This all comes back to campaign finance," says the bill's co-sponsor, state Sen. Alice Clausing, D-Menomonie. "You follow the money and you find that these industries have the upper hand and that's why legislators are not supporting bills like this that protect consumers. Instead, they protect these industries."

Clausing and Otte both suggest that the upcoming election campaign is a good time to get connected. Ask the candidates who come seeking your vote what they will do about ongoing consumer problems.

• • •
Send your consumer questions and comments to Bob Richards, c/o Lifestyle section, The Capital Times, PO Box 8060, Madison, WI 53708.

END



END



State of Wisconsin \ LEGISLATIVE AUDIT BUREAU

June 5, 2000

JANICE MUELLER
STATE AUDITOR

22 E. MIFFLIN ST., STE. 500
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53703
(608) 266-2818
FAX (608) 267-0410
Leg.Audit.Info@legis.state.wi.us

Representative Hahn, Chair
Committee on Consumer Affairs
Room 15 West, State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin 53702

Dear Representative Hahn:

We have completed a financial and compliance audit of the State of Wisconsin, as requested by state agencies to meet the audit requirements of the federal Single Audit Act of 1984, as amended, and the provisions of federal Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133. In addition, the audit assists us in meeting state audit requirements under s. 13.94, Wis. Stats. The audit covers the period from July 1, 1998 through June 30, 1999, during which state agencies, including the University of Wisconsin System, administered \$5.7 billion in cash and non-cash federal assistance.

Report 00-5 contains the auditor's reports on internal control and compliance, findings of noncompliance with federal requirements, the results of our follow-up work to prior audit findings, agencies' responses to our recommendations and their plans for corrective action, and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards. We identified \$688,051 in questioned costs, which is somewhat more than the amounts questioned in the fiscal year 1997-98 and 1996-97 single audits. The amount the State may be required to repay the federal government is likely to be less than the amount questioned because the federal government may resolve our findings in a manner that does not require funds to be returned. For example, the federal government may allow the State to substitute other expenditures to replace the expenditures that we question.

While both the Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS) and the Department of Workforce Development (DWD) administered large and complex federal programs, we found more problems and questioned costs at DWD. In total, we question \$556,879 that DWD charged to federal grant programs or that was lost interest earnings to the federal government because of various delays. The largest single area of questioned costs resulted from failure to credit the federal government's share of support collections related to public assistance programs in a timely manner. Child support and other support collections related to families that received benefits from public assistance programs, such as those funded from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families grant, are not disbursed to the family, but are used to offset the federal and state share of assistance payments. However, because DWD was late in preparing certain federally required reports, it did not promptly return the federal government's share of support collections for cases related to public assistance programs. As a result, we question \$300,000 in interest that we estimate the State gained at the expense of the federal government.

Representative Hahn

Page 2

June 5, 2000

We also have concerns with DWD's compliance with federal rules that require the State to match certain federal expenditures with expenditures financed from non-federal sources. We question \$167,353 in federal expenditures because DWD did not maintain documentation to support amounts it reported as non-federal match under the Medical Assistance, Food Stamps, Head Start, and Vocational Rehabilitation programs.

DHFS has been able to administer its federal programs with relatively few issues of noncompliance. We report only two new findings this year, both of which do not result in questioned costs. In addition, we followed up on a finding included in our prior year's report. DHFS implemented our recommendation to recalculate certain Medical Assistance claim payments made during FY 1997-98, which resulted in the recovery of \$208,000 from nursing homes, of which \$122,000 was returned to the federal government and \$86,000 was retained by the State to offset its share of nursing home costs. DHFS will be reviewing all available nursing home claims dating back to 1993 to determine the amount of any additional cost recoveries.

After DWD and DHFS, the third largest agency in terms of federal grant expenditures is the University of Wisconsin (UW) System. One of the largest federal programs administered by UW System is its program to provide financial assistance to students to pay for college education. We question \$51,124 that UW-Parkside awarded to 19 students, even though the aid recipients failed to meet satisfactory academic progress standards set by that institution.

