

Committee Name:
Joint Committee – Finance
(JC–Fi)

Appointments

99hr_JC–Fi_Appt_pt00

Committee Hearings

99hr_JC–Fi_CH_pt00

Committee Reports

99hr_JC–Fi_CR_pt00

Clearinghouse Rules

99hr_JC–Fi_CRule_99–

Executive Sessions

99hr_JC–Fi_ES_pt00

Hearing Records

99hr_ab0000

99hr_sb0000

Misc.

99hr_JC–Fi__Misc__s.13.10_pt08a

Record of Committee Proceedings

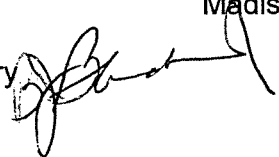
99hr_JC–Fi_RCP_pt00

S. 13.10 Meeting
September 16, 1999

DATE: August 26, 1999

TO: The Honorable Brian Burke, Co-Chair The Honorable John Gard, Co-Chair
Joint Committee on Finance Joint Committee on Finance
Room 316 South, State Capitol Room 315 North, State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702 Madison, WI 53702

FROM: Brenda J. Blanchard, Secretary
Department of Commerce



SUBJECT: 13.10 Request to Extend 1.0 FTE Project Position for the Dairy 2020 Program

The Department of Commerce requests a 3-year extension of a Grants Specialist-Advanced project position, which would help administer the Dairy 2020 program. The timeframe for the extension would be from September 14, 1999 to September 13, 2002. Funding for the position would be obtained from the supplies and services funds for the Dairy 2020 program, which is part of the Department's 101 GPR appropriation.

Background

The Dairy 2020 Grant Program, which began in November 1996, provides grants to dairy producers through the Rural Economic Development (RED) program. The goal of the program is to help dairy producers obtain the professional services necessary to complete a feasibility study or business plan related to a farm expansion or modernization. The program is part of a broad-based effort to revitalize the state's dairy industry.

Demand for Dairy 2020 grants has been strong, which indicates that the program is fulfilling an important need for financial assistance among dairy producers. As shown in the table below, the number of Dairy 2020 applications increased nearly 50% and the number of awards increased nearly 58% from FY 1998 to FY 1999. In addition, the dairy producers that have utilized the program have invested more than \$50 million to increase production and have increased milk production by more than 300 million pounds on an annualized basis.

Dairy 2020 Activity--FY 1997-99

	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
Applications	27	175	262
Awards	10	156	246
Funds Awarded	\$30,445	\$484,527	\$530,793

Staffing

The Grants Specialist-Advanced project position is critical to the success of the Dairy 2020 program. The only permanent position that staffs the program, an Economic Development Consultant, serves as the Executive Director of the Dairy 2020 Council, provides technical assistance regarding the retention and expansion of dairy farms and other agricultural businesses, and provides assistance to communities regarding the attraction and retention of dairy industry jobs. As a result, the Economic Development Consultant does not have the time to process the large volume of applications in a timely and effective manner. Furthermore, other department staff members do not have an adequate understanding of the unique challenges facing the dairy industry or the time to effectively administer the program.

The primary responsibilities of the proposed Grants Specialist position include the following:

- Underwrite Dairy 2020 applications.
- Develop contracts for awards and authorize the disbursement of program funds.
- Monitor projects that are funded by the program.
- Provide assistance to dairy producers as an agriculture finance expert.
- Conduct training on dairy assistance programs.
- Staff the Dairy 2020 Council.
- Provide advice to the Department on the changes that should be made to the program, which would better serve the dairy industry.

The position will be located in the Bureau of Business Finance in the Division of Economic Development.

Funding Source/Position Costs

The Department will fund the project position with supplies and services funds that are authorized for the Dairy 2020 program. Annual costs for the position are as follows:

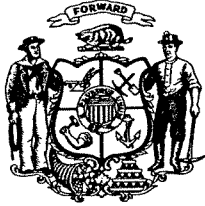
Grants Specialist-Advanced

Salary	34,390
Fringes	12,470
Total	\$46,860

In addition, it is anticipated that there will be supplies and services expenses associated with the position, which will be absorbed by the remaining supplies and services funds that are available to the program.

Agency Representation

Mr. Phil Albert, Deputy Secretary of the Department of Commerce, will be representing the agency when this request is taken up by the Committee.



State of Wisconsin Higher Educational Aids Board

131 West Wilson Street, Madison, Wisconsin

Post Office Box 7885 Phone: (608) 267-2206

Madison, WI 53707-7885 Fax: (608) 267-2808

E-Mail: HEABmail@heab.state.wi.us

Web Page: <http://heab.state.wi.us>

Tommy G. Thompson
Governor

Jane M. Hojan-Clark
Executive Secretary

August 27, 1999

The Honorable Brian Burke, Co-Chair
Joint Committee on Finance
State Capitol, Room 316S
Madison, WI 53701


The Honorable John Gard, Co-Chair
Joint Committee on Finance
State Capitol, 315 N
Madison, WI 53701

Dear Senator Burke and Representative Gard:

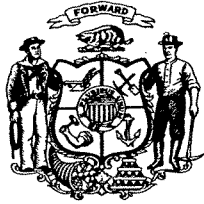
Enclosed is documentation supporting a request under s.1310 by the Higher Educational Aids Board for supplemental funding in the amount of \$27,082 in GPR to appropriation s. 20.235(2)(aa). Two copies of this request have also been submitted to the Legislative Fiscal Bureau and forty copies have been submitted to Dan Caucutt in the Division of Executive Budget and Finance.

Please place this request on the agenda for the next Joint Committee on Finance meeting. If you have any questions about this request or if additional information is needed, please feel free to contact me at 264.6181.

Sincerely,


Jane Hojan-Clark
Executive Secretary

CC: Bob Wood, Office of the Governor
Bill Steiger, Office of the Governor
Secretary Mark Bugher, Department of Administration
Bob Hanle, Department of Administration
Erin Kalinosky, Department of Administration



State of Wisconsin

Higher Educational Aids Board

131 West Wilson Street, Madison, Wisconsin
Post Office Box 7885 Phone: (608) 267-2206
Madison, WI 53707-7885 Fax: (608) 267-2808
E-Mail: HEABmail@heab.state.wi.us
Web Page: <http://heab.state.wi.us>

Tommy G. Thompson
Governor

Jane M. Hojan-Clark
Executive Secretary

August 27, 1999

Request for General Program Operations s. 20.235(2)(aa)

Request

Due to an unforeseen emergency, the Higher Educational Aids Board (HEAB) requests \$27,082 in GPR for FY00. This is to provide one-time funding to cover costs associated with maintaining an essential Fiscal Affairs position while also funding the sabbatical time and other leave time accumulated by the Fiscal Affairs Financial Officer who recently decided to retire after 34 years of service to the State of Wisconsin. The recent decision by the agency's Fiscal Affairs Financial Officer to retire was unforeseen and therefore additional funding was not requested during the most recent biennial budget process.

Background

After 34 years of service HEAB's Fiscal Affairs Financial Officer accumulated a substantial amount of sabbatical and other time. The employee's official last day of employment is scheduled for March 24, 2000. However, due to the accumulated time off, July 29, 1999 was the last day the employee was physically in the office.

The duties of the Fiscal Affairs Financial Officer are as follows:

- A. Develops, implements and administers the agency's financial management programs including:
 - budget policy, budget analysis, and budget administration.
 - A1. Develops the budget document and management analysis program for HEAB pursuant to the policy directions and supervision of the Executive Secretary.
 - A2. Develops rationale and justification for fiscal requests to be reviewed by the Executive Secretary and DOA's budget analyst.
 - A3. Ensures the proper handling of agency transactions as to actual expenditures, encumbrances and revenues within the established budget parameters.
 - A4. Plans and completes general and cost accounting policies and procedures for the agency's operational budget.
 - A5. Coordinates and provides the preparation of accounting input for the biennial budget and annual reporting documents.
 - A6. Provides the interface with DOA relative to operating budgets, allocations and allotments, identification of fiscal projection variances and recommendations of corrective and preventative measures.
 - A7. Monitors policies and procedures in the budget administration and control of Federal and State funds.
- B. Develops and maintains external fiscal management studies and internal fiscal reviews on compilation and use of accounting and financial reports.
 - B1. Designs, maintains and revises the accounting and financial reporting systems for administrative and program accounting purposes.
 - B2. Coordinates and directs the pre-audit of vouchers, audit of receipt remittances and preparation of invoices.
 - B3. Reviews encumbrances and prepares correction transfers.
 - B4. Coordinates and directs the agency's disbursement, collection and deposit functions.

- B5. Analyzes state and federal legislation and regulations to determine the effects as to broad fiscal implications and accounting requirements.
 - B6. Coordinates the evaluation of existing and proposed Federal and State legislation to insure that its affect on agency programs is not detrimental to the public served.
 - B7. Conducts statistical and financial research and makes recommendations for improvements in program direction and emphasis.
 - B8. Organizes and implements general research for improvements in budgeting and reporting techniques.
 - B9. Reconciles agency's financial reports to the records of the Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis.
 - B10. Prepares annual (LEAP) program performance report.
- C. Performs accounting functions for the Wisconsin Student Loan Revenue Bond Program and the Wisconsin Health Education Loan Program using Solomon III accounting package. (NOTE: These revenue bond programs do not use the state's accounting system.)
 - C1. Prepares financial transaction entries and posts to journals and ledgers. Includes journalizing of trustee transactions, loan repayments, and required complex adjustments.
 - C2. Reconciles balances and performs procedures to correct discrepancies. This includes monthly reconciliation of trustee statements with HEAB's accounts.
 - C3. Performs monthly compliance test to insure all account balances meet bond resolution requirements. This includes interpretation of complex bond issue statements and resolutions, development and preparation of monthly spreadsheets to monitor trustee activity and steps necessary to remedy discrepancies.
 - C4. Allocates administrative cost to various agency programs using appropriate GAAP and bond resolutions. This includes determination of proper classification of expenditures, preparation of vouchers for administrative expenditures, maintenance of voucher records, and allocation of overhead to appropriate programs.
 - C5. Prepares schedules as requested by external auditors.
- D. Provides financial, budget and audit expertise as a member of the HEAB management team.
 - D1. Provides the Executive Secretary with accounting and fiscal advice and assistance relative to program and administrative matters.
 - D2. Provides the Executive Secretary with audit expertise and makes oral and written reports of the recommendations based on audit findings of the Legislative Audit Bureau and independent auditors, when necessary.
 - D3. Prepares and interprets a wide variety of fiscal reports which affect management decisions relative to fiscal policy.

