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Under current law, ~~a specified amount of~~ general purpose revenue is used to pay the operating costs of HIRSP. The remainder of the operating costs are paid 60% by premiums paid by persons covered under HIRSP and 40% through insurer assessments and provider discounts, in equal amounts. Premiums for eligible persons with annual household incomes below \$25,000, and deductibles for eligible persons with annual household incomes below \$20,000, are partially subsidized with more general purpose revenue and, if that is insufficient, with further insurer assessments and provider discounts. Generally, premiums may not be set at less than 140%, nor more than 200%, of the rate that a standard risk would be charged under an individual policy providing the same coverage and deductibles as are provided under HIRSP.

Under this bill, general purpose revenue is no longer used to pay operating costs or premium and deductible subsidies. Operating costs are paid 58% by premiums paid by covered persons, 21% through insurer assessments and 21% through provider discounts. The requirement that premiums be set at not less than 140%, nor more than 200%, of the rate that a standard risk would be charged remains the same. Premium and deductible subsidies are paid by increasing insurer assessments and by further reducing provider payment rates, in equal amounts. In addition, the bill authorizes DHFS to provide subsidies for prescription drug copayments paid by eligible persons with annual household incomes below \$25,000. These subsidies will also be paid equally by insurer assessments and provider payment rate discounts.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1507/1 ***

~~HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES~~
~~OTHER HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES~~

Under current law, DHFS operates a Retired Senior Volunteers Program (RSVP) to provide volunteer services in a community by persons aged 60 or older. DHFS provides a state supplement to federally funded RSVP units that were in operation on December 1, 1988, and provides an additional supplement to counties and federally-recognized tribal governing bodies for federally and nonfederally funded RSVPs. Persons who volunteer under a RSVP receive transportation assistance and accident and liability insurance coverage during working hours.

This bill eliminates the RSVP.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1508/1 ***

~~HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES~~
~~OTHER HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES~~

Under current law, DHFS expends \$225,000 in general purpose revenue annually to contract with a private, nonprofit organization for the administration of respite care projects. ("Respite care" is care that is provided to a person with special needs or a person at risk of abuse or neglect, in order to provide temporary relief to the person's caregiver or if the caregiver is unable to provide care.) The organization prescribes criteria for the distribution of grants to conduct respite care projects; solicits applications; awards and oversees grants to county departments, governing bodies of federally-recognized American Indian tribes or bands, and

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community-based private entities; and acts as a statewide clearinghouse of information about respite care.

This bill eliminates the Respite Care Program.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0205/1 ***

~~HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES~~

~~OTHER HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES~~

Under current law, DHFS distributes general purpose revenues and federal revenues, as community aids, to counties to provide social, mental health, developmental disabilities, and alcohol and other drug abuse services. DHFS must distribute community aids in the form of a basic county allocation, together with certain categorical allocations, including an allocation for family support programs for the families of children with disabilities (family support programs). Community aids funds allocated to a county that are not spent or encumbered by the county by December 31 of each year lapse to the general fund, except that DHFS, at the request of the county, must carry forward to the next calendar year up to 3% of the total amount of community aids allocated to the county for a calendar year. ~~Subject to certain exceptions, community aids funds carried forward for a county may be used for any purpose for which community aids funds may be used, except that a county may not use any carried forward community aids funds for administrative or staff costs.~~ Current law also permits DHFS to carry forward 10% of any community aids funds that are not spent or encumbered by counties by December 31 of each calendar year and that are not otherwise carried forward for emergencies, for services costs above planned levels, and for increased costs due to population shifts.

This bill ~~exempts community aids funds allocated for family support programs from the 3% carry forward limit under current law and instead~~ requires DHFS, at the request of a county, to carry forward to the next calendar year up to 5% of the community aids funds allocated to the county for family support programs for a calendar year. ~~Those carried forward funds must be used for the purpose of providing family support programs, except that a county may not use those funds for administrative or staff costs. Those carried forward funds that are not spent or encumbered by a county by December 31 of the year to which the funds were carried forward lapse to the general fund. The bill also exempts community aids funds allocated for family support programs from the 10% carry forward limit under current law and instead~~ permits DHFS to carry forward those funds that are not spent or encumbered by counties by December 31 of each calendar year and that are not otherwise carried forward for emergencies, for services costs above planned levels, and for increased costs due to population shifts.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0279/1 ***

~~HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES~~

~~OTHER HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES~~

Under current state law, DWD must distribute child support incentive payments (incentive payments) to counties according to a formula worked out between DWD and representatives of counties. The incentive payments come from two sources: 1) federal incentive payments made to the state on the basis of

all other community aids funds that are allocated for family support programs

The bill also

1)

successful child support enforcement efforts of DWD and county child support agencies and 2) certain child support collections assigned to the state by public assistance recipients. The statutes provide that a county's share of the incentive payments may not exceed the costs of the county's child support program (generally, the program in each county under which child support is established and enforced), that all incentive payments received by a county may be used only for the costs of its child support program, and that the total incentive payments that are paid to all counties in a year may not exceed \$12,340,000.

This bill provides that, if the incentive payments received in a year from the federal government exceed \$12,340,000, the excess amount will be divided equally between the counties and DWD. Each county's share of one-half of the excess will be determined according to the formula that already determines the county's share of incentive payments. A county still may not receive incentive payments, however, that exceed its child support program costs and must use the excess incentive payments for the costs of its child support program.

DWD may use its share of any excess incentive payments for activities under its child support enforcement program and for the costs of receiving and disbursing support and support-related payments.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0015/2 ***

~~HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES~~

~~OTHER HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES~~

Current law provides that, to be eligible for food stamps, a custodial parent of a child who has an absent parent must cooperate with efforts to establish or enforce a support order, if appropriate. Current law also provides that in a number of situations the state is a real party in interest for purposes of establishing paternity or securing future support or reimbursement of aid paid by the state. As a real party in interest, the state may, for the specified purposes, commence an action or join in an action that is already commenced. One situation in which the state is a real party in interest is when the state provides certain services or benefits on behalf of a child, such as foster care aid or medical assistance, or provides certain services or benefits to a custodial parent of a child, such as services or benefits under Wisconsin Works. This bill adds the receipt of food stamp benefits by a custodial parent of a child as another situation in which the state, for the purpose of establishing paternity or securing future support or reimbursement of aid paid, is a real party in interest in an action affecting the family that involves the custodial parent.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0016/1 ***

~~HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES~~

~~OTHER HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES~~

Normally in an action affecting the family, such as a divorce or paternity action, notice of the action is given by personal service, which requires a person, often a sheriff or deputy, to physically hand the summons and petition to the respondent in the action. Under current law, however, written notice of an action to enforce a child support order may be delivered, after a diligent effort has been made to ascertain the location of the respondent, to the most recent residential or employer address that

the respondent has provided to the county child support agency. (Under current law, every child support order includes an order requiring both the payer and the payee to notify the county child support agency of any change in address or employer within ten days of the change.) This bill provides that, after a diligent effort has been made to ascertain the location of the respondent, notice of an action to revise a child support order may be given in the same manner as notice of an action to enforce a child support order, by delivering written notice of the action to the most recent residential or employer address that the respondent has provided to the county child support agency.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0195/2 *****

~~HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES~~

~~OTHER HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES~~

Under current law, DHFS contracts for activities to augment the amount of moneys received under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act (generally referred to as Medical Assistance or MA). Current law requires DHFS to use the moneys received as a result of those income augmentation activities to support costs that are exclusively related to the operational costs of those activities and permits DHFS to use those moneys for other purposes if the secretary of administration and JCF, under a 14-day passive review process, approve a plan submitted by DHFS for the proposed use of those moneys. This bill requires DHFS to distribute not less than 50% of the federal MA moneys received as a result of those income augmentation activities to counties that are participating in those activities for social, mental health, developmental disabilities, and alcohol and other drug abuse services.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0133/1 *****

~~HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES~~

~~OTHER HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES~~

The health insurance risk-sharing plan (HIRSP) under current law provides major medical health insurance coverage for persons who are covered under Medicare because they are disabled, persons who have tested positive for the human immunodeficiency virus, and persons who have been refused coverage, or coverage at an affordable price, in the private health insurance market because of their mental or physical health condition. Also eligible for coverage are persons who currently do not have health insurance coverage, but who were covered under certain types of health insurance coverage for at least 18 months in the past and have exhausted any continuation coverage for which they were eligible.

HIRSP is administered by DHFS, in conjunction with a plan administrator and a board of governors. Current law provides that the plan administrator is the same fiscal agent with which DHFS contracts to administer the Medical Assistance (MA) Program. This bill eliminates the requirement that the plan administrator be the fiscal agent for the MA Program and provides that the plan administrator may be selected by DHFS in a competitive bidding process.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1243/1 *****

EMPLOYMENT

Current law requires DWD to provide a Trade Masters Pilot Program to recognize advanced training and postapprenticeship achievements in three trades, crafts, or businesses, one of which must be in the industrial sector, one in the construction sector, and one in the service sector of the economy. Currently, that program is funded by Indian gaming receipts transferred to DWD. This bill eliminates that program.

