

February 13, 2002

Members of the Joint Committee on Finance:

Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you today. You face tough decisions, and I appreciate the effort and the sincerity you put into your work.

Sixty percent of Wisconsin's GPR revenue is returned to the communities where it was collected to provide the essential services needed by the citizens in those counties, towns, villages, cities, and school districts.

That's the way Wisconsin voters and taxpayers want it, as expressed through their elected representatives. School aids and shared revenues are not government giveaway programs. They are a source of local operating revenue supplied through a decades-old compact that has worked well and has been copied throughout the country.

For all of the right reasons, the State of Wisconsin collects taxes on a statewide basis. In order to ease the burden on local property taxpayers, and because of the built-in efficiencies of state government, it makes sense to collect revenue in this way. It also makes sense to return that money to local units of government in an equalized fashion so that all residents of the state have access to essential services.

It is wrong to break this compact now in order to repair what is, admittedly, a state budget crisis.

If the state is going to reduce and eliminate shared revenues, the state should also stop collecting the 60 percent of GPR that is designated for local governments. It is not the state's money.

That wouldn't, however, solve the state budget problem or assure local citizens the services they deserve.

Instead, the Legislature should fund the \$1.1 billion deficit through revenue enhancements that might include a temporary income tax surcharge, an increase in the base of the sales tax, etc.

That only solves the short-term problem. Secondly, the Legislature should implement the recommendations of the Kettl Commission—in partnership with municipalities—to help all units of government operate efficiently and for the benefit of the state's citizens.

Legislators face a daunting challenge with many possible solutions. Cutting off the operating revenue of our municipalities and using that money to fund state government programs isn't a good solution.

Thank you for your time and dedication to the citizens of Wisconsin.

Thomas S. Beebe
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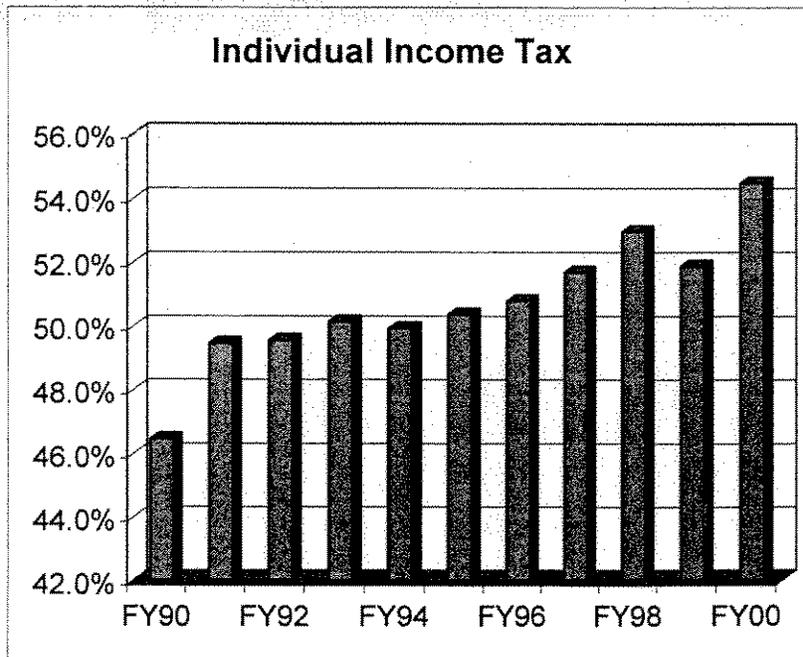
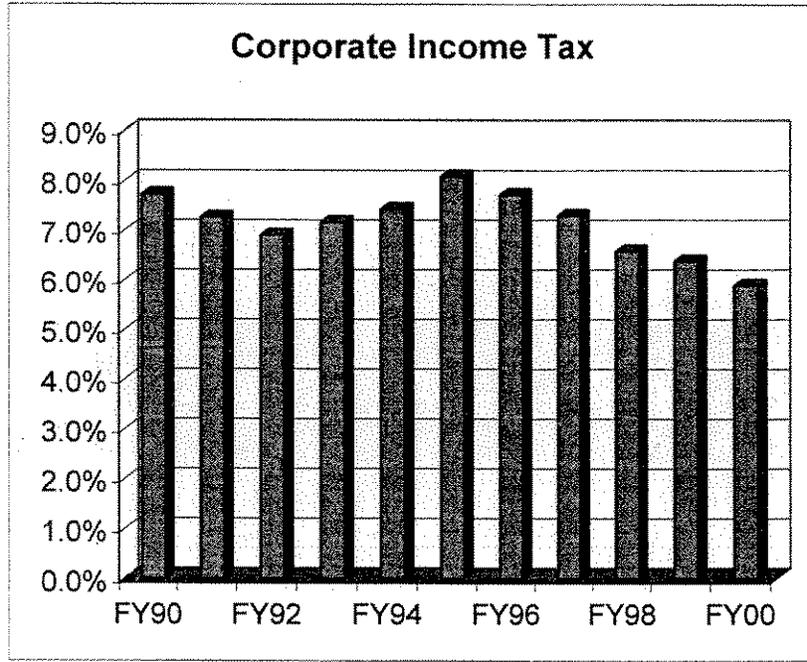
A Sample of Potential New Revenue Sources

Impacts Individuals	Amount/ year	Type of Tax	Impacts Business	Amount/ year
		Sales		
Newspapers, periodicals and shoppers guides	\$ 16 million		Fuel/electricity used in manufacturing	\$ 34 million
Caskets, burial vaults, funeral services	\$ 12 million		Machinery and equipment used for manufacturing	\$ 240 million
Beauty and barber services	\$ 17 million		Waste treatment services	\$ 30 million
Bank account service charges	\$ 22 million		Trucks and other vehicles sold to common or contract carriers	\$ 24 million
Health clubs	\$ 7 million		Commercial vessels and barges	\$ 2 million
Veterinary services for pets	\$ 9 million		Rolling stock for railroads	\$ 8 million
Auto and travel clubs	\$ 2 million		Motion picture and TV film	\$ 3 million
			Legal services	\$ 78 million
			Architectural, engineering and surveying services	\$ 53 million
			Accounting services	\$ 46 million
			Advertising	\$ 81 million
			Computer services	\$ 120 million
			Management consulting and public relations	\$ 49 million
			Personnel services	\$ 61 million
			Addressing and mailing services	\$ 8 million
			Credit rating and collection services	\$ 6 million
			Protective services	\$ 12 million
			Research, development, and testing services.	\$ 15 million
			Janitorial services	\$ 19 million
			Interior design	\$ 3 million
		Income		
Federalize treatment of capital gains eliminate 60% exclusion	\$ 257 million		Introduce combined reporting system for corporations	\$ 49 million
Federalize treatment of Social Security income	\$ 31 million		Cap deduction for executives paid more than 25 times lowest full-time employee	\$ 10 million
Increase tax on incomes above \$75,000 (top quintile) from 6.75% to 7.75%	\$ 200 million		Eliminate exemption for credit unions	\$ 8 million
10% surcharge on all personal income tax	\$ 600 million		Increase corporate tax rate from 7.9% to 8.9%	\$ 81 million
			10% surcharge on all corporate income tax	\$ 64 million
		Property		
School levy tax credit*	\$ 234 million		Computers and related equipment	\$ 74 million
			Manufacturing machinery, equipment, and inventories	\$ 264 million
			Non-profit tax exemptions:	
			Religious institutions	\$ 125 million
			Non-profit hospitals	\$ 18 million

- School levy tax credit: Use half of current total as revenue and half for expanded homestead credit.

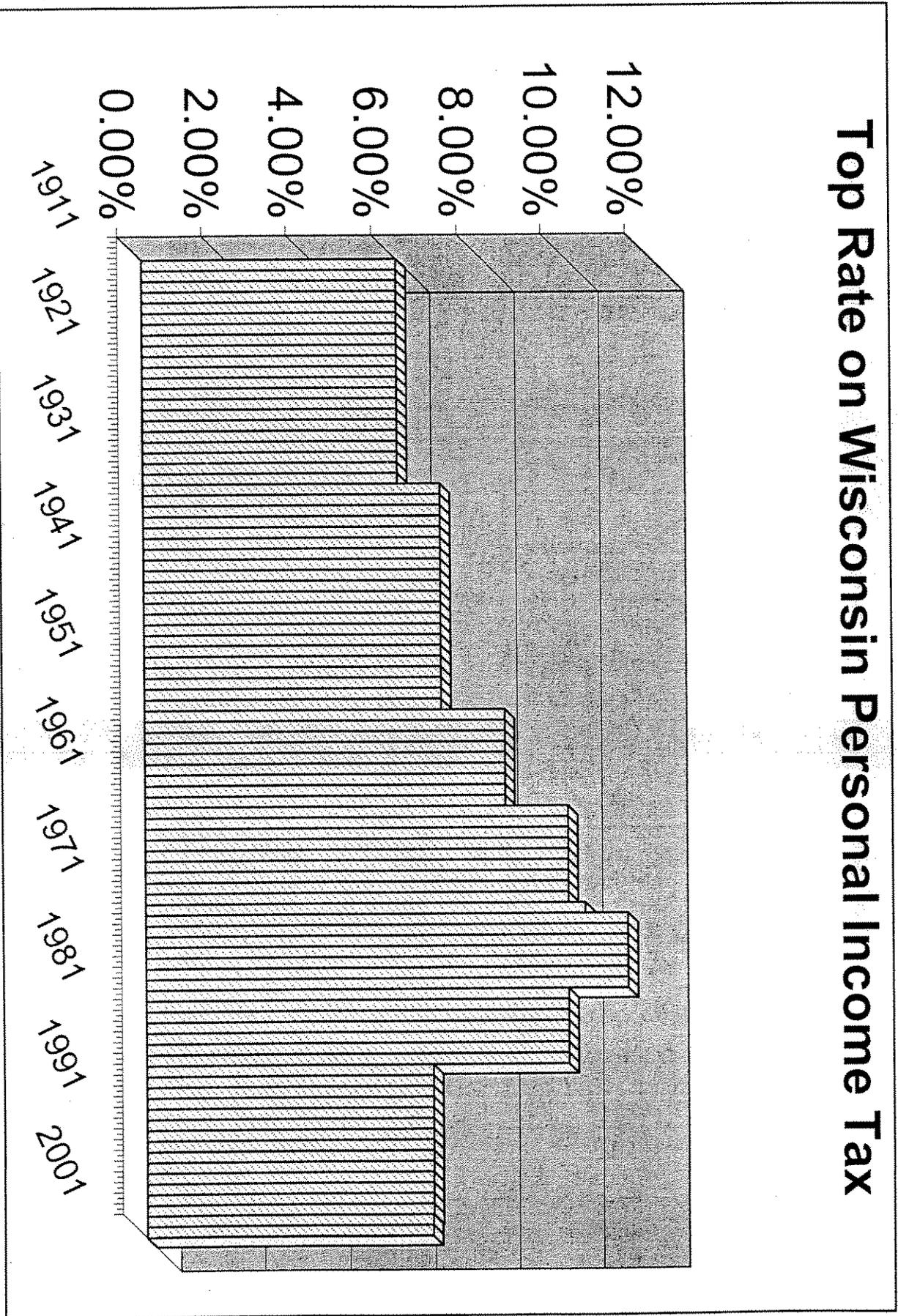
Sources: Wisconsin Department of Revenue/ Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau

Shares of Total General Fund Tax Collection



Source: Wis. Dept. of Revenue

Top Rate on Wisconsin Personal Income Tax





Community Alliance of Providers of Wisconsin
Providers for Change

President
Richard C. Berling

Vice President
Laurel
Peckenpaugh

Treasurer
Thomas Cook

Secretary
Lincoln Burr

Date: February 13, 2002

To: Members of the Joint Committee on
Finance

From: Richard Berling, CAPOW President

RE: CAPOW PROPOSAL TO HOLD COUNTY FUNDED
HUMAN SERVICE CONTRACTS HARMLESS UNDER THE
GOVERNOR'S BUDGET REFORM ACT

Charter Members

Avenues to
Community

CCLS

Dungarvin

HIL

Madison Area
Rehabilitation
Centers (MARC)

Options in
Community Living

Paragon Industries

REM Wisconsin

Governor McCallum's Budget Reform bill would phase out all shared revenue payments to local units of government over the next two years. These cuts were made to help rectify a budget deficit of \$1.1 billion dollars. In making cuts to shared revenue and other programs, the Governor held harmless the Medical Assistance dollars. The reasons behind not cutting Medical Assistance are many, but the Governor's key reason was to protect Wisconsin's most vulnerable citizens; the elderly, poor, and disabled.

