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insurance requirements that exceeds the policy limits of the health care provider's health care liability insurance is paid ^{from} by the injured patients and families compensation fund. Moneys ⁱⁿ for the fund come from annual assessments paid by the health care providers who are subject to the health care liability insurance requirements. This bill transfers \$175,000,000 in fiscal year 2007-08 from the injured patients and families compensation fund to the health care quality fund created in the bill.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0450/1 ***

JUSTICE

^{authorizes}
This bill gives DOJ the authority to bring an action for injunctive or other equitable relief against a person who interferes with the exercise or enjoyment by an individual of a right secured by the constitution or laws of this state or of the United States.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1537/4 ***

^{currently,}
Under ~~current law~~, the Crime Victim Compensation program ^{requires} DOJ to ^{must} compensate victims of certain crimes for expenses that result from the victim's injury or death. DOJ may not compensate a victim who has not cooperated with appropriate law enforcement agencies. Any compensation that DOJ provides must be reduced by any insurance payments ~~to be~~ received as a result of the crime.

*disc if = replace
the program more?*

This bill creates the Sexual Assault Forensic Examination program, to
 compensate, ~~under limited circumstances~~ ^{under which} a health care provider who examines a
 victim of a sex offense ^{is compensated by DOJ} for the costs of the examination, any procedure that tests for
 or prevents a sexually transmitted disease, and any medication to prevent or treat
 a sexually transmitted disease (examination costs). If the victim does not authorize
 the health care provider to seek payment from insurance or another program, DOJ
 must compensate the health care provider for the examination costs, regardless of
 whether the victim cooperates with a law enforcement agency. If the victim does
 authorize the health care provider to seek payment from insurance or another
 program, DOJ must compensate the health care provider for the examination costs,
 reduced by any payment from insurance or another program, only if the victim
 refuses to cooperate with a law enforcement agency.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1315/2 *****

Under current law, most people who are ordered by a state or municipal court
 to pay a fine or forfeiture must also pay a penalty surcharge equal to 26 percent of
 the fine or forfeiture. The penalty surcharge ^{used by} ~~receipts~~ are ~~appropriated to~~ DOJ to
 fund a variety of activities, services, and equipment, including training for law
 enforcement and correctional officers, enforcement of drug laws, services for crime

victims, and information systems for law enforcement. ^{This} The bill increases the penalty surcharge to 27 percent of fines or forfeitures.

~~Also~~ under current law, a firearms dealer must request that DOJ perform a firearms restrictions record search on a handgun purchaser before the dealer may complete a sale of a handgun to the purchaser. DOJ charges firearms dealers \$8 for each record search, and the fee revenues are appropriated to DOJ to conduct the

INS. 116A

record searches. ^{This} The bill increases the firearms restrictions record search fee to \$30.

The bill further provides that revenues from the record search fee be deposited in the same appropriation account as penalty surcharge receipts and that record searches be funded from that appropriation account.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1170/5 ***

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Until January 1, 2007, the

~~Current~~ law prohibits a political subdivision (any city, village, town, or county) from increasing its levy by a percentage that exceeds ^{ed} its "valuation factor," which ^{was} is

the percentage change in the political subdivision's equalized value due to new construction, less improvements removed, but not less than 2 percent. In addition,

the calculation of a political subdivision's levy ^{does} not include any tax increment

~~that is~~ generated by a tax incremental district.

Revenue from 116A?

etc.

~~Current~~ ^{The} law contains ^{ed} a number of exceptions to the levy limit, such as for the transfer of the provision of services, for cities or villages that annex ^{ed} town territory, and for certain debt service payments.

A political subdivision's levy limit ~~is also currently~~ ^{could be} increased if the amount of debt service in the current year exceeds ^{ed} the amount in the prior year for debt that was approved by the governing body before July 1, 2005. If a political subdivision exceeds ^{ed} the levy limit, creating a "penalized excess," DOR ~~is~~ ^{was} required ^{must} to reduce the political subdivision's local aid payments ^{by the} in an equal amount ^{of the excess}.

This bill ^{reinstates and} extends the levy limit ~~such that it only applies to~~ the 2007 and 2008 levies ^{and} ~~and creates a number of new exceptions to the limit.~~ ^{for} The bill changes the definition of "valuation factor" to be the greater of ~~either~~ 4 percent or the percentage change in the political subdivision's equalized value due to new construction, less improvements removed.

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The bill ^{also} creates several new exceptions to the levy limit, including levies for certain bridge and culvert construction and repairs; certain levies related to jointly provide ^d fire protection services; and county levies for payments to adjacent counties for library services.

Under ^{the} ~~this~~ bill, DOR may not reduce a political subdivision's aid payments unless its ~~penalized~~ ^{the amount of the} excess ^{levy} is at least \$500, but, ^{the amount} if a ~~penalized~~ excess exceeds a political subdivision's aid payments in the following year, DOR must ~~carry forward~~ the ~~unused~~ ~~penalized~~ ~~excess~~ until the ~~penalized~~ ~~excess~~ amount is fully deducted from ^{reduce} local aid payments in future years. Also under the bill, a political subdivision ~~will~~ ^{until the amount is fully deducted} not be ~~liable for a penalty for a~~ ^{for an} ~~penalized~~ ^{levy} excess if DOR determines that the ~~penalized~~ excess is directly caused by DOR assessment errors or because of an error in preparing or delivering the tax roll by the taxation district clerk or county clerk.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1169/P2 ***

This bill authorizes a county with a population of 500,000 or more (currently only Milwaukee County) to issue appropriation bonds on a one-time basis, other than refunding bonds, to pay all or part of the county's unfunded prior service liability with respect to an employee retirement system of the county. "Appropriation bonds" are defined as any bond, note, or other obligation of a county issued as provided in the bill to evidence the county's obligation to repay borrowed money that is payable from various sources.