Current law requires DWD to administer an Employment Transit Assistance Program under which DWD conducts projects, or provides grants to local public bodies and mass transit systems to conduct projects, to improve access to jobs that are located in outlying suburban and sparsely populated and developed areas that are not adequately served by a mass transit system. Currently, that program is funded in part by federal oil overcharge funds transferred to DWD for the purpose of that program and by other federal funds received for the purpose of that program. This bill eliminates those sources of funding for that program.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

OTHER HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

This bill makes a number of changes to DWD appropriations for economic support. The bill repeals appropriations that are no longer in use and deletes obsolete language from appropriation text; consolidates appropriations for the same or similar purposes and from the same funding source into a single appropriation, reducing the overall number of appropriations; amends appropriation titles to better reflect the purposes; deletes language from the text of an appropriation to reflect the shifting of a responsibility to DHFS at a previous time; amends the text of some appropriations to reflect actual practice or to add specificity; and authorizes federal funds to be carried over to the next fiscal year, with the funds that are not spent or encumbered lapsing on October 1 of that next fiscal year.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1755/3 ***

INSURANCE

Under current law, certain health care providers are required to carry health care liability insurance with liability limits ~~of at least \$1,000,000 for each occurrence and at least \$3,000,000 for all occurrences in a policy~~ ~~and a medical malpractice policy~~ ~~that exceeds the policy limits of the health care provider's health care liability insurance is paid by the patients compensation fund.~~ Money for the fund comes from annual assessments paid by the health care providers subject to the health care liability insurance requirements.

This bill creates the health care provider availability and cost control fund and transfers \$200,000,000 from the patients compensation fund to the health care provider availability and cost control fund. The health care provider availability and cost control fund may be used to assist in the education and training of health care providers, ensure that health care providers serving recipients under the Medical Assistance program or other health care programs established by the state receive payment sufficient ~~to obtain their~~ participation in these programs, and to defray the

Of a health care provider subject to the health care liability insurance requirements

specified
action

Damages awarded in

to

for their continued

cost of other health-related programs, that the secretary of health and family services determines are effective in ensuring the availability of health care providers in the state and controlling the cost of health care services. The bill authorizes the secretary of administration, in consultation with the commissioner of insurance, to transfer a portion of the account balance of the patients compensation fund to the health care provider availability and cost control fund if the secretary determines that compensation to patients from the patients compensation fund will not be delayed or diminished as a result of the transfer. The bill creates a general purpose revenue sum sufficient appropriation to cover payment of any medical malpractice award *award* that exceeds the moneys remaining in the patients compensation fund. Under the bill, ~~there is~~ the health care provider availability and cost control fund ~~is~~ used for benefits under the Medical Assistance program. *also* *is*

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0153/P1 ***

This bill eliminates the ~~the~~ current laws ~~of DOR which require~~ ^{INSURANCE} ~~the~~ commissioner of insurance and ~~for~~ each employee of OCI a separate public officer's bond providing \$100,000 of coverage. ~~This bill eliminates that requirement~~ *Requirement that*

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1567/9 ***

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Under current law, shared revenue payments in 2003 and county and municipal aid payments in 2004 ~~will be~~ ^{are} paid entirely from the general fund. Under *this bill*, of the total amount of shared revenue payments to be distributed in November 2003, \$230,000,000 will be paid from the transportation fund, rather than from the general fund. ~~Also, under the bill~~ of the total amount of county and municipal aid payments to be distributed in November 2004, \$170,000,000 will be paid from the transportation fund, rather than from the general fund, and \$20,000,000 will be paid from the utility public benefits fund, rather than from the general fund. The bill does not increase or decrease the shared revenue payments or county and municipal aid payments under current law.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1565/6 ***

~~LOCAL GOVERNMENT~~

county and municipal aid Under current law, in 2004, each county and municipality will receive a county and municipal aid payment from the state. The base for determining the amount of ~~such~~ *such* payments is, generally, the amount of the shared revenue payments that each county and municipality received in 2003. After DOR determines the base amount for each county and municipality, DOR reduces the payments to each county and municipality by subtracting from the payments an amount based on the county's or municipality's population, so that the total amount of all such payments is reduced by \$40,000,000. *in 2004*

Under this bill, DOR reduces the shared revenue payments to each county and municipality in 2003 by subtracting from the payments an amount based on the county's or municipality's population, so that the total of all such payments is reduced by \$10,000,000. In 2004, the base amount for determining county and municipal aid payments is the amount of the shared revenue payments that each county and municipality received in 2003, disregarding the \$10,000,000 reduction.

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Part 1

After DOR determines the base amount, DOR reduces the county and municipal aid payments to each county and municipality in 2004 by subtracting from the payments an amount based on the county's or municipality's population, so that the total of all such payments is reduced by \$50,000,000.

Under the bill, in 2004, after DOR reduces all county and municipal aid payments by \$50,000,000, DOR will further reduce all such payments to municipalities by subtracting from the payments an amount based on the municipality's population, so that the total amount of all such payments is reduced by \$70,000,000.

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*** ANALYSIS FROM -1564/2 ***

~~LOCAL GOVERNMENT~~

Under current law, beginning in 2004, counties and municipalities that agree to consolidate county or municipal services are eligible to receive consolidation incentive payments equal to 75% of the amount that the counties or municipalities save as a result of consolidating services. This bill eliminates consolidation incentive payments.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1635/1 ***

NATURAL RESOURCES

FISH, GAME, AND WILDLIFE

This bill increases various resident and nonresident license fees, including resident small game, deer, Class A and Class B bear, archer, wild turkey, annual fishing, husband and wife fishing, sports, conservation patron, and trapping licenses; nonresident annual small game, deer, Class A and Class B bear, archer, wild turkey, annual fishing, annual family fishing, sports, and conservation patron licenses; and duplicate deer, archer, sports, conservation patron, other hunting, and fishing licenses. The bill also increases the fee for Great Lakes trout and salmon stamps.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1510/2 ***

~~NATURAL RESOURCES~~

OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES

Under current law, DNR is appropriated an amount from the conservation fund for the payment of principal and interest costs incurred in financing land acquisition and development for state forests with bonding revenues. Currently, no money may be expended or encumbered from that appropriation account after June 30, 2003. This bill provides that the moneys available under this appropriation account may not be expended or encumbered after June 30, 2005 and requires the exhaustion of money from this appropriation account before money from a sum sufficient general purpose revenue appropriation account may be used to pay for principal and interest costs incurred in financing land acquisition and development of state forests.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1703/1 ***

~~NATURAL RESOURCES~~

~~OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES~~

Under current law, 50% of the state funding for the removal and disposal of deer killed by motor vehicles is appropriated from the general fund and 50% is

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appropriated from the conservation fund. This bill converts the appropriation from the general fund to an appropriation from the transportation fund.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1757/4 ***

RETIREMENT AND GROUP INSURANCE

Under current law, the state is required to offer to all of its employees at least two insured or uninsured health care coverage plans providing substantially equivalent hospital and medical benefits, including a health maintenance organization or a preferred provider plan. The bill provides that, beginning on January 1, 2004, the state shall place each of the plans into one of three tiers established in accordance with standards adopted by the Group Insurance Board (GIB). The tiers must be separated according to the employee's share of premium costs.

In addition, unless otherwise provided in collective bargaining agreements ~~for represented state employees~~ and the state's compensation plan ~~for nonrepresented state employees~~, the state is required to pay 90% of the gross premium for the standard health insurance plan offered to state employees by the GIB or 105% of the gross premium of other qualifying health insurance plans offered by GIB, ~~but not more than the total amount of the premium~~. This bill requires the state to pay not less than 80% of the average premium cost of plans offered in the tier with the lowest employee premium cost regardless of the plan selected by the employee, but retains the requirement that these amounts are subject to applicable collective bargaining agreements and the state's compensation plan.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1698/3 ***

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RETIREMENT AND GROUP INSURANCE

Currently, state employees accumulate unused sick leave that may be used to pay health insurance premiums under the state health insurance plan once the ~~employee dies or~~ terminates state employment. Under the program, the employee's accumulated unused sick leave is converted to credits based on his or her basic pay rate immediately prior to termination. In order to use the ~~sick leave credits~~, the employee must be covered under the state health insurance plan at the time of ~~death~~ ~~(or) termination of state employment~~ and, for an employee who terminates state employment, must either be immediately eligible for a retirement annuity or have attained 20 years of creditable service under the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS) and have deferred application for a retirement annuity.