Although the Governor's position is good for the vulnerable citizens, many county funded contracts for human services for these very same people are at risk and need to be held harmless too.

Many programs for waiver services, i.e. COP, CIP and community aids are all overmatched by county funds and then written to providers as county contracts. As all 72 counties decide how to deal with shrinking shared revenues; they may look to these human service contracts as a first line of cutting spending. Counties have asserted that they would "cut mandated human services" if shared revenues were cut. This is a

Workforce Development + Living Wages = Quality Services

serious concern to providers who serve patients with dollars from these contracts. It is also contrary to the Governor's intent that they find efficiencies, rather than hurt the most vulnerable.

It is imperative for the Governor and the **legislature to require counties to hold human service contracts harmless** to remain consistent with the Governor's clear priority of helping to protect Wisconsin's most vulnerable citizens.

All 72 counties handle their commitment to human services differently; therefore, mandating that counties cannot reduce their current commitment is the only way to protect the most vulnerable citizens.

Private providers that currently serve vulnerable citizens under county contracts provide less expensive services than if county employees provided them. This is one of the few examples of efficiency that the counties have pursued in the last twenty years, and they should be preserved. Therefore, these necessary services have already provided budget savings, which must be recognized.

It seems only logical to maintain economical private programs that are necessary for the poor, elderly and disabled to remain viable in society, even as counties like Milwaukee are paying out enormous benefits to employees,

Mandating that human services can not be cut can help reinforce the Governor's statement that counties should find inefficiencies (such as less expensive fringe benefits) and consolidate appropriate services between units of government.

It is necessary for the Governor and the legislature to continue a commitment to people who most need government assistance. Please consider holding private human service contracts harmless to insure that providers that receive county contracts to serve the elderly and disabled can continue to do so.

The Community Alliance of Providers of Wisconsin (CAPOW) would like to formally propose that if shared revenues are cut or phased out, that **counties be mandated to hold human service contracts harmless from any cuts.** We can be reached at President Richard C. Berling at 223-9110 ext. 20, or rberling@marc-inc.org. Thank you for your consideration of our request.

Workforce Development + Living Wages = Quality Services

CAPOW ! MARC 2001 W. Broadway Madison WI 53713 1-608-223-9110 Ext. 20 rberling@marc-inc.org



OFFICE OF THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR

300 East Main Street, Sun Prairie, WI 53590-2227

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February 13, 2002

Good afternoon.

My name is Patrick Cannon and I am the City Administrator for the City of Sun Prairie.

I would like to thank you for the opportunity to speak before the committee today regarding the proposed budget repair bill submitted by Gov. McCallum.

I do not envy you the task that lies ahead of you. To attempt to fix the state revenue shortfall is a difficult endeavor.

I wanted to address a couple of points being proposed by the governor. The first is the reduction and eventual elimination of the State Shared Revenues. Under this proposal, the City of Sun Prairie will lose approximately \$1,400,000. This represents approximately 8% of our General Fund budget. Sun Prairie is the fastest growing community in the State.

As the City Administrator, I can honestly say that the loss of any revenues will result in the City changing the amount of services and the method by which we deliver these services. The City of Sun Prairie has not taken any formal action at this point, but we have developed several contingency plans.

The major point I would like to make is that the longer it takes for the State to reach a decision, the more compounded the solutions for the local governments become. For example, a local government determines that they must reduce its personnel costs by \$250,000 to meet the revenue shortfall. By waiting till the fall, the local government would be required to lay off personnel costing \$500,000 since it would be a mid-year adjustment. Therefore, I would request that the State Shared Revenue changes be delayed until 2003 at a minimum.

The second area of concern that I would like to note is that local property tax is not the only method by which local governments raise revenues by which they operate. Other states allow local sales taxes and local income taxes as alternatives to the property tax method. While this does not reduce the tax burden to the citizens, it does, however, change the tax burden to the areas of consumption and income; the key being, a balance of the three tax alternatives. I would strongly recommend that all alternative revenue sources be analyzed for local government use.

I thank you for your time to listen to my comments and I wish you the best of luck in resolving this situation.

Sincerely

Patrick A. Cannon
City Administrator
City of Sun Prairie

3433 Richard Street
Madison, WI 53714

February 13, 2002

Joint Finance Committee
Wisconsin State Legislature
State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Members of the Joint Finance Committee,

I have heard that the state budget is in trouble and that you must find ways to bring it back towards balance.

May I respectfully point out that one very large item which is seldom reduced is highways? With the federal allocation for highways due to be slashed, maybe this is an area that deserves your reconsideration.

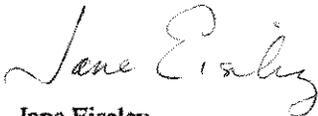
As one of those who fought, successfully, for 10 years to prevent the widening of Highway 12 between Middleton and Sauk City to four lanes, I have come to your hearing today to ask that you reconsider this destructive and endlessly expensive project.

I say "endlessly" advisedly. Not only will the widening destroy a beautiful landscape and compromise the social and economic fabric of a rich and historic area of northwest Dane County. It will create to an unusual degree, a demand for further highway expenditure in the future:

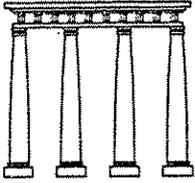
- 1) The problem of how to get the highway over the Wisconsin River remains unsolved. The traffic generated by the widening will impact Sauk City to the point where the citizens will demand a bypass over the river. This has been rejected in the past on environmental and other grounds and would damage a natural area, and well as leading to undesirable development on the fringe of Sauk City.
- 2) At its other end, the widened highway will create a demand for a widened road from Middleton to Westport, on the north side of Lake Mendota. Again, this will damage valuable wetlands and create sprawl.
- 3) In Middleton, the widened highway will create increased traffic on the already overburdened freeway from Middleton east and south of Madison and will result in University Avenue becoming nearly impassable for much of the day.

"Solving" these problems can only lead to further problems and enormous expense. It is not too late to turn back.

Sincerely,



Jane Eiseley



Center for Public Representation
Consumer Law Litigation Clinic

975 Bascom Mall • Madison, WI 53706 • Phone (608) 263-6283 • Fax (608) 262-5485

**TESTIMONY BEFORE THE JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE
REGARDING THE UNIFORM ELECTRONIC
TRANSACTIONS ACT**

By Stephen Meili

February 13, 2002

Members of the Joint Finance Committee:

My name is Stephen Meili. I am Director of the Consumer Law Litigation Clinic at the Center for Public Representation, a non-profit public interest law firm based in Madison that advocates on behalf of consumers throughout Wisconsin. I am testifying today on a relatively obscure but nonetheless extremely important set of provisions in the Budget Reform Act, namely the proposed adoption of the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (UETA). If adopted as currently drafted UETA would pose a grave threat to the interests of consumers throughout this state and tarnish Wisconsin's reputation as a leader in consumer protection.

The electronic marketplace is growing exponentially. It is predicted that e-commerce will account for 5% of retail sales during 2001-02 and 15% by 2005. It is expected that by 2003 nearly 25% of business-to-business transactions will be conducted

electronically. The continued growth of electronic commerce is dependent upon consumer confidence, cultivated through a uniform system of laws by which this industry may be regulated.

In July 1999, the model UETA was approved by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (NCCUSL). UETA was intended to provide uniformity throughout state e-commerce laws. However, several versions of UETA were adopted by many states, while other states declined to adopt the UETA. This lack of uniformity created confusion, impeding the expansion of the electronic market place, especially in the area of interstate commerce. In an effort to address this problem and further facilitate the expansion of e-commerce, Congress passed the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce, otherwise known as E-Sign, in June 2000. In an unusual move, E-Sign provides that state law may limit, supercede or otherwise modify E-Sign's provisions, but only if such state law is an adoption of the uniform UETA or is not inconsistent with E-Sign.

The version of the Wisconsin UETA proposed in the Budget Reform Act is not an exact replica of the model UETA, nor does it contain important consumer protections included in E-Sign. For example, E-Sign requires that a "consumer consent electronically, or confirm his or her consent electronically, in a manner that reasonably demonstrates that the consumer can access information in the electronic form that will be used to provide the information that is the subject of the consent." In other words, in order to consent to receiving important information electronically, a consumer must

demonstrate that he or she does, indeed have the capacity to receive information electronically. The consumer consent provision in E-Sign provides three main protections:

1. It ensures that the consumer has reasonable access to a computer and the internet to be able to access information provided electronically.
2. It ensures that the consumer's means of access to electronically provided information includes the software to read the electronic records provided.
3. It underscores to the consumer that by electronically consenting, the consumer is agreeing to receive the described information electronically in the future.

After a series of negotiations, Consumers Union and the NCCUSL Executive Committee reached an accord, whereby the State Commissioners on Uniform State Laws agreed to include additional language, providing that any state UETA would not limit, modify or supercede the consumer consent provisions of E-Sign. The Wisconsin UETA proposed in the Budget Reform Act does not comply with this accord because it does not contain the reference to E-Sign's electronic consent provision. In a recent e-mail to members of the Wisconsin Commission for Uniform State Laws, which I have included for your reference, Patricia Brumfield Fry, Chair of the UETA Drafting Committee, strongly urged compliance with the accord by incorporating into the proposed legislation the agreed upon language.

Without the consumer consent provision described above, required disclosures, such as those under the federal Truth in Lending Act, or the Wisconsin Consumer Act, could be provided electronically to consumers who have no means of accessing the information. Under the Wisconsin UETA, a consumer who does not own a computer could sign a piece of paper in a person-to-person transaction and later find that all notices, disclosures and records relating to that transaction are to be sent electronically to an e-mail account set up for the consumer by the salesperson. For example, an elderly woman may be visited at home by a home improvement salesman who talks her into taking out a home equity loan to pay for an overpriced job. The salesman could have the woman sign various papers that include a statement that she agrees to receive all notices and disclosures on line. She also signs an acknowledgment that the required disclosures have been provided to her electronically. The salesman may even post these notices on a website or send them via an e-mail account he has set-up for her. However, the woman has no home computer and no knowledge of how or where she can access a computer.

The electronic consent provision protects consumers from mistakenly agreeing to electronic records. It also ensures that the consumer can actually receive the electronic records in a form that they are able to access and retain. The Wisconsin UETA proposed in the Budget Reform Act does not offer any such protection. Instead, whether the parties to a transaction consent to receive required disclosures and notices electronically is "determined from the context and surrounding circumstances, including the parties conduct." The model UETA drafting committee provides several illustrations of when

an agreement to transact electronically may be formed. For example, under this proposed legislation, it would be reasonable to conclude that a consumer has agreed to accept information electronically merely because he gave a merchant his business card upon which his e-mail address is printed. Further illustrations indicate that a consumer may consent to transact electronically by signing a paper contract or including an e-mail address as a means of contact. Under the provisions of the Wisconsin UETA, it is irrelevant whether the disclosures will be provided in a format the consumer can access or retain when determining the existence of an agreement.

It is not sufficient to allow a consumer to consent on paper because such paper agreements likely contain boilerplate language that offer no assurance that the electronic medium to which the consumer is consenting will be accessible. The requirement that the consumer consent in a manner that reasonably demonstrates his or her ability to access the electronic records minimizes the risk that a consumer will agree to receive information that he or she has no ability access. Without this, there is a significant threat that use of electronic records will provide a vehicle by which merchants can evade the in-writing requirements of existing state and federal laws.

There has been a great deal of debate as to whether the consumer consent provision would frustrate the purpose of both UETA and E-Sign. However, in a report released in June 2001, the Federal Trade Commission and Department of Commerce found it appropriate, based on the information they were able to gather, to conclude "the

benefits of the consumer consent provision of E-Sign outweigh the burdens of its implementation on electronic commerce."

In addition, E-Sign provides merchants a "safe harbor"; that is, a framework for ensuring they have complied with existing in-writing requirements in the face of continuing pressure to jump on the e-commerce bandwagon. Several businesses complying with the consumer consent provisions in the federal statute have also reported an increase in business as a result of growing consumer confidence.