Given that the duties fulfilled by this position are essential to the operation of the agency, steps have been taken to fill the vacancy left by the retiring employee who is out of the office using the sabbatical and other time accumulated over years of service. It is projected that the position will be filled effective September 1, 1999. The \$27,082 in GPR that is being requested will fund the salary and benefits of the new employee from September 1, 1999 through March 24, 2000 at which time the retiring employee will terminate employment with HEAB.

Because HEAB operates with a small number of staff (11), it would not be possible for existing staff to absorb the duties of the Fiscal Affairs position without seriously compromising their current responsibilities. Nor would HEAB be able to fill the Fiscal Affairs position with an existing staff member without filling the position vacated by that employee. Thus, HEAB could not rely on vacant position funding to cover the budget shortfall that results from the agency's former Financial Officer remaining on the payroll through March 2000. HEAB will need to hire a new employee to ensure that the responsibilities of the Fiscal Affairs Financial Officer are fulfilled and that the agency's operations are not compromised.

Since the retirement of the Financial Officer was unexpected, the agency was not able to plan for the necessary expenditure. Therefore, funds were not requested in the most recent biennial budget.

If this request is denied, the employee hired to replace the retiring Financial Officer would need to be terminated and essential duties to the operation of the agency could not be carried out. HEAB administers over \$60,000,000 in student financial aid to just under 60,000 Wisconsin UW, WTC, and Private college students. Programs HEAB is responsible for include the UW-WHEG, WTC-WHEG, WTG, TIP, MU and MCOW Capitation Programs, MN-WI Reciprocity Program, Academic Excellence Scholarship, Minority Grant, Indian Grant, and more. If duties were not carried out within the Fiscal Affairs area of the agency, college students throughout Wisconsin would experience a delay in receiving the funds necessary to pay for education related expenses.

Summary

HEAB requests funding to cover the cost of hiring a Fiscal Affairs Financial Officer while the retiring employee is using accumulated sabbatical and other leave time. The retirement was unexpected and therefore could not be planned for. Because HEAB operates with a small number of staff (11), it would not be possible for existing staff to absorb the duties of the Fiscal Affairs position without seriously compromising their existing responsibilities. Thus, HEAB must hire a new employee to ensure that the responsibilities of the Financial Officer are fulfilled. The Fiscal Affairs Financial Officer performs tasks essential to HEAB; therefore, if these duties are not carried out, the operation of the agency will fail and just under 60,000 Wisconsin college students would be affected. Given the circumstances, it is believed that this emergency request meets the statutory criteria under s. 13.101(3).

Agency Representation

Executive Secretary Jane Hojan-Clark and/or Division of Programs and Policy Manager Jim Buske will represent the Higher Educational Aids Board at the next meeting of the Joint Committee on Finance.



State of Wisconsin
Department of Health and Family Services

Tommy G. Thompson, Governor
Joe Leean, Secretary

August 30, 1999

The Honorable Brian Burke
Senate Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance
Room 316 South, State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

The Honorable John Gard
Assembly Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance
Room 315 North, State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Dear Senator Burke and Representative Gard:

The Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS) requests that the Joint Finance Committee, acting under s. 13.10 transfer \$5,000,000 GPR in FY00 from s. 20.435(4)(b) Medical Assistance Program Benefits to s. 20.435(4)(bc) Health Care for Low-Income Families to be used for estimated BadgerCare program benefit expenditures between October 1, 1999 and December 31, 1999.

Background

The 1997-99 biennial budget directed the Department to implement a health care program called BadgerCare for low-income families with children and obtain the necessary federal approvals and waivers to do so. On June 2, as part of its 1999-01 biennial budget deliberations, the Committee adopted Motion #997, which included funding for the BadgerCare program, as described in Legislative Fiscal Bureau Paper #476. The Committee approved GPR funding of \$22,356,500 GPR in FY 00 and \$34,218,300 GPR in FY 01 for BadgerCare benefits.

Wisconsin statutes (s. 49665(2)) require the Department to implement BadgerCare on the effective date of the waiver. On January 22, 1999 the federal government approved the Department's waiver with an effective date of July 1, 1999.

BadgerCare began enrolling recipients on July 1, the beginning of FY 00. On July 15, the Joint Finance Committee, acting under s. 13.10, transferred \$5,000,000 GPR from the Department's Medical Assistance benefits appropriation to the Department's BadgerCare benefits appropriation to support program expenditures due to the delay in passage of the 1999-01 biennial budget.

Request

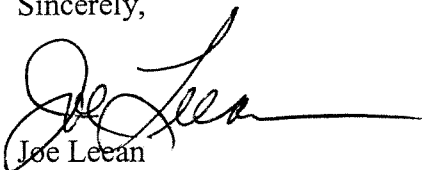
Based on enrollment patterns to date and Legislative Fiscal Bureau budget projections, the Department estimates that the \$5,000,000 of funding will be expended during the month of November 1999, which is prior to the next regular s. 13.10 committee meeting in December. Since it is uncertain at this time whether the biennial budget bill will be finalized prior to November, the Department needs additional funding transferred to the BadgerCare program to continue running the program on an uninterrupted basis.

In order to ensure that sufficient funding is available to pay providers for health services under BadgerCare, the Department requests an additional \$5,000,000 GPR transfer for continued support of BadgerCare program expenditures. As was done in the July 15 s. 13.10 action, the Committee could direct the Department of Administration (DOA) to transfer this \$5,000,000 from the FY00 BadgerCare benefits appropriation back to the FY00 Medical Assistance benefits appropriation after the general effective date of the 1999-01 biennial budget act.

This request meets the criteria for committee action as an "unforeseen emergency" under s. 13.101(3)(a). The length of the delay in the passage of the biennial budget could not be foreseen. Once enrolled in BadgerCare a client is entitled by statute to continue receiving health care benefits provided he/she continues to meet the program's financial eligibility criteria. In the absence of additional funding being transferred into BadgerCare, the Department will not be able to continue providing health care benefits to BadgerCare enrollees to which they are entitled.

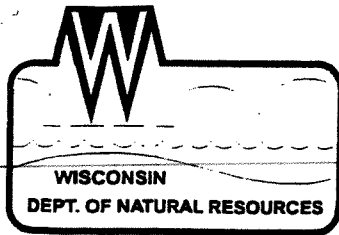
I will represent the Department on this item at the Committee's meeting.

Sincerely,



Joe Leca
Secretary

Sen. Burke



State of Wisconsin \ DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Tommy G. Thompson, Governor
George E. Meyer, Secretary

101 S. Webster St.
Box 7921
Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7921
Telephone 608-266-2621
FAX 608-267-3579
TDD 608-267-6897

September 2, 1999

The Honorable Brian Burke, Co-Chair
Joint Committee on Finance
Room 316 South
State Capitol

Honorable John Gard, Co-Chair
Joint Committee on Finance
Room 315 North
State Capitol

Attn: Committee Secretary, Daniel Caucutt
Division of Executive Budget and Finance, 10th Floor
Administration Building
101 E. Wilson Street

Brian *John*
Dear Senator Burke and Representative Gard:

REQUEST

The Department of Natural Resources requests a supplement to appropriation s. 20.370 (1)(mu) from the Forestry Account of the Conservation Fund of \$232,700 SEG and 5.0 FTE project positions in FY 00, and \$291,500 and 5.0 FTE project positions in FY 01. This funding will address critical forestry needs in response to two major natural disturbances over the last 15 months in the West Central and Northern parts of Wisconsin. The project positions are requested for a four year period, and would be classified as Forester - Senior (Pay Range 15-25). The Department feels this request meets the criteria under s. 13.10 because of the unanticipated nature of the natural disasters. Without resources now we will diminish the amount of timber that will be salvaged in the North, increase the risk of damaging forest fires and insect and disease infestations, and limit the amount of land that is reforested in both Northern and West Central Wisconsin. Without additional resources we will also continue to fall further behind in meeting the needs of private forest landowners in these areas.

BACKGROUND

On June 27, 1998 a severe windstorm hit Monroe, Trempealeau, Jackson and LaCrosse Counties, damaging approximately 100,000 acres of forestland. On July 30, 1999 a windstorm damaged approximately 115,000 acres in Douglas, Bayfield, Oneida and Vilas Counties. The acreage, timber value and land ownership affected by the storms is summarized below:



Counties Affected	Estimated Acres Affected by Storms	Estimated Value of Timber Damaged	Ownership of heavily damaged areas (NIPF = private non-industrial forestland)
Monroe, Jackson Trempealeau, LaCrosse	100,000	\$45,000,000	98% NIPF 0% Industrial 2% Public
Douglas, Bayfield	100,000	\$15,000,000	22% NIPF 41% Industrial 37% Public
Oneida, Vilas	15,000	\$ 2,500,000	20% NIPF 0% Industrial 80% Public
TOTALS	215,000	\$62,500,000	57% NIPF 19% Industrial 24% Public

IMPACTS

The Department has estimated that the two storms damaged in excess of \$62 million worth of timber, primarily involving red oak, red pine, jack pine, white pine and aspen. Most of the timber value will be lost if it is not salvaged within one year of being damaged. Therefore, action must be taken quickly to salvage timber in the storm that occurred this summer in Northern Wisconsin.