The bill provides that any state employee who has attained 20 years of creditable service and terminates state employment retains his or her sick leave credits even though he or she has not reached the minimum age required to receive a retirement annuity under the WRS. In addition, the bill provides that the sick leave credits are based on the employee's *highest* basic pay rate he or she received while employed by the state, not the basic rate the employee received immediately prior to termination.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1805/2 ***

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RETIREMENT AND GROUP INSURANCE

Under current law, for receipt of a retirement annuity under the ~~Wisconsin Retirement System~~, the participant must have attained age 55, or have attained age

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50 if the participant is a protective occupation participant, and must be separated from covered employment for a certain period. The bill provides that the participant is not required to be separated ~~for any period from covered employment~~ if the participant has attained his or her normal retirement date or has attained a combination of age and years of creditable service such that the participant is not subject to an annuity reduction penalty; or the participant has terminated employment with a participating employer and is employed by a different participating employer, as determined under any applicable provision under the Internal Revenue Code.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0912/2 *****

STET
Participants

RETIREMENT AND GROUP INSURANCE

Currently, ~~participants in the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)~~ may purchase creditable service under the WRS that was previously forfeited. Generally, for each year of forfeited service to be purchased, the ~~participant~~ ^{employee} must pay an amount equal to ~~the employee's~~ ^{his or her} required contributions, ~~based upon the employee's final average earnings,~~ determined as if the employee had retired on the date on which DETF receives an application to purchase the service. Also, the employee must purchase all of his or her forfeited service at the same time.

participating employees

In addition, under current law, a participating employee may purchase creditable service under the WRS for service performed as an employee of another governmental unit that is not a participating employer under the WRS. To purchase this service, the employee must pay an amount equal to the present value of the creditable service, determined in accordance with rates actuarially sufficient to fund the ~~cost of the increased benefits that will result from granting the creditable service.~~

Currently, ~~participating employees~~ may also use any additional accumulated contributions to purchase creditable service for forfeited service and other governmental service. This bill provides for additional ways to purchase creditable service for forfeited service and other governmental service. Under the bill, participating employees may transfer moneys to the employee trust fund to purchase creditable service for forfeited service and other governmental service from tax sheltered annuity plans, ~~such as those currently offered to state employees who work at the UW System;~~ governmental deferred compensation plans, ~~such as those currently offered to all state employees by the Deferred Compensation Board;~~ and deferred compensation plans offered in the private sector, ~~which plans are commonly known as 401 (k) plans.~~

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0576/8 *****

STATE GOVERNMENT

STATE EMPLOYMENT

This bill eliminates DER and transfers its powers and duties to DOA. Currently, DER is charged with administering the state civil service system, establishing and maintaining the state's classification system, crafting the compensation plan for most nonrepresented state employees for submission to the Joint Committee on Employment Relations (JCOER), establishing procedures for recruitment, selection, appointment, and promotion for classified positions in the state civil service, developing and maintaining the career executive service, and

administering the hazardous employment program. The bill also authorizes two additional unclassified division administrator positions in DOA as well as an unclassified position in the office of the secretary of administration to advise and assist the secretary on certain employment relations.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1295/2 ***** STET
STATE GOVERNMENT

STATE EMPLOYMENT

Under current law, the Personnel Commission hears appeals of state employee position classification decisions, examination scores, appointment decisions, and disciplinary actions taken against employees by their employer (appeals functions). In addition, the Personnel Commission investigates complaints by state employees for discriminatory or retaliatory actions taken by their employers relating to the Fair Employment Act, public employee safety and health protections, the state's whistle-blower law, the Family and Medical Leave Act, elder abuse reporting contact protections, and health care worker reporting protections (complaints functions). This bill abolishes the Personnel Commission and transfers its appeals functions to the Employment Relations Commission and its complaints functions to the Division of Equal Rights in DWD.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1824/6 ***** STET
STATE GOVERNMENT

STATE EMPLOYMENT

With certain exceptions, this bill transfers all attorney positions in executive branch agencies to DOJ effective on October 1, 2003, or on the first day of the third month beginning after the bill is enacted, whichever is later. Attorney positions in the Office of the State Public Defender, the PSC, the UW System, the State of Wisconsin Investment Board, the Elections Board, the Ethics Board, DRL, the office within DOA that provides management assistance to district attorney offices, and the Office of the Governor are exempt, as are all state employees working in an office of a district attorney and all positions identified as hearing examiners, hearing officers, or administrative law judges. In addition, the bill retains the chief counsel position in each of 14 major state agencies and one additional attorney position in DOA.

The bill authorizes DOJ to provide legal services to executive branch agencies, including the Building Commission, and directs the attorney general and the secretary of administration jointly to determine the DOJ attorneys assigned to furnish legal services to those agencies. The bill permits agencies to contract with private counsel only with the consent of the attorney general.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1797/6 *****

STATE GOVERNMENT

STATE FINANCE

In 2002, a nonstock corporation organized by the secretary of administration, called Badger Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (BTASC) entered into an arrangement with the state to issue bonds secured by payments owed the state under

the Attorneys General Master Tobacco Settlement Agreement of November 23, 1998. To date, approximately \$1,591,000,000 in such bonds have been issued.

This bill creates a program, to be administered by DOA, to purchase any of the outstanding bonds issued by BTASC. Under the bill, funds for the program may not exceed \$1,600,000,000. The principal of and interest on the revenue obligations issued by the Building Commission are to be secured by principal and interest payments received from the bonds issued by BTASC and purchased by the state. In addition, the bill contains a moral obligation pledge in which the legislature expresses its expectation and aspiration that, if the BTASC bond principal and interest payments are insufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the revenue obligations issued by the Building Commission, the legislature will make an appropriation from the general fund sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the obligations. Finally, the bill provides that the remainder of moneys received after the retirement of the bonds, the making of certain payments, and the provision of reserves are to be equally divided between the tobacco control fund and the general fund.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0854/5 ***** — STET
STATE GOVERNMENT
STATE FINANCE

Under current law, participating employers in the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS) are required to make employer contributions to fund the retirement benefits provided to participants in the WRS. Among the contributions that participating employers must make are contributions to pay any unfunded prior service liability resulting, generally, from prior creditable service or benefit improvements retroactively granted to participating employees in the WRS. Currently, the payment of unfunded prior service liability under the WRS is amortized as a level percent of payroll over a period of 40 years and is scheduled to be fully paid in 2030.

First program

This bill creates a ^{two} program to be administered by DOA, to issue revenue obligations to pay the state's unfunded prior service liability under the WRS. Under the bill, funds for the program may not exceed \$750,000,000. The bill provides that the principal and interest costs on the revenue obligations are to be paid from excise taxes that are currently imposed on the sale of liquor, fermented malt beverages, cigarettes, and tobacco products. Funds

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1016/6 ***** — STET
STATE GOVERNMENT

STATE FINANCE

Under current law, participating employers in the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS) are required to make employer contributions to fund the retirement benefits provided to participants in the WRS. Among the contributions that participating employers must make are contributions to pay any unfunded prior service liability resulting, generally, from prior creditable service or benefit improvements retroactively granted to participating employees in the WRS. Currently, the payment of unfunded prior service liability under the WRS is

amortized as a level percent of payroll over a period of 40 years and is scheduled to be fully paid in 2080.

Under the second program, DOA is authorized

This bill authorizes DOA to issue appropriation obligations in an amount up to \$750,000,000 to pay the state's unfunded prior service liability under the WRS. Under the bill, an appropriation obligation is an undertaking by the state to repay a certain amount of borrowed money that is payable from moneys annually appropriated by law for debt service due in that year. The bill also provides that an appropriation obligation is not public debt and that the state is only required to repay in debt service costs in each fiscal year an amount that is actually appropriated for debt service costs in that fiscal year. If moneys are not appropriated in any fiscal year for the payment of debt service costs, the state is not obligated to pay the debt service costs incurred in that fiscal year. The bill, however, does contain a "moral obligation" pledge, in which the legislature, recognizing its moral obligation to do so, expresses its expectation and aspiration that it will make timely appropriations from moneys in the general fund sufficient to pay the principal and interest costs on any appropriation obligations that are incurred in any year.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0529/4 *****
STATE GOVERNMENT

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STATE FINANCE

Under current law, the state treasurer performs a number of duties relating to carrying out the state's cash management functions. These duties include all of the following:

1. Having custody of moneys paid into the state treasury;
2. Issuing receipts for moneys paid into the state treasury;
3. Paying authorized claims from the state treasury;
4. Paying on warrants on the state treasury;
5. Accounting for all moneys paid into the state treasury and on interest that accrues on these moneys;
6. Maintaining receipts relating to moneys in the state treasury;
7. Reporting monthly to the governor on matters relating to the state treasury;
8. Providing certain reports to municipal governments relating to moneys paid to the governments;
9. Retaining certain securities on deposit with the state treasurer;
10. Retaining records relating to federal securities;
11. Selling certain investments; and,
12. Paying certain charges relating to credit card payments.

This bill transfers these duties relating to the state's cash management functions to DOA.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1748/2 *****
STATE GOVERNMENT
STATE FINANCE

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Under current law, the amount of general purpose revenue that may be appropriated in any fiscal biennium is limited to the amount appropriated in the prior fiscal biennium, adjusted by the annual percentage change in this state's

aggregate personal income. Currently, however, the limitation does not apply to an appropriation for principal repayment and interest payments on public debt and other payments relating to public debt; an appropriation to honor a moral obligation pledge; an appropriation contained in a bill that is enacted with approval of at least two-thirds of the members of each house of the legislature; an appropriation for certain legal expenses and costs; an appropriation for tax relief; an appropriation to make a transfer from the general fund to the budget stabilization fund; or an appropriation to the Higher Educational Aids Board, DPI, and the Board of Regents of the UW System.

The bill provides that the limitation does not apply to an appropriation for the 2003–05 fiscal biennium to make aid payments to counties and municipalities.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1847/2 *****

STET

STATE GOVERNMENT

STATE FINANCE

Under current law, the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands (BCPL) may invest moneys in the common school fund, the normal school fund, the university fund and the agricultural college fund (collectively, the "trust funds") in certain specified investments. These include bonds or notes of the United States; bonds issued by this state or the University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority; and bonds issued by a town, village, city, county, or school district or certain other special districts in the state. If requested by BCPL, the state Investment Board is required to provide BCPL with advice and assistance in investing these moneys.

This bill authorizes BCPL to delegate to the Investment Board the authority to invest part or all of the moneys belonging to the trust funds. Under the bill, if BCPL delegates the authority, the Investment Board may invest the moneys belonging to the trust funds in any manner authorized for the investment of other funds under the control of the Investment Board.