Before the county may issue appropriation bonds, however, the county must enact an ordinance to implement a five-year strategic and financial plan related to

the payment of unfunded employee retirement benefits. The financial plan ^{must} ~~shall~~ provide that future annual pension liabilities are funded on a current basis, and ~~the~~ financial plan must contain quantifiable benchmarks to measure compliance with the plan. Annually, the county board must report to the legislature and the governor on a number of issues related to the appropriation bonds, including the county's progress in meeting the benchmarks.

The bill states that ^{the} ~~a populous~~ county is not generally liable for appropriation bonds, and appropriation bonds are not a debt of the county for any purpose whatsoever. ^{The principal and interest on the} ~~Appropriation~~ bonds, including the principal and interest payments, ^{says} are payable only from amounts that the county board may, from year to year, appropriate.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1466/1 *****
 Under ^{the} ~~current law,~~ ^{the state} the Expenditure Restraint Program provides an annual ~~state~~ aid payment to any municipality that has a property tax rate greater than five mills and that limits the growth of its municipal budget according to a formula based on 60 percent of the percentage change in the equalized assessed value of new construction located in the municipality and on the rate of inflation.

This bill eliminates the Expenditure Restraint Program and replaces it with the Municipal Levy Restraint Program. ^{under} The Municipal Levy Restraint Program, ^{the state} provides annual ~~state~~ aid payments, beginning in 2009, to any municipality that has a property tax rate greater than five mills and that limits its property tax levy to an amount that is no greater than the maximum allowable levy according to a formula that is based on 60 percent of the percentage change in the equalized assessed value of new construction located in the region in which the municipality is located and on the rate of inflation.

This bill also creates the County Levy Restraint Program, ^{under} ~~which~~ ^{the state} provides annual ~~state~~ aid payments, beginning in 2009, to any county that limits its property tax levy to an amount that is no greater than the maximum allowable levy according to a formula that is based on 60 percent of the percentage change in the equalized assessed value of new construction located in the county and on the rate of inflation.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1468/2 *****

This bill increases the total amount of county and municipal aid to be distributed in 2008 ^{by \$15,000,000 over} ~~so that~~ the total amount of aid distributed in ~~that year~~ is the amount distributed in the ~~previous year~~, ²⁰⁰⁷ plus \$15,000,000. Each county and municipality receives an increased payment in proportion to its share of total county

and municipal aid payments in 2007. In 2009 and subsequent years, the amount of each county's and municipality's payment is the same as the amount of its payment in 2008.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1298/1 *****

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Under current law, no city or village may annex town territory that is located in a county with a population of at least 50,000 people unless DOA reviews the proposed annexation and offers an opinion as to whether the annexation is in the public interest. The city or village must review DOA's advice before taking final action on the proposed annexation.

no 9 This bill ~~removes the limitation that~~ requires DOA review ~~only~~ ^{all} in counties ~~with~~ ~~a population of at least 50,000.~~

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1464/3 *****

Generally, under current law, the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD) ~~is required to~~ ^{must} award all contracts for all work done and all purchases of supplies and materials to the lowest responsible bidder.

This bill authorizes MMSD to let one contract for public construction that may be only for the construction of a deep tunnel pump station using the design-build construction process. This process is defined as a project delivery and procurement process for the design, construction, repair, renovation, installation, or demolition of

a public works project under which a single entity is responsible for the professional design services and construction services related to the project. MMSD must submit to DNR performance objectives and preliminary designs for the design-build project, rather than the completed plans required under current law.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1630/4 *****

Generally, under current law, the governing body of a political subdivision may, by a two-thirds vote of ~~the~~^{its} members ~~of the governing body~~, enact an ordinance or adopt a resolution declaring itself to be a premier resort area if at least 40 percent of the equalized assessed value of the taxable property within the political subdivision is used by "tourism-related retailers", as defined in a manual that is published by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The definition covers 21 types of retailers, including variety stores, dairy product stores, gasoline service stations, eating and drinking places, and hotels and motels.

A premier resort area may impose a tax at a rate of 0.5 percent of the gross receipts from the sale, lease, or rental of goods or services that are subject to the general sales and use tax and are sold by tourism-related retailers. The proceeds of the tax may only be used to pay for infrastructure expenses within the jurisdiction of the premier resort area, including the costs related to parking lots, transportation

facilities, sewer and water facilities, recreational facilities, fire fighting equipment, and police vehicles.

The city of Eagle River, the city of Bayfield, the village of Ephraim, and the village of Sister Bay are ~~all~~ currently authorized to enact an ordinance or adopt a resolution to become a premier resort area even though ~~neither city nor village~~ meets the ~~generally applicable~~ requirement that at least 40 percent of the equalized assessed value of the taxable property ~~within a political subdivision~~ be used by tourism-related retailers.