In addition to ensuring that any electronic signature legislation enacted by Wisconsin provide the minimum consumer protections required under Federal law, the Legislature should consider additional consumer protections, including:

1. A provision assuring electronic delivery, which would provide that notices required to be provided, sent or delivered to a consumer shall be considered received only when the notice itself is opened, acknowledged, or automatically acknowledged by a flag that tells the sender it has to be opened.

2. A provision permitting consumers to respond electronically to electronic notices. When a consumer is required to provide notice to exercise or preserve the consumer's rights under any law, the consumer may exercise or preserve that right in the same manner by which the consumer was provided with notice of that right.

Finally, the proposed adoption of the Wisconsin UETA is a complicated issue that deserves full public debate and should not be hidden in an enormous Budget Reform

package. Any state UETA should be introduced as a separate bill, debated by the constituencies affected, and judged on its merits. This is another example of the way that the budget has become a Trojan Horse for a host of measures that should be considered as part of the normal legislative process.

The survival of Wisconsin's long history of consumer protection and the continued growth of Wisconsin's electronic marketplace are dependent upon the adoption of a UETA that, at a minimum, incorporates the consumer protections of E-Sign. Without these protections, any consent provision would be a formality around which merchants and creditors could easily maneuver.

Thank you.

Subject: Wisconsin UETA; consumer interests
Date: Wed, 6 Feb 2002 12:14:46 -0600
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft Exchange V6.0.5762.3
Thread-Topic: Wisconsin UETA; consumer interests
Thread-Index: AcGvOgX1tg6EdBrREdaNEQBgCBXXNA==
From: "Fry, Patricia B." <FryP@missouri.edu>
To: <semelli@facstaff.wisc.edu>
Cc: "Gail Hillebrand (E-mail)" <hillga@consumer.org>

Mr. Meili: The following message, a copy of which was sent to you pursuant to my conversation with Gail Hillebrand, was returned because I misspelled your name in the header. I am now sending it along with, I hope, your correct address.

Peter, Joann and Bruce:

I have just learned that uniform UETA is on the legislative calendar [apparently part of the Governor's budget bill and on a fast track] in Wisconsin. I am not sure which of you, or if any of you, are involved with this legislation, but am getting in touch to remind you of our accord with Consumers Union.

As you may recall, Consumers Union and other consumer advocates were unhappy with UETA's provisions for the protection of consumers, asserting that UETA's preservation of existing state consumer protection law was inadequate in the electronic environment. The members of the UETA Drafting Committee disagreed, but since consumer advocates were not at the drafting table [they were rather over-committed with the UCC amendments etc.], these issues were not aired as fully as they might have been.

Subsequent to the Conference's approval of UETA, Congress enacted the federal E-Sign legislation which preserves state authority in the area of electronic commerce, but only if the states enact the 1999 version of UETA or other legislation not inconsistent with E-Sign. E-Sign contains various provisions which were sought by consumer advocates, the most notable being E-Sign sec. 101[c], the consumer consent provision, and provisions barring the use of electronic media to send certain types of notices, including utility shutoffs and foreclosure or eviction notices.

Negotiations finally were conducted by myself and Gail Hillebrand of Consumers Union. We reached an accord which we believe accommodates UETA sufficiently to the concerns of consumer interests without running afoul of E-Sign's unusual anti-preemption provision. This accord has been approved by the NCCUSL Executive Committee.

This is a long way to urging you to take steps to incorporate the accord into Wisconsin's bill. I am cutting and pasting from a message Gail was kind enough to forward to me, in which she sets out our accord, in order to assure you receive precisely the agreed language. Our accord is for the following:

Add to UETA section 3(b)(4) the following language:

(A) This [Act] does apply to a transaction governed by the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 114 Stat. 464, codified at 15 U.S.C. 7001, et seq., but it is not intended to limit, modify or supersede Section 7001(c) of that Act, and

(B) To the extent that they are excluded from the scope of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 114 Stat. 464, 15 U.S.C. at 7003, this [Act] does not apply to a notice to the extent that it is governed by a law requiring the furnishing of any notice of-

- (i) the cancellation or termination of utility services (including water, heat and power);
- (ii) default, acceleration, repossession, foreclosure, or eviction, or the right to cure, under a credit agreement secured by or a rental agreement for a primary residence of an individual;
- (iii) the cancellation or termination of health insurance or benefits or life insurance benefits (excluding annuities; or
- (iv) recall of a product, or material failure of a product, that risks endangering health or safety; or
- (v) a law requiring a document to accompany any transportation or handling of hazardous materials, pesticides, or other toxic or dangerous materials.

Note that the language refers only to an intent to preserve subsection 101(c), and not subsections 101(d) and (e).

In addition, there will be a short addition to UETA's prefatory note which will state that UETA was drafted prior to E-Sign and was not intended to interfere with E-Sign.

I hope this will be helpful to you. If you need me to explain further or contact anyone else to get this taken care of, please let me know. Thanks for your help. Pat Fry

Patricia Brumfield Fry
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		County	Major Community(ies)	2002 Budget	2000 Shared Rev.	% of Budget	2000 Pop
Senator	Brian	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	\$1,029,361,724	\$248,163,780	24.11%	593,508
Senator	Russ	Portage	Park Falls	\$3,328,000	\$1,088,586	32.71%	2719
		Price	Town of Lake	\$396,942	\$125,168	31.50%	1336
		Marathon	Weston	\$5,687,350	\$155,969	2.74%	521
Senator	Gwen	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Above			
Senator	Kevin	Waushara	Stevens Point	\$9,970,291	\$4,674,032	46.88%	24853
Senator	Kim	Racine	Racine	\$146,135,314	\$30,092,816	20.60%	81578
Senator	Robert	Kenosha	Kenosha	\$61,964,901	\$17,439,012	28.00%	91778
Senator	Alberta	Darling	Milwaukee	Above			
		Milwaukee	River Hills	\$3,192,808	\$100,432	3.15%	1636
		Milwaukee	Brown Deer	\$8,059,930	\$590,625	7.32%	12,128
		Waukesha	Menomonee Falls	\$26,467,727	\$1,345,081	5.08%	32,958
		Washington	Germantown	\$10,097,304	\$817,386	8.10%	18601
Senator	Peggy	Milwaukee	Wauwatosa	\$28,013,575	\$2,564,671	9.20%	46977
		Milwaukee	West Allis	\$47,949,845	\$11,038,466	23.02%	61051
Rep.	John	Marinette	Peshigo	\$2,420,660	\$1,253,496	51.78%	3530
		Marinette	Town of Lake		\$48,209		1089
Rep.	Dean	Winnebago	Menasha		\$4,303,672		16487
Rep.	Sheryl	Juneau	Reedsburg	\$4,729,548	\$1,135,268	24.00%	8179
Rep.	Mark	Waukesha	New Berlin	\$23,129,620	\$1,113,009	4.81%	39112
		Waukesha	Brookfield	\$29,424,850	\$1,498,153	5.09%	39053
		Waukesha	Elm Grove	\$4,648,733	\$369,219	7.94%	6283

		County	Major Community(ies)	2002 Budget	2000 Shared Rev.	% of Budget	2000 Pop
Rep.	David	Ward	Jefferson	Fort Atkinson Lake Mills	\$8,186,403 \$2,085,800	\$1,561,687 \$605,707	11773 4924
Rep.	Michael	Huebsch	LaCrosse	LaCrosse	\$41,743,609	\$12,469,816	51852
Rep.	Gregory	Huber	Marathon	Wausau	\$58,463,689	\$6,237,547	38789
Rep.	Spencer	Coggs	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Above		



SCOTT McCALLUM

Governor
State of Wisconsin

February 5, 2002

Mr. Joe Greco, President
Village of Menomonee Falls
W156 N8480 Pilgrim Road
Menomonee Falls, WI 53051

Dear Joe:

Thank you for your comments on my Budget Reform Act. I appreciate the time you took to write.

I am proud my Budget Reform Act balances the budget without raising taxes on the working families of Wisconsin. To balance the budget, I asked state government to cut spending by reducing agency budgets by total of 11.5 percent for the biennium. Everyone must tighten their belt during these difficult economic times, and my office is no different. The Governor's Office is taking a significant, additional budget cut of 16.5 percent for the biennium.

In addition, I have asked for a 6 percent reduction in the corrections budget, a 4.5 percent reduction for the University of Wisconsin and also for the Technical College System, and a hiring freeze of all nonessential state employees. All of state government needs to reduce spending to meet the budget shortfall. There have been some layoffs at the state level and more are anticipated.

Despite these challenges, I have maintained important funding priorities to protect Wisconsin residents most vulnerable to the current recession, children, the unemployed, the elderly, and the disabled. Funding for education, health care, and public safety at the state level is essentially unchanged.

As you know, my proposal includes a phase-out of the current shared revenue program and reevaluate the relationship between the state and localities. My proposal would not eliminate shared revenue immediately. Instead, it would reduce shared revenues for 2002 and 2003. For calendar years 2002 and 2003, shared revenue payments will be reduced by \$350 million. This will reduce municipal spending approximately by 4 percent for 2002 and 2003.

Also, I have included a property tax levy cap in the bill. Tax levies will only be allowed to increase with inflation and population growth. Local governments will not be allowed to pass the costs of lost shared revenue along to property taxpayers; they must also learn to live within their means. To assist them with this, my proposal would allow local governments to petition the Wisconsin Department of Revenue for relief from state mandates. Many who have contacted me have stated the need for mandate relief, and I included this provision in the budget bill for that reason.

The 2002 shared revenue reductions are a relatively small percentage of local general revenues — 4 percent. The shared revenue program in its entirety represents only 12 percent of local general revenues. Local governments will continue to receive \$2.5 billion in aids to local governments for roads, program grants and shared revenue in 2002. The reductions local governments will have to take in 2002 are less than those being taken by state agencies.

Part of my package is a call for long term solutions. Prior to 2004, when shared revenues are scheduled to be completely eliminated under my proposal, there will be ample time for a wide-ranging discussion of an appropriate replacement system. I am hopeful that local governments will participate in a constructive and creative discussion to arrive at a sustainable replacement system. I want to assure you that I understand the need to address the equalization issue when a replacement system is developed, along with issues of consolidation of services and more efficient delivery of services.

This will be part of a comprehensive examination of the state-local partnership. This effort is a continuation of the work of the Kettl Commission's report. I expect that the new examination will include a look at mandates on local government, mediation-arbitration, and some of the other burdens faced by local government. I also expect discussion of local revenue options.

The bottom line is that Wisconsin has too much government. Clearly, the taxing and spending authority should reside in the same jurisdiction in order to increase accountability. I want to work with all parties to develop a better system that provides the best return of the taxpayers' dollar. It is time for a constructive discussion of fundamental reforms. I look forward to this discussion.

I hope this information is helpful.

Sincerely,



Scott McCallum
Governor

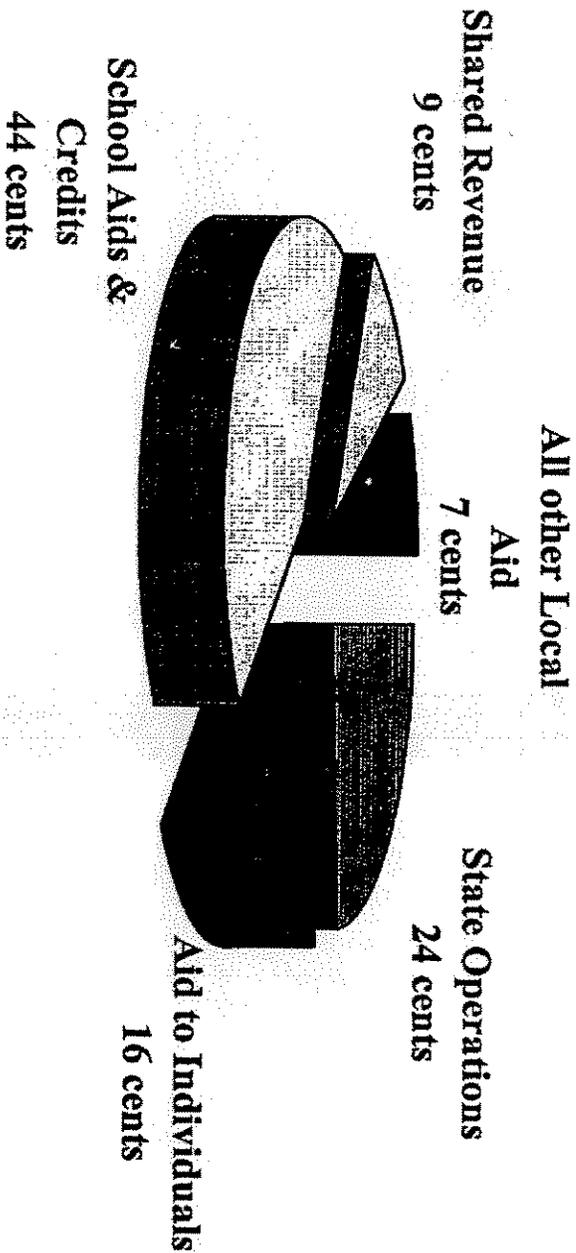
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WHAT TO DO?