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From page 64

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1761/3 *****

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STATE GOVERNMENT

STATE FINANCE

Current statutes contain a rule of procedure governing legislative action on certain bills. Generally, the rule provides that no bill directly or indirectly affecting general purpose revenues may be adopted if the bill would cause the estimated general fund balance on June 30 of any fiscal year to be an amount equal to less than a certain percentage of the total general purpose revenue appropriations for that fiscal year. For fiscal year 2003–04, the amount is 1.6%; for fiscal year 2004–05, the amount is 1.8%; and, for fiscal year 2005–06 and each year thereafter, the amount is 2%.

This bill requires the secretary of administration, by January 1, 2004, to estimate the total amount that will be deposited into the Medical Assistance (MA) trust fund for fiscal year 2003–04. The MA general purpose revenues appropriation is reduced by any of that total amount that the secretary estimates will exceed \$550,000,000. The secretary must perform the same estimate, by January 1, 2005, for fiscal year 2004–05, and the MA general purpose revenues appropriation is

reduced by any of that total amount that the secretary estimates will exceed \$80,000,000. The bill modifies the required general fund balance for fiscal year 2003-04 to be the amount by which the MA general purpose revenues appropriation is reduced for that fiscal year, or \$25,000,000, whichever is greater, modifies the required general fund balance for fiscal year 2004-05 to be the amount by which the MA general purpose revenues appropriation is reduced for that fiscal year, or \$30,000,000, whichever is greater, and modifies the required general fund balance for 2005-06 to be \$50,000,000. Lastly, the bill increases the MA trust fund for fiscal years 2003-04 and 2004-05 by the amount of the reduction to the MA general purpose revenues appropriation for each of those fiscal years.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0714/3 ***

STET

STATE GOVERNMENT

STATE FINANCE

Under current law, the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands (BCPL) is authorized to invest moneys in the common school fund, the normal school fund, the university fund, and the agricultural college fund in certain specified investments. These include bonds or notes of the United States; bonds issued by this state or the University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority; and bonds issued by a town, village, city, county, or school district or certain other special districts in the state. If requested by BCPL, the State Investment Board is required to provide BCPL with advice and assistance in investing these moneys.

This bill ^{also} authorizes BCPL to invest moneys in the ~~common school fund, the normal school fund, the university fund, and the agricultural college fund~~ in the purchase of land in this state. A condition on the purchase of this land, however, is that the governor must request that BCPL purchase the land and that BCPL determine that the purchase of the land will reduce the per acre costs incurred by BCPL in managing the public lands and all other lands managed by BCPL.

MOLP
Page 63

trust funds

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1581/5 ***

STET

STATE GOVERNMENT

STATE FINANCE

Current law requires that moneys in the bond security and redemption fund may only be invested in direct obligations of the United States. The bill expands the investment options for moneys in this fund to include securities issued by the United States, or one of its agencies, and securities fully guaranteed by the United States.

~~The~~ ⁱⁿ addition, ~~the~~ ^{also} bill clarifies that, for revenue obligations issued by the state, the obligation proceeds may be deposited in a proceeds fund and not in a fund that is used for the payment of principal of and interest on the obligations.

Finally, the bill specifies that, with respect to special fund obligations issued by the state, the security interest for the benefit of the ~~owners~~ of the obligations has priority over all conflicting security interests to the fees, penalties, or excise taxes that are required to be deposited in the special fund. The bill, however, clarifies that, for different obligations secured by the same fees, penalties, or excise taxes, priority is established according to the date of issuance of the obligation or the incurrance of other obligations specified in an authorizing resolution, with earlier issuances or

9 ARG

incurrences having priority over later issuances, unless laws governing the issuance of a particular obligation or the authorizing resolution providing for the issuance of an obligation permit later issuances on a parity or priority basis.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1883/1 ***

~~TRANSPORTATION~~

STATE GOVERNMENT

~~OTHER TRANSPORTATION~~

STATE FINANCE

This bill transfers from the transportation fund to the general fund \$15,000,000 in each fiscal year of the 2003-05 fiscal biennium.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1879/1 ***

STATE GOVERNMENT

STATE FINANCE

This bill transfers from the veterans mortgage loan repayment fund to the general fund \$900,300 in the 2003-04 fiscal year and \$900,300 in the 2004-05 fiscal year.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1884/P2 ***

INSURANCE

This bill transfers to the general fund moneys from the patients compensation fund, local government property insurance fund, and state life insurance fund in each of fiscal years 2003-04 and 2004-05.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1288/2 ***

~~ENVIRONMENT~~

~~OTHER ENVIRONMENT~~

This bill transfers \$2,118,500 in fiscal year 2003-04 and \$3,118,500 in fiscal year 2004-05 from the environmental fund to the general fund.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1375/3 ***

~~STATE GOVERNMENT~~

~~STATE FINANCE~~

This bill transfers \$3,158,100 in fiscal year 2003-04 and \$158,100 in fiscal year 2004-05 from the recycling fund to the general fund.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1881/1 ***

~~STATE GOVERNMENT~~

~~STATE FINANCE~~

This bill transfers \$1,657,400 in each fiscal year of the 2003-05 biennium from the petroleum inspection fund to the general fund.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1945/P1 ***

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH

This bill transfers \$2,055,000 from the tobacco control fund to the general fund on July 1, 2004.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1111/4 ***

ENK

STATE GOVERNMENT

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT

Under current law, DATCP administers most consumer protection and trade practice laws. This bill transfers all of the administrative authority for certain of these laws, including laws relating to ticket refunds, ~~dating service contracts, mail order sales,~~ fraudulent representations, methods of competition and trade practices, ~~telecommunications services,~~ cable television subscriber rights, ~~hazardous substances,~~ product safety, ~~products containing or made with ozone-depleting substances,~~ future services plans, landlord and tenant, and time-share ownership, to DOJ. For certain other of these laws, including unfair trade practices in the dairy industry, discrimination in the purchase of milk, and unfair trade practices in the procurement of vegetable crops, the bill does not affect DATCP's authority under current law to administer these laws.

most of these

Under current law, if a court imposes a fine or forfeiture for a violation of certain consumer protection laws or the laws regulating weights and measures, the court is required to impose an additional consumer protection assessment. The assessments, up to a certain limit, are credited to an appropriation account for expenditure by DATCP for consumer protection and consumer information and education. Under the bill, ~~these consumer protection assessments, other than those imposed for a violation of the laws regulating weights and measures,~~ are credited to an appropriation account for expenditure by DOJ, rather than DATCP. This bill also requires the imposition of the consumer protection assessment for fines or forfeitures resulting from the violation of statutes prohibiting the creation of monopolies and the unfair and discriminatory business practices that hamper competition.

Under current law, DATCP is under the supervision and direction the Board of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. The board currently consists of nine members, seven of whom have an agricultural background and two of whom are consumer representatives. This bill changes the composition of the board so that all nine members have agricultural backgrounds.

The bill also changes the name of DATCP to the Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Rural Resources.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1289/7 ***

STATE GOVERNMENT

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT

~~Currently, DEG manages the state's information technology and telecommunications services. This bill eliminates DEG and transfers the functions of DEG to DOA.~~ *its*

~~With certain exceptions, executive branch agencies other than the UW System are currently required to obtain information technology processing services from DEG. DEG may assess fees for its services without limitation and may remove information technology functions from executive branch agencies and assume control of the functions directly. DEG's budget for most functions is limited only by the revenue it receives. DEG may also provide certain services to state authorities, local governments, units of the federal government, private schools, postsecondary~~

JTK

institutions, museums, zoos, and other entities in the private sector. In addition, DEG may make purchases without public notice or solicitation of bids or proposals and need not adhere to certain other purchasing requirements that apply to other state agencies. Under this bill, all requirements that apply with respect to DEG continue to apply in DOA and DOA may exercise the powers and budgetary authority of DEG. DOA may also make purchases of materials, supplies, equipment, and services relating to information technology and telecommunications without public notice and solicitation of bids or proposals or adherence to certain other purchasing requirements.

Current law also vests certain powers relating to information technology management with the chief information officer, who serves as the secretary of DEG. Most information technology and telecommunications purchases by executive branch agencies other than the UW System are subject to prior approval of the chief information officer. This bill transfers the powers of the chief information officer to DOA. Currently, DEG is authorized to employ a deputy, executive assistant, and three unclassified division administrators. This bill deletes the deputy, executive assistant, and administrators, but permits DOA to employ one additional unclassified division administrator. Currently, the Information Technology Management Board is attached to DEG. The board advises DEG and hears appeals by executive branch agencies concerning actions of the chief information officer. This bill attaches the board to DOA and directs the board to advise the Division of Information Technology and to hear appeals by executive branch agencies concerning actions of DOA.

Currently, no state agency in the executive branch, other than the Board of Regents of the UW System, may procure telecommunications materials, supplies, equipment, or services from any source except DEG unless DEG permits otherwise. No executive branch agency, except the Board of Regents of the UW System, may enter into a contract for telecommunications materials, supplies, equipment, or services without approval of the contract by the state chief information officer (secretary of electronic government). DEG may enter into statewide master contracts for telecommunications materials, supplies, equipment, or services and may require every executive branch agency, except the Board of Regents of the UW System, to obtain telecommunications materials, supplies, equipment, and services under a master contract. The chief information officer may assess any executive branch agency, except the Board of Regents of the UW System, for the costs incurred by DEG of systems or devices relating to telecommunications that are developed, operated, or maintained by DEG. The Information Technology Management Board, which is an autonomous board attached to DEG, may monitor progress in achieving goals for telecommunications development set by executive branch agencies other than the Board of Regents of the UW System.