Furthermore, the damage from severe storms can be exacerbated by the increased potential for both forest fires and insect and disease infestations. Areas with a significant amount of damage that are not salvaged prior to April 2000 will pose an increased forest fire hazard next spring. In addition, slash (tree tops and limbs) remaining following salvage operations will also contribute to an increased fire hazard. Areas with drier and less nutrient rich soils, dominated by jack and red pine, are at a particularly high risk for forest fires.

These same areas pose the greatest risk for damaging outbreaks of harmful insects and pathogens. Damaged pines attract beetles that breed in them and spread to adjacent undamaged areas in future years, effectively increasing the area and amount of damage caused by the original events. Damaged pines also are susceptible to wood-decaying fungi that quickly eliminate the commercial value of the timber. Damaged stands of aspen are susceptible to infection by two destructive pathogens that can also spread to adjacent, undamaged areas.

The storm that occurred in 1998 damaged a significant amount of oak during a time of year in which injured trees are highly susceptible to the fungus that causes oak wilt. The oaks damaged in the storm are also susceptible to a second harmful fungus and an insect. The extent to which these pathogens have invaded the damaged areas is not yet known, however, the potential exists for the storm to cause on-going damage to the oak resource of West Central Wisconsin.

WORKLOAD IMPLICATIONS

In response to natural disturbances such as these storms, the Department shifts resources from other priority work to mitigate the adverse impacts of such events. However, resources are not sufficient to effectively reach the myriad landowners affected by such events, and the shift of resources exacerbates the already significant and growing backlog of work associated with the private forestry program.

Timber damaged on private industrial lands is being salvaged and reforested by the industrial owners. The USDA Forest Service is working to address areas impacted on the National Forest. DNR staff are working in partnership with the affected County Forests to salvage timber on county-owned lands. The DNR is also responding to the need to salvage timber on state-owned lands and is working to identify, contact and provide guidance to non-industrial private forest (NIPF) landowners.

It is estimated that an additional 5-7 FTE-equivalents are needed to effectively implement workload items associated with the storms that occurred in West Central and Northern Wisconsin. Priority workload items include:

- identifying and notifying NIPF landowners with storm damage that have not already been reached;
- providing landowners with technical assistance regarding salvaging damaged timber;
- linking landowners with private forestry consultants who can provide additional assistance;
- collaborating with the logging community to respond effectively to salvage needs;
- identifying potential markets for salvaged wood;
- writing stewardship plans for landowners interested in cost-sharing practices due to storm damage;
- working with landowners to reforest damaged areas;
- working with landowners to identify and obtain applicable cost-share funding, and administering that cost-share funding;
- establishing and administering salvage sales on state lands and working in partnership with the counties to do so on county forest land;
- working with all land ownerships to intensify salvage operations in fire prone areas;
- mapping fuels that are expected to remain after salvage operations in the fall and winter of 1999-2000;
- testing large dozers that, if conditions warrant, will be contracted for use in areas with heavy fuels to identify appropriate tactics for use should a fire occur;
- intensifying training of fire departments in areas with significant damage and high fire hazard;
- working with the USDA Forest Service in the development of joint suppression plans;
- working with home and cabin owners to develop fire protection strategies for their buildings;
- site preparation for reforestation;
- conducting insect and disease surveys, both within damaged areas and in adjacent stands;
- working with landowners to assess whether and how to treat insect and disease infestations that do occur.

RECOMMENDATION

Five, four-year project positions are requested. The positions will be placed in locations in which they can most efficiently address immediate workload associated with the storms. Positions may be moved over time if an increase in efficiency can be obtained by such a move.

As the five project positions complete work directly associated with the storm damage, they will take on additional activities associated with the private forestry program. A recent study of the DNR's private

forestry program determined that the Department and private sector are collectively not capable of meeting the need for private forestry assistance. The shift of resources necessary to effectively respond to the storms has and will continue to exacerbate the growing backlog of requests for assistance from private landowners. The five project positions will mitigate the backlog both by reducing the amount of time permanent foresters need to divert to working on activities associated with the storm damage, and by directly working with other private landowners to address a small portion of the unmet private forestry needs.

COST

Five foresters hired at the Forester-Senior level will require the funding as follows:

2000fy = \$232,722 (seven months salary & fringe, supplies & services; one-time equipment)

2001fy = \$291,511 (salary & fringe, supplies & services)

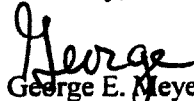
2002fy = \$296,671 (salary & fringe, supplies & services)

2003fy = \$301,934 (salary & fringe, supplies & services)

2004fy = \$128,043 (five months salary & fringe, supplies & services)

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,


George E. Meyer
Secretary

C: Darrell Bazzell - AD/5
Joe Polasek - MB/5
Herb Zimmerman - FN/1
Steve Miller - AD/5
Gene Francisco - FR/4

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
101 East Wilson Street, Madison, Wisconsin

TOMMY G. THOMPSON
GOVERNOR

MARK D. BUGHER
SECRETARY



Office of the Secretary
Post Office Box 7864
Madison, WI 53707-7864
Voice (608) 266-1741
Fax (608) 267-3842
TTY (608) 267-9629

September 2, 1999

Senator Brian Burke, Co-Chair
Rep. John Gard, Co-Chair
Members Joint Finance Committee
State Capitol
Madison, WI

Dear Senator Burke, Representative Gard and Members:

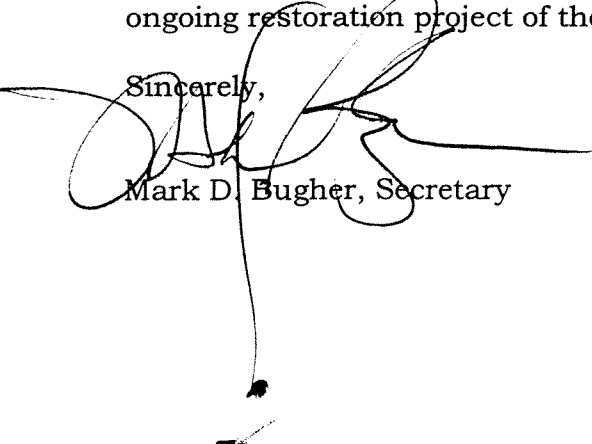
Wisconsin Act 4 published July 12, 1999 created a new appropriation for historically significant furnishings. The act empowered the Department of Administration when directed by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization to acquire such furnishings for the State Capitol. On August 25, 1999 the Committee so directed the department. See attached letter from legislative leaders.

In the act \$100,000 was placed in the new biennial appropriation 20.855(3)(c) and an amount of \$400,000 was placed in 20.865(4)(a) for the appropriation of the Joint Committee on Finance. The latter sum was to increase the funding for historic furnishings if released by the Committee.

A list showing historically significant furnishings, which totals \$500,000 has been prepared and reviewed. Please see the attachment.

At this time it is requested that the Joint Committee on Finance release the additional \$400,000 to 20.855(3)(c) so the architects and designers may proceed to acquire and restore the furnishings in a timely manner with the ongoing restoration project of the State Capitol.

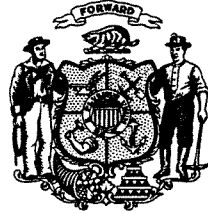
Sincerely,


Mark D. Bugher, Secretary

State of Wisconsin

JOINT COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION

Cochairperson
PRESIDENT FRED A. RISSER
State Senate
P.O. Box 7882
Madison, WI 53707-7882
Phone: 266-1627



Cochairperson
SPEAKER SCOTT R. JENSEN
State Assembly
P.O. Box 8952
Madison, WI 53708-8952
Phone: 266-3387

September 2, 1999

Mr. Mark Bugher
Secretary of Administration
Administration Building
101 East Wilson Street, 10th Floor
Madison, WI 53703

Dear Secretary Bugher:

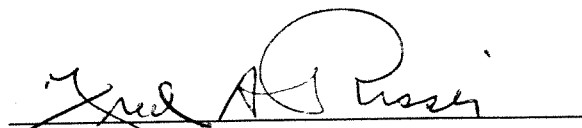
1999 Wisconsin Act 4 authorizes the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization (JCLO) to direct the Department of Administration (DOA) to take possession of historically significant furnishings to which the DOA has title, to restore historically significant furnishings in the DOA's possession, if necessary, and to locate such furnishings at the places in the Capitol specified by the JCLO. In implementation of Act 4, Ms. Diane Al Shihabi, a consultant retained by the DOA, has prepared a report identifying historically significant furniture to be retrieved, restored and placed in the Capitol.

We write to certify that, by an August 25, 1999 mail ballot, the JCLO approved directing the DOA to take possession of historically significant furniture to which it has title, to restore the historically significant furniture in its possession and to place such furniture at various locations in the Capitol building, all as specified in Ms. Al Shihabi's report. By virtue of this action, the DOA is now authorized to proceed to implement Act 4. It is our understanding that, among other things, the DOA will be initiating a request to the Joint Committee on Finance under s. 13.10, Stats., to release the funds appropriated in support of this project by SEC. 7m of Act 4.

