

ANALYSIS

CHUNKS

P4. 05



State of Wisconsin
2015 - 2016 LEGISLATURE

LRB-1535/P1

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PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

1 AN ACT ...; relating to ???.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1246/P1 ***

STATE GOVERNMENT

STATE FINANCE

This bill increases the amount of state public debt that may generally be contracted to refund any unpaid indebtedness used to finance tax-supported or self-amortizing facilities from \$3,785,000,000 to \$5,285,000,000.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0925/4 ***

STATE GOVERNMENT

STATE FINANCE

The bill extends into the 2016-17 fiscal year a lapse requirement that was imposed for most state agencies during the 2013-15 fiscal biennium. Under the bill, the secretary of administration must lapse moneys to the general fund from the unencumbered balances of executive branch state agency general purpose revenue and program revenue appropriations.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0782/1 ***

STATE GOVERNMENT

STATE FINANCE

The bill requires the cochairpersons of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization to take actions during the 2015-17 fiscal biennium to ensure that from general purpose revenue appropriations to the legislature an amount equal to

general purpose revenue ✓

\$9,232,200 is lapsed from sum certain appropriation accounts or is subtracted from the expenditure estimates for any other types of appropriations, or both. ✓

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1393/1 ***** ✓

STATE GOVERNMENT

STATE FINANCE

Currently, in any fiscal year, the secretary of administration may temporarily reallocate moneys to the general fund from other state funds in an amount not to exceed, at any one time, 5 percent of the total general purpose revenue appropriations for that fiscal year. In 2013 Wisconsin Act 20, however, this amount was increased to 9 percent for the 2013-15 fiscal biennium. This bill makes the increase to 9 percent permanent.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1344/1 ***** ✓

STATE GOVERNMENT

STATE FINANCE

Current statutes contain a rule of proceeding 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 less than a certain amount of the total general purpose revenue appropriations for that fiscal year. For fiscal years 2017-18 and 2018-19, and for each fiscal year thereafter, the amount is 2 percent of total general purpose revenue appropriations for that fiscal year.

This bill provides that for fiscal years 2017-18 and 2018-19, the amount is \$65,000,000; and for 2019-20 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount is 2 percent of total general purpose revenue appropriations for that fiscal year.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1078/P4 ***** ✓

STATE GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION

Current law makes annual and biennial appropriations from the universal service fund (USF) for various telecommunications and other programs. Current law also requires the PSC to administer a grant program for constructing broadband infrastructure in underserved areas. This bill provides funding for the grant program by transferring to the PSC, at the end of each fiscal year or fiscal biennium, the unencumbered balances from the USF-funded appropriations. The bill also makes an appropriation from the USF to the PSC for the grant program. ✓

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1078/P4 *****

Under current law, DOA administers the Technology for Educational Achievement program, known as TEACH. The TEACH program offers telecommunication access to school districts, private schools, cooperative educational service agencies, technical college districts, independent charter school authorizers, juvenile correctional facilities, private and tribal colleges, and public library boards (educational agencies) at discounted rates and by subsidizing the cost of installing data lines and video links. Under current law, subject to certain exceptions, an educational agency may request access to only one data line or one

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video link under the TEACH program. Under the bill, an educational agency may request access to multiple data lines and video links under the TEACH program. This bill also consolidates the appropriations for TEACH contracts for all educational agencies into a single appropriation.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0338/P3 ***

STATE GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION

Under the existing broadband expansion grant program, the PSC makes broadband expansion grants to eligible applicants for the purpose of constructing broadband infrastructure in underserved areas designated by the PSC. The PSC is required to establish criteria for awarding the grants. Currently, the criteria must prohibit grants that have the effect of subsidizing the expenses of a telecommunication provider or the monthly bills of telecommunications customers and must give priority to projects that include matching funds, that involve public-private partnerships, that affect areas with no broadband service providers, or that affect a large geographic area or a large number of underserved individuals or communities. Currently, the appropriation for this program is a continuing appropriation.

Under this bill, the appropriation for the program will be a biennial appropriation. Also under this bill, the criteria for awarding grants must also give priority to projects that are scalable.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1077/P2 ***

STATE GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION

This bill requires the PSC to study health issues related to wind energy systems and submit a report on the study to the governor and legislature. Current law requires the wind siting council to survey peer-reviewed scientific research regarding the health impacts of such systems. The bill allows the PSC's study to consider, but not replicate, those surveys.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1192/P5 ***

STATE GOVERNMENT

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT

Under current law, the Building Commission has a variety of powers. Among these, the Building Commission adopts recommendations for the long-range state building program, reviews and approves construction projects involving an estimated cost of more than \$185,000, and, with certain limitations, may sell or lease all or any part of state-owned real property.

This bill specifies a method by which most Building Commission approvals will be made. Other than a pre-budget request for a project budget increase or of a substantial change in an enumerated project, from the Building Commission approvals are made by a passive review process. Requests for approval are submitted in writing to the Building Commission. If, within 14 working days after the date of that written request, a majority of the members of the Building

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Commission do not request that the Building Commission schedule a meeting to review the request, the request is approved.

Also under this bill, at the first meeting of the Building Commission following the enactment of the biennial budget act, the Building Commission may: 1) authorize DOA to contract certain public debt in an amount not to exceed the amount that the Building Commission is authorized by the laws of this state to contract; 2) release an amount not to exceed the amount of state building trust fund moneys to DOA for planning for enumerated projects; and 3) authorize DOA to issue revenue-obligation refunding obligations. Also, after this first meeting of the Building Commission, DOA must report quarterly to the Building Commission regarding the status of projects under the state building program.

Under current law, if DOA determines that a deficiency will occur in the funds of the state which will not permit the state to meet its operating obligations in a timely manner, it may prepare a request for the issuance of operating notes and may submit the request to the Building Commission. The request must be signed by the governor and the secretary of DOA and is subject to review by JCF.

Under this bill, DOA is not required to submit a request for the issuance of operating notes to the Building Commission. Instead, DOA may prepare an authorizing certification for the issuance of operating notes that must be signed by the secretary, must be transmitted to the governor, and is subject to review by JCF.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1081/P3 ***

STATE GOVERNMENT

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT

Under current law, the building commission may authorize money from the state building trust fund to be available for a project costing \$760,000 or less and the building commission may authorize the design and construction of any building, the acquisition of land, or the repair or improvement of any building, structure, or facility that costs more than \$760,000 only if the project is enumerated in the state building program. This bill increases each of those thresholds to \$3,000,000. Also, current law generally prohibits the state from entering into a contract for the construction of or addition to any building in connection with a building project involving a cost that exceeds \$185,000 without approval by the building commission. This bill increases that threshold to \$760,000. Under current law, a contract to perform for the state any engineering services, architectural services, construction work, or limited trades work that involves an expenditure over \$60,000 must be approved by the governor. This bill increases that threshold to \$150,000.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1059/8 ***

STATE GOVERNMENT

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT

Under current law, the Office of State Employment Relations (OSER) administers the state civil service and is attached to DOA for administrative purposes. Within OSER there is a Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection. This bill restructures OSER into a Division of Personnel Management in DOA, managed by an unclassified division administrator, and restructures the Division of Merit

Recruitment and Selection, managed by an unclassified director, into a Bureau of Merit Recruitment and Selection in the Division of Personnel Management.