NOT ~~This bill deletes exemption of the Board of Regents of the UW System from these laws, thereby making the Board of Regents' actions subject to the authority of DOA and the Information Technology Management Board.~~

also
*** ANALYSIS FROM -1308/2 ***

certain laws affecting telecommunications procurement procedures

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STATE GOVERNMENT

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT

~~Currently, the Land Information Board is attached to DOA. The board consists of the secretaries of five state agencies or their designees, the state cartographer, and nine other persons appointed by the governor, four of whom are representatives of county or municipal governments in this state, four of whom are representatives of public utilities or private businesses in this state and one of whom is nominated by a statewide association whose purposes include support of a network of statewide land information systems. The board serves as a state clearinghouse for access to land information and provides technical assistance to state agencies and local governmental units with land information responsibilities, reviews and approves county plans for land records modernization, and provides aids to counties, derived from recording fee revenues collected by counties, for land records modernization projects. Under current law, the board and its functions are abolished effective on September 1, 2003.~~

(Land Information) 13

~~NOA~~ This bill changes this expiration date to September 1, 2005.

~~Currently, counties collect a land record fee for recording and filing most instruments that are recorded or filed with the register of deeds. The fee is \$11 for the first page of an instrument and \$2 for each additional page. Until September 1, 2003, counties must remit \$2 of each \$11 collected for recording or filing the first page of each instrument to the Land Information Board, which the board uses to fund its general program operations and to make grants to counties for land records modernization projects. Currently, if a county does not have a land information office and uses \$4 of the fee for recording or filing the first page of an instrument for land records modernization, the county must remit \$7 of the fee for recording or filing the first page of an instrument to the Land Information Board. On September 1, 2003, the fee for recording or filing the first page of an instrument is reduced from \$11 to \$8 and no portion is remitted to the state.~~

~~NOA~~ The bill also

~~This bill changes the date on which these changes occur to September 1, 2005.~~

Under the current law, the Wisconsin Land Council exists in DOA. The purposes of the council include the following: 1) to identify and recommend to the governor land use goals and priorities; 2) to identify and study areas of conflict in the state's land use statutes, and conflicts between state and local land use statutes and ordinances, and recommend to the governor legislation to resolve the conflicts; 3) to establish a technical working group to study the development of a computer-based land information system and make recommendations to the governor in this area; 4) to identify procedures for facilitating local land use planning efforts and recommend to the governor legislation to implement the procedures; 5) to establish a state agency working group that must facilitate and provide training and technical help for the development of local intergovernmental land use planning; and 6) to gather and analyze information about the land use activities in Wisconsin of the federal government and American Indian governments. The council is required to submit to both houses of the legislature, and the governor, a report that evaluates the council's functions and activities. The report must have been submitted not later

changes the date on which certain land recording fees are reduced from September 2003 to

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than September 1, 2002. Under the bill, a similar report must be submitted no later than September 1, 2004.

The bill also changes the current law August 31, 2003, sunset date for the council to September 1, 2005.

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***** ANALYSIS FROM -1789/2 ***** ←STAYS

COURTS, COURT PROCEDURE, AND ATTORNEYS

OTHER COURTS AND PROCEDURE

Under current law, a court imposes a crime laboratories and drug law enforcement assessment when it sentences a person, places a person on probation, or, in most cases, imposes a forfeiture. The assessment is used to fund various law enforcement activities. This bill increases the assessment from \$5 to \$7.

STATE GOVERNMENT

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT

This bill increases the fee imposed by DOJ for a fingerprint card record check from \$10 to \$15. It also requires DOJ to impose a \$5 surcharge whenever a person requesting a criminal background check, other than for criminal justice purposes or in connection with the sale of a handgun, asks for a paper copy of the results of the background check.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1746/4 *****

STATE GOVERNMENT

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT

Currently, the Building Commission may sell or lease all or part of a state-owned building or structure or state-owned land if such authority is not provided to a state agency by law. The proceeds of any such sales or leases, after retirement of any outstanding debt on the affected properties, are paid into an appropriation account of the Joint Committee on Finance. The committee may then transfer the proceeds to the state building trust fund, except that not more than 50% of the proceeds may be made available to a state agency if the property was used exclusively by that agency. Currently, DOA may dispose of surplus supplies, materials, or equipment or transfer supplies, materials, or equipment between state agencies. Unless the supplies, materials, or equipment are transferred to the Department of Tourism, the agency releasing them is reimbursed for their value.

This bill directs the secretary of administration, no later than July 1, 2004, to review all holdings of state-owned real or personal property for potential sale or lease, except facilities or institutions the sale or closure of which is not authorized by law. The bill also provides for the net proceeds of sales of property by DOA and the net proceeds of property sales and leases by the Building Commission, after payment of any outstanding debt on the affected properties, to be deposited in the budget stabilization fund. The bill does not apply to surplus property obtained from the federal government or property that is leased by the state during the term of the lease without consent of the lessee.

In addition, the bill requires DHFS to maintain the Northern Center for the Developmentally Disabled, but authorizes DHFS to sell assets and real property of the Northern Center for the Developmentally Disabled. If any of this property is

and the net proceeds of certain sales of property by DOA

sold, DHFS must, after retiring any outstanding public debt on the property or paying to the federal government any proceeds as required by federal law, deposit the net proceeds in the budget stabilization fund.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1767/3 ***

~~STATE GOVERNMENT~~

JK

~~OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT~~

Under current law, the tax appeals commission is the final administrative authority for the hearing and determination of most tax-related matters arising in this state. ~~The tax appeals commission consists of three members who are appointed by the governor to serve staggered six-year terms. The members of the tax appeals commission must be experienced in tax matters.~~

MS 91

This bill eliminates the tax appeals commission and replaces it with the office of the commissioner of tax appeals. ~~The tax appeals commissioner is appointed by the governor to serve a six-year term and must be experienced in tax matters.~~

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1327/1 ***

~~STATE GOVERNMENT~~

STET

~~OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT~~

This bill prohibits all state agencies and authorities from entering into a contract or order for the purchase of materials, supplies, equipment, or contractual services with any person, if the name of that person, or the name of an affiliate of that person, is certified to DOA by the secretary of revenue because the secretary of revenue determines that the person or affiliate refuses to collect and remit sales and use taxes on its sales delivered to this state.

Currently, there is no such prohibition. ~~Under current law, most orders and contracts of state agencies are required to be awarded to the person submitting the lowest responsible bid or the most advantageous competitive sealed proposal.~~

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1680/2 ***

TAXATION

~~PROPERTY TAXATION~~

Under current law, for local general property tax purposes, DOR identifies and assesses all manufacturing property located in this state and reports the value of such assessments to the municipalities in which manufacturing property is located. Under this bill, for local general property tax purposes, each taxation district identifies and assesses all manufacturing property located in the the taxation district.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1191/4 ***

TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAYS

Under current law, the Building Commission may issue revenue bonds for major highway projects and transportation administrative facilities in a principal amount that may not exceed \$1,753,067,500. A major highway project is a project having a total cost of more than \$5,000,000 and involving construction of a new highway 2.5 miles or more in length; reconstruction or reconditioning of an existing

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highway that relocates at least 2.5 miles of the highway or adds one or more lanes at least five miles in length to the highway; or improvement of an existing multilane divided highway to freeway standards. However, under current law, the Marquette interchange reconstruction project is not classified as a major highway project.

This bill increases the revenue bond limit from \$1,753,067,500 to \$2,916,403,000. Additionally, the bill provides that revenue bond proceeds may be expended for the Marquette interchange reconstruction project.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1837/2 ***

TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAYS

Under current law, the Building Commission may issue revenue bonds for major highway projects and transportation administrative facilities in a principal amount that may not exceed \$1,753,067,500. A major highway project is a project having a total cost of more than \$5,000,000 and involving construction of a new highway 2.5 miles or more in length; reconstruction or reconditioning of an existing highway that relocates at least 2.5 miles of the highway or adds one or more lanes at least five miles in length to the highway; or improvement of an existing multilane divided highway to freeway standards.

The bill also

This bill provides that revenue bond proceeds may be expended for state highway rehabilitation projects, which are generally projects not qualifying as major highway projects that involve reconditioning, reconstruction, or resurfacing of highways on the state trunk system and connecting highways.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1640/1 ***

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TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAYS

and

Under current law, state funds appropriated from the transportation fund for state highway rehabilitation may be used by DOT for improvement of existing state trunk and connecting highways and for the construction and rehabilitation of interstate and federal aid highways. ~~but~~ may not be used for the installation, replacement, rehabilitation, or maintenance of highway signs, traffic control signals, highway lighting, pavement markings, or intelligent transportation systems unless incidental to the improvement of existing state trunk and connecting highways. Also under current law, state and federal funds appropriated from the transportation fund for rehabilitation of southeast Wisconsin freeways, including the Marquette interchange reconstruction project, may be used by DOT for such purposes but may not be used for the installation, replacement, rehabilitation, or maintenance of highway signs, traffic control signals, highway lighting, pavement markings, or intelligent transportation systems unless incidental to the rehabilitation of southeast Wisconsin freeways. Current law provides for specific appropriations of state and federal funds for state highway maintenance, repair, and traffic operations, including the installation, replacement, rehabilitation, or maintenance of highway signs, traffic control signals, highway lighting, pavement markings, and intelligent transportation systems.