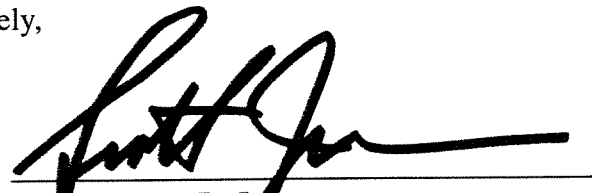
If you have any questions about this action by the JCLO, please feel free to contact either of us.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



President Fred A. Risser
Cochairperson



Speaker Scott R. Jensen
Cochairperson

FAR:SRJ:kja;wu

**DIANE AL SHIHABI
HISTORIC RESTORATION, INC.**

Aug. 5, 1999

To: **Members of JCLO**

Copy: **D. Stephans**

**Senator Fred Risser, Senate Co-Chair
Scott Jensen, Assembly Co-Chair**

From: **Diane Al Shihabi, ASID**

Re: **Request to Retrieve, Restore, and Place Original Capitol Furniture**

Senator Risser and Representative Jensen,

Attached is a list of original furniture to be retrieved with recommended placements. To summarize briefly, the request covers the retrieval and replacement of all original furniture currently known to reside outside of the Capitol; the restoration of 94% of retrieved furniture; the restoration of 100% of the unrestored furniture in the North and West Wings; the restoration of all but 8 pc. of the original furniture in storage; and the purchase of furniture from the public sector which recently became available.

It does not cover the restoration of non-original furniture with historical significance; the restoration of all original furniture recently acquired from the public; or the restoration of all existing original furniture.

Recommended placements were based on need, available space to accommodate furniture, cost effectiveness, and equity among occupants. It may appear that one occupant, such as the Assembly, has an advantage over another. JCLO should keep in mind that the Senate did restore pieces of original furniture for the South Wing; the Supreme Court has already retrieved the majority of their original furniture from their own agencies, which will be restored for the East Wing; all Capitol occupants will receive significant pieces and benefit from the placement; and the original furniture will be placed rather than stored.

Approving the request at this time will allow us to determine quantities of new furniture required for the East Wing; integrate the retrieval and restoration with the current East Wing moves, saving dollars on transport and restoration; and achieve the Senate, Assembly, Supreme Court, and the Department of Administration's goal of acquiring and preserving the remaining original furniture.

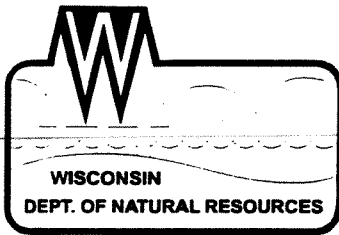
Thank you for your cooperation and please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	WOOD	ROOM	WING	M. INV.	\$ TO RESTORE	TO RESTORE \$ TO RESTORE	SW DESIGN	\$ TO REPLACE	PROPOSED LOCATION	
							LATER DATE				
DIANE AL-SHIHABI HISTORIC RESTORATION, INC. Aug 5, 1999											
WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL											
EAST WING RESTORATION AND RENOVATION											
ORIGINAL FURNITURE TO BE RETRIEVED											
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU/ 100 N. HAMILTON											
C-65	BOOKCASE, SECTI	OAK	LRB5	100NH	APC.-1SE	\$6,500.00		Type C Bookcase, 2 p	\$4,216.00	EW-ASSM CO-CHAIR	
C-65	BOOKCASE, SECTI	OAK	LRB5	100NH	A-3' SEC.	\$3,250.00		Type C Bookcase, 1 p	\$2,108.00	EW-SENATE CO-CHAIR	
A-123	BOOKSHELVES	OAK	LRB5	100NH	APC.-2 SEC.		\$5,300.00	Type A Bookcase	\$1,870.00		
A-123	BOOKSHELVES	OAK	LRB5	100NH	APC.		\$5,300.00	Type A Bookcase	\$1,870.00		
A-123	BOOKSHELVES	OAK	LRB5	100NH	APC.-2-SEC, 36" O.C		\$5,300.00	Type A Bookcase	\$1,870.00		
A-147	BOOKSHELVES	OAK	LRB5	100NH	APC.-2-SEC, 36" O.C.		\$5,300.00	Type A Bookcase	\$1,870.00		
A-149	BOOKSHELVES	OAK	LRB5	100NH	A		\$2,650.00	Type A Bookcase	\$1,870.00		
A-78	CHAIR, ARM	OAK	LRB2	100NH	J	\$1,318.00		Type A Replica	\$1,870.00	EW- ALL OCCUPANTS	
A-78	CHAIR, ARM	OAK	LRB2	100NH	L	\$2,636.00		"	\$2,590.00	EW- ALL OCCUPANTS	
A-78	CHAIR, ARM	OAK	LRB5	100NH	A	\$2,636.00		"	\$2,590.00	EW- ALL OCCUPANTS	
A-78	CHAIR, ARM	OAK	LRB5	100NH	A	\$1,318.00		"	\$1,295.00	EW- ALL OCCUPANTS	
A-78	CHAIR, ARM	OAK	LRB5	100NH	A	\$1,318.00		"	\$1,295.00	EW- ALL OCCUPANTS	
A-78	CHAIR, ARM	OAK	LRB5	100NH	A	\$2,636.00		"	\$2,590.00	EW- ALL OCCUPANTS	
A-78	CHAIR, ARM	OAK	LRB5	100NH	A	\$3,954.00		"	\$3,883.00	EW- ALL OCCUPANTS	
A-78	CHAIR, ARM	OAK	LRB5	100NH	A	\$2,636.00		"	\$2,590.00	EW- ALL OCCUPANTS	
A-78	CHAIR, ARM	OAK	LRB5	100NH	P	\$3,954.00		"	\$3,883.00	EW- ALL OCCUPANTS	
D-11	CHAIR, ARM	OAK	LRB2	100NH	P	\$1,600.00		"	\$1,295.00	EW-AG OR GOV	
C-41	CHAIR, ARM	OAK	LRB5	100NH	P	\$1,600.00		"	\$1,980.00	EW-ALL OCCUPANTS	
C-51	CLOTHES TREE	OAK	LRB2	100NH	J	\$450.00		Type A Coat Tree	\$450.00	EW-LIEUT. GOV.	
C-50	UMBRELLA STAND	OAK	LRB2	100NH	R	\$515.00		Type A Telephone Tb	\$865.00	EW-ASSM CO-CHAIR	
C-50	UMBRELLA STAND	OAK	LRB5	100NH	A	\$515.00		Type A Telephone Tb	\$865.00	EW-SENATE CO-CHAIR	
A-92	WASTE BASKET	OAK	LRB5	100NH	A	\$375.00		Type A Replica	\$450.00	WW	
O-1	DESK, ROLL TOP	OAK	LRB5	100NH	A					Listed under Type O	
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING											
A-146	BOOKCASE	OAK	FL.5	101 EW	J	\$2,650.00		Type A Bookcase	\$1,870.00	WW	
TENNEY BUILDING											
B-23	TABLE	WOLL	FL.6	110 E. MAIN	1	\$1,995.00		Type B-23 Replica	\$3,250.00	EW-SUPREME CT.	
B-41	BOOKCASES	OAK	FL.4	110E. M.	NPC.-2SE	\$6,500.00		Type B Bookcase, 2 p	\$3,640.00	EW-AG	
B-41	BOOKCASE	OAK	FL.4	110E. M.	G	\$3,250.00		Type B Bookcase	\$1,820.00	EW-AG	

A-75	CHAIR, PER. SEAT	OAK	FL. 4	110E. M.	C	1	\$1,500.00	Type A-78 Replica	\$1,295.00	EW-ALL OCCUPANTS
B-22	TABLE	OAK	FL. 4	110E.M.	N	1	\$1,995.00	Type B-22 Replica	\$3,250.00	WW
A-78	CHAIR, ARM	OAK	FL.8	131 WW	R	2	\$2,636.00	Type A-78 Replica	\$2,590.00	EW-ALL OCCUPANTS
A-77	CHAIR, REV. DESK	OAK	FL.8	131 WW	R	1	\$1,318.00	Type A-78 Replica	\$1,295.00	EW-ALL OCCUPANTS
A-107	SHELVING CABINET	OAK	FL. 4	17 S. FAIR/W	W	1	\$4,200.00	Type A Bookcase		EW-AG
A-78	CHAIR	OAK	DEM. CAU	5TH FLOOR		1	\$1,318.00		\$1,295.00	EW-ALL OCCUPANTS
A-78	CHAIR	OAK	MEYERHOLTH FLOOR			3	\$1,318.00		\$1,295.00	EW-ALL OCCUPANTS
A-78	CHAIR	OAK	REP. CAU	6TH FLOOR		2	\$1,318.00		\$1,295.00	EW-ALL OCCUPANTS
A-78	CHAIR, ARM	OAK	L. LVL.	1E-M	J	3	\$3,954.00	Type A-78 Replica	\$3,885.00	EW-ALL OCCUPANTS
A-78	CHAIR, ARM	OAK	L. LVL.	1E-M	L	1	\$1,318.00	"	\$1,295.00	EW-ALL OCCUPANTS
D-25	UMBRELLA STAND	MAH.	4TH FL.	1E-M	C	1	\$515.00	Type A Tel. Table	\$865.00	EW-GOV. CHIEF OF STAFF
A-78	CHAIR, ARM	OAK	FL.9	30 WM	R	2	\$2,636.00	Type A Replica	\$2,590.00	EW-ALL OCCUPANTS
C-65	BOOKCASE, SECT	OAK	FL.10	30WM	S	1	\$6,500.00	Type C Replica	\$4,216.00	EW-SENATE CO-CHAIR
A-78	CHAIR, ARM	OAK	FL.10	30WM	S	1	\$1,318.00	Type A Replica	\$1,295.00	EW-ALL OCCUPANTS
A-78	CHAIR, ARM	OAK	FL.10	30WM	S	1	\$1,318.00	"	\$1,295.00	EW-ALL OCCUPANTS
A-78	CHAIR, ARM	OAK	FL.10	30WM	S	6	\$7,908.00	"	\$7,770.00	EW-ALL OCCUPANTS
A-78	CHAIR, ARM	OAK	FL.10	30WM	S	1	\$1,318.00	"	\$1,295.00	EW-ALL OCCUPANTS
A-78	CHAIR, ARM	OAK	FL.10	30WM	L	2	\$2,636.00	"	\$2,590.00	EW-ALL OCCUPANTS
K-1	CHAIR, ARM	OAK	FL.10	30WM	S	1	\$1,979.00	Type D-11 Replica	\$1,295.00	WW-ASSEMBLY CHAM.
A-77	CHAIR, REV. DESK	OAK	FL.10	30WM	S	1	\$1,318.00	Type A-78 Replica	\$1,295.00	EW-ALL OCCUPANTS
A-24	DESK	OAK	FL.10	30WM	S	1	\$2,225.00	Type A Desk, 36x72	\$2,975.00	EW-ASSEMBLY
A-16	DESK, FLAT TOP	OAK	FL.10	30WM	S	1	\$2,225.00	Type A Desk, 36x72	\$2,975.00	EW-ASSEMBLY
A-8	DESK, FLAT TOP	OAK	FL.10	30WM	S	1	\$2,225.00	Type A Desk, 36x72	\$2,975.00	EW-ASSEMBLY
A-144	BOOKCASE, SEC.	OAK	FL. 10	30WM	S	1	\$6,900.00	Type A, 3 pc.	\$5,610.00	EW
C-10	DESK, FLAT TOP	OAK	FL.10	30WM	S	1	\$2,800.00	Type C Desk, 54x96	\$2,108.00	EW-LIEUTENANT GOV.
C-13	DESK, FLAT TOP	OAK	FL.10	30WM	L	1	\$2,500.00	Type C Desk, 36x72	\$2,108.00	EW-ASSEMBLY CO-CHAIR
A-139	TABLE	OAK	FL.10	30WM	S	1	\$2,500.00	Type A Cred. Tbl.	\$1,300.00	EW-JOINT FINANCE, IF SPACE PERM
C-25	TABLE	OAK	FL.10	30WM	S	1	\$1,925.00	Type C Cred. Tbl.	\$1,650.00	EW-LIEUTENANT GOV.
D-2	TABLE	OAK	FL.10	30WM	S	1	\$4,500.00	Type B Replica	\$3,250.00	EW-ATTORNEY GENERAL
A-75	CHAIR, PER. SEAT	OAK	FL. 2	CH&P	R	1	\$1,347.00	Type A-78 Replica		AS NEEDED
A-5	DESK, FLAT TOP	OAK	FL. 1	CH&P	J	1	\$2,225.00	Type A Desk, 36x72	\$2,500.00	EW-ASSEMBLY