RETIREMENT AND GROUP INSURANCE

This bill staggers and increases the terms of appointed members of the Group Insurance Board from two years to four years. The terms expire on May 1 of the odd-numbered years.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0950/2 ***

STATE GOVERNMENT

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT

This bill eliminates the authority of the secretary of state to appoint an assistant secretary of state and the authority of the state treasurer to appoint an assistant state treasurer.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0867/P2 ***

STATE GOVERNMENT

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT

Under current law, DOA administers requirements for providing relocation assistance to persons displaced when their property is condemned for public improvements. This bill requires the PSC, instead of DOA, to administer those requirements. Also under current law, DOA has established a state energy office to administer certain programs funded by the federal Department of Energy. The bill transfers the administration of those programs to the PSC.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0841/P2 ***

STATE GOVERNMENT

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT

Current law permits DOA, or its agents, to enter into contracts for services, which include all services and material to be furnished in connection with services. Under current law, DOA is required to promulgate rules for the procurement of contractual services, including rules requiring agencies to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of proposed contractual service procurements of more than \$50,000, and rules requiring agencies to review the continued appropriateness of each contractual services agreement of more than \$50,000.

This bill clarifies that the term "contractual services" does not include information technology products or services that are delivered using a subscription and central hosting delivery model. The bill also eliminates the requirement for DOA to promulgate rules requiring agencies to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of proposed contractual service procurements of more than \$50,000, and rules requiring agencies to review the continued appropriateness of each contractual services agreement of more than \$50,000.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0584/P2 ***

WISCONSIN HEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY

Under current law, WHEFA establishes compensation for all WHEFA employees, except that the compensation may not exceed the statutory caps for specified executive salary groups. The compensation of the executive director may

not exceed the maximum of the salary range for positions assigned to executive salary group 4. Under this bill, the compensation of the executive director may not exceed the maximum of the salary range for positions assigned to executive salary group 6.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1129/P2 ***

STATE GOVERNMENT

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT

This bill permits DOA to transfer to DOA staff and equipment related to the provision of information technology security or desktop management services from another executive branch agency that has a secretary serving at the pleasure of the governor. The bill also permits DOA to assess those executive branch agencies for information technology services provided by DOA.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1217/P3 ***

STATE GOVERNMENT

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT

This bill requires DOA to administer human resources and payroll services, finance services, budget and procurement functions, and information technology services for certain state agencies and boards. This bill also requires DOA to study an enterprise-wide model for shared services and to submit an implementation plan incorporating the results of the study to the governor and the legislature by June 30, 2016.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0493/2 ***

STATE GOVERNMENT

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT

~~Under current law, the governor may award grants to support literacy improvement programs (literacy improvement grants) and grants to support literacy or early childhood development programs (literacy development grants) to persons other than school boards. This bill transfers the governor's authority to make literacy improvement grants and literacy development grants to DCF. Current law authorizes DPI to award literacy development grants to school boards. Under current law, the amount of each literacy improvement grant and each literacy development grant is determined jointly by the governor and DPI. Under the bill, the amount of each grant is determined jointly by DCF and DPI.~~

~~Under current law, the Read to Lead Development Council (council) is in the office of the governor. The council makes recommendations to the governor and DPI regarding recipients of literacy improvement grants and literacy development grants. This bill transfers the council from the office of the governor to DCF and replaces the governor with the secretary of DCF as the chairperson of the council.~~

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Read to Lead Development

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:

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(END)



State of Wisconsin
2015 - 2016 LEGISLATURE

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Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1246/P1 ***

STATE GOVERNMENT

STATE FINANCE

This bill increases the amount of state public debt to refund any unpaid indebtedness used to finance tax-supported or self-amortizing facilities from \$3,785,000,000 to \$5,285,000,000.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0925/4 ***

The bill extends into the 2016-17 fiscal year a lapse requirement imposed for most state agencies during the 2013-15 fiscal biennium. Under the bill, the secretary of administration must lapse moneys to the general fund from executive branch state agency general purpose revenue and program revenue appropriations.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0782/1 ***

The bill requires the cochairpersons of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, during the 2015-17 fiscal biennium, to ensure that \$9,232,200 is lapsed from sum certain general purpose revenue appropriation accounts or is subtracted from the expenditure estimates for any other types of appropriations, or both.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1393/1 ***

Currently, in any fiscal year, the secretary of administration may temporarily reallocate moneys to the general fund from other funds in an amount not to exceed 5 percent of the total general purpose revenue appropriations for that fiscal year. In

2013 Wisconsin Act 20, this amount was increased to 9 percent for the 2013–15 fiscal biennium. This bill makes the increase to 9 percent permanent.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1344/1 *****

Current statutes provide 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 less than a certain amount of the total general purpose revenue appropriations for that fiscal year. For fiscal years 2017–18 and 2018–19, and for each fiscal year thereafter, the amount is 2 percent of total general purpose revenue appropriations for that fiscal year.

This bill provides that for fiscal years 2017–18 and 2018–19, the amount is \$65,000,000; and for 2019–20 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount is 2 percent of total general purpose revenue appropriations for that fiscal year.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1078/P4 *****

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0338/P3 *****

Current law makes annual and biennial appropriations from the universal service fund (USF) for various telecommunications and other programs. Current law also requires the PSC to administer a grant program for constructing broadband infrastructure in underserved areas. This bill provides funding for the grant program by transferring to the PSC, at the end of each fiscal year or fiscal biennium, the unencumbered balances from the USF-funded appropriations. The bill also makes an appropriation from the USF to the PSC for the grant program. Also under the existing grant program, the PSC makes grants to eligible applicants for the purpose of constructing broadband infrastructure in underserved areas designated by the PSC. Under this bill, the criteria for awarding grants under the program must give priority to projects that are scalable.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1077/P2 *****

This bill requires the PSC to study health issues related to wind energy systems and submit a report on the study to the governor and legislature. Current law requires the wind siting council to survey peer-reviewed scientific research regarding the health impacts of such systems. The bill allows the PSC's study to consider, but not replicate, those surveys.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1192/P5 *****

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT

This bill specifies a method by which most Building Commission approvals will be made. Other than a pre-budget request for a project budget increase or of a substantial change in an enumerated project, Building Commission approvals are made by a passive review process. Requests for approval are submitted in writing to the Building Commission. If, within 14 working days after the date of that written request, a majority of the members of the Building Commission do not request that the Building Commission schedule a meeting to review the request, the request is approved.

Also under this bill, at the first meeting of the Building Commission following the enactment of the biennial budget act, the Building Commission may 1) authorize DOA to contract certain public debt in an amount not to exceed the amount that the Building Commission is authorized to contract; 2) release an amount not to

exceed the amount of state building trust fund moneys to DOA for planning for enumerated projects; and 3) authorize DOA to issue revenue-obligation refunding obligations. Also, after this first meeting of the Building Commission, DOA must report quarterly to the Building Commission regarding the status of projects under the state building program.

Under current law DOA may prepare a request for the issuance of operating notes and may submit the request to the Building Commission. The request must be signed by the governor and the secretary of DOA and is subject to review by JCF.

Under this bill, DOA is not required to submit a request for the issuance of operating notes to the Building Commission. Instead, DOA may prepare an authorizing certification for the issuance of operating notes that must be signed by the secretary, must be transmitted to the governor, and is subject to review by JCF.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1081/P3 *****

Under current law, the Building Commission may authorize money from the state building trust fund to be available for a project costing \$760,000 or less and the building commission may authorize the design and construction of any building, the acquisition of land, or the repair or improvement of any building, structure, or facility that costs more than \$760,000 only if the project is enumerated in the state building program. This bill increases each of those thresholds to \$3,000,000. Also, current law generally prohibits the state from entering into a contract for the construction of or addition to any building in connection with a building project involving a cost that exceeds \$185,000 without approval by the building commission. This bill increases that threshold to \$760,000. Under current law, a contract to perform for the state any engineering services, architectural services, construction work, or limited trades work that involves an expenditure over \$60,000 must be approved by the governor. This bill increases that threshold to \$150,000.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1059/8 *****

Under current law, the Office of State Employment Relations (OSER) administers the state civil service and is attached to DOA for administrative purposes. Within OSER there is a Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection. This bill restructures OSER into a Division of Personnel Management in DOA, managed by an unclassified division administrator, and restructures the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection, managed by an unclassified director, into a Bureau of Merit Recruitment and Selection in the Division of Personnel Management.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0950/2 *****

This bill eliminates the authority of the secretary of state to appoint an assistant secretary of state and the authority of the state treasurer to appoint an assistant state treasurer.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0867/P2 *****

Under current law, DOA administers requirements for providing relocation assistance to persons displaced when their property is condemned for public improvements. This bill requires the PSC, instead of DOA, to administer those requirements. Also under current law, DOA has established a state energy office to administer certain programs funded by the federal Department of Energy. The bill transfers the administration of those programs to the PSC.

administration

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***** ANALYSIS FROM -0841/P2 *****

Current law permits DOA, or its agents, to enter into contracts for services, and requires DOA to promulgate rules for the procurement of contractual services.

This bill clarifies that “contractual services” does not include information technology products or services that are delivered using a subscription and central hosting delivery model. The bill also eliminates the current requirement that DOA promulgate rules requiring agencies to conduct a cost-benefit analysis and review the continued appropriateness of contractual service procurements of more than \$50,000.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0584/P2 ********** ANALYSIS FROM -1129/P2 *****

This bill permits DOA to transfer to DOA staff and equipment related to the provision of information technology security or desktop management services from another executive branch agency that has a secretary serving at the pleasure of the governor. The bill also permits DOA to assess those executive branch agencies for information technology services provided by DOA.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1217/P3 *****

This bill requires DOA to administer human resources and payroll services, finance services, budget and procurement functions, and information technology services for certain state agencies and boards. This bill also requires DOA to study an enterprise-wide model for shared services and to submit an implementation plan incorporating the results of the study to the governor and the legislature by June 30, 2016.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1078/P4 *****

Under current law, DOA administers the Technology for Educational Achievement program, known as TEACH, that offers telecommunication access to certain educational agencies at discounted rates and by subsidizing the cost of installing data lines and video links. Under current law, subject to certain exceptions, an educational agency may request access to only one data line or one video link under the TEACH program. Under the bill, an educational agency may request access to multiple data lines and video links under the TEACH program.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0493/2 *****

This bill transfers the governor’s authority to make literacy improvement grants and literacy development grants to DCF and transfers the Read to Lead Development Council from the office of the governor to DCF.

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** ANALYSIS FROM -0971/P6 + r

STATE GOVERNMENT
STATE BUILDING PROGRAM

Currently, with limited exceptions, each state agency, including the UW System, must submit for approval of the Building Commission any contract for the engineering, design, construction, reconstruction, remodeling, or expansion of a building, structure, or facility if the project cost exceeds \$185,000; if the project cost exceeds \$500,000, the project must be enumerated in the Authorized State Building Program. Currently, DOA manages all engineering, design, and construction work for state agencies, including the UW System, but DOA may delegate its management authority to an agency for a specific project. Plans and specifications for all work on UW projects are subject to approval of DOA.

Under current law,

~~Under this bill, the \$185,000 limit is increased to \$760,000 and, for UWSA, which is created effective July 1, 2016, under this bill, the provisions of current law relating to Building Commission approval and DOA supervision of such projects continue to apply to UWSA for projects that are funded entirely from general purpose revenues. For any project of UWSA which is not funded entirely by general purpose revenues, UWSA is in charge of all aspects of the project, except that DOA is still responsible for the bidding process on a project of UWSA which costs at least \$760,000. DOA may not charge UWSA for conducting the bidding process on such a project.~~

is subject to

Currently, the UW System may not accept a gift or grant of real property valued in excess of \$150,000 or any gift of a building, structure, or facility that is constructed for the benefit of the UW System without approval of the Building Commission. Under the bill, this restriction does not apply to UWSA.

Building Commission approval is not required and

if the project
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State of Wisconsin
2015 - 2016 LEGISLATURE

LRB-1535/P1
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Current law makes annual and biennial appropriations from the universal service fund (USF) for various telecommunications and other programs. Current law also requires the PSC to administer a grant program for constructing broadband infrastructure in underserved areas. This bill provides funding for the grant program by transferring to the PSC, at the end of each fiscal year or fiscal biennium, the unencumbered balances from the USF-funded appropriations. The bill also makes an appropriation from the USF to the PSC for the grant program. Also under the existing grant program, the PSC makes grants to eligible applicants for the purpose of constructing broadband infrastructure in underserved areas designated by the PSC. Under this bill, the criteria for awarding grants under the program must give priority to projects that are scalable.

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This bill requires the PSC to study health issues related to wind energy systems and submit a report on the study to the governor and legislature. Current law requires the wind siting council to survey peer-reviewed scientific research regarding the health impacts of such systems. The bill allows the PSC's study to consider, but not replicate, those surveys.

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OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT

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Also under this bill, at the first meeting of the Building Commission following the enactment of the biennial budget act, the Building Commission may: 1) authorize DOA to contract certain public debt in an amount not to exceed the amount that the Building Commission is authorized to contract; 2) release an amount not to

exceed the amount of state building trust fund moneys to DOA for planning for enumerated projects; and 3) authorize DOA to issue revenue-obligation refunding obligations. Also, after this first meeting of the Building Commission, DOA must report quarterly to the Building Commission regarding the status of projects under the state building program.

Under current law DOA may prepare a request for the issuance of operating notes and may submit the request to the Building Commission. The request must be signed by the governor and the secretary of DOA and is subject to review by JCF.

Under this bill, DOA is not required to submit a request for the issuance of operating notes to the Building Commission. Instead, DOA may prepare an authorizing certification for the issuance of operating notes that must be signed by the secretary, must be transmitted to the governor, and is subject to review by JCF.

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***** ANALYSIS FROM -0971/P6 *****

Under current law, DOA manages all engineering, design, and construction work for state agencies, including the UW System, but DOA may delegate its management authority to an agency for a specific project. Plans and specifications for all work on UW projects are subject to approval of DOA. Under this bill, a project for UWSA, which is created effective July 1, 2016, under this bill, is subject to Building Commission approval and DOA supervision if the project is funded entirely from general purpose revenues. For any project of UWSA that is not funded entirely by general purpose revenues, Building Commission approval is not required and UWSA is in charge of all aspects of the project, except that DOA is still responsible for the bidding process on a project of UWSA that costs at least \$760,000. DOA may not charge UWSA for conducting the bidding process on such a project.

Currently, the UW System may not accept a gift or grant of real property valued in excess of \$150,000 or any gift of a building, structure, or facility that is constructed for the benefit of the UW System without approval of the Building Commission. Under the bill, this restriction does not apply to UWSA.

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purposes. Within OSER there is a Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection. This bill restructures OSER into a Division of Personnel Management in DOA, managed by an unclassified division administrator, and restructures the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection, managed by an unclassified director, into a Bureau of Merit Recruitment and Selection in the Division of Personnel Management.

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This bill eliminates the authority of the secretary of state to appoint an assistant secretary of state and the authority of the state treasurer to appoint an assistant state treasurer.

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Under current law, DOA administers requirements for providing relocation assistance to persons displaced when their property is condemned for public improvements. This bill requires the PSC, instead of DOA, to administer those requirements. Also under current law, DOA has established a state energy office to administer certain programs funded by the federal Department of Energy. The bill transfers the administration of those programs to the PSC.

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Current law permits DOA, or its agents, to enter into contracts for services, and requires DOA to promulgate rules for the procurement of contractual services.

This bill clarifies that “contractual services” does not include information technology products or services that are delivered using a subscription and central hosting delivery model. The bill also eliminates the current requirement that DOA promulgate rules requiring agencies to conduct a cost-benefit analysis and review the continued appropriateness of contractual service procurements of more than \$50,000.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0584/P2 *****

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1129/P2 *****

This bill permits DOA to transfer to DOA staff and equipment related to the provision of information technology security or desktop management services from another executive branch agency that has a secretary serving at the pleasure of the governor. The bill also permits DOA to assess those executive branch agencies for information technology services provided by DOA.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1217/P3 *****

This bill requires DOA to administer human resources and payroll services, finance services, budget and procurement functions, and information technology services for certain state agencies and boards. This bill also requires DOA to study an enterprise-wide model for shared services and to submit an implementation plan incorporating the results of the study to the governor and the legislature by June 30, 2016.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1078/P4 *****

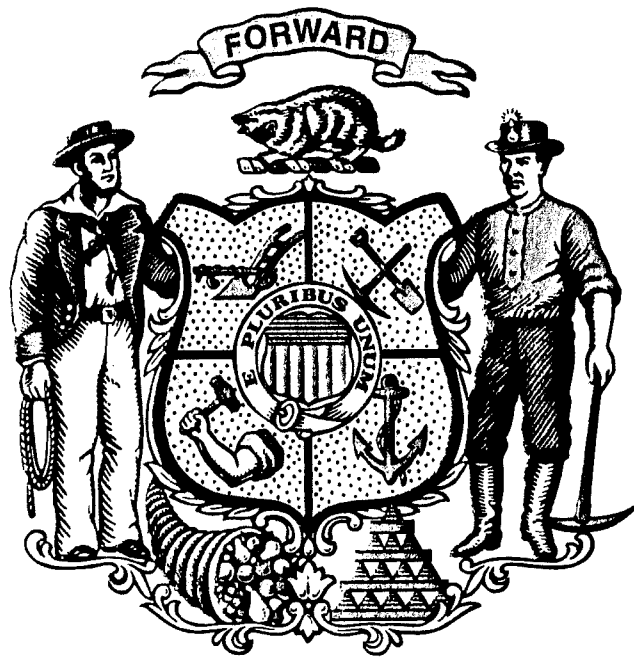
Under current law, DOA administers the Technology for Educational Achievement program, known as TEACH, that offers telecommunication access to certain educational agencies at discounted rates and by subsidizing the cost of installing data lines and video links. Under current law, subject to certain exceptions, an educational agency may request access to only one data line or one

video link under the TEACH program. Under the bill, an educational agency may request access to multiple data lines and video links under the TEACH program.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0493/2 *****

This bill transfers the governor's authority to make literacy improvement grants and literacy development grants to DCF and transfers the Read to Lead Development Council from the office of the governor to DCF.

(END)





.....
jld

PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

1 AN ACT ...; relating to: ???.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0924/P3 ***

TAXATION

INCOME TAXATION

g *pre*
~~This~~ bill eliminates the portion of the supplement to the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit that applies to buildings first placed in service before 1936.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0935/P5 ***

COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

move
Under current law, WEDC may certify a person to claim a state tax credit to supplement the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit. Under the bill, FWDA may certify up to \$10,000,000 in any year for this tax credit and must adopt policies and procedures for evaluating claims and certifying credits. *cont*
~~Under the bill~~, FWDA may not certify a person for the credit if the person has no state income tax liability, ~~except~~ that FWDA may certify a nonprofit entity for the credit if the ~~nonprofit~~ entity intends to transfer the credit to a person ~~who has~~ a tax liability. *with*

g
The bill also requires a person to report to FWDA the number of full-time jobs created by the activity for which the person claimed a credit. If the activity creates fewer jobs than projected, the person must repay to DOR any amount of the credit in proportion to the number of jobs created compared to the number projected. *g*
In addition, if a person who claims both the state credit and the federal credit is required to repay the federal credit, the person must also repay the state credit.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0997/P4 ***

TAXATION

INCOME TAXATION

Under current law, a person may claim the economic development tax credit for eligible activities in economically distressed areas of the state, as determined by WEDC. Currently, a person may also claim a jobs tax credit equal to 10 percent of the wages paid to employees whose wages satisfy certain thresholds. Both credits are administered by WEDC.

This bill eliminates the economic development tax credit and the jobs tax credit and creates the business development credit, which is a refundable tax credit. Under the business development credit, a person certified by FWDA may claim all of the following:

- 1. An amount equal to up to 10 percent of the amount of wages that the person paid to an employee in a full-time position in a taxable year.
- 2. An amount equal to up to 5 percent of the amount of wages that the person paid to an employee in a full-time position in a taxable year, if the eligible position is offered at the claimant's business in an economically distressed area, as determined by FWDA.
- 3. An amount equal to up to 50 percent of the person's costs incurred to undertake certain job-training activities.
- 4. An amount equal to up to 3 percent of the person's personal property investment and 5 percent of the person's real property investment in certain capital investment projects.
- 5. An amount determined by the corporation as a percentage of wages paid to a full-time employee performing corporate headquarters functions if the person locates or retains its headquarters in Wisconsin.

FWDA may allocate up to \$10,000,000 to the business development tax credit in any calendar year and may carry forward unused amounts.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0281/P1 ***

TAXATION

INCOME TAXATION

This bill makes technical changes to the manufacturing and agriculture tax credit.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1019/P1 ***

TAXATION

INCOME TAXATION

This bill changes the jobs tax credit appropriation from a continuing appropriation to a sum sufficient appropriation.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0275/P3 ***

TAXATION

INCOME TAXATION

This bill modifies the definitions of "Internal Revenue Code" for state income and franchise tax purposes, in order to adopt federal law provisions related to

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cooperative and small employer charity pension plans and the tribal general welfare exclusion act. The bill also eliminates outdated references contained within those definitions.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1018/P2 ***

TAXATION

INCOME TAXATION

the bill repeats expired

Under current law, no person may claim the following development zone tax credits because they expired in 1997, 1998, or 1999: the investment credit, the location credit, the day care credit, the environmental remediation credit, the research credit, the jobs credit, and the sales credit. This bill repeals those credits.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1242/P4 ***

TAXATION

PROPERTY TAXATION

This bill provides that beginning with the property tax assessments on January 1, 2017, counties will assess all property, other than manufacturing property, within their boundaries. Counties that are contiguous to one another may also create regional assessment units to assess all property within the region. A first or second class city that is conducting its own assessments as of January 1, 2015, may continue to do so, but if, in subsequent years, the city fails to assess property at its full value, the city becomes subject to the county or regional assessment unit assessment.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1283/P3 ***

TAXATION

PROPERTY TAXATION

This bill increases the appropriation for the school levy property tax credits so that the total amount distributed to claim against a person's property tax liability is \$958,600,000 in 2016 and \$853,000,000 in each year thereafter. Currently, the annual distribution is \$747,400,000.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1211/P3 ***

TAXATION

OTHER TAXATION

This bill modifies the definition of a "retailer engaged in business in this state" for use tax purposes, so that it includes the following:

1. Any person repairing or installing equipment in this state.
2. Any person delivering goods into this state in a vehicle owned by the business that is selling the goods.
3. Any person performing construction activities in this state.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1253/2 ***

TAXATION

OTHER TAXATION

Under current law, DOR is authorized to set off refunds, refundable tax credits, and overpayments (collectively, refunds) due a taxpayer against debts that such a

the

The
 taxpayer owes DOR, other state agencies, local governments, and the federal government. If any amounts remain after the setoffs are satisfied, the taxpayer receives the balance due. The statutes list the order in which the setoffs are applied. *The*
This bill specifies that a taxpayer does not have any right to, or interest in, refunds until the setoff procedure has been completed.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0310/P4 ***

TAXATION

OTHER TAXATION

The
 This bill excludes the operator of a distribution facility selling tangible personal property, coins, and stamps on behalf of a third-party seller from the definition of "retailer" for purposes of imposing and collecting sales and use taxes.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0280/1 ***

TAXATION

OTHER TAXATION

The bill provides that

DOR issued
 Under current law, an agent of DOR may execute a tax warrant against the property of a delinquent taxpayer. The property may be sold, in the county in which the warrant is filed, at a sale or auction under the same procedures that would apply to a sheriff's sale or auction of such property. Some of the applicable procedures require that the auction be held between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. and that the property must be within view of those attending the sale. Under this bill, a sale or auction of such property under a tax warrant issued to a DOR agent may be conducted by DOR or by a third-party entity. In addition, the bill authorizes DOR or the third-party entity to hold the sale in any county in the state and in any manner that DOR believes will bring the highest net bid or price, including an Internet-based auction or sale.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0784/P1 ***

TAXATION

OTHER TAXATION

The
 This bill changes the effective date of provisions related to sales tax return adjustments for private label credit card bad debt from July 1, 2015, to July 1, 2017.

Because this bill relates to an exemption from state or local taxes, it may be referred to the Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions for a report to be printed as an appendix to the bill.

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:



State of Wisconsin
2015 - 2016 LEGISLATURE

LRB-1536/P1
...jld:jm

PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

1 AN ACT ...; relating to ???.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0924/P3 ***

TAXATION

INCOME TAXATION

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0935/P5 ***

Under current law, WEDC may certify a person to claim a state tax credit to supplement the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit. Under the bill, FWDA may certify up to \$10,000,000 in any year for this tax credit and must adopt policies and procedures for evaluating claims and certifying credits. FWDA may not certify a person for the credit if the person has no state income tax liability, may certify a nonprofit entity for the credit if the entity intends to transfer the credit to a person with a tax liability.

The bill also requires a person to report to FWDA the number of full-time jobs created by the activity for which the person claimed a credit. If the activity creates fewer jobs than projected, the person must repay to DOR any amount of the credit in proportion to the number of jobs created compared to the number projected.

The bill eliminates the portion of the supplement to the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit that applies to buildings first placed in service before 1936.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0997/P4 ***

Under current law, a person may claim the economic development tax credit for eligible activities in economically distressed areas of the state, as determined by WEDC. Currently, a person may also claim a jobs tax credit equal to 10 percent of the wages paid to employees whose wages satisfy certain thresholds.

This bill eliminates the economic development tax credit and the jobs tax credit and creates the business development credit. Under the business development credit, a person certified by FWDA may claim all of the following:

1. An amount not exceeding 10 percent of the amount of wages that the person paid to an employee in a full-time position.
2. An amount not exceeding 5 percent of the amount of wages that the person paid to an employee in a full-time position, if the eligible position is at the claimant's business in an economically distressed area.
3. An amount not exceeding 50 percent of the costs incurred to undertake certain job-training activities.
4. An amount not exceeding 3 percent of the personal property investment and 5 percent of the real property investment in certain capital investment projects.
5. A percentage of wages paid to a full-time employee performing corporate headquarters functions in Wisconsin.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0281/P1 *****

The bill makes technical changes to the manufacturing and agriculture tax credit and changes the jobs tax credit appropriation from a continuing appropriation to a sum sufficient appropriation.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1019/P1 *****

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0275/P3 *****

The bill modifies the definitions of "Internal Revenue Code," for state income and franchise tax purposes, in order to adopt federal law provisions related to cooperative and small employer charity pension plans and the tribal general welfare exclusion act.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1018/P2 *****

The bill repeals expired development zone tax credits.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1242/P4 *****

PROPERTY TAXATION

Beginning with the property tax assessments on January 1, 2017, counties will assess all property, other than manufacturing property, within their boundaries. Counties that are contiguous to one another may also create regional assessment units to assess all property within the region. A first or second class city that is conducting its own assessments as of January 1, 2015, may continue to do so, but if, in subsequent years, the city fails to assess property at its full value, the city becomes subject to the county or regional assessment unit assessment.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1283/P3 *****

The bill increases the appropriation for the school levy property tax credits so that the total amount distributed to claim against a person's property tax liability is \$958,600,000 in 2016 and \$853,000,000 in each year thereafter. Currently, the annual distribution is \$747,400,000.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1211/P3 *****

OTHER TAXATION

This bill modifies the definition of a "retailer engaged in business in this state" for use tax purposes, so that it includes the following:

1. Any person repairing or installing equipment in this state.

2. Any person delivering goods into this state in a vehicle owned by the business that is selling the goods.

3. Any person performing construction activities in this state.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1253/2 *****

Under current law, DOR is authorized to set off refunds due a taxpayer against debts that the taxpayer owes state agencies, local governments, and the federal government. If any amounts remain after the setoffs are satisfied, the taxpayer receives the balance. The bill specifies that a taxpayer does not have any right to refunds until the setoff procedure has been completed.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0310/P4 *****

The bill excludes the operator of a distribution facility selling tangible personal property, coins, and stamps on behalf of a third-party seller from the definition of “retailer” for purposes of imposing and collecting sales and use taxes.

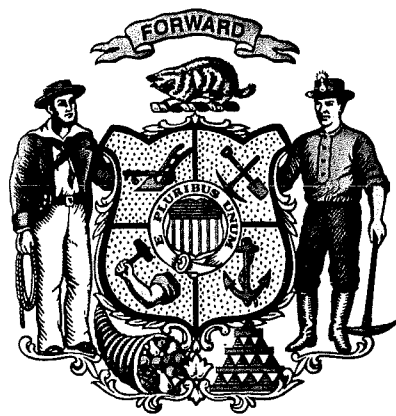
***** ANALYSIS FROM -0280/1 *****

Under current law, an agent of DOR may execute a tax warrant against the property of a delinquent taxpayer. The property may be sold, in the county in which the warrant is filed, at a sale or auction under the same procedures that would apply to a sheriff’s sale or auction of the property. Some of the applicable procedures require that the auction be held between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. and that the property be within view of those attending the sale. The bill provides that a sale or auction of property under a DOR issued tax warrant may be conducted by DOR or by a third-party entity. In addition, the bill authorizes DOR or the third-party entity to hold the sale in any county in the state and in any manner that DOR believes will bring the highest net bid or price, including an Internet-based auction or sale.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0784/P1 *****

The bill changes the effective date of provisions related to sales tax return adjustments for private label credit card bad debt from July 1, 2015, to July 1, 2017.

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





jld

PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

1 AN ACT ...; relating to: ???.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0940/P1 ***

TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAYS

Current law specifies that southeast Wisconsin freeway megaprojects are highway projects on southeast Wisconsin freeways that have a total cost of more than \$500,000,000, as adjusted annually for inflation by DOT. DOT may not provide funding for construction of these projects without legislative approval and the legislature has approved only the I 94 north-south corridor project and the Zoo interchange project. This bill authorizes DOT to provide funding for construction of the I 94 east-west project.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0741/P2 ***

TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAYS

Under current law, the Building Commission may issue revenue bonds for certain major highway projects and transportation administrative facilities ~~in a~~ principal amount that may not exceed \$3,768,059,300. This bill increases the revenue bond limit from \$3,768,059,300 to \$4,779,086,300.

Current law also provides for southeast Wisconsin freeway megaprojects, which are highway projects on southeast Wisconsin freeways that have a total cost of more than \$500,000,000, as adjusted annually for inflation by DOT. DOT may not provide funding for construction of these megaprojects without legislative approval,

Ⓢ This bill allows general obligation bonds in an amount not exceeding \$383,386,600 under one of the provisions authorizing bonding for DOT to fund state highway rehabilitation projects

and the legislature has approved only the I 94 north-south corridor megaproject and the Zoo interchange megaproject. Currently, megaprojects are funded from several appropriations and proceeds of general obligation bonds. Revenue bond proceeds, however, may not be expended for these megaprojects. This bill provides that revenue bond proceeds may be expended for the southeast Wisconsin freeway megaprojects that have been approved by the legislature.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1435/P2 ***

TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAYS

Under current law, state highway rehabilitation projects may be funded from various sources, including bond proceeds. Various provisions of current law authorize specific maximum levels of general obligation bonding for these projects and the total authorized amount of general obligation bonding available for these projects is the cumulative amount specified in all of these provisions.

Under one of these provisions of current law, the state may contract up to \$141,000,000 in public debt to fund state highway rehabilitation projects. This bill increases this authorized general obligation bonding limit to \$383,386,600.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1335/P1 ***

TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAYS

Under current law, the state may contract up to \$225,000,000 in public debt for DOT to fund major interstate bridge projects. This bill increases this general obligation bonding limit to \$255,000,000.

Under current law, the state may contract up to \$200,000,000 for DOT to fund high-cost state highway bridge projects. This bill increases this general obligation bonding limit to \$216,800,000.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1262/P1 ***

TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAYS

Under current law, with several exceptions, DOT is required to ensure that bikeways and pedestrian ways are established in all new highway construction and reconstruction projects funded from state or federal funds.

Under this bill, the requirements related to the establishment of bikeways and pedestrian ways in new highway construction and reconstruction projects are repealed.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0389/P3 ***

TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAYS

Under current law, highway improvement projects undertaken by DOT must be executed by contract based on bids, with limited exceptions. This bill authorizes DOT, for no more than three highway improvement projects, to enter into contracts using a construction manager-general contractor process. Under this process, the department contracts with a provider of construction services to supervise the design

2

also

This bill allows general obligation bonds in an amount not exceeding \$216,800,000

these

NO

NO

work for the project and, subject to an acceptable proposal, contracts with the provider of construction services for construction of the project. This bill authorizes DOT to enter into no more than 3 design contracts utilizing the construction manager-general contractor process no later than July 1, 2019.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1263/P2 ***

TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAYS

Under current law, with certain exceptions, DOT may not expend more than 1.5 percent of the project costs of any highway improvement project on elements DOT determines are primarily related to the aesthetic preferences of communities adjacent to the project (community sensitive solutions). Under this bill, DOT may not expend any state funds for community sensitive solutions.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0743/P1 ***

TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAYS

Current law requires that any major highway project, unlike other construction projects undertaken by DOT, receive the approval of the Transportation Projects Commission and the legislature before the project may be constructed. This bill removes several completed major highway projects from the list of major highway projects approved for construction.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0034/P3 ***

TRANSPORTATION

DRIVERS AND MOTOR VEHICLES

Under current law, most operator's licenses issued by DOT must be renewed every eight years. In general, an applicant for renewal of an operator's license must pass an eyesight test and have his or her photograph taken.

Under this bill, if an applicant for renewal of a license to operate only "Class D" vehicles, which includes automobiles and most other passenger vehicles, satisfies other eligibility requirements established by DOT, the applicant may apply for renewal, and DOT may renew the license, by electronic means. The renewal may occur without a photograph. The renewal by electronic means procedure may be used by an applicant once in each 16-year period.

Under current law, DOT issues identification cards, to be used for identification purposes only, to residents who do not possess valid operator's licenses. The cards expire eight years from the date of the person's next birthday. Under this bill, an identification card issued to a person who is 65 years of age or older at the time of issuance does not expire.

Under current law, various rules govern the expiration of operator's licenses. Most operator's licenses issued by DOT expire eight years after the date of issuance. Probationary licenses and original licenses other than instruction permits expire two years from the date of the person's next birthday. Licenses issued to certain persons who move to the state and who have been licensed in another state expire three years from the date of the person's next birthday.

Under this bill, the specific provisions regarding the expiration date of original licenses other than instruction permits and licenses issued to persons who move to the state are repealed. In general, under this bill, licenses issued to persons who move to the state will expire eight years after the date of issuance.

Under current law, the fee for the initial issuance of a license authorizing only the operation of "Class D" vehicles is \$18 and the fee for the renewal of such a license is \$24. Under this bill, the fee for the issuance or renewal of such a license, except a probationary license, is \$24 and the fee for the issuance of a probationary license is \$18.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0234/P2 *****

TRANSPORTATION

DRIVERS AND MOTOR VEHICLES

Under current law, certain persons who transport passengers or property by motor vehicle on highways (motor carriers) are subject to certain regulations, including licensure and insurance requirements. Current law defines one type of motor carrier, a "private motor carrier," as "any person except a common or contract motor carrier engaged in the transportation of property by motor vehicle other than an automobile or trailer used therewith, upon the public highways." Under this bill, a "private motor carrier" is defined to mean "any person who provides transportation of property or passengers by commercial motor vehicle and is not a contract motor carrier."

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1154/P1 *****

TRANSPORTATION

DRIVERS AND MOTOR VEHICLES

Under current law, DOT must charge an applicant for a commercial driver license a fee of \$64 and, if applied for at the same time, a fee of \$5 for an endorsement to operate a school bus. DOT must also charge an applicant for any license a fee of \$10. This bill waives those fees for an applicant holding a military commercial driver license.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0967/P1 *****

TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORTATION AIDS

Under current law, DOT administers a transportation facilities economic assistance and development (TEA) program. Under the program, DOT may award a grant to a political subdivision to provide up to 50 percent of the cost of improvements to transportation facilities, if the political subdivision provides at least 50 percent of the cost of the improvement. This bill increases the state share of the cost of an improvement project to 80 percent of the total project cost and reduces the local share to 20 percent of the total project cost.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0748/P2 *****

TRANSPORTATION

RAIL AND AIR TRANSPORTATION

Under current law, the state may contract up to \$208,500,000 in public debt for DOT to acquire railroad property and to provide grants and loans for railroad

property acquisitions and improvements. Also under current law, the state may contract up to \$122,000,000 in public debt to fund rail passenger route development.

This bill ~~increases the authorized~~ general obligation bonding ~~limit~~ for railroad property acquisition and improvement ~~to \$251,500,000~~ and reduces the limit for rail passenger route development ~~to \$79,000,000~~.

allows

in an amount not exceeding \$251,500,000

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0041/P6 *****

TRANSPORTATION

RAIL AND AIR TRANSPORTATION

certain

in an amount not exceeding \$79,000,000 for

Under current law, most public property is subject to local special assessment. One exception provides that state property that is held for highway right-of-way purposes or is ~~certain abandoned rail property that is acquired and held for transportation or recreation purposes~~ is not subject to local special assessment. This bill specifies that ~~certain state property acquired and held for purposes of preserving or improving the efficiency of freight rail service~~ is not subject to local special assessment.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0391/P4 *****

TRANSPORTATION

RAIL AND AIR TRANSPORTATION

highway or railway

related to

Under current law DOT may enter into sponsorship agreements under which DOT displays ~~advertising, promotional, or sponsorship material, or other information, associated with the sponsor at locations owned or controlled by DOT in exchange for the sponsor's payment of fees or provision of services, including maintenance services, to DOT.~~ Fees received by DOT under an agreement may be used by DOT for certain specified purposes, including the maintenance and repair of state trunk highways and routine maintenance activities performed under contract with DOT.

Under this bill, the fees received by DOT for sponsorship agreements under which the department displays material at a passenger railroad station are deposited into the transportation fund.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0739/P1 *****

TRANSPORTATION

RAIL AND AIR TRANSPORTATION

for the display of

a fee or

Under current law, the state may contract public debt for DOT to acquire railroad property and to provide grants and loans for railroad property acquisitions and improvements. This bill creates a continuing appropriation from the transportation fund for the same purposes.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0745/P4 *****

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER TRANSPORTATION

Under current law, rail transport generally is regulated by the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA). The FRA does not regulate certain public transportation systems that operate along a fixed guideway. This bill creates a transit safety oversight program within DOT and creates state and federal appropriations. Under

^{under which}
the bill, DOT may oversee, enforce, investigate, and audit all safety aspects of fixed guideway transit systems.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0742/P2 ***

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 special trust fund vehicle registration and titling fee revenues that are pledged for the repayment of these revenue bonds. ² 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.

^{No 77} This bill allows DOT to pledge one-half of motor vehicle fuel tax revenues for the repayment of revenue bonds in the same manner as is allowed for other revenues under current law.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0038/P3 ***

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER TRANSPORTATION

Under current law, DOT administers an elderly and disabled transportation capital assistance program. Under the program, DOT annually awards grants to qualified private, nonprofit organizations and local public bodies for capital costs related to specialized vehicles and facilities used to provide transportation services to elderly and disabled persons.

This bill changes several of the requirements of the program. Under the bill: 1) the program is not limited to capital costs; 2) the assistance beneficiary category of elderly persons, defined as persons age 55 or older, is changed to seniors, defined as age 65 or older; 3) DOT is not required to maintain an annual application cycle; and 4) several statutory requirements that are in addition to federal requirements related to applicants and award amounts are eliminated.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1093/P1 ***

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER TRANSPORTATION

~~Under current law, DOT administers a pretrial intoxicated driver intervention grant program. Under the program, DOT awards grants to cities, villages, towns, counties, or private nonprofit organizations to administer local pretrial intoxicated driver intervention programs that, prior to the sentencing of a defendant for operating while intoxicated, do all of the following: 1) identify the defendant and notify him or her of the availability and cost of the program and that, if the defendant is convicted, a court will consider the defendant's participation in the program when imposing a sentence; 2) monitor the defendant's use of intoxicants to reduce the incidence of abuse; 3) treat the defendant's abuse of intoxicants to reduce the incidence of abuse; 4) report to the court on the defendant's participation in the program; and 5) require program participants to pay a reasonable fee to participate in the program.~~

Under this bill, ²administration of the pretrial intoxicated driver intervention grant program ^{transfers} ~~is transferred~~ ^{from DOT} to DHS.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0233/P2 ***

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER TRANSPORTATION

Under current law, the operator of certain vehicles, before crossing an at-grade railroad crossing, must stop the vehicle within 50 feet but not less than 15 feet from the nearest rail. Among the vehicles required to stop are certain motor buses and certain motor vehicles that transport certain hazardous materials.

Under this bill, a cargo tank motor vehicle transporting a hazardous material under a special permit issued by the federal Department of Transportation exempting the permittee from certain federal regulations related to the transport of hazardous material is added to the group of vehicles that must stop before crossing an at-grade railroad crossing.

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:

(END)



PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

1 AN ACT ...; relating to: ???.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0940/P1 *****

TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAYS

Current law specifies that southeast Wisconsin freeway megaprojects are highway projects on southeast Wisconsin freeways that have a total cost of more than \$500,000,000. DOT may not provide funding for construction of these projects without legislative approval. This bill authorizes DOT to provide funding for construction of the I 94 east-west project.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0741/P2 *****

Under current law, the Building Commission may issue revenue bonds for certain major highway projects and transportation administrative facilities. This bill increases the revenue bond limit from \$3,768,059,300 to \$4,779,086,300.

This bill also provides that revenue bond proceeds may be expended for the southeast Wisconsin freeway megaprojects that have been approved by the legislature.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1435/P2 *****

This bill allows general obligation bonds in an amount not exceeding \$383,386,600 under one of the provisions authorizing bonding for DOT to fund state highway rehabilitation projects.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1335/P1 *****

This bill allows general obligation bonds, in an amount not exceeding \$255,000,000, for DOT to fund major interstate bridge projects. This bill allows general obligation bonds, in an amount not exceeding \$216,800,000 for DOT to fund high-cost state highway bridge projects.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1262/P1 *****

Under current law, with several exceptions, DOT is required to ensure that bikeways and pedestrian ways are established in all new highway construction and reconstruction projects funded from state or federal funds. Under this bill, these requirements are repealed.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0389/P3 *****

Under current law, highway improvement projects undertaken by DOT must be executed by contract based on bids, with limited exceptions. This bill authorizes DOT, for no more than three highway improvement projects, to enter into contracts using a construction manager-general contractor process. Under this process, the department contracts with a provider of construction services to supervise the design work for the project and, subject to an acceptable proposal, contracts with the provider of construction services for construction of the project.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1263/P2 *****

Under current law, with certain exceptions, DOT may not expend more than 1.5 percent of the project costs of any highway improvement project on elements DOT determines are primarily related to the aesthetic preferences of communities adjacent to the project (community sensitive solutions). Under this bill, DOT may not expend any state funds for community sensitive solutions.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0743/P1 *****

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0034/P3 *****

DRIVERS AND MOTOR VEHICLES

Under current law, most operator's licenses issued by DOT must be renewed every eight years. In general, an applicant for renewal of an operator's license must pass an eyesight test and have his or her photograph taken.

Under this bill, if an applicant for renewal of a license to operate only "Class D" vehicles satisfies eligibility requirements established by DOT, the applicant may apply for renewal, and DOT may renew the license, by electronic means and without a photograph. The procedure may be used by an applicant once in each 16-year period.

Under current law, DOT issues identification cards, to be used for identification purposes only, to residents who do not possess valid operator's licenses. The cards expire eight years from the date of the person's next birthday. Under this bill, an identification card issued to a person who is 65 years of age or older at the time of issuance does not expire.

Under current law, various rules govern the expiration of operator's licenses. Most operator's licenses issued by DOT expire eight years after the date of issuance. Probationary licenses and original licenses other than instruction permits expire two years from the date of the person's next birthday. Licenses issued to certain persons who move to the state and who have been licensed in another state expire three years from the date of the person's next birthday.

Under this bill, specific provisions regarding the expiration date of original licenses other than instruction permits and licenses issued to persons who move to the state are repealed. In general, under this bill, licenses issued to persons who move to the state will expire eight years after the date of issuance.

Under current law, the fee for the initial issuance of a license authorizing only the operation of "Class D" vehicles is \$18 and the fee for the renewal of such a license is \$24. Under this bill, the fee for the issuance or renewal of such a license, except a probationary license, is \$24 and the fee for the issuance of a probationary license is \$18.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0234/P2 *****

Under current law, certain persons who transport passengers or property by motor vehicle on highways (motor carriers) are subject to certain regulations. Current law defines one type of motor carrier, a "private motor carrier," as "any person except a common or contract motor carrier engaged in the transportation of property by motor vehicle other than an automobile or trailer used therewith, upon the public highways." Under this bill, a "private motor carrier" is defined to mean "any person who provides transportation of property or passengers by commercial motor vehicle and is not a contract motor carrier."

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1154/P1 *****

Under current law, DOT must charge an applicant for a commercial driver license and for an endorsement to operate a school bus. This bill waives those fees for an applicant holding a military commercial driver license.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0967/P1 *****

TRANSPORTATION AIDS

Under current law, DOT administers a transportation facilities economic assistance and development (TEA) program. Under the program, DOT may award a grant to a political subdivision to provide up to 50 percent of the cost of improvements to transportation facilities, if the political subdivision provides at least 50 percent of the cost of the improvement. This bill increases the state share of the cost of an improvement project to 80 percent of the total project cost and reduces the local share to 20 percent of the total project cost.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0748/P2 *****

RAIL AND AIR TRANSPORTATION

This bill allows general obligation bonding in an amount not exceeding \$251,500,000 for railroad property acquisition and improvement and in an amount not exceeding \$79,000,000 for rail passenger route development.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0041/P6 *****

RAIL AND AIR TRANSPORTATION

Under current law, most public property is subject to local special assessment. One exception provides that certain state highway or railway property is not subject to local special assessment. This bill specifies that certain state property related to freight rail service is not subject to local special assessment.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0391/P4 *****

Under current law DOT may enter into sponsorship agreements under which DOT displays material associated with the sponsor at locations owned or controlled

by DOT for a fee or provision of services. Fees received by DOT under an agreement may be used by DOT for certain specified purposes, including the maintenance and repair of state trunk highways and routine maintenance activities performed under contract with DOT.

Under this bill, the fees received by DOT for the display of material at a passenger railroad station are deposited into the transportation fund.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0739/P1 ***

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0745/P4 ***

OTHER TRANSPORTATION

Under current law, rail transport generally is regulated by the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA). The FRA does not regulate certain public transportation systems that operate along a fixed guideway. This bill creates a transit safety oversight program within DOT, under which DOT may oversee, enforce, investigate, and audit all safety aspects of fixed guideway transit systems.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0742/P2 ***

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 and titling fee revenues that are pledged for the repayment of these revenue bonds. This bill allows DOT to pledge one-half of motor vehicle fuel tax revenues for the repayment of revenue bonds.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0038/P3 ***

Under current law, DOT administers an elderly and disabled transportation capital assistance program to award grants to qualified private, nonprofit organizations and local public bodies for capital costs related to specialized vehicles and facilities used to provide transportation services to elderly and disabled persons.

This bill changes several of the requirements of the program. Under the bill: 1) the program is not limited to capital costs; 2) the assistance beneficiary category is changed to seniors age 65 or older; 3) DOT need not maintain an annual application cycle; and 4) several statutory requirements that are in addition to federal requirements are eliminated.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1093/P1 ***

This bill transfers administration of the pretrial intoxicated driver intervention grant program from DOT to DHS.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0233/P2 ***

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



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PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

1 AN ACT ...; relating to ???.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1346/P4 ***

COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Under current law, DVA administers a grant program for a grant of \$500,000 to VETransfer, Inc. (VETransfer), an organization that provides training and other assistance to veterans engaged in entrepreneurship. Of those moneys, VETransfer is required to use at least \$300,000 to make grants to Wisconsin veterans or their businesses to cover costs associated with the start-up of veteran-owned businesses located in Wisconsin, and VETransfer is authorized to use up to \$200,000 to provide entrepreneurial training and related services to Wisconsin veterans. VETransfer must repay to the state any moneys not used by June 30, 2017.

This bill transfers the VETransfer grant program to the Forward Wisconsin Development Authority and reflects the fact that VETransfer, Inc., now does business under the name Global Entrepreneurship Collective, Inc.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1008/P2 ***

VETERANS

Under current law, DVA may provide subsistence payments and health care assistance to certain veterans and their dependents. Also under current law, a person may be eligible for benefits under programs administered by DVA only if the person is a resident of and living in Wisconsin at the time the person applies for the benefits. This bill exempts from that eligibility requirement persons who may

Handwritten note: "head" with an arrow pointing to "VETERANS".

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Handwritten note: "Provides" in a speech bubble pointing to "DVA may provide".

Handwritten note: "those" in a speech bubble pointing to "persons who may".

Handwritten note: "eliminates" in a speech bubble pointing to "eligibility requirement".

Handwritten note: "residency" in a speech bubble pointing to "resident of and living in Wisconsin".

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receive subsistence payments and health care assistance under DVA's program to assist needy veterans.

Also under current law, the parent of a veteran or certain persons who have served on active duty under honorable conditions in the U.S. armed forces or in forces incorporated as part of the U.S. armed forces may be eligible for admission as a resident in a veterans home in Wisconsin. Under the bill, only a parent of a person who died while serving in the U.S. armed forces is eligible to be a resident of a veterans home.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1007/P1 ***

VETERANS

Under current law, DVA administers a program to coordinate the provision of military funeral honors to deceased veterans and to deceased persons who have served under honorable conditions in any national guard or in a reserve component of the U.S. armed forces.

Under this bill, members of the following groups are eligible for military funeral honors: military personnel on active duty; former military personnel who received a discharge other than dishonorable; members of the selective service; former members of the selected reserve and national guard who served a term of enlistment or obligated service and received a discharge other than dishonorable; and former members of the selected reserve and national guard who were discharged due to a service-connected disability.

limits that eligibility to

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1184/P1 ***

VETERANS

This bill authorizes DVA to provide reimbursement to veterans for travel expenses relating to an appearance that occurred at the request of the state. This bill limits reimbursement to \$2,000 annually per veteran.

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:



State of Wisconsin
2015 - 2016 LEGISLATURE

LRB-1538/P1
...jld:jm

PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

1 AN ACT ...; relating to: ???.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1346/P4 *****

VETERANS

Under current law, DVA administers a grant program for a grant of \$500,000 to VETransfer, Inc. (VETransfer), an organization that provides training and other assistance to veterans engaged in entrepreneurship. Of those moneys, VETransfer is required to use at least \$300,000 to make grants to Wisconsin veterans or their businesses to cover costs associated with the start-up of veteran-owned businesses located in Wisconsin, and VETransfer is authorized to use up to \$200,000 to provide entrepreneurial training and related services to Wisconsin veterans. VETransfer must repay to the state any moneys not used by June 30, 2017.

This bill transfers that grant program to the Forward Wisconsin Development Authority.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1008/P2 *****

Under current law, DVA subsistence payments and health care assistance to certain veterans and their dependents and a person may be eligible for those benefits only if the person is a resident of and living in Wisconsin at the time the person applies for the benefits. This bill eliminates that residency requirement for such subsistence payments and health care assistance.

Also under current law, the parent of a veteran may be eligible for admission as a resident in a veterans home in Wisconsin. The bill limits that eligibility to a parent of a person who died while serving in the U.S. armed forces.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1007/P1 *****

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1184/P1 *****

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

1

(END)