



## Legislative Fiscal Bureau

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Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #516

### **Parks Staffing and Operations (Natural Resources -- Conservation and Recreation)**

[LFB 2019-21 Budget Summary: Page 298, #2]

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#### **CURRENT LAW**

State parks operations are funded primarily from the parks account of the segregated (SEG) conservation fund. Account revenues derive mostly from parks motor vehicle admission fees and camping fees. Parks revenue is also derived from other charges, including trail use fees, golfing at Peninsula State Park and swimming at Blue Mounds State Park. In addition, a portion of the revenue from the sale of patron licenses is deposited in the parks account to reflect the parks-related privileges granted to patron license holders, including an annual park vehicle admission, trail pass and Heritage Hill State Park admission.

These revenues fund the operations and maintenance of 77 recreational properties open to the public, including: (a) 45 state parks (another five state parks are state-owned but operated locally by municipalities or nonprofit groups); (b) 15 state trails (another 25 trails are state-owned, but locally operated and maintained); (c) two national scenic trails; (d) eight southern forests; and (e) seven recreation areas. The operating costs for the parks system include staff costs for: (a) park managers, who supervise the daily operation of state parks; (b) park rangers, who are primarily responsible for certain enforcement and skilled maintenance activities; (c) park naturalists, who develop and present the educational programs offered at the parks; (d) visitor services staff; and (e) maintenance personnel. Operations costs also include supplies for utilities, including electricity and fuel, sewer and water, cleaning, and maintenance. Limited-term and seasonal employees are utilized extensively in the state park system.

#### **GOVERNOR**

Increase general operations funding for state parks and recreational areas by \$1,431,200

annually from the conservation fund to reflect greater costs associated with higher parks attendance, as well as maintenance and development of parks facilities. DNR indicates that it would raise the hourly wage for seasonal limited-term employees (LTEs) from \$11.05 per hour to \$12.55 per hour, on average, to improve hiring and retention; the provision would increase amounts budgeted for LTE salary and fringe by \$931,200 annually.

Additionally, the bill would increase base funding for costs attributable to maintenance, utilities and other operational costs of recently completed facilities at several state parks and southern forests. An additional \$301,500 in supplies and services would support systemwide costs due to increased park and southern forest attendance in recent years. Funding would also be provided for costs (\$150,000) associated with additional electrified campsites authorized under 2017 Wisconsin Act 59.

## **DISCUSSION POINTS**

### **Parks Funding and Revenues**

1. Prior to 1995, parks were funded equally from general purpose revenue (GPR) and parks account SEG. After several GPR reductions, 2015 Wisconsin Act 55 removed GPR support for parks operations. In 2014-15, GPR supported about 28% of parks operations. To offset this reduction, 2015 Act 55 raised parks admission fees, trail use fees, and camping fees.

2. Over the last 10 fiscal years, parks operations appropriations have remained in a range of approximately \$16.7 million to \$17.9 million. Under the bill, parks operations would be budgeted at \$18.7 million in 2019-20 and \$19.2 million in 2020-21, which includes the parks account portion of DNR's law enforcement expenditures.

3. Parks admissions fees are the largest source of revenue to the parks account. Parks visits have generally risen each year. As shown in Table 1, sales of parks admissions stickers have grown by an average annual rate of 3.6% since 2008. Additionally, parks visits have increased at a similar rate, growing by approximately 2.1%, on average, each year. The Department argues that this increase in admissions can have the deleterious effect of increasing strain on parks infrastructure. Without an increase in operations budgets, DNR argues, parks quality will decline. In his testimony before the Joint Committee on Finance, the DNR Secretary Designee argued that declines in the quality of park experiences would risk parks visits as attendees may seek outdoor recreation elsewhere.

**TABLE 1****State Park Admissions and Attendance (Calendar Year)**

	<u>Reduced Rate*</u>	<u>Resident Stickers</u>	<u>Non- Resident Stickers</u>	<u>Total Stickers</u>	<u>Change from the Prior Year</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>	<u>Change from the Prior Year</u>
2008	57,285	136,161	30,038	223,484		13,556,342	
2009	64,535	150,582	33,395	248,512	11.2%	14,435,928	6.5%
2010	68,082	154,258	34,223	256,563	3.2	14,305,434	-0.9
2011	68,494	149,102	32,967	250,563	-2.3	14,176,871	-0.9
2012	76,361	161,555	34,525	272,441	8.7	15,480,894	9.2
2013	77,338	154,428	33,394	265,160	-2.7	15,110,701	-2.4
2014	80,905	158,070	33,671	272,646	2.8	15,133,691	0.2
2015	88,184	170,650	35,998	294,832	8.1	16,304,067	7.7
2016	91,242	183,082	35,734	310,058	5.2	17,460,007	7.1
2017	95,651	188,531	36,672	320,854	3.5	17,957,983	2.9
2018	97,964	192,290	40,280	330,534	3.0	17,062,623	-5.0

\*Includes senior citizen stickers.