This bill allows the common council of a first class city (presently only Milwaukee) to declare a specified area of the city a premier resort area even if the specified area does not meet the ~~generally applicable~~ requirement that at least 40 percent of the equalized assessed value of the taxable property within the ~~proposed~~ ~~premier resort~~ ^{specified} area be used by tourism-related retailers. The area must be contiguous, ~~and~~ may not exceed four square miles, and must correspond to nine-digit zip code areas.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1669/2 ***

Generally, under current law, a law enforcement officer or fire fighter employed by a city, village, town, or county (local public safety officer) may be disciplined by

a police or fire chief, sheriff, or certain specified governmental bodies. Discipline, under current law, includes suspension, reduction in rank, suspension and reduction in rank, and dismissal.

Also under current law, ~~except with regard to police officers and fire fighters~~

~~employed by a first class city (presently only Milwaukee), no local public safety officer~~

~~or fire fighter, employed by a city (other than a first class city), village, town or county~~ may be suspended, reduced in rank, suspended and reduced in rank, or dismissed

by a grievance committee, civil service commission, county board, or board of police

and fire commissioners (tribunal) unless the tribunal determines that there is

statutory just cause to sustain the charges that have been brought against the local

public safety officer or fire fighter. If the charges are sustained and the officer is disciplined by the

tribunal, he or she may appeal the order to the circuit court, except that a county law

enforcement officer, under a recent decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, may

proceed either with an appeal to the circuit court or with the grievance procedures,

including arbitration, in the officer's collective bargaining agreement. The trial

based on the appeal is before the court. The court must determine whether there is

just cause to sustain the charges against the accused officer and the tribunal's

order. If the charges and the tribunal's order are sustained, the tribunal's order is

final and conclusive but, if reversed, the officer is reinstated and entitled to pay as

though he or she were in continuous service. Similar procedures, other than the "just cause" standard, apply to police officers employed by a first class city.

Under this bill, ^{in a} ~~for~~ city, village, or town ~~public safety officers~~, if an accused ^{or fire fighter} officer is subject to the terms of a collective bargaining agreement that provides an

alternative to ^{the} a circuit court ^{process}, the officer may choose to use the ^{alternative procedure} ~~process~~ ^{or fire fighter}

in the collective bargaining agreement and ~~not the current law process that involves~~

^{instead of appealing} an ~~appeal~~ ^{procedure} to a circuit court. If the alternative ~~process~~ ^{procedure} includes a hearing, the hearing

must be open to the public. An accused officer ^{or fire fighter} who chooses to ~~appeal the collectively~~

^{the} ~~bargained~~ ^{procedure} alternative to the ~~current law appeal process~~ is considered to have waived

his or her right to circuit court review of the tribunal's decision. ^{se} The ~~provisions of~~

~~this bill~~ do not apply to police officers or fire fighters employed by a first class city.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1607/1 ***

Under the current tax incremental financing program, a city or village may create a tax incremental district (TID) in part of its territory to foster development if at least 50 percent of the area to be included in the TID is blighted, in need of rehabilitation or conservation, suitable for industrial sites, or suitable for mixed-use development.

Also under current law, once a TID has been created, DOR calculates the "tax increment base value" of the TID, which is the equalized value of all taxable property within the TID at the time of its creation. If the development in the TID increases the value of the property in the TID above the base value, a "value increment" is created. That portion of taxes collected on the value increment in excess of the base value is called a "tax increment." The tax increment is placed in a special fund that may be used only to pay back the project costs of the TID. The costs of a TID, which are initially incurred by the creating city or village, include ^{the costs of} public works, such as sewers, streets, and lighting systems; financing costs; site preparation costs; and professional service costs. DOR authorizes the allocation of the tax increments until the TID terminates or, generally, 20 years, 23 years, or 27 years after the TID is created, depending on the type of TID and the year in which it was created.

This bill authorizes a first class city ~~(presently only Milwaukee)~~ to extend the life of a TID created by the city for up to 12 months after all of the TID's project costs have been paid. Under the bill, DOR ~~is required~~ ^{must} to continue to authorize the allocation of tax increments for the TID as if its project costs had not been paid off, even if the TID would otherwise be required to terminate. The city ~~is required~~ ^{may} to use up to 75 percent of the increments received during the TID's extended life to benefit

affordable housing in the city. The remainder of the increments must be used to improve the quality of the city's existing housing stock.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1638/1 *****

Under current law, a city or village may create a redevelopment authority, which is a separate and distinct public body. A redevelopment authority may exercise various specified powers to eliminate and prevent blighted areas and properties through redevelopment.

One of the powers that a redevelopment authority has is the power to enter into any building or property in ^a any project area (a blighted area ^{that} which the city or village declares to be in need of blight elimination and urban renewal) to make inspections, surveys, appraisals, soundings, or test borings, and obtain a court order for these purposes if entry is denied or resisted (inspection rights).