C-2	DESK, ROLL TOP	MAH.	STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY		FL.4	HIS. SOC. J	J	1	\$5,995.00	Type C Desk, 36x72	\$2,108.00	EW-SUPREME CT.
			FL.4	HIS. SOC. J								
	SUBTOTAL: OUTSIDE CAPITOL											
	CAPITOL											
A-78	CHAIR	OAK				9	NORTH	2	\$2,636.00			NW
A-78	CHAIR	OAK			17A		NORTH	1	\$1,318.00			NW
A-78	CHAIR	OAK			9A		NORTH	1	\$1,318.00			NW
A-78	CHAIR	OAK				19	NORTH	1	\$1,318.00			NW
A-115	WARDROBE	OAK			104A		NORTH	1	\$2,350.00			NW
A-78	CHAIR	OAK				107	NORTH	2	\$2,636.00			NW
K-1	CHAIR	OAK			107A		NORTH	1	\$1,979.00			NW
B-41	BOOKCASE	OAK			109A		NORTH	1	\$3,250.00			NW
C-41	CHAIR	OAK			112A		NORTH	1	\$1,979.00			NW
D-25	UMBRELLA STAND	OAK			112A		NORTH	1	\$515.00	Type A Tel. Tbl.	\$1,100.00	EW-GOVERNOR
E-33	BOOKCASE	MAH.			112A		NORTH	1	\$6,500.00	Type A, 2 pc.	\$4,684.00	EW-GOVERNOR
B-22	TABLE	OAK			118A		NORTH	1	\$1,700.00			NW
C-41	CHAIR	OAK			118A		NORTH	1	\$1,979.00			NW
C-41	CHAIR	MAH.			118A		NORTH	1	\$1,979.00	C-41, OAK	\$2,730.00	EW-SUPREME CT.
A-78	CHAIR	OAK				124	NORTH	1	\$1,318.00			NW
A-78	CHAIR	OAK			124A		NORTH	1	\$1,318.00			NW
K-1	CHAIR	OAK			126A		NORTH	2	\$1,979.00			NW
C-45	SOFA	MAH.				204	NORTH	1	\$4,620.00	C-45, OAK	\$5,012.00	EW-SUPREME CT.
B-24	TABLE	OAK				209	NORTH	3	\$1,700.00			NW
B-41	BOOKCASE	OAK				212	NORTH	2	\$6,500.00			NW
C-61	BOOKCASE, REV.	MAH.				223	NORTH	3	\$1,995.00	Type A, 1 pc.	\$1,926.00	EW-SUPREME CT.
A-78	CHAIR	OAK				409	NORTH	1	\$1,318.00			NW
A-78	CHAIR	OAK				8	WEST	1	\$1,318.00			WW
A-78	CHAIR	OAK				9	WEST	1	\$1,318.00			WW
A-115	WARDROBE	OAK				105	WEST	1	\$2,350.00			WW
A-57	TABLE	OAK				115	WEST	1	\$1,700.00			WW
D-5	TABLE	MAH.			119A		WEST	1	\$4,000.00	Type B, 42 x 78	\$3,906.00	EW-GOVERNOR
A-78	CHAIR	OAK				117	WEST	1	\$1,318.00			WW
A-78	CHAIR	OAK				119	WEST	1	\$1,318.00			WW
B-2	DESK, ROLL TOP	OAK			116A		WEST	1	\$5,995.00			WW
B-29	BED COUCH	OAK				121	WEST	1	\$4,500.00			WW
C-46	BED COUCH	OAK				127	WEST	1	\$5,000.00			WW
A-92	WASTEBASKET	OAK				201	WEST	1	\$375.00			WW
B-42	BOOKCASE	MAH.				201	WEST	1	\$4,900.00	Type A, 1 pc.	\$2,342.00	EW-SUPREME CT.
G-8	WASTEBASKET	CIR. WA				209	WEST	1	\$375.00			WW
G-8	WASTEBASKET	CIR. WA				411	WEST	1	\$375.00			WW
A-78	CHAIR	OAK				411	WEST	5	\$6,590.00			WW

Sen. Burke



State of Wisconsin \ DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Tommy G. Thompson, Governor
George E. Meyer, Secretary

101 S. Webster St.
Box 7921
Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7921
Telephone 608-266-2621
FAX 608-267-3579
TDD 608-267-6897

September 3, 1999

Honorable Brian Burke, Co-Chair
Joint Committee on Finance
Room 316 South
State Capitol

Honorable John Gard, Co-Chair
Joint Committee on Finance
Room 315 North
State Capitol

Attn: Committee Secretary, Daniel Caucutt
Division of Executive Budget and Finance, 10th Floor
Administration Building
101 E. Wilson Street.

Brian John

Dear Senator Burke and Representative Gard:

Request:

The Department of Natural Resources requests to supplement the expenditure amount of appropriation s. 20.370 (1) (fb), *Endangered resources - general program operations* by \$73,000 GPR for FY 1999-00 for the wolf damage and abatement program from the Joint Committee on Finance supplemental appropriation under s. 20.865 (4)(a). If approved, this request will provide funding for the Department to compensate private citizens for damage claims related to gray wolves in FY 1999-00 that exceed the amount of funding available for this purpose under appropriation 20.370 (1) (fs), *Endangered resources - voluntary payments; sales, leases and fees*. The Department feels this request meets the criteria under s. 13.10 because the uncompensated damages directly affect the people incurring the damages, and there is not another legal source of funds to use to make the payments.

Background

The Legislature has authorized the Department to pay for wildlife damage caused by endangered or threatened species using 3% of the funds received from the endangered resources voluntary tax check-off contributions certified under s. 71.10 (5) (h) 4 in each fiscal year, but not to exceed \$100,000. In the past 10 years, the amount available for damage claims under this provision has ranged from approximately \$15,000 to \$19,700. In FY 00, the amount available under this provision is \$18,140. Damage claims paid in the last 10 years have ranged from a low of \$400 to a high of approximately \$20,000. Claims paid in FY 99 amounted to \$20,016. The payments in FY 99 include a one-time federal supplement for the costs of certain abatement measures, which allowed the payments to exceed the amount of revenue available from the tax check-off provision.

The 1999-01 biennial budget currently contains a provision that would add 3% of the revenue received from endangered resources license plate sales under s. 341.14(6r) (b) 5 to be allocated for damage cause by endangered and threatened species in addition to the 3% currently allocated from the tax check-off



revenue. Anticipated funding from the license plate revenue is estimated to be \$18,980, for a total amount of funding available for damage in FY 00 of \$37,120.

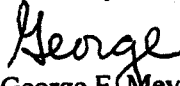
Damage claims already received by the Department related to gray wolves in FY 00 total approximately \$66,000. Estimates of additional damage claims and abatement costs associated with endangered and threatened species based on projections of past years are anticipated to be approximately \$44,000. These anticipated claims include additional claims due to gray wolves, claims related to damage by other endangered and threatened species such as swans, and funding for abatement measures. These additional claims bring the total amount of funding needed to satisfy all existing and anticipated claims in FY 00 to \$110,000. With available revenue of an estimated \$37,000, the amount needed to supplement the appropriation is the requested \$73,000.

