



**WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
AMENDMENT MEMO**

2003 Senate Bill 15	Senate Substitute Amendment 1 and Senate Amendment 1 Thereto
<i>Memo published:</i> February 24, 2003	<i>Contact:</i> Richard Sweet, Senior Staff Attorney (266-2982)

2003 Senate Bill 15 relates to creation of a Joint Survey Committee on State Mandates and required funding of state mandates.

SENATE SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT 1

Joint Committee

The bill creates a Joint Survey Committee on State Mandates, consisting of six legislators, the Secretary of Administration or his or her designee, and two nonlegislative members.

The substitute amendment creates a Joint Committee on State Mandates, consisting only of legislative members, with three majority party and two minority party legislators appointed from each house.

Definition of "Mandate"

The bill generally defines "mandate" as a constitutional or statutory provision placing a requirement on a local governmental unit. In addition, for certain provisions, the definition includes administrative rules that place a requirement on a local governmental unit.

The substitute amendment deletes references to constitutional provisions that place a requirement on a local governmental unit. In addition, the substitute amendment excludes from the definition of "mandate" statutes and rules that relate to employment discrimination or the compensation, benefits, leave, collective bargaining rights, or conditions of employment of employees or retirees of a local governmental unit.

Existing Mandates

The bill provides that if a law enacted or a rule promulgated on or before the effective date of Senate Bill 15 or a constitutional provision in effect before that date is in effect on July 1, 2006, and contains a mandate that is wholly state-imposed and has a negative uncompensated fiscal effect on local

governmental units, the mandate may not be enforced until the mandate no longer has such a fiscal effect.

The substitute amendment modifies this by deleting references to constitutional mandates. In addition, the substitute amendment deletes the provision that states that the mandate may not be enforced. Rather, the substitute amendment states that if the joint committee determines that a law enacted or a rule promulgated on or before the effective date of Senate Bill 15 contains such a mandate on local governmental units, the joint committee must introduce a bill in each house of the Legislature repealing the law or making the rule ineffective unless the committee determines the uncompensated fiscal effect is minimal.

Legislative Fiscal Bureau Report

The bill requires the Legislative Fiscal Bureau to identify all mandates existing on the bill's effective date and to submit that information to the joint survey committee by May 1, 2005. By August 1, 2005, the joint survey committee would be required to introduce one or more bills repealing all mandates.

The substitute amendment modifies this by requiring the Legislative Fiscal Bureau to identify all mandates "other than mandates that have a minimal fiscal effect." In addition, the substitute amendment deletes the date by which the joint committee must introduce bills and only requires that the bills repeal all mandates that are "wholly state-imposed and that have a negative uncompensated effect on local governmental units."

Referral of Bills

The bill provides that upon the introduction in either house of the Legislature of a proposal that would impose a mandate, the proposal must be referred to the joint survey committee and states that the proposal may not be considered further by either house or any other committee until the joint survey committee submits a written report with specified information.

The substitute amendment modifies this by allowing the presiding officer of the house not to refer the bill to the joint committee if the presiding officer determines that the mandate has a minimal fiscal effect on local governmental units. In addition, the substitute amendment allows for "passive review" of a proposal containing a mandate; under the substitute amendment, the proposal may not be considered further by either house or any other committee until the earlier of 30 days after referral or the time at which the joint committee submits its written report.

Appropriations

The bill provides that the Legislature may not enact a bill on or after the effective date of Senate Bill 15 that contains a mandate unless the bill contains an appropriation to provide reimbursement for the current fiscal biennium and requires that an appropriation be provided in all subsequent years in which the mandate is imposed. If a bill that contains a mandate is not in compliance with this requirement or if the Legislature does not provide an appropriation, the mandate contained in the bill may not be enforced until the required appropriation is provided.

The substitute amendment modifies this provision by stating that the Legislature may not enact a bill on or after the effective date of Senate Bill 15 that contains a mandate unless the bill contains such an appropriation described above or unless the bill has a public hearing before the joint committee.

Both the bill and the substitute amendment create an appropriation line in the appropriation schedule in ch. 20, Stats., for state funding of mandates. The bill and substitute amendment state that the Department of Administration must reimburse local governmental units for their approximate cost not otherwise funded by the state that are attributable to mandates.

Administrative Rules

The bill provides that an agency may not promulgate a rule or take an action on or after the effective date of Senate Bill 15 that imposes a mandate, unless there is a sufficient amount in the appropriation line established to fund mandates or other appropriations for reimbursing local governments for their approximate costs that are attributable to the mandate without jeopardizing reimbursement for other mandates.

The substitute amendment modifies this to make it inapplicable to mandates that have a "minimal fiscal effect."

SENATE AMENDMENT 1 TO SENATE SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT 1

Senate Amendment 1 excludes from the definition of "mandate" the law relating to municipal prevailing wages under s. 66.0903, Stats.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Substitute Amendment 1 was introduced by Senator Brown. On February 18, 2003, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security, Veterans and Military Affairs and Government Reform recommended adoption of the substitute amendment, and passage of the bill as amended, both on votes of Ayes, 5; Noes, 0.

Senate Amendment 1 to the substitute amendment was introduced by Senator Welch. On February 20, 2003, the Senate adopted the amendment, adopted the substitute amendment, and passed the bill as amended, all on voice votes.

RNS:rv:ksm;jal;tlu

ROLL

Z/18 - EXECUTIVE SESSION
SB15

P/Y A/N

✓ Brown

✓ Zien

✓ Fitzgerald

✓ Breske

✓ Wirch

Roll open

SA - SSI - SBIS

- Breske - Exemption
Wirch

introduction + adaptation

P/Y A/N

Brown ✓

Zien ✓

Fitzgerald ✓

✓ Breske

✓ Wirch

2-2

SA - SS1 - SB15 - shall / may

↳ (windy)
Breske

↳ introduction and
adaption

P/Y A/N

Brown ✓

Zien ✓

Fitzgerald ✓

✓ Breske

✓ Wirch

↳ still being drafted

SSI - SB 15

P/Y A/N

✓ Brown

✓ Zien

✓ Fitzgerald

✓ Breske

✓ Wirch

moved by Zien
↳ Adaption
2nd by Braun

Adaptation of
passing the

SBIS as a

P/Y A/N

✓Brown

✓Zien

✓Fitzgerald

✓Breske

✓Wirch

Zien
Breske

P/Y A/N

Brown


Zien

Fitzgerald

Breske

Wirch

**WAUKESHA
COUNTY
MUNICIPAL
EXECUTIVES**



City of Brookfield
Jeff Speaker, Mayor

City of Delafield
Paul Craig, Mayor
Matt Carlson, Administrator

Village of Elm Grove
Jim Nortman, President
Andrea Steen Crawford, Manager

Village of Hartland
David Lamerand, President
Wally Thiel, Administrator

Village of Menomonee Falls
Joseph Greco, President
Richard Farrenkopf, Administrator

City of Muskego
Mark Slocomb, Mayor

City of New Berlin
Telesfore P. Wysocki, Mayor

City of Oconomowoc
Gary Kohlenberg, Mayor
Diane Gard, Administrator

City of Pewaukee
Jeff Nowak, Mayor
Harlan Clinkenbeard, Administrator

Village of Pewaukee
Tom Millard, President
Jennifer Sheiffer, Administrator

Village of Sussex
Michael M. Knapp, President
M. Chris Swartz, Administrator

City of Waukesha
Carol J. Lombardi, Mayor
Jim Payne, Administrator

Lobbyist
Coenen/Swandby Associates, Inc.
Janet Swandby, Principal

February 10, 2003

Members of the Homeland Security, Veterans and Military
Affairs and Government Reform

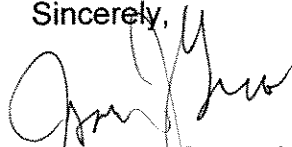
Subject: SB 15

On behalf of the members of the Waukesha County Municipal Executives, I would like to state that we are in support of SB 15 calling for funding of any state imposed mandate that has a negative fiscal impact on local government. Such a bill is long in coming, but it is gratifying to see that legislators lead by Senator Bob Welch are recognizing our plight and are doing something about it.

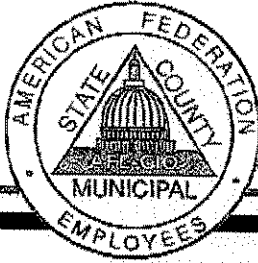
We at the local level recognize the seriousness of the state's financial burden. We have stated many times...in many forums, that we are ready and willing to work with our legislators to resolve the budget crisis, however there needs to be put in place legislation, such as this, that will give us the necessary tools to enable us to "come to the table" and offer our support.

We urge the committee and the entire legislature, in a non-partisan manner, support SB 15. Thank you for allowing me to submit this testimony of support.

Sincerely,



Joseph J. Greco, Village President Menomonee Falls
Chairman of the Waukesha county Municipal Executives



AFSCME®

WISCONSIN OFFICE • 8033 Excelsior Drive, Suite A • Madison, Wisconsin 53717-1903 • Telephone 608/836-6666

Date: February 11, 2003

To: Senator Ron Brown

From: Dennis Boyer, AFSCME Lobbyist

Re: SB 15/Mandates

It is my impression that this proposal has many features that are impractical to implement and others with many unforeseen consequences. I have requested a review from our organization's research and policy arm, but it is not yet available.

We are concerned that items such as labor standards and occupational safety and health rules will fall under the mandate label. Failure to implement some of these standards could expose local employers to costs and risks greater than the mandate cost. Similarly, some of the things construed as mandates are the means of capturing federal funding and other forms of cost-sharing.

These types of self-imposed restraints on the legislative process have not proved very effective in the past. It is probably a good idea to let future legislatures decide what mix of services are appropriate.

DB:lm

xc: Sandra Bloomfield
Rich Abelson
Bob Lyons
Bob Chybowski
Phil Neuenfeldt

in the public service

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO





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MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Members of the Committee on Homeland Security, Veterans & Military Affairs & Government Reform

FROM: Craig Thompson, Legislative Director *CT*

DATE: February 12, 2003

RE: Senate Bill 15

The Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA) strongly supports Senate Bill 15 (SB 15) and urges this Committee to take positive action on the bill as soon as is practicable.

SB 15 is a historic piece of legislation that will force state and local governments to the table to resolve the issues that countless councils, commissions and blue ribbon committees have studied for decades. There is a tremendous body of work that has concluded that the current funding relationship between state and local government in Wisconsin is fundamentally flawed as well as many specific recommendations on how to remedy the situation. Unfortunately, however, there have never been any teeth to previous reports or proposals that would force state and local government to take the bold action recommended.

SB 15 *mandates* government to finally tackle the issue of unfunded and underfunded mandates. You might say this is the mandate to end all mandates and county government couldn't be more supportive.

This legislation does not leave any escape routes or loopholes for government to continue business as usual in Wisconsin. SB 15 addresses existing, future, legislative, administrative rule and constitutional mandates in the following ways:

1. Creates a Joint Survey Committee on State Mandates. This Committee consists of members from the legislative and executive branches and has the charge of reviewing any bill or joint resolution which places a statutory or constitutional requirement on local government. If the Committee determines that the proposal will cost local units of government money to comply with, then the Committee must introduce an amendment to the proposal appropriating the necessary funds.

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Senate Bill 15
February 12, 2003

2. Provides that if a proposal is passed which does not fully fund a mandate that the mandate may not be enforced until it is funded.
3. Provides that if a mandate, while fully funded initially, is not fully funded over the course of time that as soon as the mandate is not fully funded it may not be enforced.
4. Provides that a state agency may not promulgate a rule or take an action that imposes a mandate unless there is sufficient funding for that mandate.
5. Directs the Legislative Fiscal Bureau to identify all existing mandates by May 1, 2005.
6. Directs the Joint Survey Committee to submit legislation repealing all mandates to each house of the legislature by August 1, 2005.
7. Provides that any mandate existing on July 1, 2006 may not be enforced until the mandate is funded.

This legislation does not pay lip service to the issue of unfunded mandates. This legislation boldly forces all levels of government in Wisconsin to finally sit down and determine how services should most appropriately be funded in this state.

The WCA on behalf of county government and all of our mutual constituents across this state applaud the sponsors of SB 15 and implore this Committee to pass this important legislation.

Thank you for considering our comments. If you have any questions please feel free to contact myself or any of our staff at (608) 663-7188.



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To: Senator Ronald Brown, Chair, Senate Committee on Homeland Security, Veterans and Military Affairs and Government Reform
Members of Senate Committee on Homeland Security, Veterans and Military Affairs and Government Reform

From: Curt Witynski, Assistant Director, League of Wisconsin Municipalities

Date: February 12, 2003

Re: Support for Senate Bill 15, Creating a Joint Survey Committee on State Mandates and Requiring Funding of State Mandates

The League of Wisconsin Municipalities supports Senate Bill 15, Senator Welch's Mandate Relief Act. We welcome the Legislature's attention to this important municipal issue. We hope that this bill will lead to a serious review of the complex relationship between state legislation and local government costs.

The League has supported elimination of unfunded state mandates on local governments for a long time. Indeed, at its 1939 Annual Conference, the League adopted a resolution supporting a proposed constitutional amendment on funding mandates. The proposed amendment read in part:

The Legislature shall not impose any expenditure upon any city, village, county or other local unit of government, either directly, or by compelling the discharge of duties or responsibilities unless additional revenues are provided by the state from some source other than real estate taxes that are sufficient to pay the entire cost thereof.

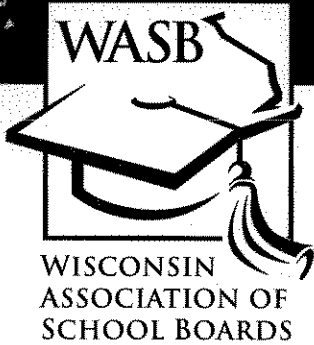
Over the years various Legislatures have introduced legislation similar to SB 15. For example, in 1980 Governor Dreyfus created a special committee on state mandates. The committee recommended that a joint committee to review all local mandates be created. Legislation to that effect was introduced in 1981 as Senate Bill 376. Unfortunately, it was not enacted.

Since then, at least two task forces have met and issued reports on state mandates. In 1986, Governor Tommy Thompson appointed a task force on county and local mandates, which issued a report recommending that a joint survey committee on local mandates be created. In 1993, Assembly Speaker Walter Kunicki appointed a task force on state mandates that issued a report recommending the creation of a joint committee on local fiscal impact.

We believe Senator Welch's Mandate Relief Act would go a long way towards helping municipalities reduce the property tax burden on homeowners. We also believe SB 15 would give local elected officials the flexibility to tailor municipal programs to the unique needs of their communities. We strongly support the bill and hope it fairs better than previous efforts to address state mandates.

Thank you for your attention to this issue of importance to local governments.

STRONG COMMUNITIES MAKE WISCONSIN WORK



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PHONE: 608-257-2622 • FAX: 608-257-8386

KEN COLE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TO: Senate Committee on Homeland Security, Veterans and Military Affairs
and Government Reform
FROM: Joelle Lester, WASB Legislative Services Coordinator
RE: WASB Testimony in Support of Senate Bill 15
DATE: February 12, 2003

Chairman Brown, members of the committee, my name is Joelle Lester and I appreciate the opportunity to speak with you today on behalf of the Wisconsin Association of School Boards. I would like to recognize the persistence and dedication of the sponsors of SB 15, particularly Sen. Welch in your efforts to address this issue.

HISTORY

School board members have historically opposed unfunded state and federal mandates. In fact, at our Delegate Assembly last month our membership once again affirmed their opposition to unfunded mandates when they voted for a new resolution advocating for funding for the implementation of new teacher licensure rules. In the past, the WASB has worked on several different partial solutions to relieve the burden of unfunded mandates, including the "broad powers" legislation and s. 118.38, which provides for waivers to relieve school districts of some mandates. While these efforts have helped in a small way to alleviate the problem, we support a full review of the many unfunded mandates on the books and the allocation of funds to support those mandates the Legislature deems most essential to Wisconsin's public schools.

LOCAL CONTROL

School boards are deliberative, governmental bodies that conduct business using democratic processes. School board members are elected by their communities to make decisions regarding curriculum, teaching staff, buildings, safety and much more in the best interests of the students in their communities. Local school boards are extremely accessible to their constituents and are held accountable to their communities. With few exceptions, all decisions are made in open meetings held in the community, allowing for a high level of input from constituents.

School board members must balance the often-competing interests of students, parents, staff and taxpayers. This local policy-making structure is the very best way to make most decisions about schools. The difficult work and decision-making is complicated when the state and federal government hand down mandates without the resources needed to implement them or regard to possible conflicts with local policies and practices. This ties

the hands of local school board members, ignoring an entire layer of governance and denying school officials the ability to make decisions based on the wants and needs of the local community.

While it is important to have statewide standards and accountability, schools must be allowed the freedom to act locally. The success of public charter schools is based on the ability of the school boards to operate creative educational programs outside state and federal regulation. All public schools should have that latitude.

Many mandates are good ideas that are already in place in some capacity at the local level, or are simply unnecessary and onerous. Mandates that are well intended but difficult to implement occur when state law and rules are not aligned with federal law. Special education is one example of this. School districts struggle to meet the many different requirements and, tragically, what gets lost in the shuffle are the students.

FINITE RESOURCES

Well-meaning legislation can have unintended consequences when it is mandated without adequate funding for implementation. The new Department of Public Instruction rules, known as PI 34, are an example of this. The rules under PI 34 lay out teacher licensing, certification and mentoring requirements. While school districts support the concept of more rigorous teacher training and certification, implementing it without new funds means another program must be cut. With Wisconsin facing the biggest budget deficit in recent memory, it is especially critical to free school districts from unfunded mandates so board members have the flexibility to be the most effective with the limited resources they have.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this very important matter. Please let us know if we can provide any further information or assistance as you continue this process.

Wisconsin State AFL-CIO



CHARTERED 1958

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David Newby, President • Sara J. Rogers, Exec. Vice President • Phillip L. Neuenfeldt, Secretary-Treasurer

TO: Senate Homeland Security, Veterans and Military Affairs and
 Government Reform Committee

FROM: Phil Neuenfeldt, Secretary-Treasurer

DATE: February 12, 2003

RE: **OPPOSITION TO SENATE BILL 15**
 Prohibits Unfunded Mandates on Local Units of Government

This bill will change the fundamental structure of government in Wisconsin. It does so without careful consideration of how we organize and guarantee the provision of needed services to our citizens.

In addition, this bill would eventually repeal any state law that provides any benefit of any kind to public employees and results in a cost to local units of government. This would affect such laws as those related to wage and hour regulation, employment discrimination, family and medical leave, plus many more labor standards.

It would repeal administrative rules that affect public employees, such as those related to workplace health and safety, that would be a cost to local units of government. It could lead to challenges to the Municipal Employment Relations Act itself.

Senate Bill 15 is a Pandora's box of unintended consequences. We urge legislators not to open it.

PN/JR/mj

ROLL

2 / 12 / 03 - COMMITTEE HEARING

PRESENT	ABSENT
✓ BROWN	
✓ ZIEN	
✓ FITZGERALD	
✓ BRESKE	
✓ WIRCH	

- * Health & Safety exempted under Act 109
- * Set threshold for minor mandates
- * Committee should be only legislators? (w/leah)

* Mayor of New Berlin - Administrative Rules are an area of concern

* Ed Huck - original = 1985 for San. Andrea

- ↳ must identify impact - specific communities
- ↳ problems w/ state agency adding - to federal mandates
- ↳ Problem in the past because Joint Finance views it as impeding on their ability to act
- ↳ Mediating/Arbitrating; Commerce safety issues -
- ↳ considered mandates by locals

Get lists of Mandates - talk to Ed Huck

* Mark Miller

- ↳ Recycling is a mandate - ^{one} they really big recycled
- ↳ Pdl workers must be sent to state class

* Joe Gress

- ↳ No Threshold for costs

* Kent Wood - no threshold

- ↳ clerks need to do report

Modify membership

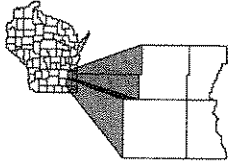
- ↳ idea like Administrative Rules

Threshold

- ↳ Vague - "minimal ~~financial~~ fiscal impact"

↳ Amendment

- ↳ not needed



SOUTHEASTERN MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVES

CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIALS

MILWAUKEE-OZAUKEE-WASHINGTON-WAUKESHA COUNTIES

W156 N8480 Pilgrim Road Menomonee Falls, WI 53051

RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT

To:

Members of the Committee On Homeland Security, Veterans and Military Affairs and Government Reform

Subject:

SB 15 A Bill to Eliminate Unfunded Mandates

WHEREAS, the State of Wisconsin is burdened with a \$3.2 billion budget deficit, and

WHEREAS, in order to resolve this problem it will take the cooperation of all units of government, and

WHEREAS, municipal government, in many forums, has stated it is willing to work with our legislature to resolve this budget deficit, and

WHEREAS, in order for municipal government to assist in solving the budget deficit, it needs to have certain pieces of legislation either repealed or amended, and

WHEREAS, SB 15 is one of those pieces of legislation and is a bill that will eliminate or at least reduce the number of unfunded mandates that are imposed on municipal government and said mandates reduces our ability to help in the resolve of the budget deficit without raising taxes either at the State or local level,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Southeastern Municipal Executives, a group of 57 mayors and village presidents from Milwaukee, Waukesha, Washington and Ozaukee Counties, do hereby support SB 15 and ask that the legislators in a bi-partisan manner support and adopt SB 15.

Sincerely,

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

**JOHN NORQUIST, MAYOR MILWAUKEE
JIM RYAN, PRESIDENT HALES CORNERS**

WAUKESHA COUNTY

JOE GRECO, PRESIDENT MENOMONEE FALLS

WASHINGTON COUNTY

MICHAEL MILLER, MAYOR WEST BEND

OZAUKEE COUNTY

CHRISTINE NUERNBERG, MAYOR MEQUON

Mandate Waiver Provision Provides

—Allison Bussler, Senior Legislative Associate

In the 2001-03 Budget Reform Bill, Governor McCallum included a provision which allowed local governments to apply for a waiver from state mandates. The provision defines local government as a city, village, town or county and allows them to

file a request with the Department of Revenue for a waiver from a state mandate except for a state mandate related to health and safety.

Governor McCallum and some members of the legislature portrayed the provi-

sion as the silver bullet that was going to solve local governments' concerns related to state mandates. In the case of counties, the vast majority of state mandates are related to health or safety. The mandate requiring counties to fund costs associated

<u>Municipality / County</u>	<u>Description of Request</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Municipality / County</u>	<u>Description of Request</u>	<u>Status</u>
City of Madison	Class 2 publication requirements regarding TID #31.	Approved	Dodge County	Zoning ordinance covering shorelands of navigable waters.	Denied
Village of Rewey	Assessor to inform County Treasurer and Real Property Lister of all sales of agricultural land.	Approved	Douglas County	Filing Financial Report Form late and Transportation Aid penalty.	Denied
Outagamie County	"Hire Auditor for financial audit of contracts for services for \$25,000 or more (want \$100,000 threshold instead)."	Approved	Eau Claire County	Publish notices for special elections.	Denied
Price County	"Hire Auditor for financial audit of contracts for services for \$25,000 or more (want \$100,000 threshold instead)."	Approved	Eau Claire County	Publish notices in form prescribed by Elections Board.	Denied
Ozaukee County	Penalty for late-filing Financial Report Form.	Denied	Eau Claire County	Publish notices for special special elections and prepare ballots.	Denied
Adams County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied	Eau Claire County	Publish notices when municipality withdraws from county library system.	Denied
Ashland County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied	Eau Claire County	Publish election notices in certain newspapers.	Denied
Barron County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied	Eau Claire County	Publish notices when creating a single or multi-county health department.	Denied
Brown County	Publish County Board Proceedings.	Denied	Eau Claire County	Publish notices when consolidating counties.	Denied
Brown County	Publish election notice for a municipal water district.	Denied	Eau Claire County	Publish notices regarding impact of changes to county parks.	Denied
Brown County	Publish referendum notice on a municipal power and water district.	Denied	Eau Claire County	Publish notices regarding ordinance on non-point source water pollution.	Denied
Brown County	Distribute notices of unclaimed funds.	Denied	Eau Claire County	Publish notices regarding zoning appeals.	Denied
Brown County	Publish notices of supplemental appropriations or tax anticipation notes.	Denied	Eau Claire County	Publish notices regarding budgets in counties with a population of 500,000 or more.	Denied
Brown County	Publish summary of county executive's budget.	Denied	Eau Claire County	Publish notices of recounts.	Denied
Brown County	Appropriate funds to advertise appearance by a county official.	Denied	Eau Claire County	Publish financial report.	Denied
Buffalo County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied	Eau Claire County	Publish election notice for a municipal water district.	Denied
Burnett County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied	Eau Claire County	Publish referendum notice for a municipal water district.	Denied
Calumet County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied	Eau Claire County	Publish notices for special referenda.	Denied
Dodge County	Birth to Three Program.	Denied	Eau Claire County	Publish notices regarding zoning ordinances.	Denied
Dodge County	Victim/Witness Program.	Denied	Eau Claire County	Publish notices, facsimile ballots, etc.	Denied
Dodge County	Administer Lottery and Gaming Credit.	Denied	Eau Claire County	Publish notices regarding sale of tax-deeded lands.	Denied
Dodge County	Pay cost of mental health inpatient hospitalization at state institutions.	Denied	Eau Claire County	Publish County Board Proceedings.	Denied
Dodge County	Pay for juvenile costs in state facilities.	Denied	Eau Claire County	Publish notices regarding discontinuance of a public way.	Denied
Dodge County	Child welfare computer system.	Denied	Fond du Lac County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied
Dodge County	Administer soil conservation compliance for Farmland Preservation Program.	Denied	Green County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied
Dodge County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied	Green Lake County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied
Dodge County	Administer Badger Care.	Denied	Iowa County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied
Dodge County	House state probation and parole holds in county jails.	Denied	Jackson County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied
Dodge County	Prepare land and water resource plan.	Denied	Jefferson County	Requirement to submit reclamation plan for nonmetallic mine (quarry).	Denied
Dodge County	Administer non-metallic mining ordinance (gravel pits).	Denied	Juneau County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied
			Kenosha County	Advertise appearance of county officials.	Denied

Department of Tourism

A Word from the Secretary



Small agency... big mission... that's the way I characterize the ongoing challenge that lies ahead for

Wisconsin's Department of Tourism. It's a challenge I welcome, and I appreciate the governor's confidence by appointing me secretary.

Fortunately, the department and the travel and hospitality industry have no stronger ally in promoting this state than Governor Jim Doyle, who has placed economic development among his top priorities. And there's no path more certain to a strong and growing economy than increased travel for leisure, business or education.

But tourism does more than fuel the economy and provide tax revenue. I've stood next to the governor as he's spoken sincerely and movingly of the positive impact travel has on many aspects of human endeavor.

For example, there's no more unifying experience for families than a trip taken together. Vacation memories are memories that endure, and the discoveries that travel reveals have lasting impacts on young and old alike.

Travel also educates. Everyone who travels, learns. Nineteenth-century author Samuel Johnson said, "The use of traveling is to regulate imagination by reality, and instead of think-

ing how things may be, to see them as they are." Who is not more tolerant, informed and worldly than regular travelers?

Travel introduces people to new locations, new people and new experiences. All of us can name business people, civic leaders, and even elected officials in our communities who first discovered Wisconsin while on a business or vacation trip and eventually relocated here.

Certainly the travel and hospitality industry adds value to the economy: \$11.7 billion in Wisconsin in 2002. And tourism supports jobs: 324,000 last year, which paid \$6.6 billion in wages and salaries. But the industry also represents the state to the traveling public: it's how Wisconsin is perceived by the world.

Small agency... big mission! Let's continue to work together to meet the boundless economic, social, educational and ambassadorial potential that tourism in Wisconsin represents.



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Little Relief from State Mandates

with the state court system, human services and county jails comprises the majority of county budgets. Even though the vast majority of county mandates are excluded from this provision, 197 of the 225 mandate waiver requests (thus far)

came from county governments. Two of the four approved waivers were granted to county governments.

Listed below are the 225 mandate waiver requests, including the four that were approved. I think we all can agree the

mandate waiver provision has not even scratched the surface of the unfunded mandate problem in Wisconsin.

<u>Municipality / County</u>	<u>Description of Request</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Municipality / County</u>	<u>Description of Request</u>	<u>Status</u>
Kenosha County	Publish County Board Proceedings.	Denied	Pepin County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied
Kenosha County	Publish election notice for a municipal water district.	Denied	Town of Alban	Requirement for an audit when town has combined office of clerk-treasurer.	Denied
Kenosha County	Publish summary of county executive's budget.	Denied	Portage County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied
Kenosha County	Publish referendum notice for a municipal water district.	Denied	Price County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied
Kenosha County	Distribute notices of unclaimed funds.	Denied	Price County	County must pay state institutions for short term placements of 90 days or less.	Denied
Kenosha County	Publish election notice for a municipal water district.	Denied	Racine County	Publish notices when consolidating counties.	Denied
Kenosha County	Advertise appearance of county officials.	Denied	Racine County	Publish notices of board proceedings.	Denied
Kenosha County	Publish notice of budget hearing.	Denied	Racine County	Publish notices regarding budgets in counties with a population of 500,000 or more.	Denied
Kenosha County	Publish notice of proposed budget appropriation changes.	Denied	Racine County	Publish notices of recounts.	Denied
Kenosha County	Publish county board proceedings.	Denied	Racine County	Publish notices for special elections.	Denied
Kenosha County	Publish referendum notice on a municipal power and water district.	Denied	Racine County	Publish financial report.	Denied
Kenosha County	Counties with population greater than 500,000 publish notice of unclaimed funds.	Denied	Racine County	Publish notices regarding unclaimed property.	Denied
Kenosha County	Publish notices of supplemental appropriations or tax anticipation notes.	Denied	Racine County	Publish notices regarding impact of changes to county parks.	Denied
La Crosse County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied	Racine County	Publish election notice for a municipal water district.	Denied
Langlade County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied	Racine County	Publish election notices in multiple papers within the county.	Denied
Village of Kellnersville	Smart Growth planning.	Denied	Racine County	Publish notices regarding discontinuance of a public way.	Denied
Manitowoc County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied	Racine County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied
Monroe County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied	Racine County	Publish referendum notice on a municipal power and water district.	Denied
City of Sparta	Cities over 5,000 must create Dept. of weights and measures.	Denied	Racine County	Publish notices regarding in rem proceedings foreclosure of tax delinquent lands.	Denied
Town of Hazelhurst	Smart Growth planning.	Denied	Racine County	Publish notices when municipality withdraws from county library system.	Denied
City of Appleton	Publish notices regarding special assessments.	Denied	Racine County	Publish notices regarding unclaimed funds held by each county of odd-numbered years.	Denied
City of Appleton	Publish proceedings of the common council.	Denied	Racine County	Publish notices for special referenda.	Denied
Town of Grand Chute	Requirement to publish notices and requirement to post notices in three places.	Denied	Racine County	Publish notices regarding zoning appeals.	Denied
Outagamie County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied	Racine County	Publish notices regarding sale of tax-deeded lands.	Denied
Outagamie County	Publish election notice for a municipal water district.	Denied	Racine County	Publish notices regarding ordinance on non-point source water pollution.	Denied
Outagamie County	Publish referendum notice on a municipal power and water district.	Denied	Racine County	Publish notices for special special elections and prepare ballots.	Denied
Outagamie County	Publish summary of county executive's budget.	Denied	Racine County	Publish notices in form prescribed by Elections Board.	Denied
Outagamie County	Publishing County Board Proceedings.	Denied	Racine County	Publish notices, facsimile ballots, etc.	Denied
Town of Cedarburg	Levy a specific amount for library tax.	Denied	Racine County	Publish notices regarding sale of perishable property.	Denied
City of Cedarburg	Publish notices of changes after budget is adopted.	Denied	Racine County	Publish notices regarding zoning ordinances.	Denied
City of Cedarburg	Publish common council minutes.	Denied	Richland County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied
Ozaukee County	Requirement to provide Lottery and Gaming Credit applications in 2004 for 5-year certification cycle.	Denied	Rock County	Publish election notice for a municipal water district.	Denied
Village of Thiensville	Smart Growth planning.	Denied			
Village of Thiensville	Storm Water Discharge.	Denied			
Village of Thiensville	Levy for library maintenance.	Denied			