This bill ^{also} expands the power ^{allows} of a redevelopment authority to use its inspection rights on ^{any} a blighted property ~~which is~~ located in the city or village ~~but not~~ ^{regardless of whether the blighted property is} necessarily in a project area.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0444/P2 *****

This bill ^g also provides that ^{any person who} whoever knowingly presents or causes to be presented a false claim under any contract or order for materials, supplies, equipment, or contractual services to be provided to a local governmental unit is

subject to a forfeiture of not less than \$5,000 ^{and not} ~~not~~ more than \$10,000, plus three times the amount of the damages that were sustained by the local governmental unit or would have been sustained by the local governmental unit, whichever is greater, as a result of the false claim. The bill permits the attorney general to bring an action on behalf of the local governmental unit to recover any forfeiture for which a contractor or vendor is liable as a result of a false claim submitted to a local governmental unit.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1542/2 *****

NATURAL RESOURCES

FISH, GAME, AND WILDLIFE

This bill increases the fee for a resident elk hunting license issued by DNR from \$46.25 to \$72.25, the fee for a nonresident elk hunting license from \$248.25 to \$397.25, and the processing fee for both a resident and a nonresident elk hunting license from \$2.75 to \$9.75.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0375/1 *****

This bill authorizes DNR to issue an annual shovelnose sturgeon permit authorizing the permit holder to harvest shovelnose sturgeon and their eggs.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1360/1 *****

RECREATION

Under current law, ^{with certain exceptions,} no person may operate a boat in the waters of this state unless the boat is covered by a certificate of number and a registration ~~or the boat~~

~~is exempt from those requirements.~~ This bill increases the certificate of number fees applicable to boats of a certain size and the certificate of number fee for nonmotorized sailboats. The bill also increases the registration fee for certain nonmotorized boats.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0394/2 ***

NATURAL RESOURCES

RECREATION

Under current law, DNR administers programs ~~instructing persons in the safe use of boats, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles, a hunter education program, a~~ ~~hunter education program, and a trapper education program.~~ Upon successful ~~completion of the safety program,~~ DNR issues a certificate showing completion of the course to each successful participant. Current law authorizes DNR to charge a fee for the issuance of duplicate ~~certificates showing completion of the hunter education~~ ~~programs.~~ This bill authorizes DNR to charge a fee for the issuance of duplicate certificates showing completion of the boating, all-terrain vehicle, and snowmobile safety programs.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1406/3 ***

NATURAL RESOURCES

OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES

Current law authorizes the state to incur public debt by issuing bonds for ~~various~~ ~~certain~~ conservation activities under the Warren Knowles-Gaylord Nelson Stewardship 2000 Program (~~stewardship program~~), which DNR administers.

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~~Current law grants the state the authority to bond for various conservation purposes under the stewardship program.~~ ^{will} The state is currently authorized to bond under two of the ^{stewardship} program's subprograms: the land acquisition subprogram and the property development and local assistance subprogram. ~~Purposes for which bonding under the land acquisition subprogram may be used include~~ ^{generally} land acquisition ^{for} for habitat and natural areas and land acquisition that preserves or enhances the state's water resources. Bonding under the property development and local acquisition subprogram may generally be used only for nature-based outdoor recreation, ~~as defined in rules promulgated by DNR.~~ [↑] Under this subprogram, DNR may award grants or state aid to certain local governmental units, including the Kickapoo Reserve Management Board, and nonprofit conservation organizations to acquire lands or development rights for nature-based, outdoor recreation purposes.

~~Under current law,~~ ^{will} the annual limits on bonding are set for each fiscal year, ending in fiscal year 2009-10. The total bonding authority for the stewardship program under current law is \$572,000,000.

^{This} ~~The~~ bill increases the total bonding authority by \$1,050,000,000, and extends the stewardship program for another ten years to fiscal year 2019-20 with the annual bonding authority ^{set at} ~~being~~ \$105,000,000 for each of the subsequent ten years.

The \$105,000,000 in annual bonding authority for each fiscal year is divided between the two subprograms, with the annual bonding authority for the land acquisition subprogram and ^{for} the local assistance and property development subprogram being ^{one set at} \$79,000,000 and \$26,000,000 respectively.

Within the property development and local assistance subprogram, current law imposes an annual limit of \$8,000,000 in bonding authority for the local assistance component. ^{This} The bill raises this limit to \$14,000,000. ^{the state awards}

The bill also establishes a matching grant program under which ^{the state awards} counties may be awarded 50 percent of their costs to acquire land for nature-based outdoor recreation. "Nature-based outdoor recreation" is defined by DNR rules to include activities such as hunting, fishing, hiking, bicycling, wildlife observation, and camping.

Finally, the bill requires DNR to set aside from the land acquisition program \$14,500,000 in each fiscal year, beginning ^{with} fiscal year 2010-11, for matching grants that may be awarded only to nonprofit conservation organizations. Under current law and under the bill, these grants must be used to acquire property or property rights for conservation purposes such as urban green space, habitat areas, and bluff protection. Under current law, the amount of the grant may not exceed 50

percent of the acquisition cost. ^{This} The bill allows the natural resources board to increase this amount up to 75 percent in certain situations.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0393/2 *****

This bill creates a five-member Managed Forest Land Board in DNR to award grants to cities, villages, towns, counties, DNR, and nonprofit conservation organizations to acquire land for outdoor recreation activities consisting of hunting, fishing, hiking, sightseeing, and cross-country skiing. The grants are funded from a portion of the payments made by certain land owners in lieu of property taxes.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1472/1 *****

NATURAL RESOURCES

OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES

Under current law, ~~the DNR administers a financial assistance program under which it~~ awards cost-sharing grants for projects to control invasive species that cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. ~~Under current law,~~ a certain amount ~~under this program~~ is allocated for cost-sharing grants to local governmental units to control aquatic invasive species. Under ^{this} the bill, any public or private entity is eligible for such a grant. Also, ~~under current law,~~ ^{currently,} the amount of a grant may not exceed 50 percent of the cost of the project. This bill raises this cap to 75 percent.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1473/4 *****