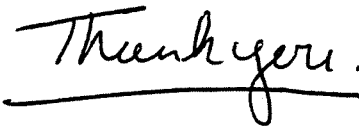
The high level of damage claims experienced in FY 00 is believed by the Department to be a unique situation, and not anticipated to recur. Two of the claims received made up most of the total, and were related to deer farms where private hunting is offered for a fee. In both instances, the damage amounts were greatly exacerbated by the extended presence of problem wolves in the vicinity of the captive deer. Efforts to capture the individual wolves responsible for the damage were unsuccessful, and the Department's efforts to get approval from the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service (U.S.F.W.S.) to destroy the individual wolves were greatly delayed, allowing damage amounts to increase excessively. In one of the cases, a permit to destroy the wolf was eventually granted; the wolf causing the damage was destroyed, and damages were no longer incurred. The excessive delay by the U.S.F.W.S. greatly contributed to the level of damages, and is not expected to continue. The Department is working with U.S. F. W. S. to have clear authority to deal with these situations promptly if they re-occur in the future.

Conclusion

The Legislature has recognized the need to compensate individual citizens for damage done by endangered and threatened species, and has provided a limited amount of funding for the Department to pay for damage claims. The situation this fiscal year related to damage by gray wolves is believed by the Department to be an anomaly, and not anticipated to recur. This unique situation has generated damage claims far in excess of the amounts made available by the legislature to pay these claims. The Department feels an obligation to these citizens to compensate them for damages that affect their, and to make compensation payments in a timely manner. Approval of this request will allow the Department to honor existing and anticipated damage claims for FY 00. The Department will continue to work with the legislature to effectively resolve issues in this area in the future.

Sincerely,


George E. Meyer
Secretary



c: Darrell Buzzell - AD/5
Joe Polasek - MB/5
Herb Zimmerman - FN/1
Steve Miller - AD/5
Stan Druckenmiller - ER/4



State of Wisconsin
Department of Health and Family Services

Tommy G. Thompson, Governor
Joe Leean, Secretary

September 3, 1999

The Honorable Brian Burke
Senate Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance
Room 316 S, State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

The Honorable John Gard
Assembly Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance
Room 315 N, State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Dear Senator Burke and Representative Gard:

The Department requests a permanent transfer of \$69,100 GPR beginning in FY 00 from the appropriation under s. 20.435(7)(bm) to the appropriation under s. 20.435(6)(a) to correct a technical error in the Department's appropriation structure.

Background and Request

The Department uses the \$69,100 GPR to support programs for the deaf and hard of hearing community. Of the \$69,100, \$42,500 funds a portion of a \$230,000 contract to fund Community Services Associates (CSA) in the Bureau of Sensory Disabilities. These contract staff work primarily with 6 regional coordinators of deaf and hard of hearing and provide interpreting services to those staff as well as direct counseling and informational services to clients. The remainder, \$26,600, is provided to the Department of Workforce Development to partially fund "case services" (which consist of the purchase of adaptive equipment and rehabilitative services) for vocational rehabilitation clients who are deaf.

The Department requests the transfer of the \$69,100 because current statutory language in s. 20.435(7)(bm) states that the funds must be spent for services for the blind. The funds were incorrectly placed in (7)(bm) in the 1995-97 biennial budget as a result of a technical error in the context of the major interagency reorganization implemented in that budget. The 1995-97 budget transferred the Bureau of Sensory Disabilities from the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (now in DWD) to the Division of Supportive Living (in DHFS). Budget documents indicate that the 1995-97 budget transferred the funds from the appropriation under s. 20.435(5)(bm) to the appropriation under s. 20.435(7)(bm). Statutory language prior to

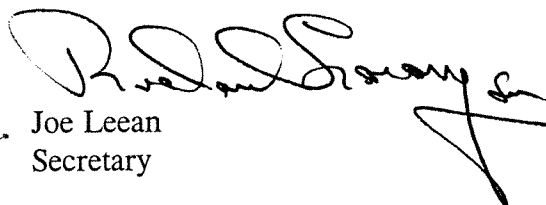
reorganization allowed (5)(bm) funds to be used for services to all disabled individuals, including the deaf and hard of hearing. The appropriation into which the funding was transferred requires the funds to be used only for services to the blind. However, the Department did not intend, nor is there any indication that the Legislature intended, to reallocate funds from the Office of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing to the Office of the Blind as part of the 1995-97 reorganization. The \$69,100 was inadvertently transferred from an appropriation funding a broad range of services to the disabled to one restricted to services for the blind. The Department requests the transfer of the funds to Division of Supportive Living's GPR general operations appropriation to correct this technical error.

The Department used the funding for the CSA contract and case services prior to the 1995-97 reorganization. DHFS continued to allocate the funding for this purpose since the reorganization. The Department only recently became aware of the technical error.

This request meets the criteria of s. 13.101(4) in that legislative intent will be more effectively carried out as a result of the transfer and the purposes for which the transfer is requested have been authorized by the Legislature.

Sinikka McCabe, Administrator of the Division of Supportive Living, will represent the Department at the committee's meeting on this issue. Thank you for considering this request.

Sincerely,



Joe Leean
Secretary



State of Wisconsin • DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

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

Tommy G. Thompson
Governor

Cate Zeuske
Secretary of Revenue

September 3, 1999

The Honorable Brian Burke, Co-Chair
Member, Joint Committee on Finance
316 South Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

The Honorable John Gard, Co-Chair
Member, Joint Committee on Finance
315 North Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Dear Senator Burke and Representative Gard:

SUMMARY OF REQUEST

The Department of Revenue (DOR) requests a supplement of \$130,600 SEG in fiscal year 1999-00 and \$152,900 SEG in fiscal year 2000-01 from the appropriation under s. 20.865(4)(u) and creation of 3.00 FTE SEG permanent positions in the Department's s. 20.566(2)(r), lottery and gaming credit appropriation. The funding and positions identified in this request are for the activities necessary to administer the Lottery and Gaming Credit Program. The funding requested will be provided from the Lottery and Gaming Fund. The amount requested for fiscal year 2000-01 is requested as base level resources to continue into future fiscal years.

BACKGROUND OF REQUEST

1999 Wisconsin Act 5 revised the lottery credit program. Under the law, profits from the Wisconsin Lottery, pari-mutuel on-track betting and bingo are used to reduce property taxes on owner-occupied homes. The potential credit is based on a maximum credit value multiplied by the equalized value tax rate for the school district. Owners who use the parcel as their primary residence qualify for the Lottery and Gaming Credit.

The Department of Revenue's responsibility for administering the Lottery and Gaming Credit program includes providing program information, taxpayer assistance, and ensuring only qualified Wisconsin homeowners claim and receive the credit.

Since the program was enacted in August 1991, DOR has been informing the public of the credit program and working with local units of government on the administration of the 1991 and subsequent years' credits. Nearly 1.2 million homeowners participated in the 1991-1995 Lottery

Credits, receiving approximately \$461.1 million in property tax relief. About 3 million property owners received the 1997-1998 Lottery Credits, receiving about \$350.1 million in property tax relief. This request for funding and positions is similar to the resources required to administer the 1991-1995 Lottery Credit program.

The next phase of activities is directed at establishing an effective program for the long-term distribution of the Lottery and Gaming Credit. These activities are: (1) implementing a method/process to precertify eligible Lottery and Gaming Credit claimants, and (2) verifying that existing and future claimants are eligible by existing program criteria to claim the credit.

Precertification of claimants before the Lottery and Gaming Credit is distributed will allow local governments to determine on which property tax bills the credit should be applied, thus reducing the number of erroneous claims and reducing delays and long lines at tax paying time. A precertification form has been developed by the Department for use by county treasurers. The precertification form will be mailed out in September, 1999 by county treasurers to potentially eligible claimants. Claimants completing and returning the precertification form would be establishing their eligibility for the 1999-2003 Lottery and Gaming Credits. A similar form will be distributed in Spring, 2004 so claimants can certify their eligibility for the 2004-2008 Lottery and Gaming Credits. Thereafter, precertification will continue to be as of the January 1st of each fifth year.

Claimant eligibility needs to be verified to ensure only qualified homeowners receive the Lottery and Gaming Credit. For 1999 and future periods, the verification will be through the use of databases both within DOR and other state agencies. The objective is to develop a verified base of Wisconsin homeowners who are eligible for the Lottery and Gaming Credit from which local governments can apply the credit to the claimant's property tax bill with a high degree of confidence in its accuracy. Verification would then only be necessary on adjustments to the verified base of eligible Wisconsin homeowners.

To effectively implement and continue the Lottery and Gaming Credit program, additional resources are required. Resource needs are identified in two categories: (1) Program Administration, and (2) Systems Development/Data Processing.

Program Administration

Administering the Lottery and Gaming Credit program involves: (1) providing assistance to credit claimants and local government, and (2) ensuring only qualified Wisconsin homeowners claim and receive the credit. DOR is requesting 2.00 FTE Revenue Auditor 2 permanent positions to perform the claimant eligibility verification activity. These positions would perform verification activities on prospects generated from the automated database comparisons, coordinate and provide Lottery and Gaming Credit program information/education to the population being served, act as the point of contact to respond to taxpayer questions on the program, and interact with local government on the operations of the program.

The audit of Lottery and Gaming Credit claims is conducted in two stages. An attempt is made to audit the files provided by the 72 counties to discover individual property owners who completed a lottery credit application but do not qualify for the Lottery and Gaming credit. This audit is done prior to printing property tax bills and eliminates the credit from being applied to a property that should not get the credit.

The second audit is made by reviewing the property tax files provided by the 72 counties that include the amount of Lottery and Gaming credit applied to individual property tax bills. This audit does recover funds from individuals who incorrectly claim the credit.