Finally, we have two areas of concern related to the Department of Administration (DOA). First, DOA administers a mainframe computer center for use by all state agencies. However, DOA has established reimbursement rates designed to recover several million dollars in costs unrelated to providing mainframe computing services. As a result, DOA's mainframe computer rates were overstated, while rates for other services, such as printing, were understated. Therefore, agencies that used relatively more mainframe computer services, such as the Department of Workforce Development, may have subsidized users of the other services, and federal grants may have been overcharged for mainframe computer costs. We also question \$69,150 in program income that a nonprofit corporation under contract with DOA received to administer a federal grant program that helps low-income individuals acquire houses. This was the second year of this program income finding.

In addition to questioning some program costs, we also reviewed agency cash management practices to ensure the State does not lose interest earnings by temporarily subsidizing federal grant programs and to ensure the State receives all federal funds it is entitled to receive. We found that, because the Department of Natural Resources did not request timely reimbursement of federal grant expenditures, the State lost an estimated \$95,000 of interest earnings, the majority of which would have been credited to the Conservation Fund and been available to pay costs related to fish and wildlife and other programs. We include a recommendation to correct this deficiency. At the Department of Veterans Affairs, staff had not been successful in collecting \$66,668 in reimbursements for construction expenditures incurred during FY 1994-95 at the veterans home in King, Wisconsin. After our interim audit communication, staff contacted the federal awarding agency and successfully obtained reimbursement.

Representative Hahn

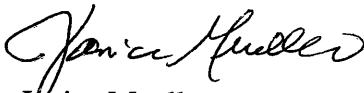
Page 3

June 5, 2000

Our audit opinion on the State's financial statements was included in the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1999, which was published by the Department of Administration in December 1999 and is available from the State Controller's Office in the Department of Administration.

Our single audit report is lengthy and detailed. Therefore, we are limiting our initial distribution to those required by law to receive copies, the audited state agencies, and the federal agencies to which our findings relate. If you are interested in receiving a copy of the single audit report, please contact our office and request report 00-5. The report is also available on the Internet at www.legis.state.wi.us/lab/windex.htm.

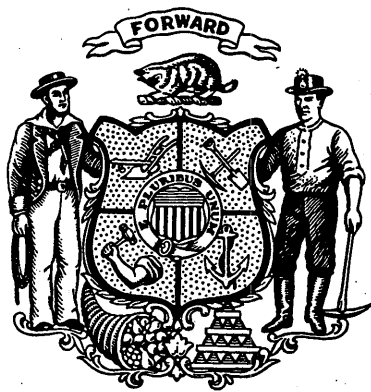
Sincerely,



Janice Mueller
State Auditor

JM/BN/cr

END



END



OPERATIONS & DISTRIBUTION CENTER
1300 S. LYNNDALE DRIVE
P.O. BOX 1199
APPLETON, WISCONSIN 54912-1199
920-731-8121

Handwritten signature

30-Jan-99

Dear Legislator,



Subject: Wisconsin Minimum Mark Up Law

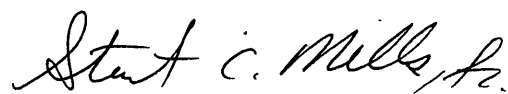
Ref: Phil Woodman's "Super" Grocery Store
Request to Repeal the Current Law

Action: Please OPPOSE Any Attempts To Repeal the Wisconsin
Unfair Sales Act.

1. Major multiple National Public Petroleum companies have a complete vertical and horizontal monopoly like no other entity. They own and or control the oil reserve worldwide, in the ground, the pumping, the oil refineries, the pipelines, and the retail fuel stations.
2. Many anti-trust laws were passed to stop and break up this type of monopoly, such as Rockefeller's Standard Oil. Today each of these oil companies are much bigger than Rockefeller and control much more.
3. These oil companies have and can practice predatory pricing to close out anyone they want. The oil industry more than any other monopoly, does this on a regular basis. They don't have to make a profit at Wisconsin stations, because they can make their profit at any of the other levels they choose.
4. To change the law for a big grocery store operator who wants to use gas as a loss leader is very questionable.