4. 2017 Wisconsin Act 59 provided DNR with flexibility to set campsite and daily admissions fees, within statutorily defined limits, based on demand, season, site quality, and other characteristics. Section 27.01(7)(f) delineates the minimum and maximum fees for daily parks admissions fees for residents and non-residents. DNR charges \$8 for resident daily motor vehicle admission to most parks but charges \$13 for admission to Devil's Lake, and \$10 for admission to Willow River and Peninsula State Parks. Additionally, s. 27.01(10)(d) of the statutes allows DNR to set the nightly camping fee in state parks between \$15 and \$30 per night for residents and between \$19 and \$35 per night for nonresidents; fees are determined by the DNR Secretary. DNR has used its demand-based pricing authority to lower camping fees from the rates set in 2015 Act 55 at 36 properties and raise camping fees at 38 properties. DNR currently sets camping fees between \$15 and \$20 per weeknight for residents and between \$16 and \$22 per weekend night for residents. Non-resident rates are \$5 higher than the resident rate at each park. Campsites with electricity may cost between \$10 and \$15 more than a standard campsite.

5. In the April, 2019, meeting of the Natural Resources Board (NRB), DNR reported that since the implementation of demand-based pricing, the Department has seen an increase in certain parks revenues. Between July 1, 2018, and December 31, 2018, campsite reservations revenues were 10% above those over a similar period in the prior fiscal year and parks admissions revenues were 11% higher than those in same period in the previous fiscal year. Much of the increased revenue is derived from the three highest demand parks, with annual sales at Devil's Lake, Peninsula, and Willow River up 11.3% since the implementation of demand-based pricing. Furthermore, in the first six months of the fiscal year, parks revenues were approximately \$1,000,000 above a similar period in the previous fiscal year.

6. For budgetary purposes, DNR estimates that both parks admissions sticker and campsite

fee revenues will increase by approximately 1% each year. Table 2 shows the parks account condition under the bill, given the approximately \$1 million increase in revenues in 2018-19 over a comparative period in 2017-18 and assuming a roughly 1% increase in both parks fees and campsite fees each subsequent year. Given the observed revenue increases, it is reasonable to estimate that total annual parks revenue in the 2019-21 biennium will be approximately \$23.2 million and \$23.4 million, respectively, or over \$1.0 million above parks revenues in 2017-18. However, under these projections, increasing base funding may reduce the balance of the parks account.

**TABLE 2**  
**Parks Account Condition**

	2017-18 <u>Actual</u>	2018-19 <u>Budgeted</u>	2019-20 <u>Governor</u>	2020-21 <u>Governor</u>	2019-20 <u>Staff</u>
<b>Opening Balance</b>	\$11,678,600	\$10,912,100	\$7,637,300	\$5,797,300	
<b>Revenue</b>	22,169,300	23,100,000	23,200,000	23,400,000	
<b>Available Balance</b>	33,847,900	34,012,100	27,648,100	26,008,100	
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Parks, Recreation, and Interpretive Operations	15,909,500	14,937,000	17,016,600	17,016,600	111.45
Parks Development (One-Time)	178,200	3,189,200	0	0	
Department of Tourism	12,100	12,100	12,100	12,100	
<b>Split-Funded Appropriations</b>					
Internal Services	1,755,400	1,786,200	1,869,200	1,869,200	12.23
External Services	266,000	283,400	284,600	284,600	0.93
Division Management	1,492,300	1,619,000	1,587,200	1,587,200	14.24
Law Enforcement and Safety	1,384,100	1,640,900	1,669,900	2,214,500	12.06
Aids in Lieu of Taxes	23,700	24,100	24,100	24,100	
Debt Service, Maintenance, Development, and Assessments	735,400	1,182,900	1,322,700	1,334,400	
Reservation Fees	<u>1,179,100</u>	<u>1,005,600</u>	<u>1,005,600</u>	<u>1,005,600</u>	
Subtotal	\$6,836,000	\$7,542,100	\$7,763,300	\$8,319,600	39.46
<b>Compensation Reserves</b>	0	694,400	248,000	248,000	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	\$22,935,800	\$26,374,800	\$25,040,000	\$25,596,300	
<b>Closing Cash Balance</b>	10,912,100	7,637,300	5,797,300	3,601,000	
<b>Encumbrances and Continuing Balances</b>	2,404,600	2,404,600	2,404,600	2,404,600	
<b>Available Balance</b>	\$8,507,500	\$5,232,700	\$3,392,700	\$1,196,400	