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1510/3 *****

Under current law, ^{imposes} specific penalties ^{for} apply to violations of statutory provisions ^{for} relating to controlling or introducing certain invasive species, but not to others.

certains laws

will This bill creates penalties for those species for which there is no statutory penalty under current law. These penalties include a forfeiture, not to exceed \$200, and fines and terms of imprisonment for intentional violations and for repeat violations. The bill also authorizes ^a the court to order additional remedies, such as requiring the violator to restore any natural resources damaged by the violation or to pay for investigation costs and attorney fees.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0392/1 *****

Current law provides a ~~specific~~ procedure for enforcement proceedings for violations of laws that relate to hunting, fishing, operating snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles, and other conservation and environmental laws administered by DNR ~~(DNR laws)~~. This procedure applies only to violations of ^{these} ~~DNR~~ laws that are punishable by payment of a civil forfeiture and not by payment of a fine or by imprisonment. Under the procedure, ^{a law enforcement} an officer may ^{initiate} start a proceeding by issuing a written citation or a district attorney may ^{initiate} begin a legal proceeding in court by issuing a complaint and summons. ⁽⁹⁾ This bill authorizes officers enforcing these laws to use

an electronic format for filling out and issuing the citations. The bill also eliminates a requirement that a statement of probable cause be included in a citation.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1471/2 ***

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1474/2 ***

RETIREMENT AND GROUP INSURANCE

The Group Insurance Board currently offers health care coverage plans for state employees, local government employees, school district employees, and annuitants under the Wisconsin Retirement System. ^(WRS) This bill provides that domestic partners of state employees and state annuitants may receive coverage under these health care coverage plans. A domestic partner is an individual who is in a relationship with another individual that satisfies all of the following:

1. Each individual is at least 18 years old and otherwise competent to enter into a contract.
2. Neither individual is married to, or in a domestic partnership with, another individual.
3. The two individuals are not related by blood in any way that would prohibit marriage under current law.
4. The two individuals consider themselves to be members of each other's immediate family.

5. The two individuals agree to be responsible for each other's basic living expenses.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1477/5 *****

The state currently pays employer contributions toward health insurance premiums for most state employees beginning on the first day of the seventh month after the employee begins state employment. This bill changes the date to the first day of the third month after the employee begins state employment, beginning on July 1, 2008, for all state employees other than limited term appointments.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1475/5 *****

STATE GOVERNMENT

STATE EMPLOYMENT

This bill makes the following reassignments in the state civil service executive salary group (ESG) ranges: the secretary of corrections is reassigned from ESG 6 to ESG 8; the governor's chief of staff is reassigned from ESG 4 to ESG 6; the secretary of health and family services is reassigned from ESG 9 to ESG 8; the secretary of workforce development is reassigned from ESG 6 to ESG 7; the secretary of regulation and licensing is reassigned from ESG 4 to ESG 6; the adjutant general in DMA is reassigned from ESG 5 to ESG 6; the insurance commissioner is reassigned from ESG 5 to ESG 6; and the public service commissioners are reassigned from ESG 5 to ESG 6. The bill further provides that the salaries for certain division

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135A

administrators and bureau directors in DRL may not exceed the maximum of the salary range for ESG 3. Currently, the salary maximum is capped at ESG 1.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1621/4 *****

STATE FINANCE

Currently, the Building Commission may enter into agreements and ancillary arrangements relating to public debt and state obligations. This bill provides that at the time of entering into ^{such an} ~~the~~ agreements or ancillary arrangements, or in anticipation thereof, the commission must determine, if applicable, whether the payment will be deposited into, and whether the payment will be made from, the bond security and redemption fund or the capital improvement fund.

The bill also establishes a number of conditions relating to interest exchange agreements. These include all of the following:

1. The Building Commission must contract with an independent financial consulting firm to determine if the terms and conditions of the agreement reflect a fair market value ^{as} of the ~~proposed~~ date of the execution of the agreement.
2. The interest exchange agreement must identify by maturity, bond issue, or bond purpose the debt or obligation to which the agreement is related.
3. The resolution authorizing the Building Commission to enter into any interest exchange agreement must require that the terms and conditions of the

agreement reflect ^g a fair market value as of the date of execution of the agreement, as reflected by the determination of an independent financial consulting firm.

4. Finally, the Building Commission must establish guidelines relating to the conditions under which the Building Commission may enter into the agreements; the form and content of the agreements; the aspects of risk exposure associated with the agreements; the standards and procedures for counterparty selection; the standards for the procurement of, and the setting aside of reserves, if any, in connection with, the agreements; the provisions, if any, for collateralization or other requirements for securing any counterparty's obligations under the agreements; and a system for financial monitoring and periodic assessment of the agreements.

The bill further requires that the terms and conditions of an interest exchange agreement must generally not result in aggregate expected debt service and net exchange payments relating to the agreement in the fiscal year in which the trade is executed being less than those payments that would be payable in that fiscal year if the agreement is not executed; and in aggregate expected debt service and net exchange payments relating to the agreement in subsequent fiscal years exceeding those payments that would be payable in those fiscal years if the agreement is not executed.