The combination of a precertification audit (before tax bills are printed) and a post-certification audit (after tax bills are printed) provides significant administrative benefits to the counties, municipalities and the Department of Revenue. By denying Lottery and Gaming credit claims before they are printed on the tax bills, the amount of the credit available to all qualified property owners is increased. The workload for counties and municipalities who may need to adjust their records after a credit is denied and collected by DOR is reduced.

Based on data from the early 1990's when DOR last had an audit program for the Lottery Credit program, it is estimated that \$50,000 to \$70,000 of Lottery and Gaming Credit either not applied to tax bills or recovered from taxpayers would be generated for each auditor per year.

The Department is also requesting a .50 FTE Program Assistant 2 permanent position to provide administrative support for the Lottery and Gaming Credit Program. The duties of this position would include: (1) log the receipt of computer tapes/disks or files from counties, (2) track the processing of computer tapes/disks or files of individual property owner data as they are uploaded to the mainframe and returned to respective counties, (3) update and distribute "frequently asked questions" brochures to county and municipal officials and to associations such as realtors, bankers and attorneys, (4) monitor receipt of Annual March Report from counties of Lottery and Gaming credit applied on tax rolls, (5) track processing of the forms as they are sent to data entry, loaded to database, filed and ultimately sent to record center or destroyed, (6) answer telephone and distribute calls, and (7) compile data on training session results, summaries of audit results, etc.

Systems Development/Data Processing

The data processing system originally designed for the previous Lottery Credit program has four subsystems:

1. Precertification--This component collects a file of all potential claimants from each county. These files are edited and loaded to a database and then used to audit the full set of claims. The data is audited against income tax files and possibly drivers license files. Potential audit candidates are handled by the audit subsystem described below. At the completion of the audit, credits would be authorized for valid claims and processed by the payment processing subsystem. The matches required for this audit are complex and expansive since they involve multi-million record files and databases.
2. Audit--This subsystem is used to manage the audit of selected claims. The system performs the following functions: (a) load, maintain and edit the selected cases, (b) send on of several initial inquiry letters to the claimant, (c) send follow-up letters to the claimant, (d) send letters to the county and municipality, (e) certify "special charges" to counties for claims that are disqualified upon audit, and (f) track the status of each case as well as the overall caseload. In addition, several management reports are generated.
3. Payment Processing--This process produces the actual payments for the Lottery and Gaming Credit. Checks and notices are mailed in March and September. Several management reports are also generated.

4. Administrative Fees—This process pays the \$.70 per claim reimbursement, paid in the year following precertification.

This CICS/Db-2 system has approximately fifty programs, including screen modules and ten DB-2 tables. The system requires ongoing support to manage the files, to manage the audit selection process that is subject to frequent change and a need for ongoing ad-hoc support. The Department is requesting a .50 FTE Information Systems Programmer/Analyst-Intermediate position to provide this ongoing support.

SUMMARY OF REQUEST

The following is a summary of DOR's request for funding to administer the Lottery and Gaming Credit program:


	<u>FY 1999-00</u>	<u>FY 2000-01</u>
Permanent Salaries	\$56,700	\$83,000
Fringe Benefits	21,600	31,700
Support Costs	<u>36,100</u>	<u>38,200</u>
Total Ongoing Costs	\$114,400	\$152,900
One-Time Costs	16,200	
Total Request	\$130,600	\$152,900

The funding requested is in addition to the funding level of \$43,300 in fiscal year 1999-00 and \$33,500 in fiscal year 2000-01 in the current version of the 1999-2001 biennial budget bill. This was the funding level required to administer the Lottery Credit program before passage of the 1999 Wisconsin Act 5, which created the Lottery and Gaming Credit program.

HOW REQUEST MEETS STATUTORY CRITERIA

Section 13.101, Stats., provides that an agency may request positions and supplemental funding from the Joint Committee on Finance when current funding is not sufficient to carry out the purposes for which an appropriation was created. DOR does not have sufficient funding to administer the Lottery Credit and Gaming program created by 1999 Wisconsin Act 5.

Sincerely,


Cate Zeusk
Secretary of Revenue



STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JAMES E. DOYLE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Burneatta L. Bridge
Deputy Attorney General

114 East, State Capitol
P.O. Box 7857
Madison, WI 53707-7857
608/266-1221
V/TTY 608/267-8902

September 3, 1999

Senator Brian Burke, Co-Chair
Joint Committee on Finance
316 South, State Capitol
Madison, WI 53707-7882

Representative John Gard, Co-Chair
Joint Committee on Finance
315 North, State Capitol
Madison, WI 53708-8952

Dear Senator Burke and Representative Gard:

Under sec. 13.10, stats., the Department of Justice requests GPR supplements of \$635,500 in FY 2000 and \$410,700 in FY 2001, from the appropriation under sec. 20.865(4)(a) to the *General Program Operations* appropriation under sec. 20.455(2)(a). Seven GPR positions are requested—four Special Agents, a Special Agent in Charge, a Criminal Intelligence Analyst, and a Program Assistant. Three of these positions represent immediate authorization of the resources included in the Senate version of Assembly Bill 133. Four of these positions would be among the six needed to establish a new office for the Division of Narcotics Enforcement (DNE) in southwest Wisconsin. We hope that federal moneys will soon be available to fund at least two Special Agents for this new office, and will seek FED position approval from the Department of Administration when appropriate. These resources are needed immediately to help combat the rapid spread of methamphetamine in Wisconsin. Unless additional positions and funding are provided to DNE, the devastation seen in neighboring states will almost certainly sweep across our state as well.

This request meets the three criteria under sec. 13.101(3)(a), stats. First, an emergency exists because methamphetamine has arrived in Wisconsin, bringing with it the problems seen in other parts of the country. Second, the Department has no other resources to devote to this emerging crisis, given the myriad other law enforcement needs we must continue to address. We are devoting every available resource to this crisis. Third, the purposes for which we are requesting these resources have been authorized by the Legislature, and are part of our mission.

Background

Methamphetamine is a powerful, illegally produced stimulant that attacks the central nervous system. While large quantities are produced in Mexico and California, this illegal drug is also produced in clandestine labs set up in barns, garages, apartments, homes and motel rooms. Methamphetamine can be smoked, snorted, orally ingested or injected. A *high* can be so intense that withdrawal will put the user into deep depressions, leading to continued use to try to avoid the depression. Users may stay high and not sleep for fifteen days or more. Methamphetamine use can quickly lead to anger, aggressiveness, hallucinations, paranoia, depression, heart attacks and strokes. Users frequently become violent and often assault other family members, health care providers and law enforcement officers. In California, meth has become known as *the child abuse drug* because addicted parents commonly neglect and abuse their children.

Methamphetamine poses a unique drug threat. Drug problems in Wisconsin have typically spread from south to north, and from urban to rural areas. Methamphetamine is appearing most dramatically in northwest and southwest Wisconsin, as well as Dane and Rock Counties and the Lake Winnebago area. Less urbanized areas facing this threat often have a shortage of law enforcement personnel with drug-related experience. Based on experience in other midwest states, we can expect the methamphetamine problem to spread very rapidly. This calls for an immediate and forceful response, and the Division of Narcotics Enforcement is the agency best suited to spearhead this response.

Why is methamphetamine abuse such a problem? If left unchecked, we can expect these consequences for Wisconsin:

- **More Domestic Violence**—This drug's use results in a *fight or flight* condition that often leads to violence. In Iowa, methamphetamine has been cited as a contributing factor in 80% of domestic violence cases, and is associated with much of the violent crime in that state.
- **More Child Neglect**—Methamphetamine abusers often leave their children unattended, and without adequate food or shelter. In these circumstances, children are exposed to drug abuse, prostitution and bizarre behavior on the part of abusers.
- **More Public Health Problems**—Methamphetamine use is linked to increases in intravenous drug use, teen pregnancies and birth defects.
- **More Assaults on Law Enforcement Officers and Health Care Providers**—Violent assaults on law enforcement officers, emergency medical technicians, emergency room staff and other health care providers are often linked to methamphetamine abusers.

- **More Environmental Pollution**—Methamphetamine production is associated with the dumping of toxic chemicals, and with explosions and fires, at clandestine labs. In addition to degrading the environment, this is also a threat to law enforcement officers and unsuspecting citizens who uncover these labs and may not be familiar with the volatility of the chemical compounds involved.
- **Less Tourism Spending**—Methamphetamine is increasingly seen in areas of the state where tourism is a significant part of the economy. Resulting increases in property crime, violence and drug arrests will make these areas less appealing for tourists.

The nature and seriousness of the methamphetamine crisis requires a state-level response. The Division of Narcotics Enforcement has the experience and expertise to lead this fight wherever the threat is greatest. The Division has a very effective working relationship with local law enforcement agencies across Wisconsin, as well as with federal agencies and counterparts in other states, which will be key ingredients in a successful initiative.

Analysis

The case we presented in our 1999-01 biennial budget request, submitted on September 15, 1998, is even more compelling now.

- **Cases**—Methamphetamine cases submitted for analysis by the state crime labs tripled in three years, from 42 in 1996 to 112 in 1998.
- **Investigations**—DNE Special Agents have opened nearly 90 investigations in the last year.
- **Arrests**—Methamphetamine-related arrests increased by 50 percent, from 50 to 75, between 1996 and 1998.
- **Prosecutions**—The U.S. Attorney's Office in Madison has prosecuted 40 persons since the inception of the methamphetamine initiative.
- **Clandestine Labs**—Methamphetamine labs have been seized in Janesville and Glendale in the past few months. Reported thefts of precursor chemicals and of meth dumpsites in southwest Wisconsin have increased, indicating growing clandestine lab activity.

The methamphetamine crisis is most pressing in counties bordering Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois. Unless checked, it will continue its spread to the rest of Wisconsin.