7. Enhanced revenue options and increased parks visits have increased revenues to the parks account, as shown in Table 2. However, increased parks visits have added to deterioration of

parks facilities. In recent years, DNR has listed several deferred maintenance projects in its capital budget request to offset the wear and tear caused by greater visitation. The Legislature has recently provided funds for development and maintenance in state parks. 2017 Act 59 created a continuing appropriation for parks development projects with \$1 million parks account SEG in one-time funding each fiscal year of the 2017-19 biennium. DNR has used these funds for campsite electrification as well as various projects including signage, fire rings, picnic tables, parking lot expansion, and building repairs at state parks. In April 2018, the Joint Committee on Finance approved a request by DNR under section 13.10 of the statutes to provide \$2.2 million from the balance of the parks account in additional one-time funding for small capital projects that were not previously funded in the 2017-18 legislative session. As of May 31, 2019, DNR has expended \$1,660,800 from this appropriation, leaving \$2,539,200 remaining. Additionally, 2017 Act 71 authorized DNR to obligate up to \$4.5 million in unused stewardship bonding authority for parks water infrastructure projects.

8. The Governor's proposal would increase parks expenditure authority to reflect increased costs of hiring and retaining seasonal employees as well as supplies and services at high-demand parks, new facilities, and newly electrified campgrounds, as shown in Table 3. It should be noted that these funds would be provided as ongoing funding, increasing the parks operation base budget. These expenses are detailed further in a subsequent section. As noted above, demand-based pricing as well as increased parks visits and advance campsite reservations have raised parks revenues in the past year. While the account condition above anticipates a revenue increase of \$1 million, good weather and high parks attendance through June 30 may continue to increase revenues in 2018-19, relative to 2017-18. Therefore, the Committee could consider raising parks base operations funding by the \$1.43 million annually requested by the Governor. Additionally, the Department has some discretion to adjust camping and admissions fees and may opt to do so if additional revenues are required to preserve the parks account balance.

**TABLE 3**

**Governor's Proposed Use of Parks Funding Increase**

<b>LTE Staffing</b>	
Wage Increase	\$750,000
Fringe Benefits	<u>181,200</u>
Subtotal	\$931,200
<b>Supplies and Services</b>	
High-Traffic Parks	\$301,500
New Facilities	<u>48,500</u>
Subtotal	\$350,000
Electric Campground Services	\$150,000
Total	\$1,431,200

9. Increased funding under the Governor's proposal would reduce the amounts that would accumulate in the balance. This may limit the amount of funding available for future property development projects and other one-time expenses. However, one could argue that increasing parks

operations base funding would allow DNR to adequately fund basic operations and basic maintenance and up keep tasks to maintain parks facilities consistent with park users' expectations.

10. Parks visits and campsite stays are highly dependent on weather, and inclement weather tends to reduce parks visits and revenues. Nearly 60% of all visits to parks occur in the first half of the fiscal year. Daily visits to Wisconsin State Parks typically peak in mid to late summer. Approximately 18.9% of daily visits to parks occur in July and approximately 17.4% of daily visits to parks occur in August. (June sees the third highest number of visits, with approximately 16% of all daily parks visits occurring in that month.) This makes parks revenues highly dependent on a fairly short time period. Given the uncertainty in weather conditions and parks revenues, it may be worthwhile to limit the increase in parks baseline funding to approximately \$1,000,000, or 70% of the Governor's request, consistent with additional revenue identified by DNR in 2018-19. Table 4 shows reduced funding alternatives. Subsequent alternatives in this paper would reduce new funding proportionally on this basis.

11. The Committee could also take no action on any of the Governor's recommendations [Alternatives A3, B3, and C3]. If the increases were not provided, DNR could seek additional funding under s. 13.10 of the statutes if revenues during the 2019-21 biennium would support additional expenditures.

**TABLE 4**

**70% Funding Alternative**

LTE Staffing	
Wage Increase	\$500,000
Fringe Benefits	<u>120,800</u>
Subtotal	\$620,800
Supplies and Services	\$250,000
Electric Campground Services	\$125,000
Total	\$995,800

12. Although alternative funding amounts are presented in the following sections for each component of the Governor's recommendation, the Department would have flexibility allocate the funding as necessary in general parks operations over the course of the biennium. As such, if the Committee were to pick any amount in the range under Alternatives A through C that may be less than the Governor's recommendation, DNR could use that amount for some combination of the staffing and other program costs discussed in the following sections.

**Parks Staff**

13. DNR uses LTEs extensively in state parks. DNR currently has 10.35 parks positions that have been vacant for one year or longer. DNR occasionally may leave positions open for extended

periods of time in order to reallocate budgeted salaries and fringe benefits to additional LTE positions. In calendar year 2018, DNR hired 482 LTEs to work in state parks and southern forests as laborers, visitor services associates, and parks and recreation specialists. Of these, 359 were seasonal employees, hired for average terms of 18.9 weeks. In calendar year 2019, DNR expects to hire 450 seasonal parks LTEs. DNR reports that due to position reductions, it has used LTEs to fill gaps in service, in addition to providing seasonal labor.

14. DNR reports that it has acute recruitment and retention issues in Door and Sauk Counties, where Peninsula and Devil's Lake State Parks are located, respectively. In July 2018, DNR parks had funding for 425 LTE staff and had 380 of those filled, leaving over 10% of limited-term appointments vacant. Additionally, many parks LTEs leave their positions before the end of the season, creating staffing shortages during the busy Labor Day weekend. The Department indicates that \$931,200 from the Governor's proposed base funding increase would be spent to raise LTE wages (\$750,000) and attendant fringe costs (\$181,200). Wages would increase from \$11.05 per hour to \$12.55 per hour, on average. Wage increases would be targeted for laborer, visitor services associate, and parks and recreation specialist LTE classes.

15. The starting wage for DNR seasonal parks laborers is \$9.43 per hour. Laborers may earn a maximum of \$11.75 per hour and earn, on average, \$10.59. Laborers' duties include mowing grass and clearing brush, picking up litter, and cleaning facilities and other general maintenance tasks. The starting wage for visitor service associates is \$9.43 per hour. Visitor services associates may earn a maximum of \$14.85 per hour and earn, on average, \$10.80 per hour. Visitor services associates are primarily responsible for greeting visitors, collecting admissions fees, and providing information to parks guests. Parks and recreation specialists start at a minimum wage of \$11 per hour and may earn a maximum of \$17.25 per hour. On average, these positions earn \$13.20 per hour. Senior parks and recreation specialists may earn \$20 per hour. Parks and recreation specialists perform general maintenance, collect admissions fees, register campers and provide assistance to parks visitors. Wages for each position as well as comparable private sector occupations in Wisconsin and nationally are summarized in Table 5.

**TABLE 5**

**Seasonal Employee Wages**

<u>Job Title</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
DNR Laborer	\$9.43	\$10.59	\$11.75
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers (Wisconsin Mean)	9.45	15.29	23.05
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers (National Mean)	9.98	14.88	21.47
DNR Visitor Services Associate	\$9.43	\$10.80	\$14.85
DNR Parks and Recreation Specialist	11.00	13.20	17.25
Recreation Worker (National Mean)	8.88	13.61	20.52
Recreation Worker (Wisconsin Mean)	8.25	12.12	19.10

Note: Minimum and maximum wages for private sector comparisons reflect the 10th and 90th percentile of employment, respectively.

Source: "Occupational Employment and Wages, May, 2018." Bureau of Labor Statistics.

16. It could be argued that Wisconsin's starting wage for certain parks employees is competitive with similar private sector employment in Wisconsin. However, DNR may struggle to compete against local employment. Table 6 shows the starting wage for seasonal parks workers in several Wisconsin counties. Wage data came from each county's employment webpage and is intended to show wages for comparable seasonal parks employees. Counties listed were chosen based on their population and proximity to popular DNR parks. The median starting wage of those counties listed in the table is \$11.00 per hour, which is equal to the DNR starting wage for parks and recreation specialists. However, several counties pay higher starting wages than DNR, including Door and Dane, which are close to two of the most visited state parks (Peninsula and Devil's Lake, respectively).

**TABLE 6**

**Starting Wage of Seasonal Parks Workers**

<u>County</u>	<u>Wage</u>
Dane	\$16.24
Door	11.75
Eau Claire	13.67
La Crosse	13.29
Marathon	11.00
Milwaukee	7.77
Outagamie	10.17
Waukesha	9.53
Winnebago	11.00
DNR Parks LTEs	9.43

17. DNR hiring managers have flexibility to set wages within specified ranges, based on a candidate's qualifications and other conditions. Budgets for individual parks are set through a regional work planning process, based on park needs. DNR intends to geographically target wage increases at those areas that experience the most significant hiring and retention issues and would provide additional LTE funding in those regions.

18. The Committee could consider providing \$750,000 annually for parks LTE wages and \$181,200 for associated fringe costs, as recommended by the Governor [Alternative A1]. Alternatively, the Committee could fund approximately 70% of the Governor's request and provide \$500,000 for LTE wages and \$120,800 for associated fringe costs [Alternative A2], allowing DNR to target the increases to those areas where it experiences hiring difficulties.

**Supplies and Services Funding**

19. The Governor's proposed funding increase would allot \$350,000 for supplies and services related to higher parks traffic and new facilities. DOA reports that \$301,500 would be used for paper towels, cleaning supplies, bathroom tissue, and other basic supplies. Logically, as parks visits increase, more of these supplies are used. Additionally, DNR reports \$48,500 will be used for



supplies, maintenance and utilities for new facilities, as shown in Table 7.

**TABLE 7**

**Funding for New Facilities**

<u>Property</u>	<u>Facility</u>	<u>Annual Cost</u>
Council Grounds State Park	Open Shelter	\$1,500
Devil's Lake State Park	Boat Storage Building	2,500
High Cliff State Park	Boat Launch	5,000
Kinnickinnic State Park	Campground	10,000
Mirror Lake State Park	Amphitheater	2,500
Peninsula State Park	Toilet Shower Building	3,000
Peninsula State Park	Lift Station	1,500
Peninsula State Park	New Tower	2,500
Peninsula State Park	New Trail System	7,500
Kettle Moraine State Forest -- Pike Lake Unit	Amphitheater	2,500
Potawatomi State Park	New Trail System	5,000
Willow River State Park	Dam	<u>5,000</u>
Total		\$48,500

20. The Committee could consider providing \$350,000 for supplies and services, as proposed by the Governor [Alternative B1]. It should be noted that the Pike Lake Unit is a part of the Kettle Moraine State Forest, and is therefore managed as a part of the southern forests, rather than state parks. The Governor's request would allocate all funding to the state parks budgetary subprogram. The Committee could consider separating the \$2,500 identified for the Pike Lake Unit and allocating it to the southern forest budgetary subprogram [Alternative B1].

21. 2015 Act 55 provided \$180,400 SEG annually to cover increased utility and other costs. Notwithstanding one-time funds provided by the Legislature, parks base supplies and services funding has not increased since fiscal year 2015. Over a similar time period, parks visits have increased by approximately 13%, from 15.1 million visitors in calendar year 2014 to 17.1 million visitors in calendar year 2018. The allotment for supplies and services in the Governor's proposed funding increase, including the \$150,000 for electric campsite services (described below), is approximately a 14% increase in the current base allotment for supplies and services and is in proportion to increased parks visits. However, as noted above, parks revenues may not support a full increase. The Committee could consider providing \$250,000 SEG annually for supplies and services to reflect 70% of the Governor's request [Alternative B2].

**Electric Campsite Services**

22. In addition to the campsite fee increases described above, 2017 Act 59 raised the limit on the total number of DNR campsites that could be electrified from 30% to 35%. Electric campsites fees are generally \$10 above the base camping fee for any given park. 2017 Act 59 set the electric campsite fee at \$15 above base fees at Devil's Lake, High Cliff, Kohler-Andrae, Peninsula, and Willow River State Parks.

23. DNR indicates that it will use \$150,000 of the Governor's proposed parks base funding increase to pay for costs related to newly electrified campsites. DNR estimates that the 200 campsites that have been electrified or are planned to be, subsequent to Act 59, will be occupied 150 nights each year. The Department further estimates that the use of these campsites incurs \$5 in costs to DNR. Therefore, the costs related to these new sites equals 200 sites times 150 nights of use times \$5 use cost (\$150,000).

24. As of April, 2019, 1,360 of a total of 3,967 DNR campsites were electrified (for a total of 34.3%). DNR plans to provide electricity to 35% of all campsites by 2021. DNR planned to electrify 200 campsites. Electrical upgrades were initially planned for campsites in 20 parks. Due to cost constraints, this was reduced to 16 parks. DNR has used one-time property development funds provided under 2017 Act 59 (described above) to fund the electrification of 191 campsites. Of these, 140 will be completed by the end of May, 2019, and DNR expects the remaining 51 will be completed by autumn of 2019. DNR reports that the cost of campsite electrification range from \$2,158 to \$11,240, with an average cost of \$5,340 per site. Costs vary based on a park's remoteness and existing electrical infrastructure.

25. Most electrified campsites on DNR properties are open and available for reservations from April to October, approximately 210 days. DNR reports that during the summer peak season, which runs from May 15 to September 15 (123 days), an electrified campsite is occupied between 85% and 100% of nights. Depending on weather and other factors, an electrified campsite is occupied between 120 and 170 nights each year.

26. In 2013, as a part of a electrification project, DNR metered an electrified campsite to sample camper electricity use. The study found that, on average, electric use at campsites cost \$4.50 per night stay. Campers and RVs are a large driver of these costs. According to DNR, camper electrical usage is less efficient than household usage. Campers tend to have less efficient pumps, heating and air conditioning systems, and lighting systems than a household. DNR estimates that campers, on average, use \$5 in electricity at DNR campgrounds per night stay.

27. Given the costs incurred, the Committee could consider providing DNR \$150,000 for electrical use at newly electrified campsites [Alternative C1]. Since campsite fees are \$10 higher for electrical campsites than for non-electrified sites within the same park, the proposal would provide DNR expenditure authority based on the revenues that these sites raise.

28. However, as noted above, approximately 51 of the campsites will not be completed until the peak camping season has ended. It is unlikely that they will be occupied 150 nights during fiscal year 2019-20, as DNR's calculation assumes. The Committee could consider providing \$125,000 SEG annually for supplies and services related to new electrical campsites. This would approximate the \$5.00 per night electrical costs for 141 sites, occupied 150 nights in the first year of the biennium and 191 sites occupied 150 nights during the second year of the biennium, averaged over each of the two years [Alternative C2].

## ALTERNATIVES

### A. Parks Staffing

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to provide \$931,200 parks SEG annually to increase LTE wages by approximately \$1.50 per hour (\$750,000) and associated fringe costs (\$181,200).

ALT A1	Change to	
	Base	Bill
SEG	\$1,862,400	\$0

2. Provide \$620,800 parks SEG annually to increase LTE wages by approximately 70% (\$500,000) and associated fringe costs (\$120,800).

ALT A2	Change to	
	Base	Bill
SEG	\$1,241,600	- \$620,800

3. Take no action.

ALT A3	Change to	
	Base	Bill
SEG	\$0	- \$1,862,400

### B. Supplies and Services

1. Provide \$350,000 parks SEG annually for supplies and services. As a clarification of the intended funding, move \$2,500 to the budgetary subprogram for Southern Forests to reflect supplies and services intended for Kettle Moraine State Forest -- Pike Lake.

ALT B1	Change to	
	Base	Bill
SEG	\$700,000	\$0

2. Provide \$250,000 parks SEG annually for supplies and services.

ALT B2	Change to	
	Base	Bill
SEG	\$500,000	- \$200,000

3. Take no action.

<b>ALT B3</b>	<b>Change to</b>	
	<b>Base</b>	<b>Bill</b>
SEG	\$0	- \$700,000

**C. Electric Campsite Services**

1. Provide \$150,000 parks SEG annually for supplies and services related to increased costs of operating new electrical campsites.

<b>ALT C1</b>	<b>Change to</b>	
	<b>Base</b>	<b>Bill</b>
SEG	\$300,000	\$0

2. Provide \$125,000 parks SEG annually for supplies and services related to increased operating costs of those campsites that will be available for reservations in either year of the biennium.

<b>ALT C2</b>	<b>Change to</b>	
	<b>Base</b>	<b>Bill</b>
SEG	\$250,000	- \$50,000

3. Take no action.

<b>ALT C3</b>	<b>Change to</b>	
	<b>Base</b>	<b>Bill</b>
SEG	\$0	- \$300,000

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