The bill requires DOA to issue a semiannual report that includes a description of each agreement, ~~including a summary of its terms and conditions, rates, maturity, and the estimated market value of each agreement,~~ an accounting of amounts that were required to be paid and received on each agreement; any credit enhancement, liquidity facility, or reserves, including an accounting of the costs and expenses incurred by the state; a description of the counterparty to each agreement; and a description of the counterparty risk, the termination risk, and other risks associated with each agreement.

Under current law, the Building Commission may issue revenue bonds for major highway projects and transportation administrative facilities. DOT may deposit in a special trust fund vehicle registration fee revenues and other 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 pledged.

This bill allows DOT to deposit in this trust fund revenues received under an interest exchange agreement and to make payments under an interest exchange agreement, ~~which~~ ^{and exclude these} amounts are excluded from the limit on revenue bonding.

Under the Clean Water Fund Program, ~~this~~^{the} state provides loans to municipalities for projects to control water pollution, including sewage treatment plants. The program is funded from loan repayments, federal grants, state general obligation bonds, and state revenue bonds. The Building Commission may issue revenue bonds for the Clean Water Fund Program in an amount that does not exceed \$1,615,955,000. In addition, the Department of Commerce currently administers a program to reimburse owners of certain petroleum storage tanks for a portion of the costs of cleaning up discharges from those tanks. This program ~~is~~^{is} commonly known as PECFA. ~~PECFA~~^{PECFA} is funded from the petroleum inspection fee and state revenue bonds. The Building Commission may issue revenue bonds for PECFA in an amount that does not exceed \$436,000,000. ^④ This bill permits the Building Commission to make payments under an agreement or ancillary arrangement with respect to revenue bonds issued for the funding of these two programs.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1305/6 ***

The bill requires the secretary of administration to lapse to the general fund or transfer to the general fund from the unencumbered balances of state operations appropriations, other than sum sufficient appropriations and appropriations of

federal revenues, an amount equal to \$40,000,000 during each fiscal year of the 2007-09 and 2009-11 fiscal biennia.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1202/1 *****

Current law requires the State of Wisconsin Investment Board (SWIB) to estimate its operating expenses ~~for the next six-month period~~ ^{semi-annually} and to assess each fund it manages for its share of the expenses in an equitable manner. SWIB's assessment may not exceed the greater of \$20,352,800 or 0.0275 percent of the average market value of the assets of the funds at the end of each month between November 30 and April 30 of the preceding fiscal year.

This bill requires SWIB, annually on September 1, to assess each such fund for its share of SWIB's operating expenses for the current fiscal year and caps the assessment at the greater of the amount that SWIB could have assessed the funds in the second year of the prior fiscal biennium or 0.0325 percent of the average market value of the assets of the funds at the end of each month between November 30 and April 30 of the preceding fiscal year.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1570/2 *****

Current statutes contain a rule of proceeding governing legislative action on certain bills that provides that no bill directly or indirectly affecting general purpose revenues (GPR) may be adopted if the bill would cause the estimated general fund

balance on June 30 of any fiscal year to be less than a certain amount of the total GPR appropriations for that fiscal year. For fiscal year 2007-08, the amount is \$65,000,000; for fiscal year 2008-09, the amount is \$65,000,000; and for each fiscal year thereafter, the amount is 2 percent of total GPR appropriations for that fiscal year.

This bill provides that for fiscal year ^(S) 2007-08, the amount is \$100,000,000; for fiscal year 2008-09, the amount is \$100,000,000; for fiscal year 2009-10, the amount is \$150,000,000; for fiscal year 2010-11, the amount is \$130,000,000; and for fiscal year 2011-12 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount is 2 percent of total GPR appropriations for that fiscal year.

Current statutes also contain a rule of proceeding restricting the total amount of GPR that may be appropriated by the state in a fiscal biennium. Current law contains numerous exceptions of appropriations not subject to the restriction. This bill exempts from the restriction appropriations made to fund the school tax levy credit and payments to municipalities for the cost of providing tax exemptions for certain property.

Currently, every fiscal biennium, one-third of all state agencies prepare a base budget review report that contains a description of each programmatic activity of the state agency; an accounting of all expenditures in each of the prior three fiscal years, arranged by revenue source and expenditure category for that state agency; and, for each programmatic activity of the state agency, an accounting of all expenditures, arranged by revenue source and expenditure category in the last two quarters in each of the prior three fiscal years. This bill eliminates the report.

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

STATE GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION

Under current law, a program administered by the PSC for making grants for upgrading wireless emergency "911" telephone systems is ~~no longer in effect~~ approximately ~~three and a half years~~ after the effective date of certain rules promulgated by the PSC. Because the rules had an effective date of October 1, 2005, ~~the program is no longer in effect after~~ April 1, 2009. This bill ~~amends the~~ appropriation for the grant program to ~~clarify~~ that no moneys may be encumbered or expended from the appropriation after April 1, 2009.

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***** ANALYSIS FROM -0638/P2 *****

STATE GOVERNMENT**OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT**

Under current law, DOA performs information technology services for agencies and may charge agencies for these services. This bill authorizes DOA to implement an integrated business information system (IBIS) capable of providing information technology services to all agencies and authorities, including the legislature and the courts, in the areas of human resources, procurement, and asset management.

The bill appropriates to DOA all revenues received by DOA for services performed by IBIS, to be used for the purpose of supporting IBIS. The bill also creates supplemental program revenue and segregated revenue appropriations to finance the unbudgeted costs incurred by state agencies for IBIS services.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1601/3 *****

ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT

Under current law, unless otherwise empowered by law, no state agency may contract or create any debt or liability against the state in excess of an appropriation of money by the state to pay such debt or liability.