The crisis in Iowa is illustrative. For example, law enforcement officials in that state reported seizing over 300 clandestine labs last year alone. As noted above, methamphetamine use is involved in a reported 80% of domestic violence cases, and much of the violent crime, in

Iowa. Governor Vilsack recently signed two bills into law to fight the epidemic seen in Iowa. A press release on Governor Vilsack's website highlights the appropriation of nearly \$4 million in *total new funding* for increased law enforcement, prosecution, treatment, education, and prevention. The Iowa legislation specifically provides for two additional Criminalists (assumed to be Criminal Intelligence Analysts), an additional Meth Cleanup Team, and six additional Agents per year for each of the next three years, beginning in FY 2000—i.e., 18 new Agents by FY 2002. Based on the press release, the legislation provides at least \$5.5 million over the next four years for these law enforcement purposes alone.

Our request is very modest, by comparison. In essence, we are asking for earlier access to all three of the positions we requested in our biennial budget proposal, and to establish a DNE office in a part of the state that is particularly vulnerable to methamphetamine. Our budget proposal was for two Special Agents and a Criminal Intelligence Analyst, to be authorized in January, 2001. The Senate version of Assembly Bill 133 includes this provision. Since we submitted that request a year ago, our experience now tells us that additional resources are needed, and as soon as possible. Specifically, we need the resources contained in the Senate version of the budget bill in October, 1999 rather than having to wait until January, 2001. Also, it is imperative that DNE resources be allocated to a proposed new office in southwest Wisconsin. A Special Agent in Charge, four Special Agents, a Program Assistant, and related funding are needed for this purpose as early as October, 1999. Because we hope that federal funds will pay for at least two Special Agents for this new office, we are requesting GPR funding and position authority for four positions, rather than six, for this purpose.

Under our initiative, new Special Agents will conduct critically needed, high level investigations, working with local agencies and Multi-jurisdictional Enforcement Groups. A Special Agent in Charge, a Program Assistant, and a Criminal Intelligence Analyst will provide supervisory, clerical, and analytical support.

Responsibilities of the Special Agents (including the SAC) will include:

- **Investigating Criminal Activity**—Conducting and coordinating criminal investigations aimed at major production and trafficking operations. Criminal organization structures, potential money laundering, and assets subject to forfeiture will be included in these investigations, using criminal intelligence information.
- **Interdiction**—Working with the Wisconsin State Patrol, sheriff's departments, and law enforcement agencies from other states, to coordinate interdiction and other criminal investigation activities.
- **Prosecution**—Working directly with the U.S. Attorneys Offices to help as cases are prosecuted, and assisting local law enforcement agencies in these efforts.
- **Asset Forfeiture**—Processing asset forfeitures, and assisting local law enforcement agencies in securing forfeitures.

- **Training**—Serving as the lead resource for methamphetamine information, and providing training for law enforcement personnel from various jurisdictions.
- **Supervision**—In addition to these duties, the Special Agent in Charge will direct the work of the four Special Agents and Program Assistant in the new office.

The Program Assistant will provide needed clerical and administrative support for the office to be established in southwest Wisconsin.

The Criminal Intelligence Analyst will have these responsibilities:

- **Targeting**—Identifying methamphetamine labs based on patterns in the purchase of the materials (e.g. lye, acids) used to make this drug.
- **Case Analysis**—Supporting criminal investigations by: (1) developing leads, defining the structure and participants in criminal organizations, and identifying patterns of criminal activity, including money laundering; (2) examining various documents and records; (3) collecting and analyzing information from Dialed Number Recorders involving targeted telephone lines; and (4) producing charts to help develop and prosecute cases.
- **Threat Assessment**—Tracking trends associated with methamphetamine, including the extent or scope of the problem, and the connection of this drug to other criminal activity. Also, defining indicators that can help identify methamphetamine labs.

The Division of Narcotics Enforcement is uniquely qualified to spearhead methamphetamine efforts in Wisconsin, for many reasons. DNE has statewide jurisdiction, allowing for effective responses when the problem appears in different communities and counties. The Division has expertise and criminal intelligence resources that it brings to the fight against meth. Local law enforcement agencies look to DNE for help in their own efforts, and as a training resource. Finally, the Division has well-established relationships with counterpart agencies in other states, and with federal agencies involved in the drug war.

Many of these elements have been incorporated in our methamphetamine strategy, being led by DNE. The written summary of this strategy specifically addresses DNE services such as: (1) investigative support to local agencies; (2) specialized investigative services; (3) training; (4) gathering and sharing of criminal intelligence; (5) public awareness; (6) a protocol for responding to reports about possible clandestine labs; and (7) letters to retailers who sell items used in methamphetamine production, and to hotel/motel and storage locker managers about the use of these kinds of facilities as clandestine labs. The need for tougher criminal laws is also identified.

We hope to receive new resources for this initiative as soon as October, 1999. If this goal is met, then we will need about \$635,500 in FY 2000, including:

	<u>Northern Wisconsin</u>	<u>Southwest Wisconsin</u>	<u>Total</u>
Salaries	\$77,700	\$103,800	\$181,500
Benefits	27,500	37,800	65,300
Start-up or One-time Costs	43,400	217,400	260,800
Ongoing Operating Costs	<u>37,900</u>	<u>90,000</u>	<u>127,900</u>
Total	\$186,500	\$449,000	\$635,500

The one-time or start-up costs include standard office equipment, specialized law enforcement items, and equipment and supplies unique to methamphetamine investigations.

In FY 2001 we will need:

	<u>Northern Wisconsin</u>	<u>Southwest Wisconsin</u>	<u>Total</u>
Salaries	\$51,800	\$138,400	\$190,200
Benefits	18,400	50,400	68,800
Ongoing Operating Costs	<u>35,900</u>	<u>115,800</u>	<u>151,700</u>
Total	\$106,100	\$304,600	\$410,700

The FY 2001 figures for the *Northern Wisconsin* portion are for only six months, on the assumption that the Senate version of Assembly Bill 133 will be enacted and will fund six months of costs for these three positions.

We could ask for more. A new office in southwest Wisconsin should have four Special Agents, not two. The problem in northwest Wisconsin warrants additional resources there, as well. As noted above, we hope that federal moneys will be forthcoming to meet these needs.

Law enforcement officials across the state have asked for help from the Division of Narcotics Enforcement to deal with this crisis. Those in counties bordering Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois are particularly beleaguered. We have responded, to the best of our ability, with the tools at our disposal. However, the Department of Justice must have more resources to lead this fight in Wisconsin, so that our state does not become inundated, as so many of our neighbors have.

In our biennial budget request and elsewhere, we have alerted decision-makers to this looming disaster and the modest resources that could help save Wisconsin from the devastation seen in so many other parts of the country. Because of GPR budget targeting requirements, our biennial budget proposal could not be implemented until January, 2001. The Governor recommended only one Special Agent, and not the three positions we requested. In its deliberations on Assembly Bill 133, the Joint Committee on Finance considered adding the other two positions, but that motion failed on a tie vote. If the Senate version of the budget is enacted, we will receive three additional positions, but not until more than a year has passed. We are convinced that this crisis needs our immediate attention and additional resources.

We have also requested funding from other sources. For example, on August 6, 1999, we submitted a proposal to the Office of Justice Assistance for \$30,000 for specialized supplies and equipment needed to investigate clandestine labs. We are also working with Senator Herb Kohl on the most effective ways to use federal moneys that may become available to fight methamphetamine. Because resources have yet to be provided through the biennial budget, OJA or federal legislation, we have no choice but to press ahead with this request for emergency funding under sec. 13.10, stats. If federal funds become available, then they can be used to provide more of the resources needed. Depending on the amount of federal moneys that come to the Department of Justice, some of the GPR funding we are requesting here may not be needed. However, we simply are unable to predict events at the federal level. Meanwhile, the methamphetamine crisis has arrived, and must be addressed.

It is appropriate and necessary to limit the use of GPR and other resources to only the highest priorities. I cannot imagine a higher priority than the fight against methamphetamine. New resources are needed immediately, and this request will accomplish that goal.

Summary

Methamphetamine has arrived in Wisconsin. It will spread its misery quickly, unless it is checked by a forceful and effective state-level effort. The Division of Narcotics Enforcement will continue to lead this effort, but needs immediate resources to help insure that meth does not gain a foothold in our state.

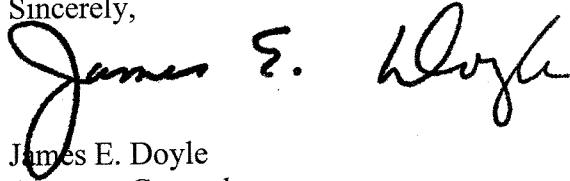
GPR supplements of \$635,500 in FY 2000 and \$410,700 in FY 2001 are requested, along with seven GPR positions. As considered in the biennial budget process, two Special Agents to work in northern Wisconsin and a Criminal Intelligence Analyst are needed as soon as October, 1999. In addition, it is imperative that we establish a new DNE office in southwest Wisconsin, which will require a Special Agent in Charge, four Special Agents, and a Program Assistant. Because we hope for federal funding for at least two Special Agents for this new office, we are requesting GPR funding for four positions for this purpose.

Our neighbors in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri provide clear examples of the devastation associated with methamphetamine. We must learn from their experience. This

Senator Brian Burke, Co-Chair
Representative John Gard, Co-Chair
September 3, 1999
Page 8

crisis can still be managed in Wisconsin, if we act now. If not, then we know that Wisconsin communities will experience more violence, child neglect, health problems, assaults on law enforcement officers and health care providers, and environmental pollution. Why would we allow this to occur? Approval of this request will demonstrate our resolve in meeting this threat, and will provide resources needed to help win this battle.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "James E. Doyle". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J" and "D".

James E. Doyle
Attorney General