- BRING US TO THE TABLE.....TALK TO US
- REVIEW AND ELIMINATE MANDATES
- AMEND THE MEDIATION/ARBITRATION LAW
- STATE WIDE EXPANSION OF THE STATE INSURANCE PLAN
- LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE CHARGED WITH INCREASING FEDERAL AIDS
- ADOPTION OF THE KETTL .25 PERCENT ECONOMIC REGIONS
- INVESTIGATE STATE GOVERNMENT SPENDING
- REVIEW THE COST OF THE LEGISLATURE \$532,00 PER LEGISLATOR?
- STOP REDUCING OUR REVENUE WITH EXEMPTIONS TO SPECIAL INTEREST
 - ◆ COMPUTER AND FAX TAX
 - ◆ AG USE VALUE
 - ◆ THEATER EQUIPMENT
 - ◆ RESTAURANT EQUIPMENT
 - ◆ EXEMPTION OF DIGITAL BROADCASTING AND CABLE EQUIPMENT
 - ◆ EXEMPTION OF PROPERTY OWNED BY YMCA's BUT NOT USED BY YMCA's.....COULD BE A WATER PARK..

PARTNERS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Where the 2000-2001 State Tax Dollar Goes



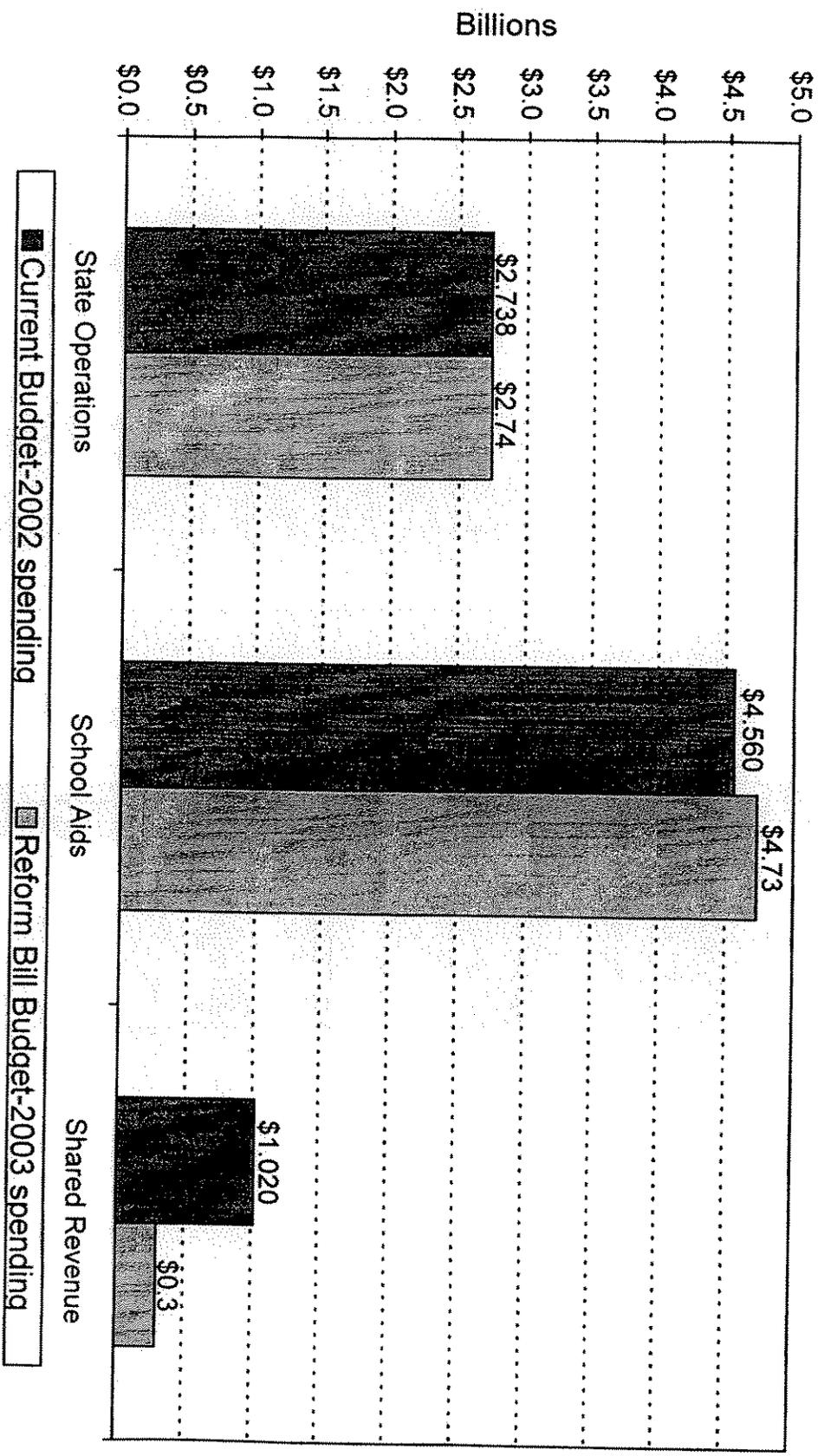
State Shared Revenues, School Aids 1995-1999

	1995	1999	% Chg.
Cities	648,956,500	656,316,400	1.1
Villages	83,423,300	80,943,200	-3.0
Towns	90,919,600	82,219,100	-9.6
Counties	189,140,100	169,038,700	-10.6
Total	1,012,439,500	988,517,400	-2.4
Schools*	2,781,300,000	4,458,700,000	60.3

* school aids and credits

Source: Wis. Dept. of Revenue, Legislative Fiscal Bureau.

State Spending Before and After Governor McCallum's Budget Reform Bill



Source: 2002-2003 State Budget Act 16 & State DOA Budget Reform Bill Summary

\$350 Million Reduction in Shared Revenue All Villages

Code	County	TVC	Locality	2002 Shared Rev Prior to Reduction	2002 Post-Census Projected Population	Estimated 2002 General Revenue	\$350 Million Shared Revenue Cut	Cut as a Percent of Initial Shared Rev	Cut as a Percent of Estimated General Rev
33131	LAFAYETTE	VILLAGE	Gratiot	100,640	232	202,468	9,882	9.8%	4.9%
40131	MILWAUKEE	VILLAGE	Greendale	763,829	14,330	11,284,877	561,945	73.6%	5.0%
58131	SHAWANO	VILLAGE	Gresham	128,334	586	244,834	22,980	17.9%	9.5%
40136	MILWAUKEE	VILLAGE	Hales Corners	332,839	7,793	6,602,762	305,599	91.8%	4.6%
55136	ST CROIX	VILLAGE	Hammond	291,233	1,308	1,902,350	51,293	17.6%	3.4%
69136	WAUSHARA	VILLAGE	Hancock	163,762	466	357,846	18,274	11.2%	5.1%
67136	WAUKESHA	VILLAGE	Hartland	431,073	8,104	7,075,278	317,795	70.5%	4.5%
37136	MARATHON	VILLAGE	Hatley	32,542	497	166,567	19,490	59.9%	11.7%
3136	BARRON	VILLAGE	Haugen	87,139	289	144,060	11,333	13.0%	7.9%
54136	RUSK	VILLAGE	Hawkins	164,322	316	415,896	12,392	7.5%	3.0%
22136	GRANT	VILLAGE	Hazel Green	456,753	1,180	969,609	46,273	10.1%	4.8%
71122	WOOD	VILLAGE	Hewitt	80,317	682	168,615	26,744	33.2%	15.9%
25136	IOWA	VILLAGE	Highland	203,344	858	545,761	33,646	16.5%	6.2%
8136	CALUMET	VILLAGE	Hilbert	413,646	1,083	944,682	42,469	10.3%	4.5%
27136	JACKSON	VILLAGE	Hixton	71,589	431	157,248	17,686	24.7%	11.2%
25137	IOWA	VILLAGE	Hollandale	74,122	223	190,084	11,098	15.0%	5.8%
32136	LA CROSSE	VILLAGE	Holmen	694,081	6,623	2,787,330	259,718	37.4%	9.3%
44136	OUTAGAMIE	VILLAGE	Hortonville	346,316	2,426	2,134,565	95,135	17.4%	4.5%
3136	BROWN	VILLAGE	Howard	1,022,111	14,214	12,396,344	557,396	54.5%	4.5%
59133	SHEBOYGAN	VILLAGE	Howards Grove	220,914	2,833	1,127,880	11,958	50.7%	9.9%
14136	DODGE	VILLAGE	Hustisford	161,259	1,156	932,958	45,332	28.1%	4.9%
29136	JUNEAU	VILLAGE	Hustler	51,877	110	106,425	4,314	8.3%	4.1%
54141	RUSK	VILLAGE	Ingram	32,070	76	46,761	2,980	9.3%	6.4%
68141	WAUPACA	VILLAGE	Iola	207,746	1,313	997,046	51,489	24.8%	5.2%
14141	DODGE	VILLAGE	Iron Ridge	193,502	1,014	489,890	39,764	20.5%	8.1%
56141	SAUK	VILLAGE	Ironton	47,353	251	100,520	9,843	20.8%	9.8%
66141	WASHINGTON	VILLAGE	Jackson	456,790	5,359	4,162,005	210,151	46.0%	5.0%
28141	JEFFERSON	VILLAGE	Johnson Creek	363,262	1,641	2,185,266	64,351	17.7%	2.9%
49141	PORTAGE	VILLAGE	Junction City	153,851	430	375,215	16,862	11.0%	4.5%
14143	DODGE	VILLAGE	Kekoskee	30,738	168	54,101	6,588	21.4%	12.2%
36132	MANITOWOC	VILLAGE	Kellnersville	79,415	370	189,088	14,509	18.3%	7.7%
41141	MONROE	VILLAGE	Kendall	132,370	471	466,649	18,470	13.9%	4.0%
30141	PRICE	VILLAGE	Kenosha	20,876	168	59,658	6,588	31.6%	11.0%
66142	WASHINGTON	VILLAGE	Kewaskum	370,642	3,420	2,051,611	134,114	36.2%	6.5%
44141	OUTAGAMIE	VILLAGE	Kimberly	690,616	6,272	6,117,936	245,954	35.6%	4.0%
24141	GREEN LAKE	VILLAGE	Kingston	70,320	223	132,512	11,098	15.8%	8.4%
17141	DUNN	VILLAGE	Knapp	132,782	423	275,704	16,588	12.5%	6.0%
59141	SHEBOYGAN	VILLAGE	Kohler	59,415	1,945	4,116,153	59,415	100.0%	1.4%
62146	VERNON	VILLAGE	La Farge	264,966	780	599,489	30,587	11.5%	5.1%
56147	SAUK	VILLAGE	La Valle	103,574	320	276,183	12,549	12.1%	4.5%
67146	WAUKESHA	VILLAGE	Lac La Belle	8,012	340	628,657	8,012	100.0%	1.3%
56146	SAUK	VILLAGE	Lake Delton	53,616	2,088	7,738,155	53,616	100.0%	0.7%
16146	DOUGLAS	VILLAGE	Lake Nebagamon	31,474	1,029	554,971	31,474	100.0%	5.7%
67147	WAUKESHA	VILLAGE	Lannon	44,032	997	3,299,777	39,097	88.8%	1.2%
42146	OCONTO	VILLAGE	Lena	176,132	500	528,888	19,607	11.1%	3.7%
56148	SAUK	VILLAGE	Lime Ridge	43,761	167	59,689	6,549	15.0%	11.0%
25146	IOWA	VILLAGE	Linden	181,383	629	378,646	24,666	13.6%	6.5%
44146	OUTAGAMIE	VILLAGE	Little Chute	1,948,821	10,640	10,424,028	417,243	21.4%	4.0%
22147	GRANT	VILLAGE	Livingston	176,069	393	658,392	23,254	13.2%	3.5%
56149	SAUK	VILLAGE	Loganville	53,852	277	255,270	10,862	20.2%	4.3%
69146	WAUSHARA	VILLAGE	Lohrville	40,147	413	80,804	16,196	40.3%	20.0%
14146	DODGE	VILLAGE	Lomira	265,811	2,313	1,314,523	90,703	34.1%	6.9%
52146	RICHLAND	VILLAGE	Lone Rock	156,531	941	436,657	36,901	23.6%	8.5%
14147	DODGE	VILLAGE	Lowell	99,056	367	190,447	14,392	14.5%	7.6%
60146	TAYLOR	VILLAGE	Lublin	52,015	106	70,696	4,157	8.0%	5.9%
48146	POLK	VILLAGE	Luck	229,297	1,223	835,389	47,959	20.9%	5.7%
31146	KEWAUNEE	VILLAGE	Luxemburg	131,967	1,999	943,932	78,390	59.4%	8.3%
29146	JUNEAU	VILLAGE	Lyndon Station	143,840	463	1,058,175	18,235	12.7%	1.7%
12146	CRAWFORD	VILLAGE	Lynxville	39,866	174	72,936	6,823	17.1%	9.4%
47151	PIERCE	VILLAGE	Maiden Rock	62,119	119	210,220	4,667	7.5%	2.2%
13151	DANE	VILLAGE	Maple Bluff	35,906	1,361	2,136,839	35,906	100.0%	1.7%
37151	MARATHON	VILLAGE	Marathon	148,278	1,646	1,279,461	64,547	43.5%	5.0%
36147	MANITOWOC	VILLAGE	Maribel	34,338	258	125,536	10,117	29.5%	8.1%
24154	GREEN LAKE	VILLAGE	Marquette	31,714	164	81,272	6,431	20.3%	7.9%
13152	DANE	VILLAGE	Marshall	537,829	3,520	2,108,085	138,035	25.7%	6.5%
4151	BAYFIELD	VILLAGE	Mason	39,632	71	1,807,771	2,784	7.0%	0.2%
58151	SHAWANO	VILLAGE	Mattoon	191,068	471	478,136	18,470	9.7%	3.9%
13153	DANE	VILLAGE	Mazomanie	153,512	1,504	1,258,931	58,979	37.9%	4.7%
13154	DANE	VILLAGE	McFarland	313,982	6,633	5,277,594	260,973	82.6%	4.9%
27151	JACKSON	VILLAGE	Melrose	179,333	528	313,987	20,705	11.5%	6.6%
41151	MONROE	VILLAGE	Melvina	19,949	91	46,740	3,569	17.9%	7.7%
67151	WAUKESHA	VILLAGE	Menomonee Falls	1,345,081	32,933	34,574,528	1,292,238	96.1%	3.7%
27152	JACKSON	VILLAGE	Merrillan	198,646	583	937,000	22,862	11.5%	6.4%
56151	SAUK	VILLAGE	Merrinac	26,912	426	277,388	16,705	62.1%	6.0%
67152	WAUKESHA	VILLAGE	Merton	44,754	1,993	723,455	44,754	100.0%	6.2%

