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(FORM UPDATED: 08/11/2010

WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE ... PUBLIC HEARING - COMMITTEE RECORDS

2005-06

(session year)

Senate

(Assembly, Senate or Joint)

Committee on ... Job Creation, Economic Development and Consumer Affairs (SC-JCEDCA)

COMMITTEE NOTICES ...

- Committee Reports ... CR
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INFORMATION COLLECTED BY COMMITTEE FOR AND AGAINST PROPOSAL

- Appointments ... Appt (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
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- Hearing Records ... bills and resolutions (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)

(ab = Assembly Bill)

(ar = Assembly Resolution)

(ajr = Assembly Joint Resolution)

(sb = Senate Bill)

(sr = Senate Resolution)

(sjr = Senate Joint Resolution)

Miscellaneous ... Misc

^{*} Contents organized for archiving by: Mike Barman (LRB) (August/2012)

Senate

Record of Committee Proceedings

Committee on Job Creation, Economic Development and Consumer Affairs

Senate Joint Resolution 61

Relating to: senate approval of certain agreements negotiated by the governor (first consideration).

By Senators Kanavas, Leibham, Zien, A. Lasee, Kapanke, Olsen, Reynolds and Lazich; cosponsored by Representatives Kleefisch, LeMahieu, Lothian, Albers, Hahn, Bies, Kreibich, Vos, Gunderson and Townsend.

February 06, 2006

Referred to Committee on Job Creation, Economic Development and Consumer

March 1, 2006

PUBLIC HEARING HELD

Present:

Affairs.

(4) Senators Kanavas, Zien, Lassa and Decker.

Absent:

(1) Senator Reynolds.

Appearances For

• Ted Kanavas, Brookfield — Senator

Appearances Against

None.

Appearances for Information Only

• None.

Registrations For

• None.

Registrations Against

- Jason Johns Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin
- Carrie Miljevich, Odanah Bad River Band
- Ann Jablonski, Madison St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin

March 2, 2006

EXECUTIVE SESSION HELD

Present:

(5) Senators Kanavas, Zien, Reynolds, Lassa and Decker.

Absent:

(0) None.

Moved by Senator Zien, seconded by Senator Reynolds that **Senate Joint Resolution 61** be recommended for adoption.

Ayes: (3) Senators Kanavas, Zien and Reynolds.

Noes: (2) Senators Lassa and Decker.

ADOPTION RECOMMENDED, Ayes 3, Noes 2

James Michel Committee Clerk

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 61 (LRB -4365)

To create section 11 of article V of the constitution; relating to: senate approval of certain agreements negotiated by the governor (first consideration).

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2006			
02-06.	S.	Introduced by Senators Kanavas, Leibham, Zien, A. Lasee, Kapanke, Olsen, Reynolds and Lazich; cosponsored by Representatives Kleefisch, LeMahieu, Lothian, Albers, Hahn, Bies, Kreibich, Vos, Gunderson and Townsend.	
02-06.	S.	Read first time and referred to committee on Job Creation, Economic Development and Consumer Affairs	584
03-01.	S.	Public hearing held.	
03-02.	S.	Executive action taken.	
03-04.	S.	Report adoption recommended by committee on Job Creation, Economic Development and Consumer Affairs, Ayes 3, Noes 2	685
03-04	S	Available for scheduling	

Recommend Senate B calculation of the school Department of Revenu	ol levy property tax credit (sugg	an outdated reference regarding the gested as remedial legislation by the
Aye X	No	
	•	
<u>MOTION</u>		
record that pertains to penalty, for passage.	another person without the pers	selling, or soliciting a telephone son's consent and providing a
Aye	No	
MOTION		
agreements negotiated	Joint Resolution 61, relating to by the governor (first consider	e: senate approval of certain ration), for adoption.
Aye	No	
MOTION Adoption of Senate A (See Attachment)	Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 62	23
Aye	No	
AyC	110	
Recommend Senate making authority, for		o rental vehicles, and granting rule-
Aye	No	
Signature	mjank	Date 3/2/2006

Recommend Senate Bill 40 calculation of the school levy Department of Revenue), for	y property tax credit (sugges	outdated reference regarding the ted as remedial legislation by the
Aye	No	
MOTION		
record that pertains to anoth penalty, for passage.	5, relating to: obtaining, sell er person without the person	ling, or soliciting a telephone 's consent and providing a
Aye	No	
MOTION 1.5	D. Justine Cl. malatine to a con-	anata annuaval of aartain
agreements negotiated by the	Resolution 61, relating to: some governor (first consideration)	on), for adoption.
Aye	No	
<u>MOTION</u>		
Adoption of Senate Amen (See Attachment)	dment 1 to Senate Bill 623	,
Aye	No	
making authority, for passa	23, relating to: damages to rege as amended.	ental vehicles, and granting rule-
Aye	No	
	1	•
Signature &	in Ma	Dota
Signature 10 W	vie	Date

