



## Legislative Fiscal Bureau

One East Main, Suite 301 • Madison, WI 53703 • (608) 266-3847 • Fax: (608) 267-6873  
Email: [fiscal.bureau@legis.wisconsin.gov](mailto:fiscal.bureau@legis.wisconsin.gov) • Website: <http://legis.wisconsin.gov/lfb>

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Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #451

### Stewardship Bonding Allocations (DNR -- Departmentwide)

[LFB 2013-15 Budget Summary: Page 322, #13 and Page 340, #4 (part)]

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#### CURRENT LAW

Under the Warren Knowles-Gaylord Nelson Stewardship program, DNR acquires land and provides grants to local units of government and non-profit conservation organizations (NCOs) for land acquisition, easements, and nature-based outdoor recreational property development activities. The state generally issues 20-year tax-exempt general obligation bonds to support the stewardship program. Debt service for stewardship bonding is primarily funded from a sum sufficient general purpose revenue (GPR) appropriation (\$81 million in 2014-15) with a portion of the funding coming from the forestry account of the conservation fund (\$13.5 million in 2014-15). 2007 Act 20 extended the stewardship program to fiscal year 2019-20 and increased the annual bonding authority from \$60 million to \$86 million beginning in 2010-11. This increased the total general obligation bonding authority of the stewardship program by \$860 million, to \$1,663 million. 2011 Act 32 specified that DNR may not obligate more than \$60 million in each year from fiscal year 2011-12 through 2019-20 under the stewardship program. This reduced total authorized bonds for the program by \$234 million (to \$1,429 million).

#### GOVERNOR

Specify that DNR may obligate not more than \$32,000,000 (\$10.5 million lower than current law) in 2013-14 and in 2014-15 and not more than \$42,500,000 (same as current law) each year from fiscal years 2015-16 through 2019-20 under the land acquisition subprogram of the Warren Knowles-Gaylord Nelson Stewardship Program. In addition, specify that the Department set aside not less than \$9,000,000 in 2013-14 and in 2014-15 and not less than \$12,000,000 each year from fiscal years 2015-16 through 2019-20 from the land acquisition subprogram that may be obligated only to provide for grants awarded to non-profit conservation organizations (NCOs) under s. 23.096 of the statutes. Further, specify that DNR may obligate not

more than \$25,500,000 in fiscal year 2013-14 and in 2014-15 and not more than \$15,000,000 each year from fiscal years 2015-16 through 2019-20 under the property development and local assistance program. Also, specify that the Department set aside \$1,000,000 in 2013-14 and in 2014-15 and \$2,000,000 each year from 2015-16 through 2019-20 from the land acquisition subprogram that may be obligated only to acquire land from the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands (BCPL). Specify that moneys may be obligated under the property development and local assistance subprogram for infrastructure improvements to the Kettle Moraine Springs fish hatchery (this section does not apply after June 30, 2017) and require DNR to set aside, from the property development and local assistance subprogram, \$7,000,000 in 2013-14 and \$7,000,000 in 2014-15 that may be obligated only for infrastructure improvements to the Kettle Moraine Springs fish hatchery. Further, specify that s. 23.0917(5g), which prohibits the Department from obligating an unobligated amount from the amount appropriated for a subprogram in a given year in subsequent fiscal years, does not apply with respect to amounts obligated before July 1, 2017, for infrastructure improvements to the Kettle Moraine Springs fish hatchery.

Further provide \$14,100 SEG in 2013-14 and \$48,000 SEG in 2014-15 for operations and maintenance of camper cabins at state park and forest campgrounds.

## **DISCUSSION POINTS**

### **Background**

1. The bill would shift \$10.5 million in each of the next two fiscal years from stewardship program land acquisition to property development purposes.

2. DNR may obligate moneys under the land acquisition subprogram to acquire nature-based outdoor recreational land for any of the purposes specified under statute (such as forests, parks, wildlife areas, and natural areas). Currently, under the land acquisition subprogram, DNR may obligate not more than \$42.5 million each year from fiscal year 2013-14 through 2019-20, and must set aside at least \$12 million annually for grants to non-profit conservation organizations (NCOs) and \$2 million to acquire land from the Board of Commissioners of Public Land (BCPL). The bill specifies that, under the land acquisition subprogram, DNR may obligate not more than \$32 million for land acquisition and must set aside at least \$9 million for grants to NCOs and \$1 million to acquire land from BCPL in 2013-14 and 2014-15, with allocations returning to current law levels beginning in 2015-16. NCO grants over the past three years have varied between \$4.9 and \$8.7 million. Given current economic conditions and the associated difficulty of nonprofits raising funds to meet matching requirements, \$9 million in NCO grants may be sufficient to meet demand in the next two years. The following table shows land acquisition subprogram allocations under current law and under the bill.

**TABLE 1****Land Acquisition Subprogram Allocations**

	Under Current Law				Under AB 40	
	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	2013-14 through <u>2019-20</u>	<u>2013-14 and 2014-15</u>	2015-16 through <u>2019-20</u>
Department Acquisitions*	32,500,000	\$48,000,000	\$22,500,000	\$28,500,000	\$22,000,000	\$28,500,000
Grants to NCOs	8,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	9,000,000	12,000,000
BCPL Natural Areas	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>
Total	\$42,500,000	\$62,000,000	\$36,500,000	\$42,500,000	\$32,000,000	\$42,500,000

\*Includes grants for county forests and acquisitions for state trails and the Ice Age Trail.

3. Current law specifies the purposes for which moneys may be obligated for property development under the property development and local assistance subprogram as the following: (a) property development of Department lands; (b) property development on conservation easements adjacent to Department lands; and (c) grants to friends groups and NCOs for property development activities on DNR land. Under current law and the bill, for the property development and local assistance subprogram, DNR may obligate not less than \$3.5 million for property development and not more than \$8 million for local assistance. Currently, the Department may obligate not more than \$15 million each year under the property development and local assistance subprogram. The bill would provide up to \$25.5 million in 2013-14 and in 2014-15 under the property development and local assistance program, with \$7 million each year set aside for improvements to the Kettle Moraine Springs fish hatchery, and not more than \$8 million for local assistance grants (leaving a minimum of \$10.5 million for DNR property development, \$3.5 million more than under current law). Table 2 shows allocations under the property development and local assistance subprogram under current law, and under the bill.

**TABLE 2****Property Development and Local Assistance Subprogram Allocations**

	Under Current Law				Under AB 40		
	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	2013-14 through <u>2019-20</u>	2013-14 and <u>2014-15</u>	2015-16 through <u>2019-20</u>
DNR Property Development**	\$7,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$10,500,000	\$7,000,000
Kettle Moraine Springs Fish Hatchery						7,000,000	0
Local Assistance Grants	<u>8,000,000</u>	<u>11,500,000</u>	<u>8,000,000</u>	<u>8,000,000</u>	<u>8,000,000</u>	<u>8,000,000</u>	<u>8,000,000</u>
Total	\$15,000,000	\$21,500,000	\$20,000,000	\$21,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$25,500,000	\$15,000,000

\*\*Includes \$250,000 annually for grants to NCOs and friends groups.

## **A. Property Development Increase**

4. Of the \$15 million in annual bonding authority allocated for the property development and local assistance subprogram through 2009-10, the Department was required to obligate at least \$7 million annually for property development and could obligate up to \$8 million for local assistance for nature-based outdoor recreation purposes. Beginning in 2010-11, 2007 Act 20 increased the annual bonding authority dedicated to the property development and local assistance subprogram to \$21.5 million, and increased the maximum amount that may be obligated for local assistance to \$11.5 million annually (leaving at least \$10 million annually for DNR property development). 2011 Act 32 allocated not more than \$8 million for local assistance (consistent with the 2009-10 allocation), leaving \$12 million in 2011-12, \$13 million in 2012-13, and \$7 million from 2013-14 through 2019-20 (consistent with the 2009-10 allocation) for property development. According to DNR, the additional property development allocation during the 2011-13 biennium is being utilized for what the Department has termed "conservation infrastructure" which primarily includes projects such as gravel parking areas, increased signage and campsite electrification. The bill would provide \$10.5 million each year in 2013-14 and in 2014-15 and then the allocation would return to \$7 million each year from 2015-16 through 2019-20. Again, the Department indicates it would utilize most of the additional \$3.5 million each year (compared to the current law fiscal year 2013-14 level of \$7 million) provided under the bill in the 2013-15 biennium to complete conservation infrastructure projects on DNR lands including development of parking areas, access roads, trails, and signage (\$1 million each year); repair and development of boat access sites (\$1 million each year); repair of dikes, small dams and water control structures (\$500,000 each year); and campsite electrification (\$500,000 each year).

5. Further, of the \$3.5 million in additional funds provided for DNR property development in fiscal year 2013-14 and 2014-15 under the bill, DNR indicates that \$500,000 each year would be utilized for the construction of "camper cabins" at several state park and forest sites. DNR anticipates a camper cabin to be a 12 foot by 12 foot structure with insulated walls, windows, electricity, heating unit, and small exterior deck. The cabins would be built at existing campgrounds and accommodate either seasonal or year-round use, but would initially be marketed for seasonal use while the public becomes aware of their presence. Heating sources could include propane or electric heat. Each cabin would include a built-in table and bench seating, two bunk beds, each with a double bed on the bottom and a single bed on top and built-in ladders (bedding not provided), a ceiling fan and four electrical outlets. The maximum capacity of each cabin is expected to be six people. The Department plans to locate the camper cabins at existing campgrounds, either as new development or displacing existing campsites, depending on available space. Each cabin site would have a fire ring and picnic table, but no cooking would be allowed within the cabin and cooking utensils would not be provided. A minimum of three cabins per campground would be constructed, with a range of three to ten cabins as the typical configuration. Cabins would likely be built at campgrounds with showers and flush toilet facilities to ensure higher occupancies. DNR indicates that Mirror Lake State Park is the most likely first location for the cabins. Other sites where the Department could anticipate potentially placing camper cabins include a first tier of: Big Bay State Park, Buckhorn State Park, Devil's Lake State Park, Governor Dodge State Park, Hartman Creek State Park, Kettle Moraine State Forest- Rainbow Springs Unit, and Wyalusing State Park and a second tier which could include sites at: Big Foot Beach State Park, Copper Falls State Park, Kettle

Moraine State Forest- Northern Unit, Lake Wissota State Park, Kettle Moraine State Forest- Pike Lake Unit, and Willow River State Park.

6. Currently, under administrative rule NR 1.30(2), DNR is prohibited from developing overnight lodging facilities other than designated campgrounds, group camps and staff residences, except those constructed for use exclusively by people with physical disabilities, with their family or attendant or both, and overnight lodging in the Seth Peterson cottage at Mirror Lake State Park (a Frank Lloyd Wright-designed cottage owned by DNR and operated by a non-profit conservancy through an agreement with the Department). This administrative rule would need to be changed in order for camper cabins to be implemented. As changes to administrative rules generally take one to two years, this could delay the completion of camper cabins until the 2015-17 biennium. Alternatively, providing statutory language authorizing the Department to establish and operate camper cabins in state parks, state forests, and other lands under DNR supervision, management and control (Alternative A2a), could allow the Department to begin development of the camper cabins in fiscal year 2013-14. If no statutory language is provided, the Department indicates that they will pursue changes to the administrative code to allow camper cabins. Section 27.01(10)(f) of the statutes specifies that the Department may waive camping fees, charge additional camping fees, or charge special fees instead of camping fees for certain classes of person or groups, certain areas, certain types of camping or times of the year and for admission to special events. The Department currently charges \$30 per night plus a \$4 reservation fee (retained by the park) for the seven larger accessible cabins for people with disabilities currently available in the state park system (cabins are located at Buckhorn State Park, High Cliff State Park, Kettle Moraine State Forest- Southern Unit, Kohler-Andrae State Park, Mirror Lake State Park, Potawatami State Park, and the Richard Bong State Recreation Area) and \$20 per night plus \$4 reservation fee (retained by the park), for the two accessible cabins which are smaller and offer less amenities (located at Blue Mound State Park and Copper Falls State Park). For camper cabins, the Department indicates that a camping fee of between \$50 and \$60 per night would be charged through the state reservation system operated by a private vendor. Therefore, a campsite reservation fee (the current campsite reservation fee is \$9.70, with the reservation system vendor retaining \$8.70) would also be charged. Based on nightly fees of between \$50 and \$60 and 70% to 75% occupancy during a season from April through November, DNR estimates each cabin could generate between approximately \$9,000 and \$11,000 annually in camping fee revenues. Annual operating costs (electricity, supplies, and LTE maintenance staffing) are estimated to average \$2,000 per cabin based on a full year of operation, or approximately \$167 per month. According to the Department, the estimated development cost of each cabin would be expected to average approximately \$50,000 including construction, transportation of materials and supplies, site preparation and installation. With \$1 million in stewardship funding allocated for camper cabins over the 2013-15 biennium, the Department would expect to complete 20 cabins, which, upon completion, could generate between \$180,000 to \$220,000 annually (based on an eight-month season) in camping fee revenues.

7. The bill would provide \$14,100 parks SEG in 2013-14, and \$42,000 parks SEG and \$6,000 forestry SEG in 2014-15, for operations costs (electricity, supplies, and LTE maintenance staffing) for 40 camper cabins. Operations funding could be reduced to reflect the updated number of 20 anticipated cabins, 10 of which may be expected to be operational for approximately eight months of 2014-15 and another 10 which may be operational for six months of 2014-15 (Alternative

A2a). This would provide \$24,000 SEG in 2014-15. Based on estimated camper cabin revenue, net of operation costs, the Department may expect net revenues equal to the construction costs of seasonal camper cabins in about five to seven years. Alternatively, if statutory authority for the camper cabins is not provided, operations funding could be deleted as it is unlikely that the Department could promulgate a revised rule and complete construction of the cabins within the 2013-15 biennium (Alternative A2b).

## **B. Kettle Moraine Springs Fish Hatchery**

8. The bill would add "infrastructure improvements to the Kettle Moraine Springs fish hatchery" to the list of eligible uses that are not required to meet nature-based outdoor recreational criteria for the use of stewardship property development moneys, but would specify that this does not apply after June 30, 2017. (A technical correction is needed to place the statutory language in the correct subsection.) In April, 2009, DNR contracted with HDR Engineering, Inc. of Springfield IL, to complete a comprehensive statewide fish facility evaluation to determine whether the statewide fish propagation system can continue to meet current and projected fish stocking goals. Fish propagation and stocking involves raising and distributing fish to enhance fishing in areas where natural reproduction is insufficient. DNR utilizes 17 facilities for fish propagation and stocking activities including eight cold-water (trout and salmon) facilities, three cool-water facilities (primarily for walleye, muskellunge and bass), three dual-purpose hatcheries, and three spawning facilities where eggs from wild trout and salmon are collected. In addition, DNR complements these facilities with additional rearing ponds located throughout the state. As of July, 2012, two of these rearing facilities were closed due to continued staff vacancies (Lakewood in Oconto County and Langlade in Langlade County). During fiscal year 2011-12, DNR estimates it stocked inland streams and the Great Lakes with approximately four million cold-water fish. In addition, inland lakes were stocked with approximately 8.6 million cool (sometimes referred to as warm) water fish. The HDR Engineering report, submitted to the Department in December, 2011, recommended that DNR undertake a long-term funding and capital development program to complete renovation and modernization projects at 16 of the facilities that were evaluated within the report, beginning with Great Lakes facilities.

9. The Kettle Moraine Springs hatchery, located in Sheboygan County, is utilized for a significant portion of DNR Great Lakes fish stocking. The hatchery has traditionally stocked wild (rainbow, or steelhead) trout in Lake Michigan, and also provides Chinook salmon eggs which are transferred to other hatcheries for stocking in Lake Michigan. According to the Department, the deteriorating condition of the facilities at the Kettle Moraine Springs hatchery could lead to an inability to meet Great Lakes fish stocking goals, and renovation of Kettle Moraine Springs is the Department's highest priority in the fish propagation system. DNR has identified \$20 to \$30 million in potential needs, including a replacement groundwater supply. The Department is currently in the process of contracting for a groundwater study at the Kettle Moraine Springs hatchery (as well as a groundwater study at the Les Voigt hatchery near Bayfield) being paid for with Great Lakes trout and salmon stamp funds (costs for groundwater studies range from \$250,000 to \$400,000 per study). In addition, although not specifically identified in the Building Commission's recommendations for the 2013-15 building program, DOA indicates it includes \$1,000,000 in Great Lakes trout and salmon stamp funds requested by DNR for a conceptual engineering study at the

Kettle Moraine Springs and Les Voigt hatcheries. The Department expects to receive the results of the groundwater study between July and October of 2014. If the groundwater results are favorable, the conceptual engineering study would integrate the results of the groundwater study and provide the parameters to design the renovation, resulting in a system designed to optimize the use of the site and available water (if groundwater results are unfavorable, a new fish hatchery site may need to be considered). DNR would then pursue plans to design and construct improvements to the Kettle Moraine Springs hatchery recommended in the HDR Engineering report including improvements related to the water supply (improvements to existing wells, installation of new wells, centralized water recirculation treatment system, water heating equipment for incubation and early rearing, and installation of pump stations for rearing ponds); fish rearing units (raceway improvements, renovation of watershed rearing ponds, installation of additional fish tanks, additional biosecurity features, and coolwater rearing units); building repairs and renovations (office building renovations or replacement, additional biosecurity features, new storage buildings, new water supply lines and drains, replacement of educational kiosks and display materials, residence renovations, new chemical storage building); other on-site improvements (replace fencing, signage for facility boundaries, pavement of existing gravel roads and additional parking); and utility systems (install upgraded facility electrical systems, phone systems, emergency generator and low flow and low dissolved oxygen alarms).

10. The Department hopes to begin final design, bidding and contracting for construction of the Kettle Moraine Springs hatchery infrastructure improvements in fiscal year 2015-16. The bill would require DNR to set aside, from the property development and local assistance subprogram, \$7,000,000 in 2013-14 and \$7,000,000 in 2014-15 that may be obligated only for infrastructure improvements to the Kettle Moraine Springs fish hatchery. Further, the bill would specify that s. 23.0917(5g) of the statutes, which prohibits the Department from obligating an unobligated amount from the allocation for a stewardship subprogram in a given year in subsequent fiscal years, does not apply with respect to amounts obligated before July 1, 2017, for infrastructure improvements to the Kettle Moraine Springs fish hatchery. As a result, if less than \$7 million in bonds were obligated from the property development and local assistance subprogram for infrastructure improvements to Kettle Moraine Springs fish hatchery in either fiscal year 2013-14 or in 2014-15, the Department could obligate the unobligated amounts for that purpose through June 30, 2017 (through the end of fiscal year 2016-17). (Prior to 2011 Act 32, if the Department did not obligate the full amount allocated under a stewardship subprogram, DNR was directed to raise the next year's bonding authority for the program by an amount equal to the unobligated amount. 2011 Act 32 specified that this does not apply after fiscal year 2010-11. As a result, beginning in fiscal year 2011-12, DNR is no longer allowed to carry forward unobligated bonding authority into subsequent fiscal years. DNR reports the June 30, 2012, unobligated balance was \$12.4 million. Therefore, this \$12.4 million in authorized stewardship bonds cannot be utilized). The administration indicates that this provision was intended to "bank" stewardship development funds available during the 2013-15 biennium to be obligated for the Kettle Moraine Springs project during the 2015-17 biennium. In addition, DNR has indicated additional stewardship bonding would likely be sought in the 2015-17 biennium to complete the Kettle Moraine Springs project.

11. Excluding the recommended improvements to Kettle Moraine Springs, the total estimated cost of the improvements at the 15 other facilities included in the HDR report was over

\$135 million, including nearly \$10 million for improvements at Les Voigt fish hatchery in Bayfield which the Department indicates would be of highest priority after Kettle Moraine Springs. In addition, although not specifically identified in the Building Commission's recommendations for the 2013-15 building program, DOA indicates it includes \$800,000 in Great Lakes trout and salmon stamp funds to begin groundwater studies at some of the other identified fish hatchery facilities, including Besadny fish spawning facility, Governor Thompson fish hatchery, Lake Mills fish hatchery, Nevin fish hatchery, Osceola fish hatchery, Strawberry Creek fish spawning facility, and St. Croix Falls fish hatchery. (DNR's capital development budget request indicated an additional \$2.2 million in other funds from an "unknown source" may be required to pay the full cost for these groundwater studies but this was not included in the Building Commission's recommendation.) DNR plans to use the results of the groundwater studies, along with other considerations, such as fish health and biosecurity issues, to decide where to pursue future renovations. Improvements to these facilities included in the HDR report totaled approximately \$51.7 million, including \$11.6 million in improvements related to fish health and biosecurity such as improvements to rearing and broodstock holding units, quarantine facilities, and addressing open water supplies. For example, water used in outdoor rearing units at Lake Mills fish hatchery is from a surface water supply, Rock Lake, which, as an open water supply, could potentially introduce viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) or other pathogens, parasites, aquatic invasive species, and unwanted young fish or fish eggs into the hatchery. The report made several recommendations to address this including disinfecting the water supply through ultraviolet disinfection technology, well inspection and rehabilitation, construction of new wells, installation of oxygen management systems, upgraded water supply measurement, installation of a recirculation treatment system, installation of water heating and cooling equipment and air release valves, replacing pond drainage and water supply piping, and installation of piping bypass around raceways. Funding sources for future renovations have not been identified by DNR. The Department has explored other funding options such as a hatchery stamp surcharge on fishing licenses. DNR surveyed stakeholder groups including Trout Unlimited, Salmon Unlimited, the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, and the Conservation Congress to gauge their level of support for a funding mechanism of this type, but DNR indicates it has not progressed beyond the discussion stage.

12. Historically, the Department has not utilized stewardship bonds for development projects at fish hatchery properties. For example, the \$32.5 million renovation of the Wild Rose fish hatchery was conducted utilizing a mix of funding sources including federal Sport Fish Restoration funds (\$8.4 million), conservation fund SEG supported bonding (\$18.1 million) and funding from the Natural Resources Damage Assessment account from the Fox River PCB settlement (\$6 million). Funding for the Kettle Moraine Springs renovation could be supported by similar sources. However, debt service on conservation fund SEG supported bonding for fish hatcheries is paid primarily from the fish and wildlife account of the conservation fund. The fish and wildlife account has maintained expenditures below authorized levels over the past several biennia, primarily through staff vacancies, to maintain expenditures within available revenues. Debt service on stewardship bonds is primarily funded from a sum sufficient general purpose revenue (GPR) appropriation (\$81 million estimated in 2014-15) with a portion of the funding coming from the forestry account of the conservation fund (\$13.5 million in 2014-15).

13. Currently, property development projects are not subject to review by the Joint



Committee on Finance. However, building projects over \$760,000 are required to be specifically enumerated in state law and submitted to the State Building Commission for approval prior to bidding. As the Kettle Moraine Springs project would be a major property development expenditure from the stewardship program, it could be argued that an increased level of legislative scrutiny should be applied. In addition, given the uncertainty regarding the groundwater supply and any renovation plan that may follow at Kettle Moraine Springs, review by the Joint Committee on Finance may be warranted (Alternative B2).

## ALTERNATIVES

### A. Property Development Increase

1. Adopt the Governor's recommendation that DNR may obligate not more than \$18.5 million in fiscal year 2013-14 and in 2014-15 (not including any funds allocated for the Kettle Moraine Spring Fish Hatchery) and not more than \$15 million each year from fiscal years 2015-16 through 2019-20 under the property development and local assistance subprogram.

2.

a. Adopt the Governor's recommendation that DNR may obligate not more than \$18.5 million in fiscal year 2013-14 and in 2014-15 (not including any funds allocated for the Kettle Moraine Springs Fish Hatchery) and not more than \$15 million each year from fiscal years 2015-16 through 2019-20 under the property development and local assistance subprogram. In addition, specify, by statute, that the Department may establish and operate camper cabins to provide overnight lodging in state parks, state forests, and other state recreational lands. Specify that camper cabins for overnight lodging may not include: (a) running water; (b) toilet facilities; or (c) cooking facilities. Delete \$14,100 parks SEG in 2013-14 and \$21,000 parks SEG and \$3,000 forestry SEG in 2014-15 to reflect the construction of 20 camper cabins, rather than 40 (\$24,000 SEG would remain in 2014-15).

ALT A2a	Change to Bill Funding
SEG	- \$38,100

b. Adopt the Governor's recommendation that DNR may obligate not more than \$18.5 million in fiscal year 2013-14 and in 2014-15 (not including any funds allocated for the Kettle Moraine Springs Fish Hatchery). Delete camper cabins operations funding of \$14,100 parks SEG in 2013-14 and \$48,000 SEG (\$42,000 parks SEG and \$6,000 forestry SEG) in 2014-15 (no statutory authority for camper cabins would be provided).

ALT A2b	Change to Bill Funding
SEG	- \$62,100

3. Delete provision. DNR would continue to obligate not more than \$15 million each year under the property development and local assistance subprogram (with not more than \$8 million allocated to local assistance grants).

**B. Kettle Moraine Springs Fish Hatchery**

1. Adopt the Governor's recommendation (as technically corrected) (a) that DNR may obligate not more than \$7 million in fiscal year 2013-14 and \$7 million in 2014-15 from the property development and local assistance subprogram, only for infrastructure improvements to the Kettle Moraine Springs fish hatchery and (b) allow DNR to carry-forward the \$14 million allocation for the hatchery through June 30, 2017.

2. Adopt the Governor's recommendation (as technically corrected). In addition, specify that the Joint Finance 14-day passive review procedure applies to obligations of stewardship funds for improvements to the Kettle Moraine Springs fish hatchery.

3. Delete provision and restore \$7 million in each year of the biennium to the stewardship land acquisition subprogram.

Prepared by: Erin Probst