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~~Also under current law, "highway improvement" for purposes of highway construction is defined to include construction, reconstruction, and rehabilitation, but not maintenance or the installation, replacement, rehabilitation, or maintenance of highway signs, traffic control signals, highway lighting, pavement markings, and intelligent transportation systems. Current law defines maintenance activities to include the installation, replacement, rehabilitation, or maintenance of highway signs, traffic control signals, highway lighting, pavement markings, and intelligent transportation systems, and allows DOT to contract with private entities to carry out these specific activities.~~

> (20 P) This bill removes the statutory language that prevents DOT from using state funds appropriated for state highway rehabilitation and state and federal funds appropriated for rehabilitation of southeast Wisconsin freeways for purposes related to the installation, replacement, rehabilitation, or maintenance of highway signs, traffic control signals, highway lighting, pavement markings, or intelligent transportation systems in connection with any state highway rehabilitation project or any southeast Wisconsin freeway rehabilitation project. The bill also modifies

the Department of Transportation (DOT)

definitions of "highway improvement" and "maintenance" to reflect this change in funding authorization. The bill continues to allow DOT to contract with private entities to carry out the installation, replacement, rehabilitation, or maintenance of highway signs, traffic control signals, highway lighting, pavement markings, or intelligent transportation systems.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1250/1 ***

~~TRANSPORTATION~~

~~HIGHWAYS~~

Under current law, DOT is required to award grants totaling \$10,000,000 to the city of Milwaukee to fund the reconstruction of West Canal Street in the city of Milwaukee if the city contributes \$10,000,000 toward the project. The purpose of the reconstruction project is for West Canal Street to mitigate traffic congestion associated with reconstruction of the Marquette interchange, lying at or near the junction of I 94, I 43, and I 794, in Milwaukee County.

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This bill permits the use of these funds for the extension of West Canal Street to USH 41 at Miller Park in the city of Milwaukee.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0863/2 ***

~~TRANSPORTATION~~

~~HIGHWAYS~~

The federal Highway Beautification Act requires states to restrict advertising along interstate and federal-aid primary (primary) highways, and current state law incorporates these requirements. Current law prohibits, with certain exceptions, the erection or maintenance of outdoor advertising signs within 660 feet of, or beyond 660 feet but visible (and erected for the purpose of being visible) from, the main-traveled way of an interstate or primary highway. The exceptions to this prohibition include (with some restrictions):

1. Directional and other official signs, including signs relating to natural wonders and scenic and historical attractions.

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- 2. Landmark signs.
- 3. Signs advertising the sale or lease of property on which the signs are located.
- 4. Signs advertising activities conducted on the property on which the signs are located.
- 5. Signs located beyond 660 feet of the highway in urban areas.
- ~~6. Signs located within 660 feet of the highway in areas zoned for business, industrial, or commercial activities or in unzoned areas used for commercial or industrial activities.~~
- ~~7. Certain signs erected on farm buildings.~~
- ~~8. Certain signs erected by "Crime Stoppers."~~

Also under current law, DOT administers a Scenic Byways Program, under which DOT may designate as "scenic byways" highways that have outstanding scenic, historic, cultural, natural, recreational, or archeological qualities. Federal law imposes slightly greater restrictions on advertising along scenic byways on the interstate and primary highway system than on advertising along the interstate and primary highway system generally.

This bill changes the definition of "primary highway" to conform to current federal law and imposes additional restrictions on advertising along interstate and primary highways designated as state scenic byways to conform to current federal law. Under the bill, exceptions ~~set forth~~ identified above, applicable generally to outdoor advertising signs along interstate and primary highways, do not apply to outdoor advertising signs along interstate and primary highways designated as scenic byways.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0919/3 ***

TRANSPORTATION

DRIVERS AND MOTOR VEHICLES

Under current law, a person may not operate a motor vehicle if he or she has an alcohol concentration of 0.1 or more. If a person has two convictions relating to operating a motor vehicle with a prohibited alcohol concentration, he or she may not operate a motor vehicle if he or she has an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more. If a person has three or more convictions relating to operating a motor vehicle with a prohibited alcohol concentration, he or she may not operate a motor vehicle if he or she has an alcohol concentration of 0.02 or more.

This bill changes the prohibited alcohol concentration from 0.1 to 0.08 for a person with one or no prior convictions relating to operating a motor vehicle with a prohibited alcohol concentration.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1575/3 ***

TRANSPORTATION

DRIVERS AND MOTOR VEHICLES

Under current law, DOT requires the owner of a vehicle who applies for a first certificate of title or for a new certificate of title after transfer of a vehicle to pay an application fee of \$8.50. Also under current law, with certain exceptions, DOT charges an annual vehicle registration fee of \$45 per automobile.

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Under this bill, the application fee for a first certificate of title or for a certificate of title after transfer of a vehicle is \$18.50, and the annual registration fee for an automobile is \$55.

Insert from p. 75

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1195/3 ***

~~TRANSPORTATION
DRIVERS AND MOTOR VEHICLES~~

Commercial motor vehicle

~~Under current law, DOT administers a classified driver license system to implement the requirements of the Federal Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 (FCMVSA) which mandated that states establish a classified driver license system and impose certain sanctions for specified violations by commercial motor vehicle (CMV) operators. The FCMVSA also established, and required states to utilize, a commercial driver license information system (CDLIS) that provides for the nationwide exchange of certain commercial driver license (CDL) information, and further required states to disqualify CMV operators who commit certain offenses from operating a CMV for a specified period of time, up to a lifetime disqualification.~~

Under current law, DOT must disqualify a (CMV) operator who commits a major traffic-related offense (such as driving a CMV while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance, using a CMV to commit a felony, or leaving the scene of an accident) or another serious traffic violation (including excessive speeding, reckless driving, and traffic offenses connected with fatal accidents).

Commercial driver license

This bill makes numerous changes to the classified driver license system which are required by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999. These changes include, and become effective on September 30, 2005:

1. Creating two new major disqualifying offenses (driving a CMV during a period of disqualification or when the operator's (CDL) is revoked, suspended, or canceled, and causing a fatality through the negligent operation of a CMV).
2. Creating three new serious traffic violations related to driving a CMV without a CDL or necessary endorsements to the CDL or immediate possession of the CDL.
3. Requiring disqualification of CDL privileges for certain major disqualifying offenses and certain serious traffic violations committed while operating a nonCMV as well as a CMV.
4. Requiring disqualification of CDL privileges for any operator whose operation of a CMV the federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration has determined would constitute an imminent hazard.
5. Prohibiting the issuance of an occupational or other special license authorizing the operation of a CMV.
6. Requiring operators of school buses that are CMVs to maintain a CDL "S" endorsement, which may only be issued by DOT after the operator passes a knowledge and driving skills test.
7. Requiring DOT, prior to issuance or renewal of a CDL, to obtain the complete driving record of the applicant from each state that has issued the applicant any operator's license during the prior ten years, and requiring DOT to provide such information in response to the same request from any other state.

commercial driver license information system

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8. Requiring DOT to notify within ten days a CMV operator's state of licensure, if other than this state, of any disqualification of operating privileges for at least 60 days, or suspension or revocation of a CDL for at least 60 days, in addition to providing notice of the violation giving rise to the disqualification, suspension, or revocation.

9. Requiring DOT to maintain detailed records of actions taken against persons holding CDLs and persons operating CMVs without a CDL, and of convictions of such persons for offenses committed in both CMVs and nonCMVs. Certain information recorded by DOT must also be provided to the ~~CDLIS~~, to other state licensing agencies, and to other authorized persons.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0444/2 ***

Under current law, a registrant is required to pay an environmental impact fee of \$9 upon registering a new motor vehicle with DOT or upon applying for a new certificate of title following a transfer of a vehicle. The environmental impact fees are credited to the environmental fund and are earmarked for environmental management activities. The fee expires on December 31, 2003. This bill increases the fee to \$10.50 and eliminates the expiration date.

INSERT TO P. 74

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1771/3 ***

TRANSPORTATION

DRIVERS AND MOTOR VEHICLES

Current law requires DOT to conduct a motor vehicle emission inspection program (program) in counties in which the air quality does not meet certain federal standards. Under the program, most motor vehicles that are subject to emission limitations established by DNR must pass periodic emission inspections and may not be registered by DOT unless they have passed these inspections. DOT is required to contract with third parties to perform vehicle emission inspections under the program. The costs of administering the program, including contracting for emission inspections, are paid from the transportation fund.

This bill creates an appropriation from the petroleum inspection fund to pay costs of administering the program, including contracting for emission inspections.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1190/1 ***

TRANSPORTATION

DRIVERS AND MOTOR VEHICLES

the fee for most permits to

Under current law, no person may operate upon a highway ~~any~~ vehicle, or combination of vehicles that exceeds certain statutory limits on size, weight, or load unless that person possesses a permit issued by DOT. The fees for certain single trip, annual, consecutive month, and multiple trip permits issued by DOT are 10% higher than the usual rates for the period beginning on January 1, 2000, and ending on June 30, 2003, after which time the fees revert to their previous amounts.