Recommend Senate B	ill 407, relating to: eliminating an o	outdated reference regarding the
	l levy property tax credit (suggeste	ed as remedial legislation by the
Department of Revenue	e), for passage.	
Ayei	No	
<u>MOTION</u>		
record that pertains to a penalty, for passage.	ill 595, relating to: obtaining, selli another person without the person's	ng, or soliciting a telephone s consent and providing a
Aye	No	
MOTION		
Recommend Senate J agreements negotiated	oint Resolution 61, relating to: se by the governor (first consideration)	enate approval of certain on), for adoption.
Aye	No	
MOTION		
Adoption of Senate A (See Attachment)	mendment 1 to Senate Bill 623	
Aye	No	
Recommend Senate I making authority, for	Bill 623, relating to: damages to repassage as amended.	ntal vehicles, and granting rule-
Aye	No	
Signature	3,00	Date () (06

	, relating to: eliminating an outdated reference regarding the property tax credit (suggested as remedial legislation by the passage.
Aye	No
MOTION	
record that pertains to anothe penalty, for passage.	5, relating to: obtaining, selling, or soliciting a telephone r person without the person's consent and providing a
Aye	No
<u>MOTION</u>	
	Resolution 61, relating to: senate approval of certain governor (first consideration), for adoption.
Aye	NoX
<u>MOTION</u>	
Adoption of Senate Amend (See Attachment)	ment 1 to Senate Bill 623
Aye	No
Recommend Senate Bill 62 making authority, for passag	3, relating to: damages to rental vehicles, and granting rulee as amended.
Aye	No
Signature Syllin	Date 3-2-06

Recommend Senate Bill calculation of the school Department of Revenue)	levy property tax c	liminating an outdated redit (suggested as ren	reference regarding the nedial legislation by the
Aye	No		
MOTION		,	
Recommend Senate Bill record that pertains to an penalty, for passage.			
Aye	No		
MOTION Recommend Senate Jo agreements negotiated b	y the governor (firs	st consideration), for a	
Aye	No	_	
<u>MOTION</u>			
Adoption of Senate An (See Attachment)	nendment 1 to Sen	ate Bill 623	
Aye	No		
Recommend Senate Bi		damages to rental vehi	cles, and granting rule-
Aye	No		
Signature	Docker		Date 3-2-06





Oneidas bringing several hundred bags of corn to Washington's starving army at Valley Forge, after the colonists had consistently refused to aid them.

Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin BUSINESS COMMITTEE



P.O. Box 365 • Oneida, WI 54155 Telephone: 920-869-4364 • Fax: 920-869-4040



UGWA DEMOLUM YATEHE Because of the help of this Oneida Chief in cementing a friendship between the six nations and the colony of Pennsylvania, a new nation, the United States was made possible.

To: Senate Committee on Job Creation, Economic Development and Consumer Affairs.

From: Nathan King, State Tribal Liason, Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin.

Re: Opposition to SJR-61

Date: March 1, 2006

- ☐ In the past, the Oneida Nation has opposed efforts to involve the legislature in the compacting process and we must continue to do so, even though there are differences between this proposal and previous proposals. For instance:
- □ The impact of the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, which governs the relationship between the State and the Tribes, must be considered. Any failure to adhere to federal law would very likely prolong the compact approval process creating a great deal of uncertainty for the 35,000 people employed by the Tribal gaming industry in Wisconsin.
- □ Federal law says that states cannot tax Tribal gaming revenues. The basis for Tribal payments in the current compacts is exclusivity, which was originally negotiated by Governor Thompson. It's very likely that the State Senate would be under enormous pressure from non Tribal gaming interests to consider agendas that would likely conflict with federal law and possibly undermine basis in federal law for the state collecting revenues from the Tribes.
- □ Finally, I'm sure you are aware that there is litigation pending concerning the constitutionality of Indian gaming in this state. An unfavorable ruling in the Dairyland case will probably lead to more litigation in other forums. We think it's more appropriate to wait until these legal issues are resolved before starting the process of amending the constitution with changes to the compacting process.