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Plan to cut power plant funds was news to McCallum aides

Proposal to help fix budget wasn't discussed, but alternatives are still possible, adviser says

By DAN BENSON
of the Journal Sentinel staff

Last Updated: Feb. 8, 2002

Some members of Gov. Scott McCallum's administration, including his utility adviser, were unaware that his proposed budget plan would eliminate incentives to local communities for siting power plants, officials confirmed Friday.

McCallum and his advisers also didn't consult power industry representatives or knowledgeable legislators about the plan before the governor released his plan, a governor's spokesman said.

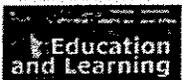
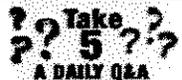
But now, said Todd Stuart, the governor's utilities adviser, McCallum is reviewing alternatives that would restore some funds to those communities.

In a telephone interview Friday, Stuart confirmed he told an energy lobbyist on Jan. 30 that the governor's plan had "unintended consequences" for the power industry and communities where plants are located.

"I said, 'Todd, we gotta fix this shared revenue problem because as it's laid out it kills the incentives we've been working on,' " said David Benforado, executive director of the Municipal Electric Utilities of

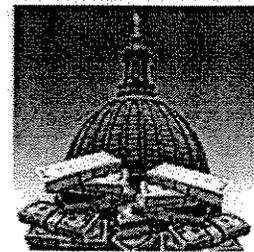
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Wisconsin, a consortium of 82 municipally owned utilities.

"He said, 'It was an unintended consequence, and we're working on it,' " Benforado said.

Stuart said Friday: "We presented a bold and very broad plan that had some unexpected effects. We realize it is creating some problems."

Faced with a \$1.1 billion deficit, McCallum offered a budget adjustment bill on Jan. 23 that would eliminate shared revenue by 2004, reducing it by \$680 million this year and next.

Included in that are payments to communities with power plants. This year, for instance, Oak Creek is due about \$745,000, Port Washington more than \$150,000 and Germantown about \$360,000.

Payments are based on the assessed valuation and the age of the plants. Overall, state taxes on utilities and power companies generated \$137.9 million in 2000-'01, with \$26.2 million going to communities that have power plants.

Local officials have said that without shared revenue, they will not approve building permits for new or expanded power plants and other infrastructure.

McCallum spokesman Tim Roby said Friday that while it was true Stuart was not fully aware of the budget plan's effects, the governor and other advisers were aware of them.

"Todd was not at the table" when the plan was developed. "I was at the table," Roby said.

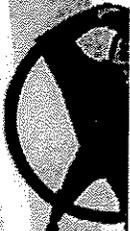
Roby said the details of the budget plan were developed between Christmas and New Year's Eve.

"We tinkered with it the first week of January. That was when we realized there were consequences to municipalities with power plants," Roby said.

"But we decided to focus on the bigger picture, so the governor made the decision with George Lightbourn (secretary of the Department of Administration) to stay with it.

"There were some difficult decisions, and this is one impact that we want to address and work with the utilities on and come to an understanding. It would be unfair to characterize this as an unintended consequence. It's an unfortunate impact, but one we understood," Roby said.

Once the impact was understood, Roby said, the governor felt it was

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unnecessary to consult industry leaders.

"The governor wanted to keep all news of the reform act close to his vest," Roby said.

"If Dick Abdo (Wisconsin Energy Corp. chairman) had said, 'You can't do this,' then what? Go back and change it? You can't negotiate something that hasn't been proposed. There are probably a dozen hot points, and this is just one of them."

Abdo last year donated \$2,000 to McCallum's political fund. Other Wisconsin Energy employees donated more than \$5,000 to the governor.

On Feb. 1, Wisconsin Energy filed an application with state regulators to spend \$3 billion to build power plants that would add 2,800 megawatts of electricity capacity.

Those plants are two 500-megawatt natural gas-fired units at its existing site in Port Washington and three 600-megawatt coal-fired units at an existing plant site in Oak Creek.

The \$3 billion is part of a \$7 billion upgrade project envisioned by Wisconsin Energy between now and 2011.

Stuart said a number of power industry representatives and local officials had contacted him to express concern.

As a result, Roby said, the governor plans to meet next week with industry representatives. The governor also plans to meet with municipalities that host power plants through a series of community forums, he said.

Stuart said the governor was focusing on two possible alternatives to his plan that would restore some funding to communities with power plants.

One would be to allow communities to keep a portion of the state tax on utilities.

The other would be some variation of Assembly Bill 584 introduced by Rep. Tim Hoven (R-Port Washington) last year, "which appears to have wide support," Stuart said.

That bill would provide financial incentives for communities that agree to host new power plants and create a land use incentive for building on environmentally contaminated properties.

The Assembly passed that measure on a 96-2 vote last year. It is awaiting Senate action.

Hoven said the governor's plan was "throwing out the baby with the bathwater."

Beset by power failures in recent years, the power industry and state government have aggressively sought to build new plants, expand existing facilities or develop new infrastructure, such as transmission lines.

Mike John, a spokesman with W.E. Power LLC, a subsidiary of Wisconsin Energy Corp., said Friday he wasn't surprised that the governor didn't consult with his company or others.

But he added: "We feel compensation should continue for communities that host power developments, and we look forward to working with the governor's staff and the Legislature on restoring that important component."

Madison Gas & Electric spokesman Steve Kraus said even the fear that communities would not receive compensation for siting power plants could hinder development of generating facilities.

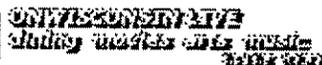
"We don't want to see any communities forced to think about this any longer than they need to. I don't know that we have time to waste. The infrastructure needs are right now. Today," he said.

Madison Gas & Electric is the state's smallest investor-owned utility. The company last year said it would spend \$45 million to improve distribution and on other capital spending over the next few years as part of a long-term plan to help the state close the widening gap between supply and demand in the state.

Appeared in the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel on Feb. 9, 2002.

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Governor's Budget Reform Bill

- 1) Under current law, 2002 Shared Revenue, ERP & SCIP have a combined funding level of \$1.03 billion. The Governor's proposal will reduce funding for these programs to \$680 million (-\$350 million or -34%). Under the proposal, local aid funding in 2003 will remain at the 2002 level. In 2004, all funding for these programs will be eliminated.
- 2) The \$350 million cut in local aids in 2002 will be distributed on a per capita basis. All municipalities and counties will have their total SR/ERP/SCIP payments cut by \$39 per capita. For 528 municipalities across the state, the \$39/capita cut will eliminate 100% of their local aids in 2002.
- 3) The Budget Reform Bill Summary indicates the \$350 million cut in local aids will require average 2002 budget cuts of 4% (statewide average) for municipalities and counties.
- 4) Beginning in 2003, the Governor's proposal limits the growth in county and municipal levies to the rate of inflation plus population growth. Debt service is excluded from the levy limits. Municipalities with tax rates under \$1.00/\$1,000 are excluded from the levy limits.
- 5) The Governor's proposal cuts a total of \$951 million from General Fund spending over the 2-year biennium. Cuts in local aids over the two-year period represent 76.7% of the total state budget reduction.

2002 STATE AID DISTRIBUTION - FOUR COUNTY METRO AREA
 IMPACT OF GOVERNORS PROPOSAL ON STATE AID PAYMENTS

----- COUNTY=MILWAUKEE -----

Code	Municipality	Projected 2002 Pop	2002 SR ERP SCIP	Governors Proposal \$39/Capita Decrease	Percent Decrease in Aids
40106	Bayside (*)	4,334	289,286	189,026	-62.77
40107	Brown Deer	12,128	590,825	472,992	-80.08
40126	Fox Point	6,883	284,282	268,437	-94.43
40131	Greendale	14,330	763,829	558,870	-73.17
40136	Hales Corners	7,793	332,839	303,927	-91.31
40176	River Hills	1,836	100,432	63,804	-63.53
40181	Shorewood	13,716	831,577	534,924	-64.33
40191	West Milwaukee	4,205	1,128,479	163,895	-14.56
40192	Whitefish Bay	14,133	476,469	476,469	-100.00
40211	Cudahy	18,422	4,288,104	718,458	-16.75
40228	Franklin	30,959	1,389,473	1,207,401	-86.90
40231	Glendale	13,318	684,138	519,402	-74.83
40236	Greenfield	35,688	2,441,770	1,391,832	-57.00
40251	Milwaukee (*)	593,508	248,163,780	23,146,812	-9.33
40265	Oak Creek	30,122	3,085,823	1,174,758	-38.07
40281	Saint Francis	8,831	2,463,769	344,409	-13.98
40282	South Milwaukee	21,338	3,908,489	832,182	-21.28
40291	Wauwatosa	46,977	2,564,671	1,832,103	-71.44
40292	West Allis	61,051	11,038,488	2,380,989	-21.57
COUNTY		939,372	284,814,281	36,560,790	

State Aids includes Shared Revenue, ERP & SCIP
 Governors proposal reduces 2002 SR/ERP/SCIP payments by \$39/capita

2002 STATE AID DISTRIBUTION - FOUR COUNTY METRO AREA
 IMPACT OF GOVERNORS PROPOSAL ON STATE AID PAYMENTS

COUNTY=OZAUKEE

Code	Municipality	Projected 2002 Pop	2002 SR ERP SCIP	Governors Proposal \$39/Capita Decrease	Percent Decrease in Aids
45002	Belgium	1,530	41,790	41,790	-100.00
45004	Cedarburg	5,614	152,027	152,027	-100.00
45006	Fredonia	2,064	72,565	72,565	-100.00
45008	Grafton	4,168	128,602	128,602	-100.00
45012	Port Washington	1,650	44,621	44,621	-100.00
45014	Saukville	1,773	50,338	50,338	-100.00
45106	Belgium	1,840	88,843	71,760	-82.63
45128	Fredonia	2,010	263,683	78,390	-29.73
45131	Grafton	10,608	732,583	413,712	-56.47
45181	Saukville	4,111	621,877	160,329	-25.78
45188	Thiensville	3,250	198,540	126,750	-63.84
45211	Cedarburg	11,296	816,741	440,544	-71.43
45255	Mequon	22,735	607,503	607,503	-100.00
45271	Port Washington	10,661	1,058,998	415,779	-39.34
COUNTY		83,310	4,672,711	2,802,710	

2002 STATE AID DISTRIBUTION - FOUR COUNTY METRO AREA
 IMPACT OF GOVERNORS PROPOSAL ON STATE AID PAYMENTS

----- COUNTY=WASHINGTON -----

Code	Municipality	Projected 2002 Pop	2002 SR ERP SCIP	Governors Proposal \$39/Capita Decrease	Percent Decrease in Aids
66002	Addison	3,453	92,601	92,601	-100.00
66004	Barton	2,556	78,269	78,269	-100.00
66006	Erin	3,727	94,985	94,985	-100.00
66008	Farmington	3,338	83,492	83,492	-100.00
66010	Geramtown	280	19,418	10,920	-56.24
66012	Hartford	4,069	102,600	102,600	-100.00
66014	Jackson	3,552	97,691	97,691	-100.00
66016	Kewaskum	1,121	44,629	43,719	-97.98
66018	Polk	3,974	112,122	112,122	-100.00
66020	Richfield	10,603	276,870	276,870	-100.00
66022	Trenton	4,486	122,560	122,560	-100.00
66024	Wayne	1,773	44,296	44,296	-100.00
66026	West Bend	4,850	128,177	128,177	-100.00
66131	Geramtown	18,601	817,388	725,439	-88.75
66141	Jackson	5,359	458,790	209,001	-45.75
66142	Kewaskum	3,420	370,842	133,380	-35.99
66161	Newburg (*)	1,126	111,647	43,914	-39.33
66181	Slinger	4,076	243,327	158,964	-65.33
66236	Hartford (*)	11,912	1,276,557	441,168	-34.56
66291	West Bend	28,818	2,572,167	1,116,102	-43.39
COUNTY		120,294	7,146,226	4,116,270	

2002 STATE AID DISTRIBUTION - FOUR COUNTY METRO AREA
 IMPACT OF GOVERNORS PROPOSAL ON STATE AID PAYMENTS

----- COUNTY=WAUKESHA -----

Code	Municipality	Projected 2002 Pop	2002 SR ERP SCIP	Governors Proposal \$39/Capita Decrease	Percent Decrease in Aids
67002	Brookfield	6,521	173,242	173,242	-100.00
67004	Delafield	8,154	206,600	206,600	-100.00
67006	Eagle	3,316	76,600	76,600	-100.00
67008	Geneseo	7,471	200,404	200,404	-100.00
67010	Lisbon	9,511	250,215	250,215	-100.00
67014	Merton	8,114	211,799	211,799	-100.00
67016	Mukwonago	7,041	198,903	198,903	-100.00
67022	Oconomowoc	7,534	215,312	215,312	-100.00
67024	Ottawa	3,827	97,034	97,034	-100.00
67028	Summit	5,001	124,892	124,892	-100.00
67030	Vernon	7,338	222,197	222,197	-100.00
67032	Waukesha	8,689	230,351	230,351	-100.00
67106	Big Bend	1,278	79,892	49,842	-62.39
67107	Butler	1,867	110,366	72,813	-65.97
67111	Chenequa	593	41,897	23,127	-55.20
67116	Dousman	1,604	206,627	62,556	-30.27
67121	Eagle	1,742	69,493	67,938	-97.76
67122	Elm Grove	6,283	369,219	245,037	-66.37
67136	Hartland	8,104	451,075	316,056	-70.07
67146	Lac La Belle	340	8,012	8,012	-100.00
67147	Lannon	997	44,032	38,883	-88.31
67151	Menomonee Falls	32,953	1,345,081	1,285,167	-95.55
67152	Merton	1,995	44,754	44,754	-100.00
67153	Mukwonago (*)	6,388	493,575	249,132	-50.48
67158	Nashotah	1,330	24,856	24,856	-100.00
67161	North Prairie	1,639	63,203	63,203	-100.00
67166	Oconomowoc Lake	638	14,351	14,351	-100.00
67171	Pewaukee	8,385	440,882	327,015	-74.17
67181	Sussex	9,087	246,084	246,084	-100.00
67191	Wales	2,539	74,334	74,334	-100.00
67208	Brookfield	39,053	1,498,153	1,498,153	-100.00
67216	Delafield	6,815	175,707	175,707	-100.00
67251	Muskego	21,616	801,937	801,937	-100.00
67261	New Berlin	39,112	1,113,009	1,113,009	-100.00
67265	Oconomowoc	12,680	535,056	494,520	-92.42
67270	Pewaukee	12,164	418,958	418,958	-100.00
67291	Waukesha	65,989	4,123,491	2,573,571	-62.41
COUNTY		367,486	15,001,593	12,496,564	
		1,510,462	311,634,811	55,876,334	

State Aids includes Shared Revenue, ERP & SCIP
 Governors proposal reduces 2002 SR/ERP/SCIP payments by \$39/capita

2002 STATE AID DISTRIBUTION - WISCONSIN ALLIANCE OF CITIES

IMPACT OF GOVERNORS PROPOSAL ON STATE AID PAYMENTS 11:33 Tuesday, January 22, 2002

Code	Municipality	Projected 2002 Pop	2002 SR ERP SCIP	Governors Proposal \$39/Capita Decrease	Percent Decrease in Aids
44201	Appleton (*)	71,060	13,866,365	2,771,340	-19.99
2201	Ashland	8,588	3,923,022	334,932	-8.54
56208	Baraboo	10,870	2,017,989	423,930	-21.01
14208	Beaver Dam	15,328	2,402,950	597,831	-24.88
53206	Beloit	38,074	17,451,759	1,406,888	-8.08
40211	Cudahy	18,422	4,288,104	718,458	-16.75
5216	De Pere	21,067	2,202,872	821,813	-37.30
18221	Eau Claire (*)	62,853	9,375,289	2,451,267	-26.15
20228	Fond du Lac	42,686	7,881,932	1,884,754	-21.67
5231	Green Bay	102,736	21,724,094	4,006,704	-18.44
40236	Greenfield	35,688	2,441,770	1,391,832	-57.00
53241	Janesville	60,858	8,764,510	2,373,482	-35.09
44241	Kaukauna	13,171	2,729,471	513,869	-18.82
30241	Kenosha	91,778	17,439,012	3,579,342	-20.52
32248	La Crosse	51,852	12,469,816	2,022,228	-18.22
13251	Madison	212,102	16,100,319	8,271,978	-51.38
38251	Manitowoc	34,301	6,773,460	1,337,739	-19.75
38251	Marinette	11,734	4,982,115	457,828	-9.22
71251	Marshfield (*)	18,890	5,528,867	736,710	-13.32
70251	Menasha (*)	18,487	4,303,672	642,993	-14.94
35251	Merrill	10,180	3,580,323	397,020	-11.09
40251	Milwaukee (*)	593,508	248,163,780	23,148,812	-9.33
23251	Monroe	10,897	1,804,169	424,883	-23.58
70261	Neenah	24,840	2,977,981	880,960	-32.28
40285	Oak Creek	30,122	3,065,823	1,174,758	-38.07
70266	Oshkosh	63,835	12,819,622	2,481,765	-19.36
22271	Platteville	10,008	2,865,544	390,234	-13.82
51278	Racine	81,578	30,092,816	3,181,542	-10.57
59281	Sheboygan	50,850	13,160,714	1,983,150	-15.07
40281	Stevens Point	24,853	4,674,032	969,287	-20.74
16281	Superior	27,390	9,024,518	1,068,210	-11.84
38286	Two Rivers	12,589	4,218,705	490,971	-11.64
28291	Watertown (*)	22,173	3,590,169	864,747	-24.09
67291	Waukesha	65,989	4,123,491	2,573,571	-62.41
37291	Wausau	38,789	6,237,547	1,512,771	-24.25
40291	Wauwatosa	46,977	2,564,671	1,832,103	-71.44
40292	West Allis	61,051	11,038,486	2,380,989	-21.57
86291	West Bend	28,618	2,572,167	1,116,102	-43.39
64291	Whitewater (*)	13,688	3,949,482	533,832	-13.52
71291	Wisconsin Rapids	18,415	4,850,778	718,185	-14.81
		=====	=====	=====	
		2,172,494	539,841,086	84,727,266	

State Aids includes Shared Revenue, ERP & SCIP
 Governors proposal reduces 2002 SR/ERP/SCIP payments by \$39/capita

2002 STATE AID DISTRIBUTION - WISCONSIN ALLIANCE OF CITIES

IMPACT OF GOVERNORS PROPOSAL ON STATE AID PAYMENTS 09:50 Wednesday, January 23, 2002

Code	Municipality	Projected 2002 Pop	2002 SR ERP SCIP	Governors Proposal \$39/Capita Decrease	Percent Decrease in Aids
43278	Rhineland	7,748	1,364,710	302,094	-22.14
		<u>7,748</u>	<u>1,364,710</u>	<u>302,094</u>	
		7,748	1,364,710	302,094	

State Aids includes Shared Revenue, ERP & SCIP
Governors proposal reduces 2002 SR/ERP/SCIP payments by \$39/capita

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THE REPORTER

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City of Waupun freezes spending

Budget woes may force elimination of recreation programs

By Colleen Kothke
Of The Reporter Staff

WAUPUN - The City of Waupun has ordered an immediate freeze on all non-essential local spending and is considering elimination of all summer and winter recreation programs in response to Gov. Scott McCallum's proposal to discontinue state-shared revenue to local municipalities.

The Waupun Common Council's Committee of the Whole also recommended during a meeting Tuesday night that a study be done on reducing the city's cost of fire hydrant rental. Elimination of recreation programs was tabled until the Feb. 12 Common Council meeting. McCallum's plan to reduce the \$1.1 billion state deficit has set off alarms throughout all

levels of government.

By phasing out shared revenues by 2004, communities like Waupun will be hard pressed to provide basic levels of service for their citizens, according to local officials.

Currently, \$3 million, or 48.3 percent of Waupun's \$6.2 million budget, is funded with state-shared revenue.

If McCallum's proposal makes it through the state's Joint Finance Committee and both houses of the Legislature, the city will need to make \$412,000, or 6.7 percent, in budget cuts by the end of this fiscal year.

A reduction in local government spending is part of McCallum's Budget Reform Act that calls for an 11.5 percent reduction in state government operations. Counties, cities, villages and towns currently receive \$1 billion annually

in shared revenue.

Waupun Clerk-Treasurer Kyle Clark calls McCallum's plan "ludicrous," saying the plan is nothing more than the state passing the deficit problem down to local government.

He noted that the state shared revenue program was initiated in 1911 with enactment of the state income tax.

"The purpose of that tax was to raise revenue that would be given back to local units of government to provide local services," Clark said. "Now, the governor wants to take all that revenue raised on the local level through income tax and keep it on the state level."

Clark told the Committee of the Whole that the deficit was created on the state level. He

See Waupun Page A2

IMPACT ON CITY OF WAUPUN

General Fund Operations	
Expenditures	
General Government	\$ 794,765
Recreation Department	\$ 233,119
Assessor/Building Inspector	\$ 91,271
Police Department	\$1,801,498
Fire Department	\$ 650,567
Library	\$ 414,775
Public Works Dept.	\$2,211,081
Total	\$6,197,095
Revenues	
Property Taxes	\$1,548,221
State Shared Revenues	\$2,995,238
Other Revenues	\$1,653,637
Total	\$6,197,096

4 women jailed after high-speed traffic stop turns up stolen goods

Suspects held in Fond du Lac

By Peggy Breister
Of The Reporter Staff

Four Iowa women sitting in the Fond du Lac County Jail apparently organized what could turn out to



Eden teen killed in I-vehicle rollover

**CURRENT COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS
IN SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN**

COMMUNITY*	COMMUNITY COLLABORATION	COUNTY COLLABORATION	REGIONAL COLLABORATION
Brookfield, C			Operates a regional wastewater treatment facility owned and used by 7 communities
Brookfield, C	Shares confined space team (Waukesha)		Shares a SWAT team with many communities
Brookfield, C			Dispatched for neighboring communities
Brookfield, C			Joined neighboring communities in legal, lobbying and planning issues of mutual interest
Brookfield, C			Operates EMT training facility to improve EMT competencies in Waukesha County
Cedarburg, C	Shared agreements for use of a) negotiated waste and refuse contract; b) stump grinder; c) system for televising sewers; d) equipment as needed i.e. grader, front-end loader, etc. (Grafton & Port Washington)		
Cedarburg, C	Shared agreements for use of a) speed trailer for Police Dept; b) line painter for painting curbs & streets (Grafton)		
Cedarburg, C	Renting former police station for use as Town Hall on temporary basis (T Cedarburg)		
Cedarburg, C	Shared agreements for use of a) library; b) recreation program and community pool; c) compost site; d) City's Public Works Dept bucket truck and Town's refuse truck (T Cedarburg)		
Cedarburg, C	Provides fire protection to T of Cedarburg		
Cedarburg, C	Joint ownership of closed landfill which Town is developing as a passive park (T Cedarburg)		
Cedarburg, C	Reconstruction of CTH 'C' (Mequon)	Reconstruction of CTH 'C' (Ozaukee)	

COMMUNITY	COMMUNITY COLLABORATION	COUNTY COLLABORATION	REGIONAL COLLABORATION
Cedarburg, C	Emergency Gov't personnel assist at fire and accident scenes to provide traffic control (several municipalities)		
Cedarburg, C	Mutual aid agreements for fire service with other municipalities		
Cedarburg, C		800-radio system connects all of Ozaukee Co except Grafton	Meet regularly with other Ozaukee Co communities to discuss issues and concerns as part of Local Gov't Information Network Group
Cedarburg, C			Member of the Mid-Moraine Municipal Assn (Ozaukee & Washington Co)
Cedarburg, C			Member North shore Public Works Assn
Cedarburg, C			Mayor participates in SEME
Cedarburg, C			Website is integrated with Ozaukee Co and Mid-Moraine Assn
Menomonee Falls, V		Property taxes, past due invoices and delinquent personal property taxes collected by Treasurer's office (Waukesha)	Participates in Suburban Mutual Alert Response Team with most Milwaukee area depts in event of a disaster
Menomonee Falls, V	Joint police training (Lannon)		
Menomonee Falls, V	Provides public safety dispatch services for Butler and Lannon		
Menomonee Falls, V		Utilizes Value Bid to purchase cars (Waukesha)	
Menomonee Falls, V	Other communities provide s.66.30 sewer and water services to Village		

COMMUNITY	COMMUNITY COLLABORATION	COUNTY COLLABORATION	REGIONAL COLLABORATION
Menomonee Falls, V			Participates in Metro Drug Unit with other Waukesha Co communities
Menomonee Falls, V		Utilizes the Waukesha Co Cooperation Council for collections service on a contingency fee basis	
Menomonee Falls, V	Group application permit for WPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit under Chap NR 216 in cooperation with following communities: Brookfield, Greenfield, Wauwatosa, Butler, Elm Grove, Germantown and Milwaukee		
Menomonee Falls, V	Shares Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal (CAMA) System with City of Muskego		
Menomonee Falls, V	Shares computer mainframe system to store and process assessment data base info (C Muskego)	Shares computer mainframe system to store and process assessment data base info (Waukesha Co)	
Menomonee Falls, V	Share and exchange property information on an ongoing basis with area communities and WI Dept of Revenue		
Menomonee Falls, V		Member of Waukesha Co Federated Library System	
Mequon, C	Joint school district (V Thiensville)		
Mequon, C	Joint library run by a separate corporate entity funded by both communities (V Thiensville)		
Mequon, C	Joint purchase of TV camera for inspection of sewer mains (Shorewood and Brown Deer)		
Mequon, C	Joint purchase of TV camera for inspection of sewer laterals (Shorewood)		
Mequon, C			Mutual aid agreements with various communities in multi-county area
Mequon, C	Train and work police reserves together (Thiensville)		
Mequon, C	Joint agreement to construct a bicycle trail (Thiensville)		

COMMUNITY	COMMUNITY COLLABORATION	COUNTY COLLABORATION	REGIONAL COLLABORATION
Meguon, C			Joint purchase programs and occasional use of VALUE - a metropolitan-wide municipal coop purchasing program
Meguon, C	City pool offers discounted rate to Thiensville residents		
Meguon, C			Periodic usage of State purchase program for equipment and vehicles
Meguon, C	Shared police firing range (Germantown)		
Meguon, C	Meguon funds police school liaison program which benefits school district and Thiensville		
Meguon, C		Works together on road projects (Ozaukee Co)	Works together on road projects with adjoining communities
Meguon, C			Participates in LOGIN (Local Government Information Network) with other elected officials in Ozaukee Co
Pewaukee, C	Joint Park/Recreation Plan (V Pewaukee 1999)		
Pewaukee, C/T	Shared plowing of border streets (C Waukesha 1975-present)		
Pewaukee, C/T	Shared cost of Lake Pewaukee police patrol (V Pewaukee, T Delafield 1977-present)		Shared cost of Lake Pewaukee police patrol (WisDNR 1977-present)
Pewaukee, C/T	Shared cost of Lake Pewaukee weed reduction and wetland protection programs (T Delafield 1977-present)		
Pewaukee, C/T		Shared cost of Waukesha County Federated Library System (1979-present)	Joint ownership in the Fox River Wastewater Treatment Facility with 5 communities (1978-present)
Pewaukee, C/T			
Pewaukee, C/T	Joint Fire/Rescue Dept (V Pewaukee 1995-present)		
Pewaukee, C/T	Joint Park/Recreation Dept (V Pewaukee 1997-present)		

COMMUNITY	COMMUNITY COLLABORATION	COUNTY COLLABORATION	REGIONAL COLLABORATION
Pewaukee, C/T	Shared cost of building Lake County Bike Trail (C/T Delafield 1995-99)	Shared cost of building Lake County Bike Trail (Waukesha Co 1995-99)	
Pewaukee, C/T	Shared cost of upgrading Springdale Rd (C/T Brookfield 1997-99)		
Pewaukee, C/T			Mutual aid agreements with several surrounding communities for, police and water service back-up
Pewaukee, C/T	Joint Building Services Dept (V Pewaukee 1999-present)		
Pewaukee, T	Joint land use plan (V Pewaukee 1982)		
Pewaukee, T	S66.027 Boundary Agreement (V Pewaukee 1989)		
Pewaukee, T	S66.023 Boundary Agreement (C Waukesha 1998)		
Pewaukee, T	Joint land use plan for "Boundary Agreement Area" (C Waukesha 1998)		
Wauwatosa, C	Police Dept works cooperatively with other communities in following ways: a) Joint training with other departments. Allows Milwaukee PD to use outdoor range. SWAT teams train together. b) Host meetings for agencies that use DM Data software.	Police Dept works cooperatively with other communities in following way: a) Some Milwaukee Co agencies participate in Suburban Mutual Assistance Response Teams (SMART)	Police Dept works cooperatively with other communities in following ways: a) member of Milwaukee Area Domestic and Animal Control (MADAAAC); b) Participant in Suburban Mutual Assistance Response Teams (SMART) into a community based on geographic location within Milwaukee Co; c) member of Milwaukee County Police Chiefs; d) represented on CVMIC Law Enforcement Committee; e) represented in association for Police Chief secretaries that meets monthly.
Wauwatosa, C	Loaning parts or materials in an emergency situation to other city water utilities (Milwaukee, West Allis and Brookfield)		

COMMUNITY	COMMUNITY COLLABORATION	COUNTY COLLABORATION	REGIONAL COLLABORATION
Wauwatosa, C	<p>City Health Dept works cooperatively with several communities in the following ways: a) Wisconsin Well Woman's Program grant; b) Refugee health screening; c) Tuberculosis patient follow-up; d) Tobacco control information; e) Facilitation and planning for an integrated Public Health Data System; f) Explore way to receive death certificates without charge similar to process used for birth certificates; g) Memorandums of Understanding with area colleges; h) Communicable disease reporting through SurVNet In Milwaukee Co.</p>		<p>Working with other Milwaukee Co treasurers to develop a uniform tax bill (excludes West Allis and Greenfield)</p>
Wauwatosa, C			

* C denotes City; T denotes Town; and V denotes Village

Interoffice Memo

Date: May 11, 1999
To: Joseph J. Greco, Village President
From: Richard A. Farrenkopf, Village Manager
RE: Unfunded State Mandates

Joe, attached is a list of unfunded State Mandates that I have been able to put together to date. I am sure there are at least a zillion more and I will continue searching to see if I can get some to you.

Some years ago another city manager in this state developed a list of unfunded mandates and circulated it among members of the Wisconsin City Manager's Association. I can't put my hands on that list right now, but I know it was quite lengthy. I'm still working on trying to find that.

RAF/ks

Interoffice Memo

Mandate Relief Initiative

Unfunded State Mandates cont.

From Bob Coon, Fire Chief

1. FIRE DIVISION of the Fire Department
 - A. Infectious disease and bloodborne pathogens
 1. Hepatitis shot must be offered to all members
 2. Annual training for all members
 - B. Respiratory protection
 1. Physical with pulmonary function test to determine fitness
 2. Annual qualitative fit test for all members who use SCBA
 3. Annual training and certification in SCBA use.
 - C. Confined Space
 1. Annual training
 2. Must have monitoring equipment
 3. Must have basic rope rescue equipment
 4. Rescuers must be certified in CPR and basic first aid
 - D. Annual testing and certification
 1. Ground ladder testing
 2. Fire hose testing
 3. Fire extinguisher testing
 - E. Required training
 1. Basic firefighter
 2. Driver/Operator
 3. Hazardous Materials
 4. Monthly fire training
 5. Officer training must be offered
- II. EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION of the Fire Department
 - A. Infectious disease and bloodborne pathogens
 1. Hepatitis shot must be offered to all members

Interoffice Memo

2. Annual training for all members
 3. Annual TB skin test
 4. Must develop and use written plan
 5. Provide protective equipment
- B. Required Training
1. EMT basic
 - a. Requires certain vaccinations
 - b. Tetanus
 - c. Rubella
 - d. Rubella
 - e. TB skin test
 2. EMT refresher ever 2 years
 3. CPR
 4. Hazardous materials
 5. EMT-D recertification every 6 months
- C. Healthcare Background Checks
1. Must conduct a background check for all new employees who may have patient contact.
 2. Every four years another background check must be completed for existing employees
- D. Miscellaneous
1. Ambulance licensing and required equipment
 - a. State requires certain equipment be carried on our ambulances
- III. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION of the Fire Department
- A. Must provide service
 - B. Training to maintain proficiency
 - C. Baseline physical
- IV. MISCELLANEOUS (Fire Department)
- A. Must use an incident command system
 - B. Must have a safety officer and committee
 - C. Apparatus and equipment must meet NFPA standards
 - D. Must perform weekly vehicle maintenance
 - E. Must use PASS device

Interoffice Memo

- F. Must provide hearing protection
- G. Must provide member assistance
- H. Mandate use of unused lifelines

From Kathy Milbrath, Director of Clerk Services

- Voter Registration on Election Day and registering voters in Nursing Homes and Hospitals.
- Maintaining the public records. Whereby we pay to microfilm and store records as stated in Wis. Stats. 19.21(1)

From Jerry Brahm, Director of Engineering

- NR216 Stormwater Discharge Permits
- ADA Requirements
- Asbestos Abatement
- Recycling
- Well Abandonment
- Flood Plan Zoning

From Russ Weber, Village Assessor

- Valuation of Agricultural Land
- Computer Exemption

From Bill Freisleben, Director of Community Development

- Requiring erosion control for construction projects – we do charge fees to offset the cost of Nancy, but there was no “revenue from Madison”, except for an amendment to a non-point grant that was already had through the DNR. When that grant expired, we were on the hook for the full cost of erosion control administration..
- Enactment of shoreland-wetland zoning – the mapping and day to day administration had a cost, but the mapping was done under the planning consultant contract with SEWRPC at the time.
- Historic Preservation Ordinance – we never adopted this, so we had costs for the consultant to draft the ordinance, but no administration costs so far.

UN-FUNDED STATE MANDATES

COMPILED BY WISCONSIN CLERK'S ASSOCIATION

The following is a list compiled by the Wisconsin Clerk's Association regarding State Un-Funded Mandates:

- Assessment
 - Current requirements force expensive re-evaluations every several years (There is current legislative proposal to require even more frequent revals.)
- Audits
- Board of Review Certification
- CDL Testing
- Cost of Polling Places
- DIHLR Workplace regulations
- DNR rules for Water
- Election Costs
 - (ex: absentee ballot application costs; sending deputy out to hospitals and nursing homes to give out absentee ballots; costs of mailing applications - approximately 90 cents per applicant (Village of Menomonee Falls averages 200 permanent applications, that does not include special requests for applications)
 - Poll Workers
 - Supplies
 - Special Elections
- Election Inspector Training
- Fire Departments
 - New National Fire Code
- Publication of
 - Ordinances
 - Election Notices
 - Board Minutes
 - Financial documents (ex: budget)
 - Some Resolutions (Engineering issues)
 - Election Ballot
 - Public Hearings
- Records Management
 - Costs money to store/maintain documents
- Recycling (some grant \$ but not enough to offset the full cost)
- Smart Growth Program
- Tax Exempt Computer Aid Reporting
- Weed Commissioner

Some comments were:

Laws limiting control of the way monies are spent by Utilities, Police and Fire Commissions, Library Boards

Joe Greco

From: "Karalewitz, Kathy" <KKaralewitz@menomonee-
To: "Greco, Joe" <presvmf@execpc.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 30, 2002 2:34 PM
Subject: FW: State Mandates
This was recently sent.

-----Original Message-----

From: Wisclerks-L [mailto:Wisclerks-L@uwgb.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, January 30, 2002 1:43 PM
To: KARALEWITZ, KATHY
Subject: State Mandates

Here is a list of mandates as arrived at by our DPW Director

1. Recent DNR final rule adoption regarding nonpoint source pollution. More street sweeping, salt use control, fertilizer application plans when fertilizing more than 5 acres, etc.
2. Increase in water operator training requirements
3. Increasing in drinking water testing requirements
4. Confined space entry
5. Construction standards for excavation
6. Hazard communications
7. Bloodborne pathogen exposure control
8. Occupational noise control
9. Lockout-Tagout procedures
10. Respiratory protection
11. Local Road Improvement Program LRIP Grant process paperwork significantly expanded
12. State road salt report requirements expanded
13. Recycling
14. Yard waste handling
15. State currently working on adopting standards for minimum sewer system maintenance
16. Expanded paperwork on various DNR grants
17. Digger Hotline
18. WISCR/PASER street rating database requirements
19. CDL requirements
20. Diesel tank contaminant/emergency shutoff
21. State road salt bid 37%
22. Disposal of street sweepings requirements/costs
23. Well head protection requirements
24. Prevailing wage rate adoption
25. Clean fuel fleet program

1/30/02

Dane County Jail Safety News

For Immediate Release
February 13th, 2002

Contact: Supervisor Brett Hulsey, 334-4994

Dane County Supervisors Call on State to Take Responsibility For State Prisoners to Reduce Jail Overcrowding, Save \$42 Million

Madison— Dane County Supervisors Brett Hulsey, Darold Lowe, Judy Wilcox, Echnaton Vedder, and 16 others today asked state leaders to fully fund state Probation and Parole Holds in the county jail to save tax money and jail space. There are approximately 140 state probation and parole holds in the county jail that contribute significantly to jail crowding costing county taxpayers almost \$5,000 a day, more than \$1.3 million a year. The added prisoners may also force county taxpayers to build a new \$42 million jail.

“If the state takes responsibility for their prisoners, we can relieve county jail crowding, increase public safety, and save county taxpayers money at least \$1.5 million each year,” said Supervisor Brett Hulsey of west Madison, the author of the letter.

The letter says, “Recently, we made some progress when the state agreed to take 15 prisoners and raise the reimbursement for to \$37. Unfortunately we still have 140 state probation holds in our jail and the state is still paying much less than the \$60 per prisoner costs. This costs Dane County taxpayers more than \$1.5 million each year, not counting the \$42 million costs of possibly building a larger jail. We urge you to inform the state that we will not take any additional Probation and Parole Holds until we are fairly compensated.”

“Before the state cuts our shared revenues, they should pay their fair share or take responsibility for their prisoners,” said Supervisor Darold Lowe of Madison’s east side and member of the County Public Protection and Judiciary Committee. “If the state pays for its unfunded mandates, Dane County taxpayer may not have to build new jail.”

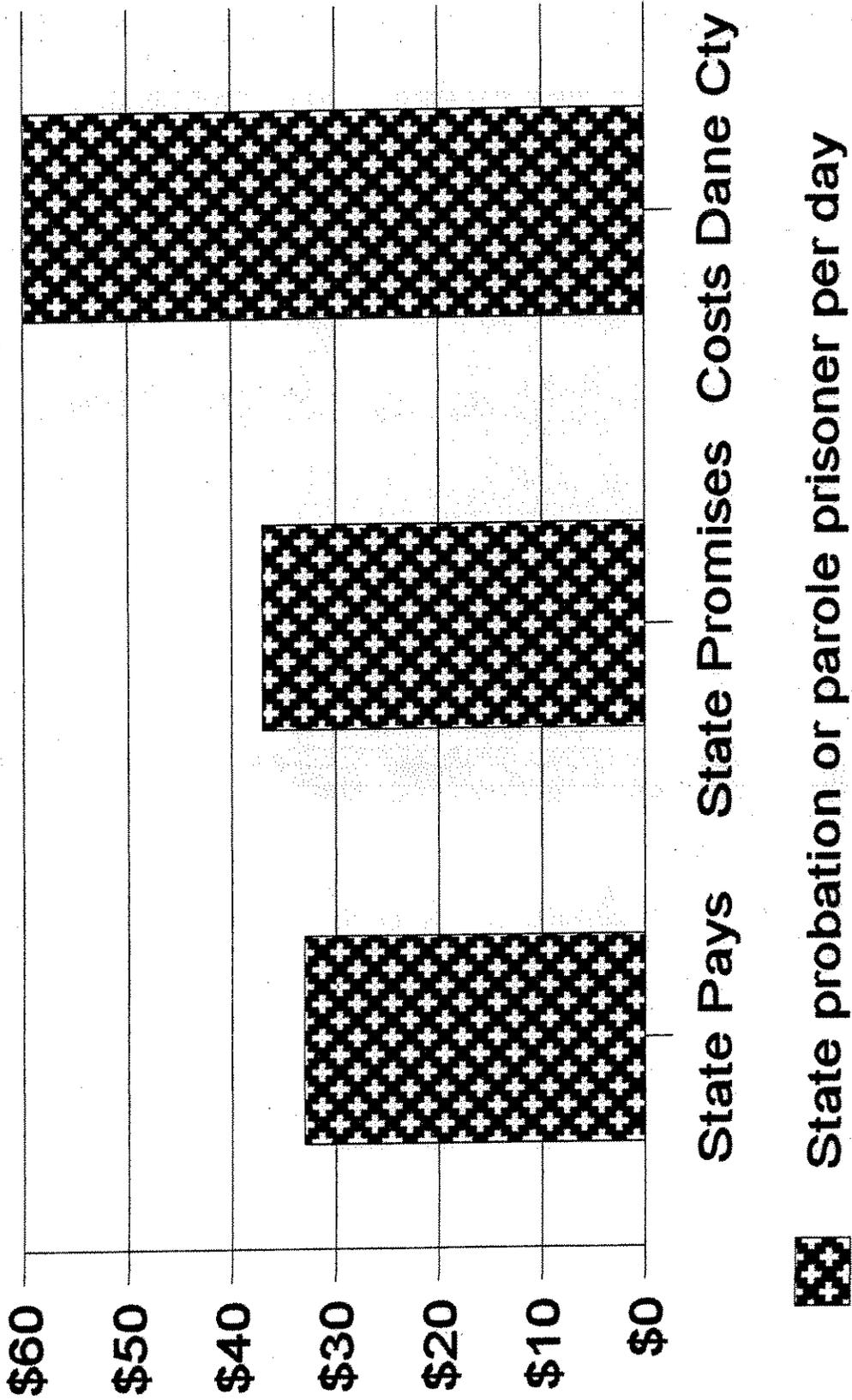
The supervisors sent the letter as the state is considering cutting \$5.5 million from local aids to Dane County in response to a request from Assembly and Senate Republican leaders for unfunded mandates.

The letter follows a 1999 letter signed by 23 Supervisors asking the state to take responsibility for these state prisoners.

Since then, the state has failed to build a new facility to house Dane County Probation and Parole Holds, costing county taxpayers more than \$4 million. But the state did build a facility for Milwaukee County, saving them property tax costs. For a copy of the letter, call 334-4994.

END

Jail Costs Far Exceed State Payments



Source: Dane County Sheriff, 2002



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS County of Dane



ROOM 118, CITY-COUNTY BUILDING
210 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. BOULEVARD
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53709-0001
608/266-5758 • FAX 266-4361 • TDD 266-4121

February 7th, 2002

Dane County Sheriff Gary Hamblin
Public Safety Building
Madison, WI

Dear Sheriff Hamblin,

Thank you for your recent efforts to reduce jail crowding and county tax subsidies caring for state probation and parole violators.

We appreciate your efforts in this area, however the state has failed to take full responsibility for their parole violators or pay their full costs. In 1999, 23 supervisors signed a letter urging you to pursue a state facility similar to the one the state built for Milwaukee prisoners. The state appears to be intent on further reductions in shared revenue, which will further burden local property taxpayers with these costs.

Recently, we made some progress when the state agreed to take 15 prisoners and raise the reimbursement for to \$37. Unfortunately, we still have 140 state probation holds in our jail and the state is still paying much less than the \$60 per prisoner costs. This costs Dane County taxpayers more than \$1.5 million each year, not counting the \$42 million costs of possibly building a larger jail.

We urge you to inform the state that we will not take any additional Probation and Parole Holds until we are fairly compensated.

We also request a weekly report on how many parole and probation holds we have in the jail, and how much they are costing Dane County taxpayers with a year-to-date costs for county taxpayers to house these prisoners.

Thank you again for all your work to protect public safety and taxpayers.

Bret Hulsey

<i>Kumar Kestern</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>Robert C. Ford</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>Johannson Voder</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>David Lane</i>	<i>Helen Johnson</i>
<i>Bob Salvo</i>	<i>Karen Cornwell</i>
<i>Richard Wiley</i>	<i>Wayne Bigelow</i>
<i>Tom Gaudin</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>Mark O'Neil</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>Tom Powell</i>



WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE
POST OFFICE BOX 8952, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53708

January 24, 2002

Dear County Supervisor,

Where others see challenges, we see opportunities – that is our approach to the upcoming legislative debate on Governor McCallum's Budget Reform Act. It is for that reason that we write to you at this time.

For many years, local government officials have expressed frustration with the ever-increasing number of unfunded state mandates. We are sympathetic to those concerns and would like to work with you to eliminate some of these costly mandates, particularly in light of the Governor's plan to phase-out shared revenue. In doing so, we can reduce the property tax burden on local homeowners and give local elected officials the flexibility to tailor service programs to the unique needs of local communities.

Now, more than ever, Wisconsin citizens want government officials to work together. They want results, not excuses and we should lead by example. Together we can make a difference, but we need your help now.

Please identify for us the unfunded state mandates that you would like to see eliminated. Whether it is through an individual letter, council resolution or board position statement, we need the information as soon as possible. We intend to share your suggestions and comments with our colleagues so they will understand our commitment and resolve to address this long-standing problem.

Direct your correspondences to Assembly Speaker Scott Jensen at P.O. Box 8952, Madison, Wisconsin 53708 or via e-mail to Rep.Jensen@legis.state.wi.us, and to Senate Republican Leader Mary Panzer at P.O. Box 7882, Madison, Wisconsin 53708 or via e-mail to Sen.Panzer@legis.state.wi.us.

Thank you in advance for your consideration and assistance. We look forward to hearing from you soon. In the meantime, if you have any questions or need additional information, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Scott R. Jensen
Assembly Speaker

Mary E. Panzer
Senate Republican Leader