This bill delays the sunset date of the permit fee increases from June 30, 2003, to June 30, 2005.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1196/1 ***

change order

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TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORTATION AIDS

Under current law, DOT ^{makes} ~~administers~~ general transportation aids ~~program~~ ~~that makes aid~~ payments to a county based on a share-of-costs formula, and to a village, city, or town (municipality) based on the greater of a share-of-costs formula for municipalities or an aid rate per mile, which is \$1,825 for calendar year 2003 and thereafter.

This bill increases the aid rate per mile to \$1,871 for calendar year 2004 and \$1,917 for calendar year 2005 and thereafter.

This bill increases the maximum amount of ~~aid~~ ^{general transportation aids} that may be paid to counties ~~under the program~~ from the current limit of \$90,044,600 in calendar year 2003 to \$92,295,700 in calendar year 2004 and \$94,603,100 in calendar year 2005 and thereafter. The bill also increases the maximum amount of aid that may be paid to municipalities under the program from the current limit of \$283,291,100 in calendar year 2003 to \$290,373,400 in calendar year 2004 and \$297,632,700 in calendar year 2005 and thereafter.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1198/2 ***

TRANSPORTATION
TRANSPORTATION AIDS

for each of

Under current law, DOT provides state aid payments to local public bodies in urban areas served by mass transit systems to assist the local public bodies with the expenses of operating those systems. There are four classes of mass transit systems and the total amount of state aid payments to each class of mass transit system is limited to a specified amount in each calendar year.

This bill increases the total amount of state aid payments to each class of mass transit system, as follows:

1. For a mass transit system having annual operating expenses in excess of \$80,000,000, from a current limit of \$56,811,800 in calendar year 2003 to \$58,192,000 in calendar year 2004 and \$59,572,900 in calendar year 2005 and thereafter.
2. For a mass transit system having annual operating expenses of at least \$20,000,000 but less than \$80,000,000, from a current limit of \$15,166,900 in calendar year 2003 to \$15,536,600 in calendar year 2004 and \$15,908,200 in calendar year 2005 and thereafter.
3. For mass transit systems serving urban areas having a population of at least 50,000 but having annual operating expenses of less than \$20,000,000, from a current limit of \$21,008,300 in calendar year 2003 to \$21,008,300 in calendar year 2003, \$21,555,300 in calendar year 2004, and \$22,133,700 in calendar year 2005 and thereafter.
4. For mass transit systems serving urban areas having a population of less than 50,000, from a current limit of \$5,674,400 in calendar year 2003 to \$5,674,400 in calendar year 2003, \$5,844,100 in calendar year 2004, and \$6,041,400 in calendar year 2005 and thereafter.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1187/4 ***

ALG

~~TRANSPORTATION~~

~~RAIL AND AIR TRANSPORTATION~~

~~Office of Commissioner of Railroads eliminated~~

Under current law, the Office of the Commissioner of Railroads (office) regulates railroad activities in Wisconsin. This bill eliminates the office, effective July 1, 2004, and provides for the elimination and transfer of its functions as follows:

1. The office is currently authorized to regulate railroads to prevent "unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory" rates and inadequate services within the state. The bill eliminates this authority.

2. Currently, before constructing any new track in the state, a railroad must have a certificate which is issued only after a hearing and a finding of "public convenience and necessity" by the office. Under this bill, the certificate is issued by DOT, the hearing is discretionary, and the public convenience and necessity standard is abolished.

3. Under current law, the office is authorized to control the issuance of, and impose special restrictions on, railroad corporation securities, including stock and debt instruments. The office must approve issuance of railroad securities, may determine their number, character, purpose, and issuing value, and may impose other restrictions. The bill eliminates this authority.

4. Under current law, the office may order railroads to install protective devices at crossings or make other safety improvements and may determine the type of grade crossing used where a railroad intersects a street or another railroad. The bill transfers this authority to DOT and authorizes DOT to issue orders in these matters without a hearing, based on investigation and application of safety, programming, and cost allocation criteria promulgated by rule. The bill provides for review of DOT orders in these matters by the Division of Hearings and Appeals (division) in DOA.

5. The office is currently assigned various other functions relating to railroads. In most cases, those regulatory functions not eliminated in the bill are transferred to DOT, and functions having the character of contested case resolution are transferred to the division. The bill requires the division to give due weight to the experience, technical competence, and specialized knowledge of DOT in transportation hearings and reviews.

6. The bill transfers certain functions of the office relating to railroad organization to the department of financial institutions.

7. The bill transfers 4.0 FTE positions to DOT and 1.0 FTE position to the division.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1189/3 ***

~~TRANSPORTATION~~
~~RAIL AND AIR TRANSPORTATION~~

a number of programs related to rail transportation.

Under current law, DOT administers ~~an urban rail transit system program to plan, design, and engineer urban rail transit systems for urban areas in the state; a rail passenger service assistance and promotion program; a rail passenger route development program; a passenger railroad station improvement grant program; and a program to study interurban and intraurban multimodal transportation.~~

certain activities and capital costs

AKG

municipalities and specified political subdivisions

(En P)

This bill creates a commuter rail transit system development grant program administered by DOT. Under this program, DOT may award grants to ~~cities, villages, towns, counties, transit commissions, or regional transportation authorities~~ for preliminary engineering, property acquisition, equipment acquisition, and infrastructure construction related to the development or extension of commuter rail transit systems.

The bill also provides that construction or expansion of a commuter rail transit system costing more than \$5,000,000 may not be undertaken using state funds unless the project is specifically enumerated by statute.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1201/2 ***

TRANSPORTATION

RAIL AND AIR TRANSPORTATION

~~Under current law, DOT may contract up to \$28,000,000 in public debt for the acquisition and improvement of rail property.~~ This bill increases the authorized general obligation bonding limit from \$28,000,000 to \$32,500,000.

the

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1772/3 ***

for the acquisition and improvement by DOT of rail property

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER TRANSPORTATION

Under current law, the Building Commission may issue revenue bonds for major highway projects and transportation administrative facilities. DOT may deposit in a trust fund vehicle registration fee revenues pledged for the repayment of these revenue bonds. Moneys pledged in excess of the amount needed for repayment of these revenue bonds are transferred back to the transportation fund, free of any pledge.

This bill allows DOT to deposit in a special fund revenues from titling fees, personalized plate fees, fast service fees, counter service fees, late registration fees, and special plate fees pledged for the repayment of revenue bonds in the same manner as is allowed for vehicle registration fee revenues.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1229/2 ***

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER TRANSPORTATION

Under current law, DOT accepts credit card payments by telephone or Internet for registration renewals for automobiles, light trucks, and motorcycles.

This bill allows DOT to accept credit card payments by telephone or Internet usage for oversize or overweight vehicle permits.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1200/1 ***

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER TRANSPORTATION

~~Under current law, DOT may contract up to \$25,000,000 in public debt to provide grants for harbor improvements.~~ This bill increases the authorized general obligation bonding limit from \$25,000,000 to \$28,000,000.

the

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1780/1 ***

for grants awarded by DOT for harbor improvements

RPN

(EAB)

VETERANS AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

Under current law, ~~an eligible~~ ^o veteran is reimbursed for ~~his or her~~ ^o tuition and fees upon satisfactory completion of a full-time undergraduate semester in any institution of higher education, ~~school approved for veteran training~~ ^o by the DVA, ~~and proprietary school approved~~ ^o by the Educational Approval Board, if the veteran completes the course within 10 years after ~~his or her~~ ^o separation from the armed services. This bill allows the veteran to receive the tuition and fees reimbursement if he or she starts the course within 10 years after ~~his or her~~ ^o separation from the armed services.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0344/1 ***

~~VETERANS AND MILITARY AFFAIRS~~

Currently, ~~the Educational Approval Board (EAB) is authorized to inspect~~ ^S and approve private trade, correspondence, business, and technical schools to protect the students, prevent fraud, and encourage accepted educational standards at these schools. ~~Under current law, all proprietary schools must be examined and approved by EAB before being allowed to operate in this state.~~ ^S Currently, these schools are required to pay fees sufficient to cover the costs of EAB examining and approving their operation in the state.

This bill requires EAB to collect a fee from these schools to cover the losses that students, parents, or sponsors incur if a school closes unexpectedly. ~~The bill gives EAB authority~~ ^o to use the collected fees to pay all or part of the losses incurred by students, parents, or sponsors ~~if a school closes unexpectedly~~.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0324/1 ***

~~VETERANS AND MILITARY AFFAIRS~~

This bill allows DVA to create a program to provide stipends to individuals to attend school and receive the necessary credentials to become employed at ~~the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King, at the Southern Wisconsin Veterans Retirement Center, or at other veterans facilities~~ ^o. The bill requires DVA to promulgate rules for the stipend program if DVA decides to create that program.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0348/1 ***

~~VETERANS AND MILITARY AFFAIRS~~

Currently, members of the Wisconsin National Guard, except officers and members with baccalaureate degrees, are eligible for tuition grants for reimbursement of college or technical college tuition. The grant is equal to the lessor of 100% of the actual tuition charged or 100% of the maximum resident undergraduate tuition charged by the UW-Madison for a comparable number of credits. ~~To receive a grant, the member must satisfactorily complete the course at the UW Extension or a campus of the UW System, an accredited institution of higher education, or a technical college in this state (qualifying school).~~

This bill limits the amount of the tuition grant reimbursement to the lessor of the actual tuition charged by the school or 100% of the maximum resident undergraduate tuition charged by the UW System for a comparable number of credits. Under the bill, the qualifying schools are expanded to include public institutions of higher education under the Minnesota-Wisconsin student reciprocity

Wisconsin

RPN

agreement or under an interstate agreement that the Educational Communications Board approves.