5. Gas is different than any other entity. The Government has environmental issues that cost big money and have put lots of smaller independent operations out of business by having to redo their equipment several times. First there was fiberglass tanks, then the double wall tanks, then sensing equipment, then double wall piping for hundreds of thousands of dollars for each location. I wonder what is coming. Soon only the big oil conglomerates will be able to afford it.
6. With these continuing Government environmental costs there is little or no profit left.
7. More and more big public national companies with the likes of Wal-Mart, Home Depot, etc, they can and do practice predatory pricing with immunity in any location or area and offset it in other parts of the country they already own. The Government doesn't enforce predatory pricing laws, and if Wisconsin changes the law, surely they will get the "loss leader" war with Woodmans to the detriment of all the Wisconsin Independent operators.
8. Wisconsin gas Minimum Mark Up is the only law that has some enforcement to keep these operators from predatory pricing. Naturally the major oil companies want this law done away with.
9. We just got the new gas enforcement law passed, let's not change it.

Most Sincerely,

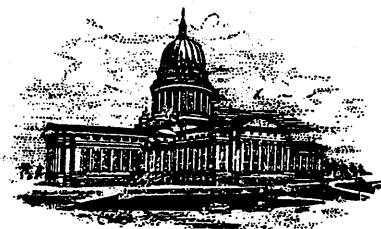


Stewart C. Mills, Jr.

END



END



Wisconsin State Assembly

P.O. BOX 8952 • MADISON, WI 53708

August 26, 1999

Representative Scott Jensen, Assembly Speaker
Representative Steve Foti, Assembly Majority Leader
Representative John Gard, Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance
Representative Cloyd Porter, Vice-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance
Senator Chuck Chvala, Senate Majority Leader
Senator Brian Burke, Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance
Senator Russell Decker, Member, Joint Committee on Finance
Senator Gary George, Senate President Pro Tempore

Dear Members of the 1999-2000 State Budget Conference Committee:

We are contacting you to urge your support of the proposal to provide up to \$1 billion in tax cuts to Wisconsin taxpayers. This proposal includes using \$500 million of the state budget surplus as a sales tax rebate as well as providing a permanent \$350 million income tax cut.

As you may recall, a letter was distributed from Senator Jauch to all members of the Legislature on August 20, 1999 explaining the sales tax rebate idea. Under the proposal, \$500 million of the \$568 million surplus would be provided on a one-time basis in the form of a sales tax rebate check. The rebate would be calculated upon an individual's taxable income and filing status. The rebate for married-joint and head-of-household recipients would range from \$235 to \$500 and the rebate for single and married-separate recipients would range from \$130 to \$300. It would provide an average tax benefit of \$202. The total rebate amount of the \$500 million surplus is equal to 23% of the estimated amount of sales taxes that were paid by individuals in 1998.

The August 20, 1999 letter gives many reasons why the rebate proposal makes sense. One significant point is that this plan would prevent the state's structural imbalance from increasing. In fact it would improve the state's balance by \$175.6 million.

While the Governor today did not specifically endorse the tax rebate proposal, he did state that he supports any tax cutting proposal which breaks the budget stalemate. He also stated that he would support a total tax cut between \$850 million and \$1 billion which could include a \$350 million income tax cut.

August 26, 1999
Members of the 1999-2000 State Budget Conference Committee
Page 2

As stated previously, we as members of the Republican Assembly team support the combination of the sales tax rebate proposal and income tax cut for a total tax relief package of up to \$1 billion. This is a proposal of compromise and we feel it is a good way to break the budget stalemate. The rebate proposal gives \$500 million, or 88% of the surplus back to the taxpayers while still allowing for additional program funding and other tax cuts. It would also give 88% of the \$500 million to taxpayers with an adjusted gross income lower than \$80,000. As you can see, this is a bi-partisan effort and we urge you to strongly consider this idea as a way to complete the 1999-2000 budget process.

Sincerely,



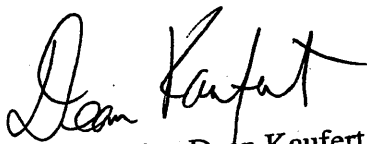
Representative Bonnie Ladwig
63rd Assembly District



Representative Dan Vrakas
33rd Assembly District



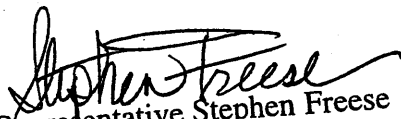
Representative Carol Owens
53rd Assembly District



Representative Dean Kaufert
55th Assembly District



Representative Joseph Leibham
26th Assembly District



Representative Stephen Freese
51st Assembly District



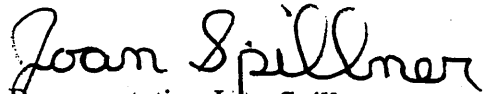
Representative Scott Suder
69th Assembly District



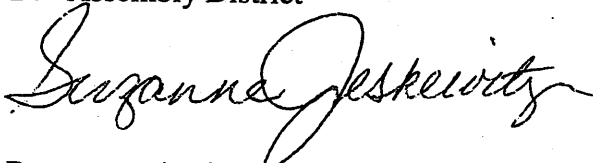
Representative Joe Handrick
34th Assembly District



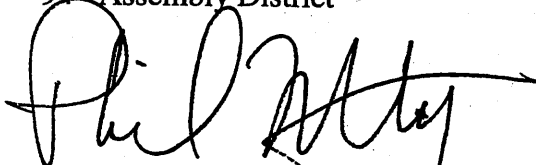
Representative Kitty Rhoades
30th Assembly District

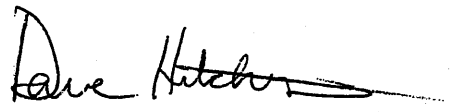

Representative Joan Spillner
42nd Assembly District

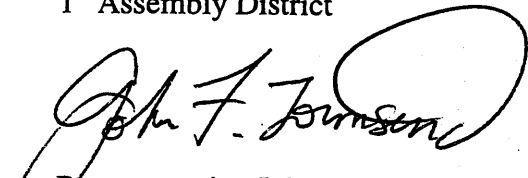
Representative Sue Jeskewitz
24th Assembly District

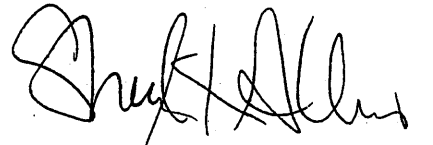


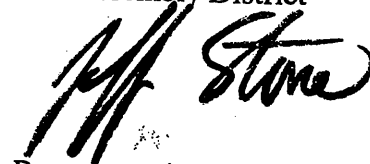
Representative Michael Huebsch
94th Assembly District

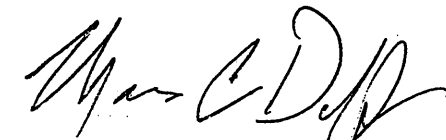

Representative Phil Montgomery
4th Assembly District

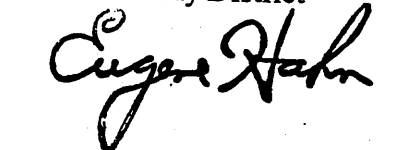

Representative Dave Hutchison
1st Assembly District


Representative John Townsend
52nd Assembly District

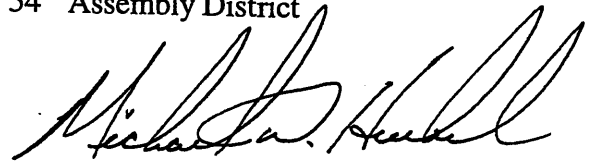

Representative Sheryl Albers
50th Assembly District


Representative Jeff Stone
82nd Assembly District

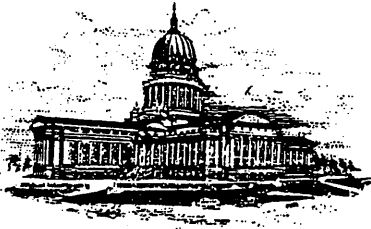

Representative Marc Duff
98th Assembly District

Representative Eugene Hahn
47th Assembly District


Representative Gregg Underheim
54th Assembly District







Wisconsin State Assembly

P.O. BOX 8952 • MADISON, WI 53708

TO: Members of the 1999-2000 State Budget Conference Committee

FROM: State Representative Carol Kelso

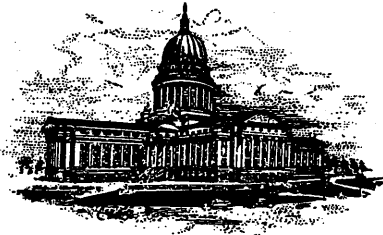
DATE: August 26, 1999

RE: Addendum to letter regarding support for \$1 billion tax cut plan

Please note that I want to be added as a co-author to the letter of support for the \$1 billion tax cut proposal.

Carol Kelso

Representative Carol Kelso
88th Assembly District



Wisconsin State Assembly

P.O. BOX 8952 • MADISON, WI 53708

September 1, 1999

Senator Robert Jauch
313 South, State Capitol
Madison, WI 53707

Senator Michael Ellis
202 South, State Capitol
Madison, WI 53707

Dear Senators Jauch and Ellis:

We are contacting you in regards to your most recent tax proposal which would provide \$950 million in a one-time sales tax rebate to Wisconsin taxpayers. While we like the amount of this tax cut, we are very uncomfortable with providing no permanent tax relief.

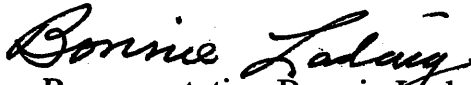
We would urge your reconsideration of your previous proposal which provided up to \$1 billion dollars in tax relief. This proposal includes using \$500 million of the \$568 million state budget surplus as a sales tax rebate as well as providing a permanent \$350 million income tax cut.

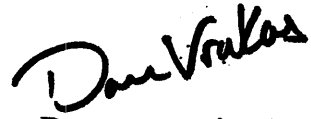
We do understand your desire to address the state's structural deficit. Your original plan would reduce the state's structural deficit to \$175 million.

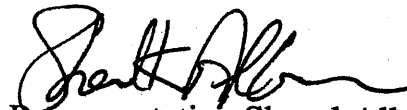
We feel the original plan is a compromise between the numerous sides on this issue. A significant rebate check would still be provided to taxpayers while also giving permanent tax cuts. Plus there would still be adequate dollars left over to fund certain programs.


As we have stated before, we the undersigned members of the Republican Assembly Caucus support the combination of the sales tax rebate proposal and permanent income tax cut for a total tax relief package of up to \$1 billion. We feel this would still allow us to work in a bi-partisan manner and we urge you to strongly consider this idea as a way to break the stalemate and complete the 1999-2000 budget process.


Sincerely:

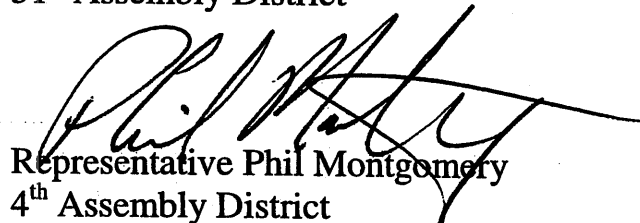

Representative Bonnie Ladwig
63rd Assembly District

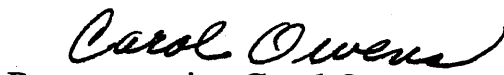

Representative Dan Vrakas
33rd Assembly District



Representative Sheryl Albers
50th Assembly District

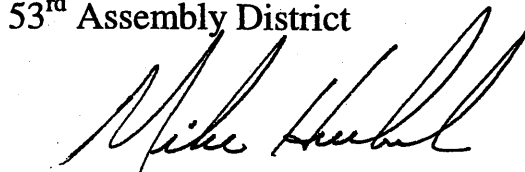

Representative Steve Freese
51st Assembly District



Representative Scott Suder
69th Assembly District

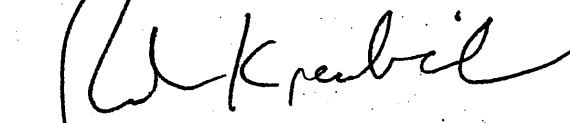

Representative Phil Montgomery
4th Assembly District



Representative Carol Owens
53rd Assembly District


Representative Lorraine Seratti
36th Assembly District


Representative Mike Huebsch
94th Assembly District

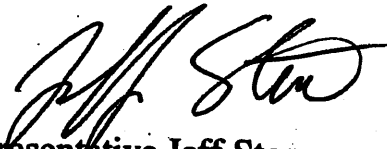

Representative Tom Sykora
67th Assembly District


Representative Robin Kreibich
93rd Assembly District

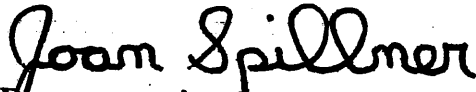

Representative Joe Handrick
34th Assembly District



Representative Dave Hutchison
1st Assembly District



Representative Jeff Stone
82nd Assembly District



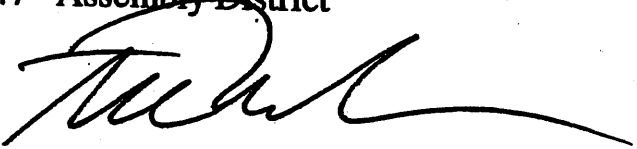
Representative Joan Spillner
42nd Assembly District



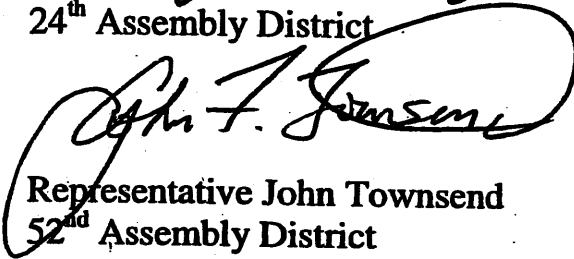
Representative Gene Hahn
47th Assembly District



Representative Sue Jeskewitz
24th Assembly District



Representative Frank Urban
99th Assembly District



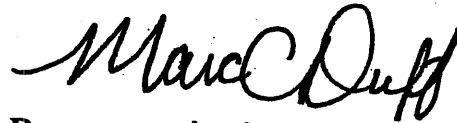
Representative John Townsend
52nd Assembly District



Representative Gregg Underheim
54th Assembly District



Representative Kitty Rhoades
30th Assembly District

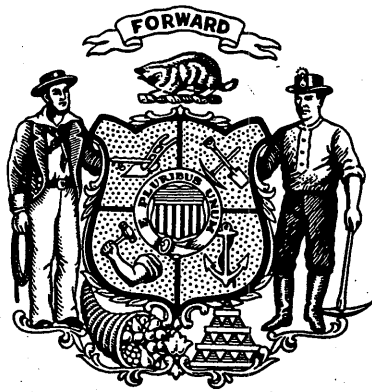


Representative Marc Duff
98th Assembly District

BLL:jlh

- Cc: Members of the 1999-2000 State Budget Conference Committee:
Representative Scott Jensen, Assembly Speaker
Representative Steve Foti, Assembly Majority Leader
Representative John Gard, Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance
Representative Cloyd Porter, Vice-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance
Senator Chuck Chvala, Senate Majority Leader
Senator Brian Burke, Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance
Senator Russell Decker, Member, Joint Committee on Finance
Senator Gary George, Senate President Pro Tempore

END



END

Assembly Hearing Slip

(Please print plainly)

Date: 6-24-99

Bill No. #7 - TIME SHARE

Or Subject

(Name) JIM HANSON

(Street Address or Route Number) South Pinkney

(City & Zip Code) MDIVAN

(Representing) WAS TIME SHARE

Speaking in favor:

Speaking against:

Registering in favor:

Registering against:

Speaking for information only:

Neither for nor against:

Please return this slip to a messenger promptly.

Assembly Sergeant at Arms
Room 411 West
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Assembly Hearing Slip

(Please print plainly)

Date: February 11, 1999

Bill No. DECL - ORIENTATION

Or Subject FEE Committee Members

(Name) Secretary Maureen Cummings

(Street Address or Route Number) 1400 E. Washington Ave

(City & Zip Code) MADISON 53703

(Representing) DEPT. OF REGULAR AND XEROXING

Speaking in favor:

Speaking against:

Registering in favor:

Registering against:

Speaking for information only:

Please return this slip to a messenger promptly.

Assembly Sergeant at Arms
Room 411 West
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE - COMMITTEE ATTENDANCE FORM

TAX EXEMPTIONS

COMMITTEE

6-24-99

DATE

LEGISLATOR NAME

Joe Handrick

Committee Meeting Attendance Sheet

Assembly Committee on Consumer Affairs

Date: 2-11-99 Meeting Type: Informational Hearing
Location: 424 NE

<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>Excused</u>
Rep. Suzanne Jeskewitz, Chair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Rick Skindrud	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Terry Musser	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Frank Urban	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Alvin Ott	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Mark Pocan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Donald Hasenohrl	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Mark Miller	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Totals:	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>

Rebecca Larson
Rebecca Larson, Committee Clerk

Committee Meeting Attendance Sheet

Assembly Committee on Consumer Affairs

Date: 3-11-99 Meeting Type: Public hearing
Location: 424 NE

Committee Member

	<u>Present</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>Excused</u>
Rep. Suzanne Jeskewitz, Chair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Rick Skindrud	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Terry Musser	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Frank Urban	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Alvin Ott	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Mark Pocan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Donald Hasenohrl	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Mark Miller	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Totals:

Rebecca Larson, Committee Clerk

Committee Meeting Attendance Sheet

Assembly Committee on Consumer Affairs

Date: 5-26-99 Meeting Type: Executive Session
Location: 225 Northwest

Committee Member

Rep. Suzanne Jeskewitz, Chair

Rep. Rick Skindrud

Rep. Terry Musser

Rep. Frank Urban

Rep. Alvin Ott

Rep. Eugene Hahn

Rep. Mark Pocan

Rep. Donald Hasenohrl

Rep. Mark Miller

Rep. Tom Hebl

Present

Absent

Excused

Totals:

10

0

0

Rebecca Larson

Rebecca Larson, Committee Clerk

Committee Meeting Attendance Sheet

Assembly Joint survey committee on Tax Exemptions

Date: 10-24-99 Meeting Type: Public Hearing & Executive Session
Location: 328 Northwest

Committee Member

	<u>Present</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>Excused</u>
Sen. Russell Decker, Chair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Eugene Hahn, Chair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Roger Breske	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Robert Cowles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Michael Lehman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Tom Hebl	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ms. Cate Zeuske	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Alan Lee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Paul Vrakas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Totals: 9 0 0

Heather Schubert

Heather Schubert, Committee Clerk

Committee Meeting Attendance Sheet

Assembly Joint survey committee on Tax Exemptions

Date: 1-6-2000 Meeting Type: Public Hearing / Exec.
Location: 201 SE, State Capitol

Committee Member

Sen. Russell Decker, Chair
Rep. Eugene Hahn, Chair
Sen. Roger Breske
Sen. Robert Cowles
Rep. Michael Lehman
Rep. Tom Hebl
Ms. Cate Zeuske
Mr. Alan Lee
Mr. Paul Vrakas

Present Absent Excused

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Totals:

8 0 1

Heather Schubert

Heather Schubert, Committee Clerk

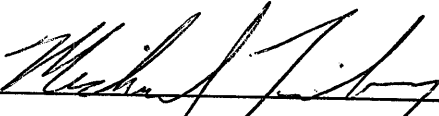
Committee Meeting Attendance Sheet

Assembly Joint survey committee on Tax Exemptions

Date: 1-26-00 Meeting Type: Exec. Session

Location: 415 NW, State Capitol

<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>Excused</u>
Sen. Russell Decker, Chair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Eugene Hahn, Chair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Roger Breske	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Robert Cowles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Michael Lehman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Tom Hebl	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ms. Cate Zeuske	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Alan Lee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Paul Vrakas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Totals:	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>




Michael Garibay, Committee Clerk

Committee Meeting Attendance Sheet

Assembly Joint survey committee on Tax Exemptions

Date: 3-16-00 Meeting Type: Public Hearing & Exec. Session
Location: 300 SE, State Capitol

<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>Excused</u>
Sen. Russell Decker, Chair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Eugene Hahn, Chair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Roger Breske	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Joanne Huelsman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Michael Lehman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ms. Cate Zeuske	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Tom Hebl	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Alan Lee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Paul Vrakas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Totals:	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>


Michael Garibay, Committee Clerk

Vote Record

Assembly Committee on Consumer Affairs

Date: 3-22-00



Executive Session



Public Hearing

Bill Number: _____

Moved by: Musser

Seconded by: Jeskewitz

Motion: Adoption of Amendment to allow and specify carbonless copies

Committee Member

Rep. Eugene Hahn, Chair

Aye

No

Absent



Rep. Rick Skindrud



Rep. Terry Musser



Rep. Frank Urban



Rep. Alvin Ott



Rep. Suzanne Jeskewitz



Rep. Mark Pocan



Rep. Donald Hasenohrl



Rep. Mark Miller



Rep. Tom Hebl



Totals:

8

2



Motion Carried



Motion Failed

Vote Record

Assembly Committee on Consumer Affairs

Date: 3-22-00

Executive Session Public Hearing

Bill Number: _____

Moved by: Musser Seconded by: Hahn

Motion: Intro Amendment to allow and specify carbonless copies

<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Aye</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Absent</u>
Rep. Eugene Hahn, Chair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Rick Skindrud	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Terry Musser	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Frank Urban	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Alvin Ott	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Suzanne Jeskewitz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Mark Pocan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Donald Hasenohrl	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Mark Miller	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Tom Hebl	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Totals:	<u>10</u>	_____	_____

Motion Carried

Motion Failed

Vote Record

Assembly Committee on Consumer Affairs

Date: 3-22-00

Executive Session

Public Hearing

Bill Number: _____

Moved by: Urban

Seconded by: Hahn

Motion: Intro. amendment to give regulating powers to DATCP

Committee Member

Rep. Eugene Hahn, Chair

Aye

No

Absent

Rep. Rick Skindrud

Rep. Terry Musser

Rep. Frank Urban

Rep. Alvin Ott

Rep. Suzanne Jeskewitz

Rep. Mark Pocan

Rep. Donald Hasenohrl

Rep. Mark Miller

Rep. Tom Hebl

Totals:

4

6

Motion Carried

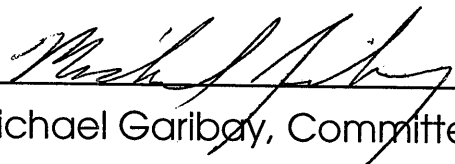
Motion Failed

Committee Meeting Attendance Sheet

Assembly Committee on Consumer Affairs

Date: 3-22-00 Meeting Type: Public Hearing & Exec. Session
Location: 328NW, State Capitol

<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>Excused</u>
Rep. Eugene Hahn, Chair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Rick Skindrud	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Terry Musser	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Frank Urban	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Alvin Ott	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Suzanne Jeskewitz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Mark Pocan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Donald Hasenohrl	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Mark Miller	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Tom Hebl	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Totals:	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>


Michael Garibay, Committee Clerk