This bill authorizes the creation of liabilities and the expenditure of moneys appropriated for information technology services provided to agencies through IBIS and for printing, mail, communication, and information technology services to state agencies in an additional amount not exceeding the depreciated value of the

equipment used to provide information technology services to agencies through IBIS and to provide printing, mail, communication, and information technology services to state agencies respectively.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1182/P3 ***

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT

This bill creates a division of legal services in DOA that is authorized to provide legal services to executive branch agencies. With certain exceptions, ^{the} ~~this~~ bill transfers all attorney positions and all legal staff positions in executive branch agencies to the Division of Legal Services effective on July 1, 2008. ^{The} ~~This~~ bill also transfers all positions identified as hearing examiners, hearing officers, or administrative law judges, other than such positions in DWD, to the Division of Hearings and Appeals in DOA. Attorney positions in DOJ, the Office of the State Public Defender, the PSC, the UW System, the Employment Relations Commission, the State of Wisconsin Investment Board, the ~~Elections Board~~, ^{Government Accountability} ~~the Ethics Board~~, and the Office of the Governor are exempt, ^{from transfer} as are all state employees working in an office of a district attorney. In addition, the bill retains a general counsel or lead attorney position in each major state agency and office.

Under this bill, executive branch agencies that are authorized or required to employ or retain an attorney may do so only in the following ways: (1) employ an

attorney in a position authorized by law; (2) contract with DOA for legal services; (3) allow DOJ to furnish legal services if DOJ is required by law to furnish the services; (4) allow or contract with the Division of Hearings and Appeals to furnish legal services if the Division of Hearings and Appeals is required or authorized by law to furnish the services; or (5) employ or retain any attorney who is not a state employee, subject to the approval of the governor.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1278/3 *****

Currently, state agencies having jurisdiction over state properties ~~are~~ ^{may} authorized to sell the properties under various conditions and limitations, if the operation of the properties is not specifically provided for by law. The proceeds of any sales are credited or deposited in various ways as provided by law. Currently, the Building Commission may sell all or any part of a state-owned building or structure or state-owned land if such authority is not provided to ^{another} a state agency by law. The proceeds of any such sales, after retirement of any outstanding debt on the affected properties, are paid into the budget stabilization fund. However, under a special law enacted in 2005, DOA is ^{may} ~~authorized to~~ offer for sale and sell certain state property if the Building Commission authorizes the property to be offered for sale before July 1, 2007. Under that law, sales may be either on the basis of public bids or negotiated

prices, and need not reflect fair market value. Sales may be with or without the approval of the state agency that has jurisdiction over the property.

With certain exceptions, this bill permits DOA to sell state property under similar terms and conditions to those specified under current law, except that, under ^{this} the bill, DOA may offer ^{certain state} an eligible parcel of property for sale ^{contingent upon} approval of any offer of sale by the Building Commission if the offer ^{is} approved by ^{Building} the commission ^{during the period beginning on the day this bill becomes law and} ending on June 30, 2009. ^{before July 1}

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0997/1 ***

STATE GOVERNMENT

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT

Current law requires, persons who hold credentials issued by DRL to renew the credentials every two years. Current law ^{also} specifies ^{the} fees for renewing each credential, for issuing an initial credential for which no examination is required, and for issuing a reciprocal credential. ^{Also under current law,} DRL must submit a biennial budget request recalculating the administrative and enforcement costs for each occupation or business DRL regulates, and recommending changes to the fees.

This bill ^{eliminates} deletes the specified renewal, initial credential, and reciprocal credential fees. The bill requires DRL to determine the fees for the succeeding fiscal

biennium using the methodology currently prescribed for preparing its biennial budget request. DRL must submit a report containing the proposed adjusted fees to ~~the cochairpersons of JCF~~, who may hold a hearing to review the proposed adjusted fees by giving notice within 14 days after the report is delivered. ~~If JCF approves the proposed adjusted fees, DRL must post the adjustments on DRL's Web site and in renewal notices sent to current credential holders.~~

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0426/1 *****

STATE GOVERNMENT

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT

Current law requires DRL to obtain two fingerprint cards from an applicant for a private detective license or private security permit and from an applicant for a credential for which DRL conducts criminal background checks. Also under current law, an employee of certain licensed private detective agencies is not required to obtain a private detective license if the agency furnishes to DRL information including two fingerprint cards from the agency's employees. Currently, DRL is required to grant a temporary private security permit if an applicant for a private security permit requests a temporary permit and DRL is not able to grant or deny a permanent permit because the applicant's background check is not complete.

This bill ~~deletes~~ ^{eliminates} the requirement that fingerprints be submitted to DRL on two fingerprint cards. Instead, fingerprints must be submitted using a procedure specified by DRL. The bill also ~~deletes~~ ^{eliminates} the requirement that DRL issue temporary private security permits.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0185/1 *****

Under current law, DRL and ~~the~~ examining boards and affiliated credentialing boards (boards) attached to DRL are generally authorized to ~~limit~~ a credential issued by ~~DRL or a board~~ after disciplinary proceedings against ~~a~~ ^{the} person who holds the credential. Currently, "limit" is defined as ~~imposing~~ ^{impose} conditions and requirements upon ~~the~~ ^a credential holder and restricting the scope of ~~the~~ ^a holder's practice.

^{This} Under the bill, "limit" is defined as ~~imposing~~ ^{authorizes DRL and its boards to impose} conditions and requirements upon ~~the~~ ^a credential holder or restricting the scope of ~~the~~ ^a holder's practice.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1432/2 *****

Currently, the National and Community Service Board, which is attached to DOA ~~(for administrative purposes, qualifies for federal financial assistance. The~~ ^{receives} ~~board also~~ ^{funding} receives state funding from state agencies to which the board provides services, and ^{receives} funding from gifts, grants, and bequests. This bill directs DOA to annually determine the amount of state funding for administrative support of the board that is required for ~~this state~~ ^{the board} to qualify for federal ~~financial assistance to be~~ ^{funding}.

~~provided to the board.~~ ^{and assess} The bill directs DOA to apportion that amount equally to ~~the~~
~~departments of administration, health and family services (health services on and~~
~~after July 1, 2008), public instruction, and workforce development.~~ ^{DOA, DHS, DPI, and DWD} ~~The bill then~~
~~directs DOA to assess those entities for the necessary funding.~~

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1009/6 *****

TAXATION

PROPERTY TAXATION

This bill creates a property tax credit for improvements on real property. Under
the bill, ~~annually~~ ^{annually} beginning in 2009, ~~\$106,950,000~~ ^{\$100,000,000} is distributed to municipalities
in amounts that are in the same proportion as the amounts obtained by multiplying
the fair market value of the improvements in each municipality by the school tax rate
for the municipality. Each municipality then applies the amount it receives to the
property tax bills of its property owners, apportioning the amount according to the
fair market value of each property owner's improvements, thereby reducing the
amount of the property taxes that the property owner must pay on the
improvements.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0418/P1 *****

This bill creates a property tax exemption for real property owned by a veterans
service organization that is chartered under federal law, ^{if} if the property is necessary
for the location and convenience of buildings.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0418/P1 *****
***** ANALYSIS FROM -0727/1 *****
***** ANALYSIS FROM -1303/4 *****

INCOME TAXATION

Current law provides a subtraction from federal adjusted gross income (AGI) for amounts paid by a claimant for tuition to attend certain higher education institutions located in this state or ~~that are~~^e subject to the Minnesota-Wisconsin reciprocity agreement. The subtraction may not exceed twice the average amount charged by the Board of Regents of the ~~University of Wisconsin~~^{uw} System at four-year institutions for resident undergraduate tuition for the most recent fall semester. Currently, the maximum allowable subtraction is \$4,536 and is phased out at certain income levels.

~~Also under current law, the subtraction is limited for nonresidents and part-year residents of this state.~~

This bill increases the ~~amount of the~~^{maximum} allowable subtraction to \$6,000 and expands the subtraction to include ~~academic~~^{mandatory student} fees paid to an eligible institution.

Under current law, an individual may not claim an income tax deduction for college tuition expenses if the source of the payment is an amount withdrawn from either a college tuition and expenses program or a college savings account (commonly

known as EdVest I and EdVest II) and ^eif the claimant has already claimed a deduction that relates to a contribution to an EdVest I or II account.

Under this bill, an individual may not claim an income tax deduction for college tuition expenses if the source of the payment is an amount withdrawn from either an EdVest I or II account and ^eif the owner of the account has already claimed a deduction that relates to a contribution to an EdVest I or II account.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0759/2 ***

~~Under~~ ^{provides} current law, ~~there is~~ an individual income tax deduction for 100 percent of the amount paid by a person for a "medical care insurance policy" ^(policy) that covers the person and his or her "family" (his or her spouse and dependents) if the person's employer pays nothing toward the person's medical care insurance. ^{There is} A similar deduction ~~also currently exists~~ for 100 percent of such amounts paid for a policy by a self-employed person and for approximately 33 percent of such ~~similar~~ amounts paid by a person who has no employer and no self-employment income, although ^{the later} ~~this~~ percentage ~~will~~ ^s increase to 100 percent for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2008.

This bill creates a phased ⁱⁿ individual income tax deduction for a ~~certain~~ percentage of the amount that is paid by an individual for a policy that covers the

individual and ~~the individual's~~ ^{his or her} family if the individual's employer pays a portion of the cost of the individual's policy. For taxable year 2008, 10 percent of the amount paid for such a policy may be claimed. For taxable year 2009, ~~30~~ ²⁵ percent may be claimed; ~~60~~ ^{for taxable year 2010, 45} percent may be claimed in ~~taxable year 2010~~; and ~~100~~ ^{for taxable year 2011 and thereafter} percent may be claimed in ~~2011 and thereafter~~.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1602/2 ***

This bill allows a taxpayer to report to DOR, without paying a penalty or facing criminal prosecution, certain transactions that are devised for the principal purpose of evading or avoiding federal or state income or franchise tax and are required to be reported to the Internal Revenue Service under federal law. In order to avoid penalties and prosecution, a taxpayer must file an amended return with DOR for each taxable year beginning before January 1, 2007, in which the taxpayer participated in the transaction [↓] and pay any additional taxes. The amended return must be filed ~~during the period beginning on~~ ^{between} October 1, 2007, and ~~ending on~~ December 31, 2007. Apart from the [↑] grace period provided under the bill, the bill [↘] generally requires taxpayers to report all such transactions to DOR, consistent with the reporting requirements under federal law, and pay all penalties, interest, and additional taxes.