The Oneida Nation compact with the State of Wisconsin requires an annual payment of approximately \$20 million. That's nearly a four-fold increase in payments required under the compacts negotiated by Governor Thompson. In 2004, Tribal revenues paid to the State of Wisconsin increased by more than 300%, the largest increase in the county. Only two states receive more gaming revenue from Tribes than Wisconsin does. Many states with Tribal gaming receive only payments for regulatory costs. In Wisconsin Tribal payments are three to four times the corporate tax rate. By any objective measure, these compacts a good for the Tribes, the taxpayers of the State of Wisconsin, and the economies of the state and communities where Tribal gaming is located. We see no reason to change the compacting process and we hope you would agree.



St. Croix Tribal Council

24663 Angeline Avenue • Webster, WI 54893 • (715) 349-2195 • Fax (715) 349-5768

Statement Opposing Senate Joint Resolution 61

Submitted by the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin

March 1, 2006

Senate Committee on Job Creation, Economic Development, Consumer Affairs

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The St. Croix Tribal Council opposes SJR 61 because it requires Senate ratification of Indian gaming compacts, a power now held by the governor. In part, the resolution appears to preempt federal law as it applies to agreements that relate to gaming facilities on post-1988 tribal trust land. As a whole, SJR 61 if enacted further erodes tribal sovereignty by exposing tribal government operations to state legislative prerogative and extraneous interests.

The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) was promulgated by the U.S. Congress in 1988 "to provide a statutory basis for the operation of gaming by Indian tribes as a means of promoting tribal economic development, self sufficiency, and strong tribal government."

Further, the IGRA specifies its intent" to declare that the establishment of independent Federal regulatory authority for gaming on Indian lands, the establishment of Federal standards for gaming on Indian lands, and the establishment of a National Indian Gaming Commission are necessary to meet congressional concerns regarding gaming and to protect such gaming as a means of generating tribal revenue..."

Federal authority over Indian affairs derives from the commerce clause of the <u>U.S.</u>

<u>Constitution</u> and from treaty law. Central to this responsibility is the duty to protect tribes from the states, whose interests have too often shown a determination to exploit tribal lands and assets, and exert jurisdiction over tribal governments and members:

These federal obligations remain today but in some instances have been compromised. Public Law 280, governing law enforcement jurisdiction in Indian Country, and the IGRA itself are examples. It should come as no surprise that Nevada gaming interests originally inspired the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act; hence, the IGRA derogates tribal sovereignty by requiring state-tribal compacts to enable gaming to take place on *tribal* lands.

Nowhere, however, does the IGRA require that state legislatures be involved formally in the compact process, although their members are free to state their views and bring public pressure to bear on the outcome. In fact, the Wisconsin Legislature gave away its negotiating authority in 1990 by a landslide vote, and since then on numerous occasions has attempted to reverse the decision at the behest of special interests or partisan conflict.

In no instance have these efforts represented a friendly outreach to the tribal governments in Wisconsin. We recognize them as a desire to meddle in Indian affairs and welfare, and to obstruct the compacting process to serve a variety of interests.

The IGRA is not silent on other gaming decisions and in the instance of a gaming facility that requires a fee-to-trust acquisition, the IGRA accords state governors the explicit authority to approve or reject the proposal. That provision would be preempted by this constitutional amendment, and if enacted would prompt legal action.

Specifically, the St. Croix Chippewa and the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa are partners in siting a casino and related development in Beloit. Together, our tribal governments have seven years and several million dollars invested in this project's land options, studies, contractors and staff time. If the U.S. Secretary of Interior and governor approve this project, further delay caused by senate ratification of a new compact could increase these costs and possibly destroy tribal investments to date.

Pervasive poverty still exists on the majority of reservations in Wisconsin. The tribal economic development purpose laid out in the IGRA's intent clause is still a goal unrealized in Indian Country, nationally and in Wisconsin. Yet tribal revenues shared with the State of Wisconsin now exceed the amount other Wisconsin businesses pay in corporate taxation. [The rate is based on net win, or what other businesses would consider gross revenue.]

To provide services and secure loans to build infrastructure for tribal communities, compacts must be negotiated and approved expeditiously, and endure for a period of time that supports common lending practices.

Legal action over the 2003 compacts demonstrate the legislature's intent to obstruct economic development on reservation and its willingness to interfere with tribal governance. The unresolved *Dairyland* case further blocks business plans. Legislative ratification of compacts would bring only further delays, interference with tribal governance, and more potential litigation.

For these reasons, we oppose SJR 61.

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Contact: Ann Jablonski Legislative Liaison 608-251-0702