In addition, the bill limits the accredited institutions of higher education for which the national guard member may receive tuition reimbursement to those institutions that are located in this state.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0350/2-***

~~VETERANS AND MILITARY AFFAIRS~~

Under current law, DMA reimburses a local governmental unit that provides emergency management activities for worker's compensation benefits, indemnification for tort liability, and loss from destruction of equipment related to these activities for those costs in a calendar year that exceed \$1 per capita of the local governmental unit's population. Currently, the funding for that reimbursement comes from DMA's sum certain general program operations appropriation account for the Division of Emergency Management.

This bill transfers the funding of that reimbursement to the state programs supplement appropriation account.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0347/P1 ***

~~VETERANS AND MILITARY AFFAIRS~~

This bill requires the adjutant general to cooperate with the federal government in the operation and maintenance of distance learning centers for the use of current and former members of the national guard and the U.S. Armed Forces. The bill permits the adjutant general to charge rent for nonmilitary or nonfederal users of the centers. The rent is used to pay for the operation and maintenance of the centers.

This bill will be referred to the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems for a detailed analysis, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

Because this bill creates a new crime or revises a penalty for an existing crime, the Joint Review Committee on Criminal Penalties may be requested to prepare a report concerning the proposed penalty and the costs or savings that are likely to result if the bill is enacted.

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

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

INSERT-1273

2003 - 2004 LEGISLATURE

LRB-1273/P2

SRM:kmg:cph

DOA:.....Caucutt - General provisions in budget

FOR 2003-05 BUDGET -- NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

CMH

1 AN ACT ...; relating to: state finances and appropriations, constituting the
2 executive budget act of the 2003 legislature.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

INTRODUCTION

This bill is the "executive budget bill" under section 16.47 (1) of the statutes. It contains the governor's recommendations for appropriations for the 2003-2005 fiscal biennium.

The bill repeals and recreates the appropriation schedule in chapter 20 of the statutes, thereby setting the appropriation levels for the 2003-2005 fiscal biennium. The descriptions that follow relate to the most significant changes in the law that are proposed in the bill. In most cases, changes in the amounts of existing spending authority and changes in the amounts of bonding authority under existing bonding programs are not discussed.

For additional information concerning this bill, see the Department of Administration's publication *Budget in Brief* and the executive budget books, the Legislative Fiscal Bureau's summary document, and the Legislative Reference Bureau's drafting files, which contain separate drafts on each policy item. In most cases, the policy item drafts contain a more detailed analysis than is printed with this bill.

↓

1273 PG. 2

GUIDE TO THE BILL


As is the case for all other bills, the sections of the budget bill that affect statutes are organized in ascending numerical order of the statutes affected.

Treatments of prior session laws (styled "laws of [year], chapter" from 1848 to 1981, and "[year] Wisconsin Act" beginning with 1983) are displayed next by year of original enactment and by act number.

The remaining sections of the budget bill are organized by type of provision and, within each type, alphabetically by state agency. The first two digits of the four-digit section number indicate the type of provision:

- 91XX Nonstatutory provisions.**
- 92XX Appropriation changes.**
- 93XX Initial applicability.**
- 94XX Effective dates.**

The remaining two digits indicate the state agency to which the provision relates:

- XX01 Administration.**
 - XX02 Adolescent pregnancy prevention and pregnancy services board.**
 - XX03 Aging and long-term care board.**
 - XX04 Agriculture, trade and consumer protection.**
 - XX05 Arts board.**
 - XX06 Building commission.**
 - XX07 Child abuse and neglect prevention board.**
 - XX08 Circuit courts.**
 - XX09 Commerce.**
 - XX10 Corrections.**
 - XX11 Court of appeals.**
 - XX12 District attorneys.**
 - XX13 Educational communications board.**
 - XX14 Elections board.**
 - XX15 Electronic government.**
 - XX16 Employee trust funds.**
 - XX17 Employment relations commission.**
 - XX18 Employment relations department.**
 - XX19 Ethics board.**
 - XX20 Financial institutions.**
 - XX21 Fox River Navigational System Authority.**
 - XX22 Governor.**
 - XX23 Health and Educational Facilities Authority.**
 - XX24 Health and family services.**
 - XX25 Higher educational aids board.**
 - XX26 Historical society.**
- 

- XX27 Housing and Economic Development Authority.
- XX28 Insurance.
- XX29 Investment board.
- XX30 Joint committee on finance.
- XX31 Judicial commission.
- XX32 Justice.
- XX33 Legislature.
- XX34 Lieutenant governor.
- XX35 Lower Wisconsin state riverway board.
- XX36 Medical College of Wisconsin.
- XX37 Military affairs.
- XX38 Natural resources.
- XX39 Personnel commission.
- XX40 Public defender board.
- XX41 Public instruction.
- XX42 Public lands, board of commissioners of.
- XX43 Public service commission.
- XX44 Regulation and licensing.
- XX45 Revenue.
- XX46 Secretary of state.
- XX47 State fair park board.
- XX48 Supreme Court.
- XX49 Technical college system.
- XX50 Technology for educational achievement in Wisconsin board.
- XX51 Tobacco control board.
- XX52 Tourism.
- XX53 Transportation.
- XX54 Treasurer.
- XX55 University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority.
- XX56 University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Board.
- XX57 University of Wisconsin System.
- XX58 Veterans affairs.
- XX59 Workforce development.
- XX60 Other.

For example, for general nonstatutory provisions relating to the historical society, see SECTION 9126. For any agency that is not assigned a two-digit identification number and that is attached to another agency, see the number of the latter agency. For any other agency not assigned a two-digit identification number or any provision that does not relate to the functions of a particular agency, see number "60" (**other**) within each type of provision.

In order to facilitate amendment drafting and the enrolling process, separate section numbers and headings appear for each type of provision and for each state agency, even if there are no provisions included in that section number and heading. Section numbers and headings for which there are no provisions will be deleted in



IN.S. 1273
PS 1

enrolling and will not appear in the published act.

Following is a list of the most commonly used acronyms appearing in the analysis.

- DATCP ... Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
- DEG Department of Electronic Government
- DER Department of Employment Relations
- DETF Department of Employee Trust Funds
- DFI Department of Financial Institutions
- DHFS Department of Health and Family Services
- DMA Department of Military Affairs
- DNR Department of Natural Resources
- DOA Department of Administration
- DOC Department of Corrections
- DOJ Department of Justice
- DOR Department of Revenue
- DOT Department of Transportation
- DPI Department of Public Instruction
- DRL Department of Regulation and Licensing
- DVA Department of Veterans Affairs
- DWD Department of Workforce Development
- JCF Joint Committee on Finance
- OCI Office of the Commissioner of Insurance
- PSC Public Service Commission
- UW University of Wisconsin
- WHEDA .. Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority
- WHEFA ... Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority

end of insert 1273

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

1 SECTION 1. 20.005 (1) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

2 20.005 (1) SUMMARY OF ALL FUNDS. The budget governing fiscal operations for

3 the state of Wisconsin for all funds beginning on July 1, 2003, and ending on June

4 30, 2005, is summarized as follows: [See Figure 20.005 (1) following]

****NOTE: The following schedules are from the 2001 budget bill from two years ago. They need 2003-05 versions. The 2001-03 years topping each column in all tables will need to be changed to 2003-05 years.

Insert p 13

DOA:.....Uecker - BB0074, EDVEST college savings program
FOR 2003-05 BUDGET -- NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

1 AN ACT ...; relating to: the budget.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

EDUCATION

HIGHER EDUCATION

INSERT
TO P. 13 ↓

Under current law, general purpose revenues (GPR) and segregated revenues (SEG) are appropriated to the state treasurer for the administrative expenses of the College Tuition and Expenses Program, which allows a person to purchase "tuition units" that can later be used to pay college tuition, room, board, and related expenses on behalf of a beneficiary, and the College Savings Program, which allows a person to make contributions to a college savings account to pay the college expenses of a beneficiary. This bill eliminates GPR funding for the administrative expenses of those programs.

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

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

2 SECTION 1. 14.65 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

3 14.65 (1) The secretary of administration shall transfer from the tuition trust
4 fund or the college savings program trust fund to the general fund an amount equal



State of Wisconsin
2003 - 2004 LEGISLATURE

LRB-1272/P2 P3

DAK:wlj:z

INSERT (u)

DOA:.....Johnston - Purchasing pool for pharmacy benefits

FOR 2003-05 BUDGET - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

After the purchasing pool is developed, the pool must be available to an employer that is not a governmental unit, that provides health insurance coverage to any of the employer's employees, and that for whom the governor requests participation in the pool.

1 AN ACT ...; relating to: the budget.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

~~This~~ ^{The} bill requires that, beginning on January 1, 2005, every governmental unit, as defined in the bill, that provides health insurance coverage for its employees join a pharmacy benefits purchasing pool that uses a preferred list of covered prescription drugs. Under the bill, the governmental units must seek to develop the preferred list under an evidence-based analysis that identifies the relative effectiveness of prescription drugs within therapeutic classes for particular diseases and conditions and identifies the least costly prescription drugs among those found to be equally effective.

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

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

2 SECTION 1. 146.946 of the statutes is created to read:

3 **146.946 Pharmacy benefits purchasing pool for governmental units.**

4 (1) In this section: