

# Summary of the Wisconsin Legislative Session 2021–2022



© 2022 Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau
One East Main Street, Suite 200 • Madison, Wisconsin 53703
www.legis.wi.gov/lrb/ • 608-504-5801

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

To view a copy of this license, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/ or send a letter to Creative Commons, PO Box 1866, Mountain View, CA 94042, USA.

#### Cover Image:

"Legislation" represents one of four mosaics in the pendentives circling the base of the Rotunda Dome at the Capitol in Madison, WI. Inspired by traditional decorative treatments for domed buildings from sixth century Byzantine architecture, the artist Kenyon Cox designed and installed each panel during the summer of 1914.

Utilizing over 400,000 pieces of glass per panel, each pendentive mosaic depicts a seated colossal figure who portrays one of the three branches of government—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The fourth mosaic represents "Liberty," the foundation of democracy.

In his own words, Cox says, "Legislation is represented as a powerful old man with a long beard, reminiscent of the accepted type of Moses, the first lawgiver. He has a yellow gown and blue mantle, his left hand rests upon the table of law, his right hand holds the stylus with which he has been writing. His seat is supported by a sphynx symbol of wisdom."

# Summary of the Wisconsin Legislative Session 2021–2022

# **Contents**

Abbreviations				
Administrative Law				
Agriculture1				
Beverages				
Buildings and Safety				
Business and Consumer Law				
Children				
Corrections				
Courts and Legal Process				
Crime				
Domestic Relations				
Economic Development				
Education				
Higher Education				
Primary and Secondary Education				
Elections				
Employment				
Collective Bargaining				
Public Employment				
Workers' Compensation				
General Employment				
Environment				
Financial Institutions				
Gambling				
Health and Human Services				
Health				
Medical Assistance				
Mental and Behavioral Health				
Housing				
Insurance				
Law Enforcement				
local Government				

Natural Resources			
Conservation			
Fish and Game			
Navigable Waters and Wetlands			
Parks, Forestry, and Recreation			
General Natural Resources			
Occupational Regulation			
Public Utilities			
Real Estate			
Shared Revenue			
State Government			
State Building Program			
General State Government			
Taxation			
Trade and Consumer Protection			
Transportation			
Drivers and Motor Vehicles			
Highways and Local Assistance			
Traffic and Parking Regulation			
General Transportation			
Veterans and Military Affairs			
Constitutional Amendments			
Fully Vetoed Legislation			
Index			

# **Abbreviations**

AB	Assembly Bill
ARPA	The federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021
DATCP	Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
DCF	Department of Children and Families
DETF	Department of Employee Trust Funds
DFI	Department of Financial Institutions
DHS	Department of Health Services
DMA	Department of Military Affairs
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DOA	Department of Administration
DOC	Department of Corrections
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOR	Department of Revenue
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPI	Department of Public Instruction
DSPS	Department of Safety and Professional Services
DVA	Department of Veterans Affairs
DWD	Department of Workforce Development
HEAB	Higher Educational Aids Board
JCF	Joint Committee on Finance
OCI	Office of the Commissioner of Insurance
PSC	Public Service Commission
SB	Senate Bill
SWIB	State of Wisconsin Investment Board
UW	University of Wisconsin
WEDC	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation
WHEDA	Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority
WRS	Wisconsin Retirement System
WTCS	Wisconsin Technical College System

#### **Administrative Law**

**Act 242** (AB-1024) allows the Division of Hearings and Appeals in DOA to serve a copy of its decision by email if the parties consent to electronic delivery. *See also* Crime.

**Act 246** (AB-1028) eliminates the requirement that state agencies keep on file in their offices copies of technical standards incorporated in their rules by reference. *See also* Occupational Regulation.

# **Agriculture**

**Act 58** (AB-68) does all of the following:

- 1. Allows DATCP to request up to \$558,400 from JCF each year for the promotion of agricultural exports.
- 2. Allows DATCP to request up to \$200,000 from JCF each year for grants to meat processors.
- 3. Reallocates \$200,000 from the dairy promotion program to the dairy processor grant program.
- 4. Provides one-time funding of \$100,000 for farmer mental health assistance.
- 5. Provides funding and staff positions for DATCP's meat safety program.
- 6. Provides funding for additional expenditures by the division of food and recreational safety in DATCP, including funds to update the division's data management system.
- 7. Transfers \$450,000 from a veterinary examining board appropriation to the appropriation for dog licenses, rabies control, and related services.
- 8. Provides funding for the veterinary examining board's licensing and regulatory oversight functions.

**Act 92** (AB-314) requires DATCP to establish an agricultural exports program to promote the export of the state's agricultural and agribusiness products and to cooperate with WEDC to increase the value of the state's dairy, meat, and crop exports by at least 25 percent over current values.

**Act 143** (SB-298) prohibits DATCP from prohibiting dogs from the premises of a retail food establishment that sells no food other than previously packaged food.

**Act 207** (<u>SB-827</u>) allows DATCP to use funds that are currently used for making loans for the redevelopment of rural businesses or rural economic development to also be used for making grants for the purpose of promoting dairy exports.

**Act 223** (AB-727) creates a commercial nitrogen optimization pilot program, under which DATCP (1) awards grants to farmers to implement a project, for at least two growing seasons, that optimizes the application of commercial nitrogen and (2) provides crop insurance premium rebates of \$5 per acre to farmers for planting cover crops, which are plants that are planted for the purpose of covering the soil rather than being harvested. *See also* Education: Higher Education.

# **Beverages**

**Act 21** (<u>AB-32</u>) allows certain liquor retailers, such as restaurants and bars, to sell wine and distilled spirits to-go if the retailer seals the container of wine or distilled spirits with a tamper-evident seal before it is removed from the premises.

**Act 39** (SB-266) authorizes DOR to issue retail alcohol beverage permits for motor vehicle racetrack grounds and authorizes caterers to make retail sales of alcohol beverages on racetrack grounds.

**Act 43** (AB-277) allows the State Fair Park Board to issue retail alcohol beverage permits authorizing the retail sale of alcohol beverages at the state fair park, requires board approval before a brewer or brewpub may sell beer at the state fair park, and allows alcohol beverage suppliers to provide things of value to state fair park vendors.

# **Buildings and Safety**

**Act 67** (SB-84) delays the elimination of the DSPS private on-site wastewater treatment systems grant program until June 30, 2023. Prior law eliminated the grant program on June 30, 2021. The act also requires DSPS to fund a study conducted by UW–Stevens Point to analyze and make recommendations on practices that mitigate the risk of contaminating ground and surface waters with septage.

**Act 110** (<u>SB-466</u>) limits the frequency of periodic inspections of a chemical recovery boiler to no more than once every 24 months if the owner of the chemical recovery boiler maintains insurance coverage and is in good standing with the insurer.

**Act 237** (AB-994) adds educational requirements for certificates of financial responsibility granted by DSPS that a person generally must hold to obtain a building permit.

## **Business and Consumer Law**

**Act 5** (<u>SB-25</u>) allows a cooperative to hold member meetings remotely and adopt emergency bylaws, and grants specified emergency powers to a cooperative.

**Act 199** (<u>SB-865</u>) requires certain homeowners associations to file with DFI notices containing specified information and requires DFI to maintain a searchable filing system for these notices. *See also* Real Estate.

**Act 203** (<u>AB-653</u>) allows pawnbrokers, with a customer's consent, to send certain notices to the customer by email or text message.

**Act 258** (SB-566) adopts, with modifications, the most recent versions of the Uniform Law Commission's Limited Liability Company (LLC) Act and Limited Partnership (LP) Act and makes corresponding changes to this state's partnership law and corporations law. Among its many changes, the act includes provisions relating to LLC and LP formation, LLC operating agreements, LP partnership agreements, LLC members' authority, LP partner liability, creation of limited liability LPs, fiduciary and other duties of LLC members and managers and LP partners, LLC and LP operating requirements, dissociation of LLC members and LP partners, dissolution and winding up of LLCs and LPs, and business mergers involving LLCs or LPs. The act includes phase-in and opt-out provisions.

#### Children

**Act 41** (AB-142) extends immunity from criminal and civil liability to a person who assists in the medical examination of a child or expectant mother and to any

person who otherwise, in good faith, provides information, assistance, or consultation in connection with a child abuse or neglect report, investigation, or legal intervention.

**Act 42** (AB-143) allows DCF to certify qualified residential treatment programs that meet federal and DCF requirements and establishes procedures relating to permanency planning and assessing the appropriateness of the placement that apply when a child is placed in a certified program.

**Act 58** (AB-68) does all of the following:

- 1. Increases by 2.5 percent, beginning on January 1, 2022, the monthly basic maintenance rates paid to foster parents and the monthly kinship care payments made to relatives who provide care for children.
- 2. Allocates funding to programs and subsidies from federal moneys received under Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.
- 3. Increases the per-person daily rates that are assessed on counties for state-provided juvenile correctional services.
- 4. Extends until June 30, 2023, the five-county pilot program to provide parents counsel in a Child in need of Protection or Services (CHIPS) proceeding.

Act 72 (SB-24) changes the background check requirements for an individual who receives an out-of-home placement of a child under the Children's Code. Prior law prohibited a person from working for or residing with a licensed out-of-home care provider if the person had been convicted of certain crimes. The act adds to the list of crimes that lead to disqualification specified crimes against children and includes persons who pleaded no contest for those crimes or had the charges dropped for those crimes as part of a plea agreement. The act also generally prohibits a court from placing a child with an unlicensed relative other than a parent or temporarily placing a child with another unlicensed person under the Children's Code if the relative or unlicensed person has been convicted of, pleaded no contest to, or been subject to a plea agreement for the crimes against a child that would disqualify that person from receiving a license.

**Act 132** (SB-491) requires DCF to reimburse a county

department for subsidized guardianship payments, including for guardianships of Indian children ordered by tribal courts.

**Act 141** (<u>SB-219</u>) authorizes the juvenile court to conduct any hearing under the Juvenile Justice Code on the record by telephone or live audiovisual means upon the motion of the juvenile, the prosecutor, or the juvenile court unless the juvenile or the prosecutor objects.

**Act 146** (SB-416) specifies what DCF must include in its quarterly reports that summarize all reported sexual abuse of children placed in out-of-home care. Under the act, DCF must include only reports of sexual abuse of children who were placed in out-of-home care when the reported incident was alleged to have occurred and whether, if the abuse was substantiated, the child's out-of-home care provider caused it.

**Act 147** (<u>SB-417</u>) requires DCF to provide to the legislature any report that a citizen review panel produces if DCF or a county government established the panel and the report contains recommendations regarding state and local child welfare activities. Under the act, DCF must also provide the legislature with any written response DCF provides to the panel.

Act 148 (SB-418) requires the annual Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report (CAN Report), which DCF prepares and submits to the legislature, to include aggregated information and trend information from DCF's summary reports on child neglect and abuse and information about changes in policies or practices that have been made to address any issues identified in the summary reports. The act also requires the appropriate standing committees of the legislature to conduct an annual hearing on the CAN Report.

**Act 150** (<u>SB-524</u>) provides an avenue for the adult offspring of a person whose birth parents' parental rights have been terminated to access the offspring's parent's original birth certificate and information about the birth parents.

## **Corrections**

Act 52 (SB-237) allows the secretary of corrections to

authorize the operation of a drone over a state correctional facility and allows a sheriff to authorize the operation of a drone over a county correctional facility.

**Act 53** (<u>SB-299</u>) requires a person to submit a DNA specimen to the state crime laboratories if the person is moving to Wisconsin and will be under DOC supervision and the person was placed on probation, extended supervision, or parole in the person's state on or after April 1, 2015, for the commission of any crime. Under prior law, the person had to have been placed on probation, extended supervision, or parole on or after January 1, 2000, for a crime that would have been a felony if committed in Wisconsin or before January 1, 2000, for a crime that would have been comparable to first or second degree sexual assault.

**Act 58** (AB-68) provides an additional \$5 per hour worked during the 2021–23 biennium to correctional officers and correctional sergeants in correctional facilities when the vacancy rate for those positions is more than 40 percent. This rate continues until the vacancy rate is 40 percent or less for six consecutive months.

**Act 145** (<u>SB-399</u>) eliminates the provision that prohibits DOC from using billboards to recruit employees.

**Act 153** (<u>SB-724</u>) changes the report that DOC must submit to JCF regarding overtime at correctional institutions from a biennial report to an annual report.

**Act 186** (AB-825) requires each state correctional institution to make a record of any alleged battery that a prisoner commits against a DOC correctional officer or teacher. Under the act, DOC must forward all such records to the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the institution.

**Act 247** (AB-1029) requires wardens and superintendents of juvenile correctional facilities to take an official oath when they take office; this is similar to the preexisting law that requires wardens and superintendents of state prisons to take an official oath when they take office. The act also removes the requirement that wardens and superintendents of the state prisons execute a bond when they take office.

**Act 264** (<u>SB-564</u>) requires DOC to contract with multiple vendors of personal property items for purchase

by, or on behalf of, inmates at state correctional institutions.

# **Courts and Legal Process**

**Act 4** (<u>January 2021 Special Session SB-1</u>) establishes, subject to certain exceptions, an exemption for entities from civil liability for any death, injuries, or damages caused by an act or omission resulting in or relating to exposure to the novel coronavirus identified as SARS-CoV-2 or COVID 19. The entities covered by the exemption include partnerships, corporations, associations, governmental entities, tribal governments and entities, and any other legal entity, such as a school, institution of higher education, or nonprofit organization. The act also exempts from liability any employer or business owner, employee, agent, or independent contractor of an entity. *See also* Employment: General Employment.

**Act 32** (<u>SB-51</u>) changes eligibility requirements for newspapers to receive compensation for publishing legal notices, including all of the following:

- 1. Explicitly stating that the minimum circulation requirements include "print, digital, or electronic" subscribers. Prior law did not describe the subscribers.
- 2. Eliminating the requirement that a newspaper's publisher sell at least 50 percent of the newspaper's circulation.
- 3. Allowing a newspaper that meets circulation requirements to qualify for compensation if it either (a) has been published at least once a week for at least 50 consecutive issues prior to the first publication of the notice in the city, village, or town where published; or (b) can verify to DOA using postal records that it has met subscriber requirements before issuance of its mailing permit from its place of publication.
- 4. Eliminating the requirement that a newspaper be published "regularly and continuously" in order to meet alternative qualification criteria for cities, villages, and towns where no newspaper meets the general criteria, and instead requiring that a newspaper be circulated at least once each week for at least 50 issues each year for one year prior to the first publication of the notice in the city, village, or town.

The act also adds requirements that every newspaper publishing legal notices have an Internet site that includes on its home page a prominent link to its legal notices section; place an electronic copy of the notices at no additional charge on its Internet site; and make its legal notices section available for free and include a link to the Wisconsin newspapers legal notices Internet site.

Act 58 (AB-68) updates the statutory list of circuit court branches to include the four branches in Calumet, Dunn, Jackson, and Marathon Counties allocated by the director of state courts and authorized to begin operation in August 2021. The act also funds these new circuit court branches, as well as the four additional circuit court branches authorized under 2019 Wisconsin Act 184, to begin operation on August 1, 2022.

**Act 182** (<u>SB-627</u>) provides that when a child under 14 years old has two living parents, one parent's petition to change the legal name of that child may be granted without the parent providing notice to the other parent if that other parent has been convicted of certain homicide or sex offenses. The act further provides that, in such a situation, the petition may be granted regardless of whether the nonpetitioning parent appears at the hearing on the petition.

**Act 194** (<u>SB-341</u>) generally limits the time a person has to start a lawsuit for damages against a licensed or certified real estate appraiser to five years from the date the appraiser submits the appraisal report to the client for whom services are performed. Prior law did not provide a specific limitations period for real estate appraisal services.

**Act 201** (<u>SB-893</u>) allows individuals to transfer farm implements at death to a designated beneficiary without probate if certain conditions are met. Under the act, "farm implement" means a tractor or machine used exclusively and directly in farming.

**Act 256** (<u>SB-519</u>) allows a court to issue a permanent restraining order in cases when the person against whom the restraining order is requested has been convicted of the sexual assault of the person requesting the restraining order. Under preexisting law, generally, initial restraining orders were limited to a maximum period of two to four years.

**Act 257** (<u>SB-535</u>) establishes a liability exemption for tax-exempt charitable organizations for damages arising out of providing previously owned eyeglasses if the recipient of the eyeglasses is at least 14 years old and the eyeglasses are provided for free. The act requires that the eyeglasses be provided by a licensed optometrist or ophthalmologist who has either examined the recipient and issued a prescription for the eyeglasses or consulted with the licensed optometrist or ophthalmologist who issued the prescription.

#### Crime

**Act 28** (<u>SB-85</u>) expands the definition of "stalking" in the criminal code to include attempts to contact a victim via text messaging and other electronic means of communication, including sending and posting online content.

**Act 54** (SB-99) allows a court to require any criminal defendant who throws or expels blood, semen, vomit, saliva, urine, feces, or another bodily substance at or toward a public safety worker or a prosecutor to be tested for communicable diseases if there is probable cause to believe that there was a potential for transmitting a communicable disease to the public safety worker or prosecutor.

**Act 65** (<u>SB-66</u>) eliminates the requirement to file with the court the original audio recording of sworn testimony during a telephone call to a judge to request a search warrant. A transcript of the testimony, certified as accurate by the judge or by a court reporter, must still be filed with the court.

**Act 76** (<u>SB-17</u>) provides increased penalties for specified crimes, including sexual assault, when the victim is an elder person (over the age of 60) and creates the crime of physical abuse of an elder person, which is modeled after the current law crime of physical abuse of a child. The act also allows elder persons seeking a restraining order to appear by audiovisual means rather than in person and creates procedures for freezing the assets of a criminal defendant charged with financial exploitation of an elder person.

**Act 109** (SB-449) modifies the requirement that schools must provide school blueprints to law enforcement agencies. The act allows schools to meet the requirement by providing either school blueprints or critical incident mapping data. The act also requires DOJ to provide grants to private schools and school districts to assist them in submitting critical incident mapping data. Each school that applies for a grant must apply jointly with its local law enforcement agency.

**Act 116** (<u>SB-71</u>) creates statutory procedures for the transmission, processing, and storage of sexual assault kits.

**Act 117** (<u>SB-94</u>) requires DOJ to establish a database to provide victims of sexual assault access to information about the status of any sexual assault kit the victim provided and to allow health care professionals, forensic laboratories, law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and DOJ to update and track the location and status of sexual assault kits.

**Act 120** (<u>SB-242</u>) makes it a Class I felony to destroy, handle, store, or treat a vaccine or drug with the intent to render it unsafe, tainted, spoiled, ineffective, or otherwise unusable.

**Act 140** (<u>SB-229</u>) makes it a Class I felony to knowingly refuse, resist, or obstruct the installation of a GPS tracking device that is provided by DOC to track individuals who have been convicted of certain offenses or who violate certain orders or injunctions.

**Act 179** (<u>SB-352</u>) increases the penalties associated with the manufacture, distribution, and delivery of, and for the possession with intent to manufacture, distribute, or deliver, fentanyl or fentanyl analogs. Under the act, the penalty increase depends on the amount of the controlled substance involved with the violation.

**Act 180** (SB-600) decriminalizes the use of fentanyl testing strips by removing them from the definition of "drug paraphernalia" in the statutes.

**Act 187** (SB-100) expands the crime of a special circumstances battery so that it is a Class H felony to intentionally harm a family member of a probation, extended supervision, and parole agent or to threaten

to harm such an agent or a family member of the agent. Under former law, it was a Class H felony to intentionally harm the agent. The act also expands the definition of the agent so that it includes an agent in a comparable program authorized by a federally recognized American Indian tribe or band.

**Act 191** (SB-420) increases the penalty for the crime of battery from a Class A misdemeanor to a Class H felony if the battery is committed against a person or a family member of a person because the person is representing the interests of a child, a tribe, or another party in a tribal court proceeding.

**Act 209** (AB-960) expands the crime of a special circumstances battery by making it a Class H felony to intentionally harm or threaten harm to a health care provider or a family member of a health care provider. Under preexisting law, it is a Class H felony to intentionally harm a nurse or an emergency medical care provider.

**Act 227** (<u>AB-842</u>) adds crimes to the list of violent crimes that disqualify an individual who is serving a sentence for those crimes from being discharged or released early and from participating in certain programs.

**Act 242** (<u>AB-1024</u>) makes minor and technical changes to the laws relating to the handling of fingerprint data by DOJ. *See also* Administrative Law.

**Act 263** (AB-251) provides that it is a Class I felony to impersonate or represent oneself to be a public officer, employee, or utility employee with the intent to mislead others into believing that he or she is actually a public officer or employee or the employee of a utility.

## **Domestic Relations**

**Act 20** (SB-116) allows a court to approve a stipulation to modify a child custody order upon the occurrence of a specified event that is reasonably certain to occur within two years of the stipulation. The court may not approve a stipulation based on an anticipated behavior modification of a party.

**Act 35** (<u>SB-105</u>) prospectively eliminates family support orders due to changes to federal tax law, but allows existing family support orders to remain in effect. The act also makes technical changes to reorganize and update DCF administrative rules relating to certain child support formulas to reflect current practices.

**Act 36** (SB-107) changes procedures for the submission of parenting plans in certain family court actions by requiring parties in an initial mediation session to submit the proposed plans to family court services or the assigned mediator at least 10 days before mediation. The parties may exchange plans, and any submission or exchange may be done electronically. The act removes requirements to include certain income transfer information in the proposed plans but requires that the plans include variable costs expected to be incurred by or on behalf of the child.

**Act 37** (SB-112) requires a court that grants physical placement of a child with one parent for less than 25 percent of the time to enter specific findings of fact as to the reasons the placement is in the best interest of the child. The act also rearranges the statutory factors for consideration of the best interest of the child in a child custody proceeding and removes the factors of the stability in placement and the availability of child care services.

**Act 63** (<u>SB-14</u>) allows any justice or judge to officiate a marriage. Prior law allowed only a judge of a court of record or a reserve judge to officiate a marriage.

Act 84 (AB-270) makes changes relating to marriage ceremonies and the issuance and validity of marriage licenses. The act allows residents and nonresidents to obtain a marriage license and marry in any county; extends license validity from 30 to 60 days; reduces the license waiting period from five to three days; and allows certain service members to marry with only one witness other than the officiant present. The act allows a county clerk to decide whether documentation required for a license is unobtainable, but if an applicant presents specified documentation in lieu of a birth record, the act requires the clerk to consider it satisfactory for licensing purposes. The act also provides that if a clerk is not satisfied with the documentation presented, the clerk must notify the applicant of the

right to judicial review and, upon request, submit the documentation to a judge.

**Act 160** (<u>SB-104</u>) changes the DCF administrative code definition of "gross income" for purposes of calculating child support to specify that gross income includes veterans disability compensation benefits and military allowances, including basic allowances for subsistence and housing, but not variable housing costs.

**Act 161** (<u>SB-108</u>) adopts the Uniform Deployed Parents Custody and Visitation Act to provide a process and standards for a temporary delegation of custodial responsibilities when a parent is deployed in military or other national service.

Act 169 (SB-603) extends a circuit court commissioner's authority to preside over final hearings and to enter judgment in stipulated divorce actions to also include presiding over final hearings and entering judgment in stipulated legal separation actions. Under the act, a court commissioner may preside over a final hearing for legal separation if both parties state that the marital relationship is broken and all material issues are resolved or if one party does not participate in the action for legal separation. The act also provides that a court commissioner may grant and enter judgment in an action for legal separation over which the court commissioner has presided unless the court commissioner does not approve of an agreement between the parties on material issues and judgment would modify the parties' agreement on those issues.

**Act 204** (<u>AB-722</u>) allows a judge to enter the terms of a stipulation between parties regarding physical placement, legal custody, child support, property division, maintenance, or related provisions as an initial order before judgment in an action for divorce, annulment, or legal separation. The act requires the judge to hold a hearing on the record with each party present to ensure that the parties understand and intend the terms of a stipulation before the judge enters an initial order based on the stipulation.

**Act 205** (AB-723) establishes specific procedures for de novo review by a circuit court judge of a court commissioner's decision in family court actions. Under the act, a party must file a motion for a hearing de novo

within 20 calendar days of the commissioner's oral ruling or the mailing of the written decision or order and, except for certain rulings involving the relocation of a child's residence, a hearing on the motion must then be held within 60 days. The act requires that the party that requested a de novo hearing be present at the hearing, and the right to de novo review does not apply to stipulations between the parties.

**Act 259** (SB-604) requires the exchange of financial information between parties in an ongoing action involving family support, child support, or maintenance no later than May 1 of each calendar year, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the parties.

# **Economic Development**

**Act 58** (AB-68) requires WEDC to expend at least \$3 million in the 2021–23 fiscal biennium on initiatives that attract talent to Wisconsin or retain talent in Wisconsin.

**Act 224** (<u>AB-759</u>) addresses eligibility for certain qualified new business ventures to receive investments under the angel and early stage seed investment tax credit program if such a business undergoes a merger or acquisition.

### **Education**

# **Higher Education**

**Act 11** (SB-79) requires the Board of Regents of the UW System to monitor, and to report in the aggregate, the extension and outreach hours of UW System faculty and academic staff who provide extension services in applied agricultural research.

**Act 58** (AB-68) does all of the following:

- 1. Allows dentists who agree to practice in rural areas under an educational loan repayment assistance program to receive the same amount of financial assistance that physicians may receive under the program. Accordingly, the act allows a dentist who agrees to practice under the conditions of the program to receive up to \$100,000 in loan repayment assistance.
- 2. Provides \$5 million for release to HEAB upon

request and approval by JCF to fund a new HEAB nurse educator financial assistance program that provides fellowships, educational loan repayment assistance, and postdoctoral fellowships for nurse educators and certain nursing students. Nurse educators who receive financial assistance under the program must commit to teach for at least three consecutive years in a nursing program in a higher education institution in Wisconsin.

**Act 159** (<u>SB-605</u>) establishes guidance for determining the state residency, for purposes of resident tuition eligibility at UW System schools and technical colleges, of active duty service members relocated from Wisconsin, their spouses, and their dependents. The act also allows UW System graduate health science classes to start each year before September 1.

**Act 165** (<u>SB-557</u>) allows the Board of Regents to manage the investment of any UW System revenues through a financial manager, a private investment firm, or SWIB, which had been allowed under preexisting law only for gift, grant, or donation revenues.

**Act 217** (SB-833) eliminates the sunset date on a HEAB program for awarding grants to support dual enrollment programs taught in high schools. *See also* Primary and Secondary Education.

**Act 223** (<u>AB-727</u>) creates a new hydrogeologist position at the UW–Madison Division of Extension to develop groundwater resource information and assist individuals, governments, and industries in using the information. *See also* Agriculture.

**Act 250** (AB-1032) clarifies that DOA does not manage the information technology portfolio for the Board of Regents of the UW System. *See also* Primary and Secondary Education; State Government: General State Government.

# **Primary and Secondary Education**

**Act 18** (SB-109) allows a pupil, during the 2021–22 school year, to attend a fully virtual option offered by a nonresident school board or a charter school located in a nonresident school district under the full-time open enrollment program.

**Act 19** (SB-110) provides that a pupil's application to attend a virtual charter school in a nonresident school district under the full-time open enrollment program does not count towards the limitation under preexisting law that prohibits a pupil from applying to more than three nonresident school boards in any school year under the program.

**Act 30** (SB-69) requires the state superintendent to incorporate the study of the Holocaust and other genocides into the model academic standards for social studies and to develop model curricula and instructional materials for pupils on the same subject. The act also requires a school board, independent charter school, or private school participating in a parental choice program to include instruction on the Holocaust and other genocides in its respective curriculum at least once in grades 5 to 8 and once in grades 9 to 12.

Act 56 (SB-302) extends certain waiver and deadlineestablishing authority of DPI. 2019 Wisconsin Act 185 granted DPI the authority, during the period beginning on the first day of the COVID-19 public health emergency and ending on October 31, 2020, to waive education statutes and administrative rules related to parental choice programs and the Special Needs Scholarship Program, private schools participating in those programs, and independent charter schools. Act 56 generally extends that waiver authority to October 31, 2021, but eliminates DPI's waiver authority with respect to pupil assessments, the standardized third grade reading test, and maintenance of pupil records. Act 185 also allowed DPI to establish alternate deadlines for deadlines occurring during the waiver authority period for requirements related to parental choice programs and the SNSP, and Act 56 similarly extends DPI's deadline-establishing authority for such deadlines occurring on or before October 31, 2021.

**Act 58** (<u>AB-68</u>) makes the following changes to the laws governing primary and secondary education:

1. Eliminates the provision under which the state annually delayed paying \$75 million of general school aids for a school year until the fourth Monday of the July after the end of the school year. As a result of that change, DPI distributes state aid to school districts on

a regular quarterly schedule, without reduction for the delayed payment amount. The act also provides \$75 million to "buy back" the delayed payment and requires DPI to treat the general aid appropriation as if there were no buyback so as to set the secondary guarantee to distribute the correct amount of funding for 2021–22 through the general aid formula.

- 2. Deletes the general school aids reduction associated with payments to independent charter schools authorized by the city of Milwaukee, UW–Milwaukee, and UW–Parkside, which results in net general school aids received by school districts increasing correspondingly. Under prior law, DPI paid the operators of those charter schools a statutorily determined per pupil amount from a separate, general purpose revenue appropriation.
- 3. Provides that county children with disabilities education boards (CCDEB) are eligible to receive state aid on behalf of nonresident pupils with disabilities who are attending a school district under the full-time open enrollment program and who are solely enrolled in a special education program provided by the CCDEB in the same manner as CCDEBs receive state aid on behalf of pupils who are attending their school district of residence and who are solely enrolled in a special education program provided by the CCDEB. The act also provides that the costs of these nonresident pupils are included in the calculation of a school district's base revenue per pupil in the same manner as if they were resident pupils.
- 4. Eliminates supplemental per pupil aid, which was created under 2019 Wisconsin Act 9, the 2019 biennial budget.
- 5. Creates an additional tier of eligibility for sparsity aid. In addition to preexisting sparsity aid in the amount of \$400 per pupil that is provided if the school district's membership in the previous school year did not exceed 745 pupils and the number of pupils per square mile in the school district is fewer than 10, the act creates a new tier of eligibility for school districts with fewer than 10 pupils per square mile and whose membership the previous school year was between 745 and 1,000 pupils. Under prior law and under the act, if funding is insufficient, payments are prorated.
- 6. Changes the eligibility threshold for a school

district to receive high cost transportation aid. Under prior law, one eligibility requirement was that a school district's per pupil transportation cost exceeded 145 percent of the statewide average per pupil transportation cost. The act lowers this criterion to a per pupil transportation cost that exceeds 140 percent of the statewide average per pupil transportation cost.

7. Increases from \$365 to \$375 per school year the reimbursement rate to school districts and independent charter schools for transporting a pupil who lives more than 12 miles from the school. The act also eliminates a provision that required DPI to prorate summer school transportation payments for pupils who were transported fewer than 30 days for summer classes.

**Act 83** (AB-220) specifies that the youth apprenticeship program administered by DWD must be included in (1) the list of educational options that each public school, including a charter school, and each private school participating in a parental choice program annually must provide under preexisting law to the parent or guardian of each pupil enrolled in the school; and (2) the description of educational options that each school board must publish and post on the school board's Internet site under preexisting law. The act provides that a school or school board that does not operate high school grades is not required to include in the list or description an educational option that is available only to high school pupils.

Act 89 (SB-373) requires DPI, beginning in the 2023–24 school year, to create an online financial information portal to make available to the public the financial data that DPI collects from school districts, county children with disabilities education boards, and independent charter schools. The data must be presented in a format that allows the public to download, sort, search, and access the information at no cost. The act also creates an 11-member advisory committee to advise DPI on the creation and design of the financial information portal and requires the committee to submit its advisory report to DPI no later than February 1, 2023.

**Act 90** (<u>SB-555</u>) requires a school board that provides a human growth and development instructional program to include in the program an explanation of the

process under preexisting law by which a parent of a newborn may relinquish custody of the newborn to a law enforcement officer, emergency medical services practitioner, or hospital staff member (commonly referred to as Safe Haven).

**Act 210** (AB-82) requires DPI to develop information to educate athletic coaches, pupil athletes, and parents about the nature and risk of sudden cardiac arrest during youth athletic activities. Under the act, the person operating a youth athletic activity offered to persons who are 12 years of age or older must ensure that the information DPI develops is provided to coaches and participants. The requirements in the act sunset on June 30, 2032.

Act 212 (SB-235) requires DPI, for purposes of measuring a school district's improvement for the annual school and school district accountability report, to exclude data derived from any of the following facilities if 50 percent or more of the pupils residing at the facility do not reside there for the entire school term: (1) a juvenile detention facility; (2) a secured residential care center for children and youth; (3) a house of correction; or (4) a county jail. Under preexisting law, DPI must publish the report, commonly referred to as school and school district report cards, by November 30 of each year.

**Act 213** (SB-398) adds September 11 to the list of special observance days that apply to general school operations and specifies that it is a day to remember the attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, and to honor law enforcement officers and fire fighters.

**Act 214** (<u>SB-589</u>) allows an applicant for certain initial teacher licenses to pass an examination identical to the most recent edition of the Foundations of Reading test, rather than an examination that is identical to the test administered in 2012.

**Act 215** (SB-828) allows DPI and the contracted provider of an online early learning pilot program for low-income children to extend administration of the program to additional school districts in the final year of the three-year contract mandated by 2019 Wisconsin Act 170.

**Act 217** (<u>SB-833</u>) adds references to independent charter school governing boards to ensure that the Early College Credit Program (ECCP) is accessible to public high school pupils who attend independent charter schools. Preexisting law refers to school boards and governing bodies of private schools but did not refer to governing boards of independent charter schools. *See also* Higher Education.

**Act 219** (AB-420) changes the per pupil amount that DPI pays to an independent charter school authorized by a tribal college from the per pupil academic base funding that the federal Bureau of Indian Education provides to tribal schools to the same amount that DPI pays to other independent charter schools, which is set by state law.

**Act 236** (AB-975) requires the state superintendent to grant a substitute teacher permit to an individual who passes a background check; is at least 20 years of age; is enrolled in an approved teacher preparatory program; has achieved junior level status; and has completed at least 15 hours of classroom observation. Under preexisting law, the state superintendent also must grant a substitute teacher permit to an individual who passes a background check, has an associate degree, and completes substitute teacher training.

**Act 250** (<u>AB-1032</u>) repeals a requirement for DOA to negotiate with private vendors to facilitate technology purchases by teachers for their personal use. *See also* Higher Education; State Government: General State Government.

## **Elections**

**Act 33** (<u>SB-52</u>) requires public notice when an incumbent local elected official is not running for reelection.

**Act 34** (SB-102) allows a pupil who is 16 or 17 years of age and enrolled in a home-based private educational program to serve as a poll worker. Preexisting law applied only to students enrolled in a public or private school or in a tribal school.

**Act 38** (<u>SB-208</u>) requires the Wisconsin Elections Commission, no later than 48 hours after each meeting, to

post on its Internet site the minutes of each meeting conducted by WEC, along with a summary of all actions taken by each member of WEC at the meeting.

# **Employment**

## **Collective Bargaining**

**Act 133** (<u>SB-815</u>) ratifies the 2020–21 fiscal year collective bargaining agreement between the State of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Building Trades Negotiating Committee, covering employees in the building trades crafts collective bargaining unit.

**Act 134** (<u>SB-816</u>) ratifies the 2020–21 fiscal year collective bargaining agreement between the Board of Regents of the UW System and the Wisconsin State Building Trades Negotiating Committee, covering employees in the building trades crafts collective bargaining unit.

**Act 135** (<u>SB-817</u>) ratifies the 2020–21 fiscal year collective bargaining agreement between UW–Madison and the Wisconsin State Building Trades Negotiating Committee, covering employees in the building trades crafts collective bargaining unit.

**Act 136** (SB-818) ratifies the 2021–22 fiscal year collective bargaining agreement between the State of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Building Trades Negotiating Committee, covering employees in the building trades crafts collective bargaining unit.

**Act 137** (SB-819) ratifies the 2021–22 fiscal year collective bargaining agreement between the Board of Regents of the UW System and the Wisconsin State Building Trades Negotiating Committee, covering employees in the building trades crafts collective bargaining unit.

**Act 138** (<u>SB-820</u>) ratifies the 2021–22 fiscal year collective bargaining agreement between UW–Madison and the Wisconsin State Building Trades Negotiating Committee, covering employees in the building trades crafts collective bargaining unit.

**Act 139** (<u>SB-871</u>) ratifies the 2019–21 fiscal biennium collective bargaining agreement between the State

of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Association, covering employees in the public safety collective bargaining unit.

## **Public Employment**

**Act 7** (<u>SB-62</u>) allows the Public Defender Board to provide merit-based pay raises in fiscal year 2021–22 that exceed the 10 percent base pay of an assistant state public defender, which is the statutory limit to that position's pay progression.

**Act 58** (AB-68) provides an additional \$5 per hour worked during the 2021–23 biennium to correctional officers and correctional sergeants in correctional facilities when the vacancy rate for those positions is more than 40 percent. This rate continues until the vacancy rate is 40 percent or less for six consecutive months.

**Act 245** (AB-1027) does all of the following with respect to benefits administered by DETF:

- 1. Makes changes to the required minimum distribution to comply with the federal Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement (SECURE) Act of 2019.
- 2. Clarifies that only an employee who is currently employed with a participating employer under the WRS may purchase other governmental service.
- 3. Aligns state law with requirements under the federal Internal Revenue Code for employee-funded reimbursement accounts.
- 4. Allows DETF to consider a benefit abandoned if an estate is not opened within a specific period, which is the same treatment as under current law if an estate is closed and not reopened.
- 5. Eliminates an expired provision regarding the execution of domestic relations orders that divide a WRS account.

# Workers' Compensation

**Act 29** (SB-11) does the following:

1. Changes the standards used to determine when a law enforcement officer or firefighter is entitled to coverage for worker's compensation benefits when the individual is diagnosed with posttraumatic stress disorder that is not accompanied by a physical injury.

- 2. Allows advance payment of amounts that are payable to the work injury supplemental benefit fund for injuries resulting in death when there is no dependent.
- 3. Provides that an employer is not required to make a payment to the work injury supplemental benefit fund in the case of an employee who violates a policy against drug or alcohol use that contributes to an employee's injury that results in the employee's death and when the employee leaves no dependent for support or one or more persons partially dependent for support.
- 4. Clarifies that for workers' compensation claims, the statute of limitations applies to an individual's employer, the employer's insurance company, and any other named party.

#### **Act 232** (AB-911) does the following:

- 1. Changes the conditions under which earnings that are based on part-time work are expanded to full-time work, for purposes of benefits paid to an individual under workers' compensation.
- 2. Increases the amount of permanent partial disability benefits payable under the workers' compensation law.
- 3. Allows an employee to have an observer present during a medical examination for a workers' compensation claim.
- 4. Allows DWD to provide records regarding employees who have filed claims for workers' compensation to DHS, a county department of social services, or a county department of human services.
- 5. Transfers from DWD to the Division of Hearings and Appeals the authority to grant licenses to non-attorneys to appear in workers' compensation cases.
- 6. Makes other changes to resolve inconsistencies and to clarify the workers' compensation law.

# **General Employment**

**Act 4** (<u>January 2021 Special Session SB-1</u>) includes various provisions regarding the unemployment insurance (UI) program, including the following:

- 1. Requiring DWD, in cooperation with DOA, to begin updating the information technology systems used for processing and paying claims for UI benefits.
- 2. Extending some temporary changes made to UI laws during the COVID-19 pandemic.

See also Courts and Legal Process.

**Act 26** (<u>SB-50</u>) allows an employer to require a tipped employee to use an electronic signature to acknowledge the counting of tips for the purpose of determining an employer's obligation to pay the minimum wage.

#### Act 58 (AB-68) does all of the following:

- 1. Requires \$60 million to be transferred from the general fund to the unemployment trust fund in each of fiscal years 2021–22 and 2022–23.
- 2. Increases from a maximum of \$900 to a maximum of \$1,100 the amount of a grant that DWD may award each youth apprentice in the youth apprenticeship program.
- 3. Allows veterans to submit an application to DWD's Hire Heroes program at any time after the veteran is discharged from military service. Formerly, a veteran could apply only within seven years of the date of discharge.

**Act 59** (AB-406) maintains through 2023 the lowest of the four schedules of UI tax contribution rates for employers.

**Act 144** (<u>SB-358</u>) allows cooperative educational service agency employees to request to receive wage payments over 12 months for services performed over the course of a school year.

**Act 231** (AB-910) makes changes to the UI law, including:

- 1. Changing reporting requirements for DWD regarding the UI program.
- 2. Modifying procedures for the charging of uncollectible debt attributable to nonprofit, government, and Indian tribal employers.
- 3. Permanently codifying many changes to workshare programs that were originally implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic.

4. Making nonsubstantive changes to improve organization, modernize language and cross-references, and provide further clarity, specificity, and consistency.

## **Environment**

Act 58 (AB-68) does all of the following:

- 1. Increases by \$24.7 million the revenue obligation bonding authority for the environmental improvement fund.
- 2. Provides an additional \$10 million in bonding authority for dam safety grants.
- 3. Provides an additional \$6.5 million in bonding authority for rural nonpoint source water pollution abatement grants.
- 4. Provides an additional \$4 million in bonding authority for the urban nonpoint source and storm water management and municipal flood control and riparian restoration programs.
- 5. Provides an additional \$4 million in bonding authority for removing contaminated sediments in Lake Michigan, Lake Superior, and their tributaries.
- 6. Allows DNR to request up to \$1 million from JCF for collecting and disposing of firefighting foam containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).
- 7. Provides an additional \$1 million in funding for well compensation and well abandonment grants.
- 8. Provides \$500,000 for nonpoint source contracts, which assist in implementing the state nonpoint source water pollution abatement programs.
- 9. Provides \$200,000 to make a grant to the Southeastern Wisconsin Fox River Commission for strategic planning and to pursue grant funding opportunities.
- 10. Provides \$200,000 to make a grant to the City of Nekoosa for a storm water management project.
- 11. Provides \$100,000 for nonpoint source grants.
- 12. Exempts "waste-to-energy" facilities, which are facilities that incinerate solid waste for the purpose of energy recovery, from the requirement to pay solid waste disposal fees (tipping fees).
- 13. Increases funding for county conservation staffing grants to counties.

14. Increases the cap on annual grants under the producer-led watershed protection grant program and provides additional funding for the grants.

**Act 78** (SB-151) makes several changes to the environmental audit compliance program, including reducing the period during which civil action is deferred generally but increasing the period for small business stationary sources.

**Act 79** (SB-248) makes changes to the state's electronic recycling program, known as E-Cycle. Among other things, the act changes the fees required to be paid to DNR by manufacturers that sell recyclable electronic devices and requires DNR to create a program to provide grants to expand electronics recycling and recovery programs in underserved areas of the state.

**Act 93** (AB-99) creates an exemption from certain state solid waste facility licensing requirements for the disposal of material dredged from Lake Michigan, Lake Superior, or their adjacent bays or harbors by a municipality or county. The act also modifies the public hearing requirements related to disposals in solid waste facilities.

**Act 112** (<u>SB-489</u>) makes procedural changes to the application process under the state's Clean Water Fund Program and Safe Drinking Water Loan Program.

**Act 126** (<u>SB-488</u>) changes the requirements for water supply service area plans for public water supply systems, including plan contents, who is required to have a plan, and criteria for DNR approval of plans.

**Act 234** (AB-943) provides \$2.5 million for collecting and disposing of cathode ray tube glass, resulting from activities by 5R Processors, in Rusk, Price, and Washington Counties.

## **Financial Institutions**

**Act 119** (<u>SB-158</u>) requires DFI to study and report on establishing a Wisconsin section 529A ABLE account program allowing tax-exempt savings accounts for qualified expenses incurred by individuals with disabilities.

**Act 241** (<u>AB-1023</u>), remedial legislation introduced by the Law Revision Committee, makes minor changes eliminating obsolete banking-related references.

# **Gambling**

**Act 6** (<u>SB-27</u>) expands the definition of "multijurisdictional" for purposes of the lottery to include any other country or nation. Prior law included only the United States and its territories and Canada and Canadian provinces.

**Act 106** (<u>SB-401</u>) exempts a qualified organization from licensing requirements for a 50/50 raffle with a prize of \$500 or less.

## **Health and Human Services**

#### Health

**Act 10** (AB-148) temporarily allows DHS to apply federal rules and standards to services that are provided, with federal approval, by a hospital in a home setting. *See* Act 208.

**Act 58** (AB-68) does all of the following:

- 1. Allows DHS to award a one-time grant to support surgical quality activities.
- 2. Increases the grant that DHS must award each fiscal year for lead screening and outreach activities at a community-based human service agency that provides services to low-income individuals in Milwaukee.
- 3. Provides funding for DHS to award grants to employers who organize blood drives.
- 4. Increases the amount that DHS may award in each fiscal year for services to persons with Alzheimer's disease and their caregivers.
- 5. Requires DHS to distribute, during the 2021 fiscal biennium only, grants for the early literacy program known as Reach Out and Read Wisconsin.

**Act 81** (AB-132) requires any government entity, public or private school, childcare center or nursery school, or health care provider to ensure that information contained in a mailing that could reveal a person's

immunization status or allow someone to infer a person's immunization status is enclosed and sealed in the mailing and is not visible on the outside.

**Act 113** (<u>SB-538</u>) generally prohibits discrimination in the receipt of an anatomical gift or related services solely on the basis of an individual's disability. Under the act, a hospital may consider the disability under certain limited circumstances.

**Act 121** (<u>SB-309</u>) codifies in the statutes an allocation made in the 2019 biennial budget act that requires DHS to give \$500,000 in grants annually to free and charitable clinics. *See also* Occupational Regulation.

**Act 122** (<u>SB-395</u>) requires elder-adult-at-risk agencies and adult-at-risk agencies to investigate alleged abuse, financial exploitation, or self-neglect of an adult at risk or elder adult at risk. The act also requires the investigating agency to take at least one action from a specified list of actions.

**Act 181** (<u>SB-49</u>) requires DOA to issue a request for proposals to establish and maintain an opioid and methamphetamine data system to collect, format, analyze, and disseminate information on opioid and methamphetamine use including information specified in the act.

**Act 184** (AB-333) expands an existing grant program that establishes and enhances crisis programs in rural areas to include counties, municipalities, and regions composed of counties and municipalities.

**Act 192** (<u>SB-312</u>) requires the appointing authority for a local board of health to make a good faith effort to appoint a physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse, or both to the board if the appointing authority is unable to locate a registered nurse, physician, or both who are willing to serve.

**Act 208** (<u>AB-679</u>) makes permanent the authority granted in 2021 Act 10 for DHS to apply federal rules and standards to services that are provided by a hospital in a home setting.

**Act 218** (AB-337) expands the authority under preexisting law to possess and administer epinephrine autoinjectors to include prefilled syringes of epinephrine.

The act also allows any prescriber to issue a standing order and allows a prescriber with DHS to issue a statewide standing order for the dispensing of epinephrine auto-injectors or prefilled syringes for use by trained individuals.

**Act 220** (AB-578) lowers from 15 and one-half years of age to 15 years of age the minimum age at which a person, during his or her life, may make an anatomical gift of his or her body or body part. See also Natural Resources: General Natural Resources; Transportation: General Transportation.

**Act 226** (AB-820) specifies that organizations applying for grants for HIV-related services must be AIDS service organizations and adds access to prophylaxis pre-exposure to HIV as one of the approved uses of the grant.

#### Medical Assistance

**Act 58** (AB-68) makes the following changes related to the Medical Assistance program:

- 1. Transfers moneys to the Medical Assistance trust fund from the general fund and from the permanent endowment fund, which contains proceeds from the sale of rights to receive payments under the tobacco litigation settlement.
- 2. Increases reimbursement to nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities for persons with an intellectual disability for staff support, to home health agencies for nursing care, and to agencies that provide personal care services to support staff who perform direct care.
- 3. Increases payments to hospitals with a disproportionate share of low-income patients.
- 4. Extends Medical Assistance benefits for certain postpartum women to the last day of the month in which the 90th days falls after pregnancy ends.
- 5. Requires DHS to provide payments to federally recognized American Indian tribes or bands in this state who contract with nontribal health care providers.

**Act 88** (<u>SB-103</u>) expands the circumstances under which a recipient of Medical Assistance who is residing in a nursing home may receive complex

rehabilitative technology like manual or power wheelchairs, adaptive seating and positioning items, or other specialized equipment like standing frames and gait trainers. The act requires DHS to reimburse the provider in these circumstances.

**Act 98** (SB-255) requires DHS to provide reimbursement under the Medical Assistance program for services that are typically reimbursable under the program but that are provided by a pharmacist within the scope of his or her license or that were delegated to the pharmacist to provide.

**Act 125** (<u>SB-453</u>) removes the requirement under the administrative code that a provider receive prior authorization from DHS before providing enteral nutrition (tube feeding) products under the Medical Assistance program.

**Act 228** (AB-874) requires DHS to provide a supplemental reimbursement under the Medical Assistance program for private ambulance service providers based on an assessment charged to those ambulance service providers. The act also requires DHS to allow for supplemental reimbursements to public ambulance service providers through certified public expenditure.

**Act 248** (AB-1030) makes several changes to the Medical Assistance program, including eliminating the requirement that home health services and products be provided in the patient's home to be reimbursable and amending several definitions to align with federal law.

**Act 225** (AB-765) requires reimbursement of group physical therapy under the Medical Assistance program.

#### Mental and Behavioral Health

**Act 13** (SB-28) makes it a Class H felony for a person who is placed in a facility awaiting a commitment trial as a sexually violent person to commit battery against an officer or an employee, visitor, or other resident of the facility. This is the same penalty that applies if the person commits the crime while in the facility committed as a sexually violent person. Under prior law,

a person awaiting a commitment trial was guilty of simple battery, which is a Class A misdemeanor.

**Act 57** (AB-374) requires the attorney general to cooperate with local governments that are parties to the multidistrict opioid-related litigation in settling that litigation if JCF approves the proposed settlement and if the settlement agreement includes certain provisions. The act allocates to DHS moneys from the settlement that are payable to the state. Moneys allocated for local governments may be paid directly only to local governments that are parties in the opioid litigation, but the act allows the local government to sell the rights to those payments.

**Act 58** (AB-68) does the following related to mental health laws:

- 1. Extends the system that shows availability of inpatient psychiatric beds to include peer run respite bed and crisis stabilization bed availability and expands the types of individuals who may access the bed availability system.
- 2. Increases the amount of grants to support treatment programs.
- 3. Increases the amount that DHS must award in grants each fiscal biennium for mental health crisis intervention team training for law enforcement agencies and correctional officers.

**Act 97** (<u>SB-92</u>) generally requires every proposed guardian of the person to complete training on certain topics, including the legal duties and responsibilities of a guardian, the rights retained by the ward, best practices for soliciting and understanding a ward's wishes, and the process for removing the guardianship.

**Act 190** (<u>SB-419</u>) requires notification to an American Indian tribe or band when a sexually violent person is being placed on supervised release in the county in which the tribe or band is located. The act requires the county to consult with tribal law enforcement agencies in the county, include in the county report any reports the tribal law enforcement agency prepares, and notify tribal law enforcement agencies when the sexually violent person is placed in the county; these requirements match the requirements in former law for other law enforcement agencies.

# Housing

**Act 221** (AB-607) authorizes WHEDA to make low-interest or no-interest loans for the rehabilitation of residential properties if the loan applicant's annual income meets specified requirements and if the rehabilitation consists of structural improvements or the removal of lead paint.

#### Insurance

**Act 9** (<u>SB-3</u>) requires pharmacy benefit managers to either obtain a license from OCI or have an employee benefit plan administrator license. The act also imposes requirements on pharmacy benefit managers and health plans regarding their interactions with pharmacies and pharmacists, including prohibiting retroactive denials of certain claims, limiting recovery for incorrect payments, and requiring advanced notice of formulary changes.

**Act 58** (AB-68) increases the amount the commissioner of insurance may expend for the healthcare stability plan.

**Act 73** (<u>SB-160</u>) imposes requirements relating to the protection of nonpublic information on insurers and others that OCI regulates. The act requires regulated entities to develop an information security program and an incident response plan for cybersecurity events, investigate a suspected cybersecurity event, and make notifications about a cybersecurity event.

**Act 111** (<u>SB-482</u>) makes changes to the regulation of travel insurance, including specifying when a person may receive a full refund for cancelling a travel protection plan, requiring disclosures to prospective purchasers of travel insurance policies, and requiring a person who acts as a travel administrator to hold one of three possible licenses.

**Act 114** (<u>SB-588</u>) makes changes to insurance laws, including requiring OCI to maintain accreditation with a national organization; increases the penalty for violations of insurance law involving elder adults or adults at risk; allows a domestic insurer to issue funding agreements, which are annuities without life

contingencies; and eliminates the requirement that small employer insurers annually publish their premium rates.

**Act 129** (SB-655) expands the list of agreements that constitute "service contracts," which are subject to limited regulation by OCI, by adding (1) certain motor vehicle key repair or replacement and (2) the remediation of excess wear to a motor vehicle that results in charges at the end of a motor vehicle lease. The act also specifies that a person obligated by a vehicle protection product warranty is not required to obtain approval from OCI for the terms of such warranties.

**Act 260** (SB-644) modifies the suitability requirements related to the sale of annuities. Instead of using the suitability framework, the act requires that an agent act in the best interest of the consumer under the circumstances known by the agent at the time that the agent is making recommendations related to annuities. The act also imposes requirements related to care, disclosures, conflicts of interest, and documentation in the sale of annuities.

## **Law Enforcement**

**Act 48** (<u>SB-121</u>) prohibits a law enforcement agency from authorizing in a use-of-force policy its law enforcement officers to use choke holds unless the officer is acting in a life-threatening situation or in self defense.

**Act 49** (<u>SB-122</u>) requires law enforcement agencies to post their use-of-force policies on their websites and to update the online version of the policies as soon as practically possible if the policies are changed.

**Act 50** (SB-123) requires DOJ to collect data and publish an annual report on law enforcement use-of-force incidents, which include any incident when a firearm was discharged in the direction of a person (even if there was no injury) and when great bodily harm resulted from the incident. The act requires demographic information to be collected about each use-of-force incident, including any information required to be collected to comply with the reporting standards of the

Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as a description of each incident.

**Act 51** (SB-124) creates a grant program administered by DOJ to fund community-oriented policing-house programs in cities with a population of 30,000 or more. Community-oriented policing house programs are programs that allow police officers to reside in the neighborhoods that they serve.

**Act 75** (SB-120) provides standards for the use of physical force by law enforcement officers, requires law enforcement officers to intervene in and report any noncompliant use of force by another law enforcement officer, and establishes protections for any law enforcement officer who makes such an intervention or report.

**Act 82** (AB-190) requires the Law Enforcement Standards Board to regulate jail and juvenile detention officer training standards, in addition to law enforcement training standards, and to regulate standards for the recruiting of new law enforcement, jail, and juvenile detention officers. The act also requires each law enforcement agency, jail, and juvenile detention facility to maintain an employment file for each employee and requires a recruiting agency, jail, or facility to request those files from each agency, jail, or facility that previously employed the applicant.

**Act 183** (AB-329) requires DOJ to collect information from law enforcement agencies and prepare an annual report to the legislature about the issuance of search warrants and the use of no-knock or unannounced entries when executing a search warrant.

**Act 185** (AB-335) requires DOJ to award grants to law enforcement agencies to purchase body cameras. An agency that receives a grant must use body cameras for at least three years on all officers whose primary duties are patrolling and must require each patrol officer to activate the camera when the officer has contact with a member of the public.

**Act 188** (<u>SB-199</u>) prohibits sexual contact by a law enforcement officer with a person who is detained or in custody and provides that such conduct constitutes a second degree sexual assault.

#### **Local Government**

**Act 68** (SB-174) increases from 7 years to 15 years the period during which a city or village creating a tax incremental district in an electronics and information technology manufacturing zone may incur project costs.

**Act 69** (<u>SB-187</u>) allows a member of a village board to receive an hourly wage as a village employee. Prior law prohibited a board member from also being a village employee.

**Act 94** (AB-377) extends the time during which tax increments may be allocated and expenditures for project costs may be made for a tax incremental district in the village of Marathon City.

**Act 107** (<u>SB-434</u>) limits the authority of a municipality to order the razing of insured dwellings.

**Act 124** (<u>SB-425</u>) allows the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD), subject to contingencies, to finance and construct a dredged material management facility in the city of Milwaukee by 2032. The act provides that MMSD may reserve space in the facility for the disposal of sediment from flood management projects. Under the act, MMSD must pay for the project through its capital budget and may finance the project by the issuance of bonds or notes that must be made payable within 35 years.

**Act 142** (<u>SB-252</u>) extends the time during which tax increments may be allocated and expenditures for project costs may be made for Tax Incremental District Number 3 in the city of Wisconsin Dells.

**Act 175** (<u>SB-692</u>) makes changes to the property assessed clean energy (PACE) program. Most significantly, the act adds additional types of improvements that may qualify for PACE loans or agreements and changes the procedures for verifying that PACE improvements are warranted or properly completed.

**Act 196** (<u>SB-533</u>) authorizes housing authorities created by the City of Milwaukee to undertake mixed developments on properties owned by the authority before October 1, 2021, and increases the bidding threshold for projects undertaken on these properties.

**Act 197** (<u>SB-812</u>) limits the authority of political subdivisions to regulate battery-powered, alarmed electric security fences and prohibits certain uses of these fences.

**Act 198** (<u>SB-835</u>) modifies restrictions on local land use, including the following:

- 1. Limiting consolidation, annexation, and boundary agreements by newly incorporated cities and villages during the first five years after their incorporation.
- 2. Allowing annexation of town territory across county lines if there is unanimous approval from the owners of the annexed land.
- 3. Limiting municipal extraterritorial land division and zoning powers.
- 4. Prohibiting municipal use of condemnation powers to acquire certain blighted properties for the purpose of transferring the property to a third-party developer.
- 5. Modifying requirements for interim ordinances to freeze extraterritorial zoning.

**Act 233** (<u>AB-914</u>) allows the Town of Gibraltar in Door County to create a tax incremental district in the same manner as a city or village.

#### **Natural Resources**

#### Conservation

**Act 58** (AB-68) does all of the following:

- 1. Reauthorizes and funds the Warren Knowles-Gaylord Stewardship 2000 program until June 30, 2026, and grants additional bonding authority. The act allocates an amount to be transferred annually from the forestry account of the conservation fund for DNR land acquisitions and county forest grants under the stewardship program.
- 2. Provides \$3 million in bonding authority from the stewardship program for a project to restore the Pierce County Islands Wildlife Area on the Mississippi River in Pierce County.

**Act 173** (<u>SB-664</u>) requires DNR to obligate up to \$5.6 million in unobligated moneys under the Warren Knowles-Gaylord Nelson Stewardship 2000 Program

to fund state park system water infrastructure projects.

**Act 235** (AB-953) repeals the requirement that DNR administer a floodplain and shoreland mapping assistance program. Funding for the current program was sunset in 1986.

#### Fish and Game

**Act 14** (<u>SB-45</u>) modifies DNR administrative rules to authorize affixing a wood bottom to a hollow log or stump for the purpose of containing bear bait or feed.

**Act 15** (<u>SB-48</u>) eliminates the provision that a person may receive a governor's bear tag only once in his or her lifetime.

**Act 16** (<u>SB-54</u>) prohibits DNR from limiting the use of shot shells based on shot size for the hunting of furbearing animals.

**Act 58** (AB-68) increases from \$7 to \$12 the price of the waterfowl stamp.

**Act 62** (AB-163) adds an exception to the prohibition on discharging a firearm within 50 feet of the center of a roadway for DNR or an agent of a municipality authorized by DNR to shoot a beaver or muskrat that is causing damage to a road if the shooting does not pose a risk to public safety.

**Act 193** (<u>SB-335</u>) authorizes Sturgeon for Tomorrow, Inc., to request that DNR annually transfer up to 15 carcasses of lake sturgeon from state fish hatcheries to be awarded as prizes in a raffle.

# Navigable Waters and Wetlands

**Act 47** (SB-46) creates a presumption that an owner of land that abuts a navigable waterway is a riparian owner and is entitled to exercise all rights afforded to a riparian owner, even if the bed of the waterway is owned in whole or in part by another. *See also* Real Estate.

**Act 58** (AB-68) does all of the following:

1. Provides \$2 million from the conservation fund in the 2021–23 biennium for a grant to Polk County for

repairs to the dam on Clam River near the Town of Clam Falls.

- 2. Requires DNR to award a \$1 million dam safety grant to Sheboygan County for the removal and reconstruction of a dam on the Sheboygan River at the Sheboygan Marsh.
- 3. Provides \$220,200 for a grant to the Beaver Dam Lake Improvement Association to restore the shoreline along Beaver Dam Lake at Puckagee Springs Creek.
- 4. Provides \$220,000 each year to develop a new waterway and wetland permit database.
- 5. Provides \$200,000 from the conservation fund in the 2021–23 biennium for a grant to the Southeastern Wisconsin Fox River Commission for strategic planning and to pursue grant funding opportunities.
- 6. Provides \$125,000 for a grant to the Town of Manitowish Waters in Vilas County to install a water control structure.

**Act 77** (<u>SB-91</u>) requires DNR to issue a general permit that authorizes wetland, stream, and floodplain restoration and management activities that will result in a net improvement in hydrologic connections, conditions, and functions.

**Act 105** (<u>SB-387</u>) provides that a county shoreland zoning ordinance may not prohibit within a shoreland setback area the construction of a fence that is (1) no taller than 15 feet; (2) located at least two feet landward of the ordinary high-water mark, entirely outside a highway right-of-way, no less than 10 feet from the edge of a roadway, and no more than 40 feet from the edge of a roadway or highway right-of-way, whichever is greater; and (3) generally perpendicular to the shoreline.

**Act 200** (<u>SB-867</u>) provides that a county shoreland zoning ordinance may require a person to maintain a vegetative buffer zone if the ordinance allows the buffer zone to contain an access and viewing corridor, and places restrictions on the width of such a corridor. Under the act, such an ordinance may not prohibit a bridge for which DNR has issued a permit.

# Parks, Forestry, and Recreation

Act 27 (SB-64) provides that the proceeds from the sale

of DNR properties may be used to acquire or develop any land or easement, with no restrictions or limitations on use or location unless the property was originally purchased with federal funds.

#### **Act 58** (AB-68) does the following:

- 1. Increases from 30 to 63 cents per acre the county forest acreage share payments that DNR makes to counties.
- 2. Increases the minimum amount that DNR must pay each city, village, or town where DNR owns land. The act provides that the payment may not be less than \$3.50 an acre for all such lands. Under preexisting law, the payment for lands that DNR acquired since 1992 was generally determined using the estimated value of the land in the year prior to the acquisition.
- 3. Increases county snowmobile trail aids by \$200,000 in each year of the 2021–22 fiscal biennium and expands eligible uses of snowmobile aids to include real-time online tracking of snowmobile trail conditions and geographic information system (GIS) mapping of snowmobile trails.
- 4. Directs all revenues from the nonresident off-highway motorcycle trail pass for the off-highway motorcycle program administration.
- 5. Authorizes DNR to retain a fee for issuing all-terrain vehicle (ATV) trail passes and snowmobile trail use stickers and for issuing and renewing registrations for ATVs, utility terrain vehicles (UTVs), off-highway motorcycles, boats, and snowmobiles that occur through DNR's statewide automated system.

**Act 70** (<u>SB-269</u>) raises from 2,000 pounds to 3,000 pounds the maximum weight allowable for a motor-driven device to be classified as a UTV.

**Act 103** (<u>SB-364</u>) authorizes the operation of ATVs, UTVs, and snowmobiles adjacent to a highway at night, regardless of the direction of traffic, if operated on a designated and marked ATV or snowmobile trail. The act also requires a person operating a snowmobile during the hours of darkness or adjacent to a roadway to dim his or her head lamp when an oncoming snowmobile, ATV, UTV, or motor vehicle is within 500 feet. The act also lowers the permissible decibel level for snowmobile exhaust and engine noise.

**Act 128** (<u>SB-607</u>) increases the threshold amount of timber sold from state, county, or community forests at or above which approval and notice requirements apply.

**Act 164** (<u>SB-506</u>) provides that a county, city, town, or village may post a speed limit that is applicable only to ATVs and UTVs.

**Act 176** (<u>SB-727</u>) combines several appropriations so that the monies collected from fees for the registration and operation of ATVs and UTVs are available for both ATV and UTV projects.

**Act 230** (AB-909) makes changes to the managed forest land (MFL) program, including to the minimum acreage eligibility requirement, the ability of an owner to add land to the owner's MFL enrollment, and requirements relating to withdrawals and withdrawal taxes and fees; allows a storage building on MFL; and eliminates prohibitions on leasing MFL.

#### General Natural Resources

**Act 220** (AB-578) requires DNR to provide a method by which a resident who is 15 years of age or older, or an emancipated minor, who applies for a hunting, fishing, or trapping license may elect to include his or her name as a potential donor of an anatomical gift in the donor registry maintained by DOT and to so indicate on a printed license, conservation card, or donor card. *See also* Health and Human Services: Health; Transportation: General Transportation.

# **Occupational Regulation**

**Act 3** (AB-4) authorizes pharmacy technicians and first-year and second-year pharmacy students to administer vaccines to people who are age 6 or older. The act requires pharmacy technicians and first-year and second-year pharmacy students to complete training and to be supervised by a health care provider while administering vaccines.

**Act 8** (<u>SB-13</u>) authorizes dentists to administer CO-VID-19 and flu vaccines. The act requires dentists to complete eight hours of training and have liability

insurance to administer those vaccines, and dentists must update DHS's Wisconsin Immunization Registry after administering a vaccine.

**Act 12** (SB-10) allows courses completed at institutions that do not grant bachelor's degrees to count towards the course credit hours required for certification as a certified public accountant.

**Act 17** (<u>SB-74</u>) does the following with respect to home inspectors and home inspections:

- 1. Requires home inspection reports to include certain information such as (a) additional information about a property and property inspection; (b) a summary page with specified information; and (c) identification of conditions that satisfy the statutory definition of "defect," which are to be determined by a home inspector based upon the home inspector's judgment on the day of a home inspection and labeled in the report as "defects." Former law provided that home inspectors were not required to use the term "defect" in a home inspection report.
- 2. Requires a person to complete 40 hours of instruction to be registered as a home inspector, while also exempting newly registered home inspectors from continuing education requirements for the first two renewals of a registration.
- 3. Allows home inspectors licensed in states that DSPS determines meet or exceed Wisconsin's requirements to obtain a reciprocal registration in Wisconsin.

**Act 22** (AB-63) makes changes to the laws governing the practice of psychology and the Psychology Examining Board, including the following:

- 1. Revises the definition of the "practice of psychology" and various exemptions to the practice of psychology and adds new exemptions to the practice of psychology.
- 2. Discontinues the licensure of private practice school psychologists, but allows those who currently hold this license to continue to renew their licenses and engage in the private practice of school psychology.
- 3. Changes licensure requirements for psychologists, including changing the required hours of supervised experience, allowing the examining board to

promulgate rules requiring an internship, and prohibiting the denial of an applicant's license based on his or her arrest record.

4. Requires the examining board to issue an interim license to practice psychology to an applicant who satisfies all the requirements for a psychologist license other than the postdoctoral supervised experience requirement and the written examination on the professional practice of psychology.

**Act 23** (<u>AB-125</u>) makes changes to the licensure, regulation, and practice of physician assistants, including the following:

- 1. Creates the Physician Assistant Affiliated Credentialing Board attached to the Medical Examining Board and authorizes the board to promulgate rules that regulate the practice of physician assistants.
- 2. Requires a practicing physician assistant to provide to the board, upon request, evidence either that there is a physician who is primarily responsible for the overall direction and management of the physician assistant's professional activities or that the physician assistant has a written collaborative agreement with a physician that describes the physician assistant's scope of practice.
- 3. Defines the practice of a physician assistant similarly to the practice of medicine and surgery and provides that a physician assistant may prescribe, dispense, and administer drugs, but requires a physician assistant to limit his or her practice to the scope of his or her experience, education, and training.

Act 25 (AB-120) creates an optional license for third-party logistics providers (of prescription drugs) that are located in Wisconsin or are located outside Wisconsin but provide third-party logistics provider services in Wisconsin. The license created by the act will no longer apply if the federal Food and Drug Administration establishes a federal licensing program for third-party logistics providers and the Pharmacy Examining Board determines that state licensure is not required for a resident third-party logistics provider to provide third-party logistics services in another state.

**Act 44** (<u>SB-168</u>) allows a physician licensed in good standing in another state or Canadian province to

practice at a recreational and educational camp for up to 90 days a year.

**Act 46** (AB-166) allows a nurse licensed in good standing in another state or Canadian province to practice at a recreational and educational camp for up to 90 days a year.

**Act 58** (AB-68) requires an applicant for or recipient of a credential to provide DSPS with a current e-mail address at the time of application or renewal that may be used to receive electronic communications. The applicant or recipient must update the e-mail address as necessary. The act allows an applicant or recipient who does not have reasonable Internet access to maintain paper communication with DSPS.

**Act 60** (AB-121) specifies that a person does not need a barbering or cosmetology license to perform natural hair braiding.

**Act 71** (<u>SB-329</u>) repeals provisions requiring a licensed athletic trainer to have a consulting physician.

**Act 100** (<u>SB-300</u>) requires pharmacy technicians to be registered by and subject to the authority of the Pharmacy Examining Board. Under the act, no person may engage in the practice of a pharmacy technician without being so registered.

**Act 101** (<u>SB-308</u>) provides that a pharmacist may dispense only at a location licensed as a pharmacy by the Pharmacy Examining Board. Under prior law, certain dispensing locations, such as health care clinics and correctional facilities, were not required to be licensed as pharmacies. The act allows these locations to be operated as remote dispensing sites under certain circumstances. Under the act, a managing pharmacist is not required to be physically located at a remote dispensing site, but a managing pharmacist must supervise it remotely.

**Act 118** (AB-218) makes several changes related to the process by which DSPS grants professional credentials, including explicitly allowing a credentialing board to delegate authority to DSPS to determine whether an applicant satisfies credential requirements.

**Act 121** (SB-309) requires DSPS and any attached entity

to define "telehealth" as it is defined under the Medical Assistance program. *See also* Health and Human Services: Health.

**Act 123** (<u>SB-412</u>) enters Wisconsin into the Occupational Therapy Licensure Compact, which allows occupational therapists and occupational therapy assistants who are licensed in one state that is a party to the compact to practice in other member states. The compact provides for the creation of the Occupational Therapy Compact Commission, which is charged with administering the compact and which includes delegates from each member state's licensing board. The act also contains provisions relating to implementation of the compact in Wisconsin.

**Act 130** (AB-529) allows the practice of naturopathic medicine by individuals who have met certain educational requirements, passed examinations, and been granted a license by the Naturopathic Medicine Examining Board, which is created by the act. Under former law, naturopathic medicine was not specifically regulated, but individuals were allowed to practice it only to the extent that their activities did not fall within another profession's scope of practice.

**Act 131** (AB-537) enters Wisconsin into the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact, which allows psychologists who are licensed in one state that is a party to the compact to practice in other member states via telespsychology or, temporarily, in person. The compact provides for the creation of the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission, which is charged with administering the compact and which includes delegates from each member state's licensing board. The act also contains provisions relating to implementation of the compact in Wisconsin.

**Act 158** (<u>AB-720</u>) allows certain persons who have recently served as an army medic, a navy or coast guard corpsman, or an air force aerospace medical technician in the U.S. armed forces to temporarily practice certain skilled health services under the direction of licensed providers without having to obtain a license.

**Act 195** (SB-344) makes changes to the regulation and practice of interior designers, including transferring the registration of interior designers to the Examining

Board of Architects, Landscape Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers, Professional Land Surveyors, and Registered Interior Designers; eliminating several requirements for obtaining a registration as an interior designer; making changes to the scope of interior design; requiring interior design firms to obtain a certificate of authorization; and requiring the promulgation of rules that establish specifications for interior design seals and stamps.

**Act 222** (AB-686) allows an advanced practice social worker or independent social worker to treat substance use disorder as a specialty without obtaining a certification from DSPS or satisfying requirements established by the Marriage and Family Therapy, Professional Counseling, and Social Work Examining Board.

**Act 246** (AB-1028) makes terminology changes related to the Nurse Licensure Compact. *See also* Administrative Law.

**Act 251** (<u>SB-259</u>) provides for regulation and licensing for the practice of genetic counseling. The act establishes a Genetic Counselors Affiliated Credentialing Board to grant genetic counselor licenses, promulgate rules related to genetic counseling, and discipline genetic counselors and prohibits a person from practicing genetic counseling without a license.

**Act 253** (<u>SB-115</u>) allows member-based state or national chiropractic organizations to be program sponsors of continuing education for chiropractors, chiropractic radiological technicians, and chiropractic technicians. The act also requires the Chiropractic Examining Board to approve postgraduate programs in nutritional counseling that are provided by an organization eligible to provide chiropractic continuing education.

**Act 254** (<u>SB-392</u>) provides for the certification of expanded function dental auxiliaries, which may perform certain limited tasks when delegated and supervised by a licensed dentist.

#### **Public Utilities**

**Act 24** (AB-27) makes changes to the statutes administered by PSC, including requiring PSC to require

investor-owned electric and natural gas public utilities to provide funding to the Citizens Utility Board, a consumer advocate. Under the act, PSC must ensure that the utilities recover the amount they provided to the advocate from their customers.

**Act 85** (AB-300) provides deadlines for certain PSC actions after a water public utility or a combined water and sewer public utility applies for a certificate of authority and after a water public utility applies for approval of lead service line financial assistance.

**Act 86** (AB-302) exempts water public utilities from needing a certificate of authority from PSC to complete customer meter installation, repair, or replacement projects.

### **Real Estate**

**Act 47** (SB-46) requires the real estate condition and vacant land disclosure reports to include specific disclosures relating to riparian rights and ownership of a waterbody bed. *See also* Natural Resources: Navigable Waters and Wetlands.

Act 96 (SB-73) changes the process under preexisting law that, among other things, requires a seller of residential real property or vacant land to provide a prospective buyer with a real estate condition report on which the seller discloses conditions of, and other information about, the real property. Specifically, the act (1) specifies that a real estate condition report is complete only if the seller has answered or supplied information for each item on the report; (2) specifies that a prospective buyer that exercises its preexisting statutory right to rescind an offer of sale because the seller does not timely provide a real estate condition report is entitled to the return of any deposits or option fees; and (3) adds to the real estate condition report form a requirement that the owner indicate whether the owner is a foreign person for purposes of federal taxation.

**Act 99** (SB-283) generally requires all persons that have a right to use a private road or driveway to contribute to the costs of maintenance and repair of the private road or driveway as provided in a written agreement that sets forth those obligations or, in the absence of a

written agreement, by contributing an equitable share based on the amount and intensity of each person's actual use in proportion to the amount and intensity of all persons' actual use. This cost-sharing obligation does not apply to a private road or driveway that benefits or burdens real estate owned by the state, a political subdivision, or certain entities, including railroad corporations and public utilities.

**Act 166** (SB-561) does all of the following: (1) makes changes to a condominium association's obligation to maintain records and allow a unit owner to inspect and copy those records; (2) gives condominium unit owners a right to request an audit of the association's financial records; (3) provides that a unit owner may inspect and copy records of an entity controlled by the association to the same extent that the association may inspect and copy those records; and (4) provides that, after the effective date of the act, an association may not organize or reorganize as a forprofit corporation.

**Act 168** (<u>SB-590</u>) makes changes to condominium law and clarifies requirements related to various types of condominium documents.

**Act 174** (<u>SB-682</u>) creates an exception to the 40-year recording requirement for certain recorded access easements. Under preexisting law, certain real estate actions related to easements are barred unless a document is recorded within 40 years after the execution or recording of the original easement and within each successive 40-year period.

**Act 199** (SB-865) creates requirements for and restrictions on the authority of certain homeowners associations. Among other things, the act (1) requires an association to make certain information publicly available; (2) requires an association to give notice of any association meeting; (3) limits the fees an association may charge for providing certain documentation to a member; (4) requires an association to provide notice before suspending certain rights of a member; and (5) requires an association to provide a payoff statement to a member upon request and limits the fees the association may charge for providing the statement. *See also* Business and Consumer Law.

#### **Shared Revenue**

**Act 61** (<u>AB-56</u>) clarifies that following the termination of a tax incremental district (TID), the state aid payment for tax-exempt personal property that would have been paid to the TID is distributed to other taxing jurisdictions.

#### **State Government**

## State Building Program

Act 58 (AB-68) does all of the following:

- 1. Authorizes \$125 million in general fund–supported borrowing to assist PSC in awarding grants to construct broadband infrastructure in underserved and unserved areas of Wisconsin.
- 2. Authorizes \$40 million in general fund–supported borrowing to assist Historic Haymarket Milwaukee, LLC, in the construction of a museum of nature and culture in the city of Milwaukee.
- 3. Authorizes \$5 million in general fund–supported borrowing for the renovation of a mental health facility in Marathon County to expand the facility's psychiatric bed and behavioral health treatment capacity.
- 4. Authorizes \$5 million in general fund–supported borrowing to assist Beyond Vision in the purchase and renovation of a new facility in Milwaukee County to employ and provide related services to blind and visually impaired individuals.
- 5. Authorizes the Building Commission to expend up to \$4 million for project planning, development, design, site selection, and land and property acquisition for a new Wisconsin History Museum.
- 6. Allocates \$3 million, from an existing authorization of \$25 million in general fund–supported borrowing for construction projects having a public purpose, to assist the Incourage Community Foundation, Inc., in redeveloping the former *Daily Tribune* building in the city of Wisconsin Rapids into an economic and community hub.

See Act 252.

**Act 206** (<u>AB-775</u>) requires the Building Commission to allocate \$1 million for the planning and design of a new engineering building at UW–Madison.

**Act 229** (AB-887) amends the 2021–23 Authorized State Building Program to include program revenue and federal funding for the construction of additional columbarium units at the Southern Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery.

**Act 252** (<u>SB-520</u>) authorizes an additional \$41,791,000 for the construction of a new Type 1 juvenile correctional facility in Milwaukee County.

#### **General State Government**

**Act 58** (AB-68) does all of the following:

- 1. Increases from \$375 to \$385 the registration fee for a lobbying principal and from \$125 to \$135 the lobbyist authorization fee. Under preexisting law, a lobbying principal (any person who hires a lobbyist) pays the fees to the Ethics Commission.
- 2. Creates appropriation accounts for Board of Commissioners of Public Lands (BCPL) payments in lieu of taxes and for gifts and grants received by the BCPL.
- 3. Requires DOA to award grants to American Indian tribes or bands in this state. Grant moneys may be used as each tribe or band deems necessary to support programs to meet the needs of its members, except that no grant moneys may be used to pay gaming-related expenses.

Act 80 (SB-254) extends the term of certain approvals that are the subject of administrative or judicial proceedings that may result in the invalidation, reconsideration, or modification of the approval. The terms or durations are extended by an amount of time equal to 36 months plus the duration of the proceeding to which the covered approval is subject. The approvals covered under the act are (1) unexpired approvals for construction projects issued by DNR, DOT, a political subdivision, or a special purpose district and (2) plats or certified survey map approvals.

**Act 87** (AB-325) adopts the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act, which addresses the disposition of

unclaimed property, including gift cards, life insurance benefits, securities, and virtual currencies.

**Act 95** (AB-388) creates the Wisconsin commission for the United States semiquincentennial commission, attached to DVA, that will plan, coordinate, and implement a program to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States.

**Act 177** (<u>SB-863</u>) makes various changes relating to SWIB operations, including changes related to the funding source for certain operating expenses; employing special legal or investment counsel; improving or occupying buildings; procurement; and travel expense reimbursement, conflicts of interest, and other personnel matters.

**Act 238** (<u>AB-1020</u>), **Act 239** (<u>AB-1021</u>), and **Act 240** (<u>AB-1022</u>) are LRB correction bills.

**Act 249** (<u>AB-1031</u>), remedial legislation introduced by the Law Revision Committee, makes minor changes related to the duties and powers of, and reports received by, the State Historical Society.

**Act 250** (AB-1032) clarifies that DOA does not manage the information technology portfolio for the UW System. *See also* Education: Higher Education and Primary and Secondary Education.

**Act 265** (<u>SB-718</u>) makes minor and technical changes to the laws relating to campaign finance, as recommended by the Ethics Commission.

**Act 266** (SB-719) makes minor and technical changes to the laws relating to lobbying, as recommended by the Ethics Commission. The act also applies the code of ethics for public officials to a school district administrator. In addition, the act allows an agency official, an elected state public official, or a legislative employee to attend a meeting of a special interest group, political group, or school group to discuss state government processes, proposals, and issues without paying the cost of admission.

**Act 267** (<u>SB-720</u>) makes minor and technical changes to the laws relating to enforcing the code of ethics for public officials, as recommended by the Ethics Commission.

### **Taxation**

**Act 1** (AB-2) changes laws related to taxation as follows:

- 1. Provides a property tax exemption for property of a church or religious association leased to an educational association.
- 2. Excludes from taxable income grants from the federal coronavirus relief fund for economic support, broadband expansion, childcare, and farm support.
- 3. Adopts for state income tax purposes changes made by the Internal Revenue Code related to the earned income tax credit, the paycheck protection program, the economic injury disaster loan program, payment assistance for certain loan programs, and grants to shuttered venue operators.
- 4. Exempts from the state sales and use tax tangible personal property sold to a construction contractor who transfers the property to the UW Hospitals and Clinics Authority as part of constructing a facility for the authority.

The act also makes minor and technical changes to the laws relating to taxation.

**Act 2** (<u>AB-3</u>) changes the tax treatment of tax-option corporations that elect to be taxed at the corporate level rather than at the individual shareholder level. Generally, the shareholders of a tax-option corporation are liable for the taxes imposed on the corporation rather than the corporation itself.

**Act 40** (AB-18) changes the state individual income tax return due date from April 15 to instead align with the federal due date each year, whatever that date may be in the future.

**Act 55** (SB-198) expands the applicability of the room tax so that a municipality may impose the tax on the sales price from selling or furnishing rooms or lodging by hotelkeepers, motel operators, and others. The act also makes minor and technical changes to the laws relating to the room tax.

**Act 58** (AB-68) does all of the following:

1. Reduces from 6.27 percent to 5.30 percent the tax rate in the third individual income tax bracket beginning with the 2021 tax year.

- 2. Provides an individual income tax credit beginning with the 2022 tax year for household and dependent care expenses equal to 50 percent of the amount an individual may claim on the individual's federal tax return for household and dependent care expenses.
- 3. Provides an individual income tax exclusion for all basic, special, and incentive pay income received by a member of the U.S. Armed Forces while serving on active duty.
- 4. Provides an individual income tax exclusion for income derived from a certified national service educational award.
- 5. Provides a property tax exemption for any parcel of vacant land owned by a church or religious association that is no more than 0.8 acres, located in the City of Milwaukee near the Lake Michigan shoreline, and adjacent or contiguous to the City of St. Francis.
- Provides a sales and use tax exemption for sweetened dried fruit.
- 7. Provides that partnerships, limited liability companies, and tax-option corporations may elect to claim certain refundable economic development tax credits that would otherwise be claimed by the partners, members, or shareholders.

**Act 66** (<u>SB-70</u>) requires DOR to publish on its Internet site information about the amounts of general purpose revenue collected by source and the purposes for which it is spent.

**Act 127** (SB-571) repeals obsolete tax credits.

**Act 149** (<u>SB-518</u>) changes the definition of "environmental pollution" as it pertains to an environmental remediation tax incremental district so that it includes substances that, if released into the air, land, or waters of Wisconsin due to the redevelopment of an existing structure, would be harmful to public health or harmful for commercial or recreational use.

**Act 151** (<u>SB-560</u>) provides a property tax exemption for property owned by regional planning commissions.

**Act 156** (<u>AB-717</u>) provides an income and franchise tax exemption for income received in the form of a grant from the Restaurant Revitalization Fund established by ARPA.

**Act 157** (<u>SB-339</u>) increases the maximum amount that an individual may claim as a net capital loss deduction for state individual income tax purposes to the amount allowed for federal individual income tax purposes. Specifically, the act increases the maximum annual deduction from \$500 to \$1,500 for married individuals filing separately and \$3,000 for all other individuals.

**Act 162** (<u>SB-396</u>) changes the interest rate on payments that a municipality makes on a taxpayer's claim to recover unlawful property taxes so that it is the same as the interest rate on payments made on a taxpayer's claim of an excessive property tax assessment. The act provides that the interest rate paid on either claim is the average annual discount rate determined by the last auction of six-month U.S. Treasury bills.

**Act 167** (SB-569) modifies the sales tax exemption for occasional sales made by a nonprofit organization such that admissions to an event involving entertainment are exempt if the cost of the entertainment does not exceed \$50,000. Under former law, the exemption applied to such sales if the cost of entertainment did not exceed \$10,000.

**Act 216** (SB-829) requires a county to pay the net proceeds of the sale of tax-delinquent property to the former owner of the property, regardless of whether the former owner requests payment and regardless of whether the former owner used the property as his or her homestead. Under former law, the county would pay these proceeds to the former owner only if the former owner requested payment and used the property as his or her homestead at any time during the five years preceding the county's acquisition of the property.

**Act 262** (<u>SB-794</u>) allows DOR, as the result of an audit, to assess and collect additional tax from a partnership, limited liability company, or tax-option corporation from income that would otherwise be reported by the partners, members, or shareholders. The act also allows DOR to assess any partner in a partnership, member of a limited liability company, or shareholder of a tax-option corporation for additional tax owed by one or more of the other partners, members, or shareholders.

#### **Trade and Consumer Protection**

**Act 45** (SB-171) allows DATCP or a local health department, when issuing a renewal license to a recreational or educational camp, to waive any applicable inspection requirement for two out of every three license years if the camp has exhibited effective managerial control of public health hazards.

Act 189 (SB-408) designates a "catalytic converter" as a type of proprietary article for which scrap dealers must follow certain requirements, including record-keeping requirements regarding the people who sell a catalytic converter to the scrap dealer and a requirement that scrap dealers obtain certain evidence establishing that the seller lawfully possessed the catalytic converter before the sale. A scrap dealer who intentionally fails to comply with the requirements may be subject to imprisonment for up to nine months, a fine up to \$10,000, or both.

# **Transportation**

#### **Drivers and Motor Vehicles**

**Act 64** (<u>SB-15</u>) lowers the age of eligibility for an instruction permit from 15 years and 6 months to 15 years, increases the duration of an instruction permit from 12 months to 18 months, and increases the number of behind-the-wheel practice hours required before a person is eligible for an operator's license from 30 to 50.

**Act 108** (SB-437) allows a person to operate an unregistered vehicle on a highway in response to an emergency if the operation is necessary to prevent imminent death or imminent great bodily harm or an imminent public disaster. This exception to the prohibition against operating an unregistered motor vehicle replaces the prior law exception that allowed a person to operate an unregistered vehicle on a highway during a state of emergency.

**Act 152** (<u>SB-642</u>) incorporates into Wisconsin law federal entry-level commercial motor vehicle driver training requirements.

**Act 154** (SB-888) changes the manner in which registration expiration for most automobiles and light trucks is determined from an annual system to a monthly series system. In the monthly series system, there are 12 registration periods, each designated by a calendar month and beginning on the first day of the month and ending on the last day of the 12th month beginning after commencement. Registration, in general, begins on the date of registration and ends on the final day of the 12th month beginning after commencement.

**Act 163** (<u>SB-429</u>) requires DOT to replace motor vehicle registration plates on a rolling ten-year basis beginning in 2022 and establishes requirements for the construction of plates.

**Act 172** (<u>SB-640</u>) requires a person applying for a certificate of title for a motor vehicle of a model year 2011 or later that is less than 20 years old to include a disclosure of the vehicle's mileage as shown by the vehicle's odometer.

**Act 178** (<u>AB-481</u>) replaces the procedure for registering a fleet of vehicles and requires DOT to provide registration plates of a distinctive design for vehicles registered as a fleet.

**Act 255** (<u>SB-508</u>) allows the use of flashing green lamps in lieu of flashing red or amber lamps on DOT or local highway department vehicles that create a traffic hazard by their use on a highway.

# Highways and Local Assistance

Act 58 (AB-68) does all of the following:

- 1. Makes changes relating to alternative highway project delivery methods, including creating a technical review committee to review design-build proposals and providing requirements for requests for qualifications and requests for proposals.
- 2. Enumerates the I-94 East-West corridor reconstruction project from 70th Street to 16th Street in Milwaukee County as a southeast Wisconsin freeway megaproject and provides \$40 million in bonding authority for the project.
- 3. Provides \$100 million in additional funding for local roads improvement discretionary grants.

- 4. Provides an additional \$20 million in bonding authority to fund design-build projects that are state highway rehabilitation, major highway development, or southeast Wisconsin freeway megaprojects.
- 5. Increases the authorized limit for revenue bonds that may be issued for major highway projects and other transportation facilities.
- 6. Requires DOT to allocate \$1.75 million in funding for the construction of geometric improvements for the safety of the interchange of I-94 and Moorland Road in Waukesha County.
- 7. Increases general transportation aids payments to political subdivisions by 2 percent.
- 8. Authorizes larger general transportation aid payments to towns that have equalized values in the bottom quartile of the state in a given year.
- 9. Authorizes DOT to make supplemental payments to towns when the general transportation aids amount payable to the town is reduced because of the timing of a reimbursement for an expenditure made by the town.

**Act 74** (<u>SB-101</u>) designates the bridge on STH 29 across the Fox River in the city of Green Bay as the "Bart Starr Memorial Bridge."

**Act 91** (SB-345) designates the entire route of STH 21 as a "Purple Heart Memorial Highway."

**Act 102** (<u>SB-303</u>) limits the penalty reduction of general transportation aids to a village or town that fails to file required documentation with DOT by the deadline to, in general, \$100 for each day that the necessary documentation is late, up to a maximum of \$2,200.

**Act 202** (<u>SB-969</u>) authorizes the Oneida Nation to erect signs in a highway right-of-way denoting that the Oneida Reservation is a Purple Heart Reservation.

**Act 211** (<u>SB-507</u>) designates the overpass on STH 13 and CTH "A" over USH 10 in Wood County as the "Deputy LaVonne Zenner Memorial Bridge."

# Traffic and Parking Regulation

**Act 115** (AB-297) increases the penalties for certain traffic violations that are committed within 500 feet

of an authorized emergency vehicle giving a visible signal or a tow truck displaying flashing red lamps and prohibits using a cellular telephone while driving a motor vehicle in such a zone.

**Act 164** (<u>SB-506</u>) provides that a county, city, town, or village may post a speed limit that is applicable only to all-terrain vehicles and utility terrain vehicles.

**Act 171** (<u>SB-625</u>) adds the following highways segments to the Michigan border permit, which authorizes oversize and overweight operation of vehicles on designated highways:

- STH 64, from USH 45 in the city of Antigo to USH
   141 in Marinette County.
- 2. STH 64, from USH 141 in Marinette County to USH 41 in the city of Marinette.
- 3. USH 141, from the village of Crivitz to CTH S in Oconto County.
- 4. USH 41, from the town of Abrams to the city of Marinette.
- 5. USH 8, from USH 45 in Oneida County to a point four-tenths of a mile west.

# **General Transportation**

**Act 58** (AB-68) does all of the following:

- 1. Provides an additional \$20 million in bonding authority for the freight rail preservation program.
- 2. Provides an additional \$15.3 million in bonding authority for the harbor assistance program.
- 3. Establishes the amount of state aid payments for mass transit systems.

**Act 155** (AB-317) modifies DHS administrative rules relating to driver safety plans to require an evaluation of medication-assisted treatment as an option for some drivers.

**Act 170** (<u>SB-606</u>) requires DOT to publish the following information relating to the transportation infrastructure loan program: the application and application process, information on each project receiving funding, and information regarding interest earned from investments of the loan fund.

**Act 220** (AB-578) lowers from 15 and one-half years of age to 15 years of age the minimum age at which a person may make an anatomical gift of his or her body or body part and requires DNR to make provisions to include these minors in the donor registry maintained by DOT. *See also* Health and Human Services: Health; Natural Resources: General Natural Resources.

**Act 244** (<u>AB-1026</u>) removes obsolete references to oversize permit fees and a motor vehicle emission control equipment grant program and updates the statutory list of highways on which specific information signs may be erected.

## **Veterans and Military Affairs**

**Act 31** (AB-154) designates May 14 as Hmong-Lao Veterans Day, the purpose of which is to recognize Southeast Asians, Americans, and their allies who served in the Secret War in Laos during the Vietnam War in support of the U.S. armed forces.

**Act 104** (<u>SB-374</u>) changes the designation of certain emergency response teams that contract with DMA to allow for a response to a greater variety of types of emergencies. The act also provides certain state benefits to members of emergency response teams who are injured and alters the manner in which reimbursements are distributed to emergency response teams.

**Act 243** (AB-1025) makes minor and technical changes to the laws relating to emergency management.

**Act 261** (<u>SB-673</u>) provides that DMA is primarily responsible for the statewide emergency number system known as 911 and adds several requirements to DMA's previous responsibilities relating to the system. The act also requires DMA to award grants to county land information offices for the purpose of preparing geographic information systems (GIS) data to help enable advanced 911 operations, known as Next Generation 911.

## **Constitutional Amendments**

The below proposed amendments to the Wisconsin Constitution were passed by the 2021 legislature

on first consideration. With respect to each amendment, to become a part of the constitution, the 2023 legislature must concur in the amendment, and the amendment must then be ratified by the voters at a statewide referendum.

Assembly Joint Resolution 107 authorizes the imposition of monetary bail as a condition of release before conviction for a person accused of a violent crime only upon a finding that there is a reasonable basis to believe that it is necessary based on the totality of the circumstances, taking into account certain factors specified in the amendment. For a person accused of a nonviolent crime, monetary bail may be imposed as a condition of release before conviction only upon a finding that there is a reasonable basis to believe that it is necessary to assure the appearance of the accused in court, which is the constitutional standard that currently applies for all crimes.

Senate Joint Resolution 32 provides that only a United States citizen age 18 or older who is a resident of an election district in Wisconsin is qualified to vote in that district in an election for national, state, or local office or at a statewide or local referendum.

<u>Senate Joint Resolution 84</u> prohibits the legislature from delegating its sole power to determine how moneys may be appropriated and prohibits the governor from allocating any federal moneys that the governor accepts on behalf of the state without the approval of the legislature by joint resolution or as provided by legislative rule.

<u>Senate Joint Resolution 101</u> prohibits state and local governments from using privately sourced moneys or equipment in connection with the conduct of elections and specifies who may perform tasks related to the conduct of an election.

# **Fully Vetoed Legislation**

Assembly Bill 1 would have enacted the legislature's response to address the COVID-19 pandemic, including legislative oversight of federal funds relating to the pandemic, education policies, health policies, tax policies, and civil immunity provisions.

<u>Assembly Bill 23</u> would have prohibited DHS and local health officers from requiring individuals to be vaccinated against the coronavirus that causes COVID-19.

<u>Assembly Bill 24</u> would have prohibited a local health officer from taking any action to close or forbid gatherings in places of worship due to COVID-19.

Assembly Bill 59 would have, for the 2021–22 school year, (1) increased the income eligibility threshold for the Wisconsin Parental Choice Program to 300 percent of the federal poverty level and (2) suspended the current law limit on the number of full-time open enrollment applications to nonresident school boards that a student could submit. For the 2020-21 and 2021–22 school years, the bill would have (1) allowed a pupil to submit full-time open enrollment applications under the alternative application process to an unlimited number of nonresident school boards and (2) prohibited a resident school board from denying a full-time open enrollment application submitted under the alternative application process if the basis for the application was that the pupil's parent and nonresident school board agreed that attending school in the nonresident school district was in the pupil's best interests.

<u>Assembly Bill 86</u> would have provided practice exemptions and established practice requirements for complementary and alternative health care practitioners.

<u>Assembly Bill 122</u> would have created an educational option called "micro education pods" that could have been used to satisfy this state's compulsory school attendance requirement for the 2021–22, 2022–23, and 2023–24 school years.

<u>Assembly Bill 152</u> would have exempted certain building plans and plumbing plans from being subject to examination by DSPS and would have required submission of a nonrefundable deposit upon scheduling a building plan review.

<u>Assembly Bill 173</u> would have generally prohibited elections officials from requesting or accepting the donation of private resources for election administration.

<u>Assembly Bill 191</u> would have eliminated the personal property tax.

<u>Assembly Bill 232</u> would have required DOR to make payments from ARPA funds to every property taxpayer in this state equal to approximately 10 percent of the property taxes levied on the taxpayer's real property in 2020.

<u>Assembly Bill 233</u> would have provided grants from ARPA funds to small businesses that suffered economic damage because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

<u>Assembly Bill 234</u> would have required the governor to allocate ARPA funds for certain grants to promote tourism in Wisconsin.

<u>Assembly Bill 235</u> would have required the governor to allocate ARPA funds for rural economic development programs to be administered by WEDC.

<u>Assembly Bill 236</u> would have required the governor to direct ARPA funds to nursing homes and assisted living facilities for purposes including bonus payments to employees, capital projects, and integration with the statewide health information exchange system.

Assembly Bill 237 would have required the governor to allocate sufficient ARPA funds in order for unemployment insurance (UI) tax rates for employers to be maintained at the lowest of four schedules of tax contribution rates through 2023.

<u>Assembly Bill 238</u> would have established a local highways and bridges supplement program using ARPA funds.

<u>Assembly Bill 239</u> would have required the governor to allocate \$500 million of ARPA funds to make broadband expansion grants.

<u>Assembly Bill 240</u> would have required the governor to allocate ARPA funds for a statewide public safety interoperable communication system, emergency services IP network contracts, a geographic information systems database, and psychiatric treatment beds.

<u>Assembly Bill 241</u> would have required the governor to allocate ARPA funds to retire public debt and transportation revenue bonds.

Assembly Bill 243 would have required the governor to allocate ARPA funds for certain environmental

purposes, including lead service line replacement, the urban and rural nonpoint source programs, the well compensation grant program, and grants for well testing and public education.

Assembly Bill 293 would have made Wisconsin a "Second Amendment Sanctuary State," which means that firearms made in Wisconsin would not have been subject to federal regulation and that any federal law taking effect after January 1, 2021, would not have been enforceable if the federal law banned or restricted firearms, ammunition, or firearm accessories.

<u>Assembly Bill 299</u> would have prohibited any state or business entity from requiring that a person provide proof of having received a vaccine against COVID-19 as a condition of receiving any services.

<u>Assembly Bill 316</u> would have prohibited the state and any governmental entity from discriminating against a person based on whether the person has received a vaccine against COVID-19.

Assembly Bill 336 would have required the state's participation in federal enhanced unemployment benefit programs to be terminated and would have prohibited DWD from waiving the work search requirement under the UI law for reasons related to COVID-19 or the COVID-19 pandemic.

Assembly Bill 367 would have required the governor to allocate ARPA funds for loans related to the purchase or improvement of the Verso Paper Mill in the city of Wisconsin Rapids and the Park Falls Pulp and Paper Mill in the city of Park Falls.

<u>Assembly Bill 369</u> would have adjusted the timeline for local redistricting in Wisconsin following the 2020 federal decennial census.

Assembly Bill 383 would have prohibited a school district from being a member of an interscholastic athletic association in the 2021–22 school year unless the association, for purposes of determining pupil eligibility for the 2021–22 school year, considered the method by which educational programming was delivered—i.e., virtual versus in-person instruction—during the 2020–21 and 2021–22 school years to be an extenuating circumstance that justified a pupil transferring schools.

Assembly Bill 407 would have created in the statutes a legislative human resources office, led by a director in the unclassified service, to provide human resources services to the legislature and legislative service agencies. Currently, the Legislative Human Resources Office exists by action of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Assembly Bill 411 would have done all of the following: (1) prohibited school districts and independent charter schools from allowing teachers to teach pupils race or sex stereotyping, including certain enumerated concepts; (2) prohibited school districts and independent charter schools from requiring employees to attend training that teaches, advocates, acts upon, or promotes race or sex stereotyping, including the same enumerated concepts; and (3) required school districts and independent charter schools to post all curricula on school websites and provide free printed copies of curricula upon request.

<u>Assembly Bill 414</u> would have prohibited sex and race stereotyping in training provided to state and local government employees.

Assembly Bill 440 would have increased the penalty for manufacturing, distributing, delivering, or possessing marijuana if butane extraction had been used in the manufacturing of the marijuana or in separating the plant resin from a marijuana plant.

Assembly Bill 446/Senate Bill 454 would have replaced the current reading readiness assessment program for pupils in grades 5K to 2 in school districts and independent charter schools with a two-tiered early literacy screening and diagnostic assessment program that would have required, among other things, administering reading readiness assessments at certain times during the school year; providing certain interventions for pupils who scored below the 25th percentile on reading readiness assessments, including developing a personal reading plan for each at-risk pupil; and notifying pupils' parents regarding assessment results, interventions, and other information.

<u>Assembly Bill 495</u> would have created an exception to the crime of possessing a firearm on school grounds to allow a person who has a license to carry a

concealed weapon to possess a firearm in a vehicle on school grounds.

<u>Assembly Bill 518</u> would have expanded the concealed carry licenses that Wisconsin recognizes from only those issued by states that require a background check to any valid license issued by another state.

Assembly Bill 569 would have required DOC to reimburse a county, city, village, or town for expenses relating to law enforcement investigative services that it provided for an incident involving a prisoner or juvenile in a state correctional facility or in transit to or from a state correctional facility within its jurisdiction.

Assembly Bill 597 would have created an exception to the crime of possessing a firearm on school grounds to allow a person who has a license to carry a concealed weapon to possess a firearm in a place of worship that is located on school grounds if the place of worship allows the possession in a written policy.

Assembly Bill 643 would have prohibited, for a state construction project when the estimated cost of construction is less than \$7.4 million, the selection committee from refusing to select an architect or engineer who operates an architect and engineering firm with only one responsible architect or engineer.

Assembly Bill 675 would have required an employer to accept documentation of an individual's natural immunity to COVID-19 signed by a health care provider after March 1, 2020, in lieu of requiring a COVID-19 vaccine, proof of having received the vaccine, or regular testing for COVID-19.

<u>Assembly Bill 776</u> would have made it a Class I felony to damage or graffiti any structure, plaque, statue, painting, or other monument of commemorative or historical significance that is on public property or is maintained by the state or any county or municipality.

<u>Assembly Bill 777</u> would have provided grants to political subdivisions for additional policing and strategic planning to combat crime and for beat patrol and specialized officers.

<u>Assembly Bill 824</u> would have increased by five years the maximum period of imprisonment for battery if

the person who committed the battery was in the custody of DOC and the victim was an employee of DOC. Under current law, the maximum period of imprisonment for battery ranges from nine months to fifteen years, depending on the circumstances, the victim, and the degree of bodily harm caused.

Assembly Bill 827 would have provided that when multiple acts of theft are committed by three or more individuals in the same time and in the same place, in concert, the value of the property stolen may be combined for the purposes of determining the penalty for the crime.

<u>Assembly Bill 828</u> would have provided temporary additional compensation and recruitment and retention benefits to correctional officers, youth counselors, and psychiatric care technicians from ARPA funds in calendar years 2022 and 2023 and in subsequent years until ARPA funds were no longer available.

<u>Assembly Bill 829</u> would have created a mandatory minimum imprisonment sentence of six months for a third or subsequent offense of retail theft within five years.

<u>Assembly Bill 831</u> would have required the governor to allocate \$1 million in ARPA funds for a law enforcement marketing campaign.

<u>Assembly Bill 832</u> would have required the governor to allocate ARPA funds to provide additional state funding for law enforcement preparatory and recertification training reimbursements.

<u>Assembly Bill 834</u> would have prohibited a city, village, town, county, board of fire and police commissioners, or law enforcement agency from banning the use of no-knock search warrants.

Assembly Bill 836 would have required the WTCS Board to work with technical colleges to establish at least two part-time police academy programs and allocated ARPA funds for this purpose.

Assembly Bill 883 would have made changes to UI law, including changing the name of the UI program, expanding work search requirements for DWD and claimants, and requiring a grant program for employers that hire the long-term unemployed.

<u>Assembly Bill 884</u> would have specified that if any UW System school requires a general education course in diversity or ethnic studies, a course in the U.S. Constitution would satisfy this requirement.

Assembly Bill 885 would have allowed claims against UW System and technical college district board campus administrators for the deprivation of any individual expressive rights under the state constitution on a UW System or technical college system campus and prohibited a campus administrator from asserting certain defenses to these claims.

<u>Assembly Bill 888</u> would have required the governor to allocate \$10 million in ARPA funds for talent attraction and retention initiatives focusing on veterans.

Assembly Bill 903 would have required each school board to submit an annual report to DPI regarding the school board's gifted and talented program; required DPI to post on DPI's Internet site certain information about school board gifted and talented programs; required DPI to audit at least 10 percent of school districts for compliance with statutory gifted and talented program requirements; and expanded DWD's Fast Forward Program to include grants for professional development for teachers who serve gifted and talented pupils.

Assembly Bill 912 would have required any action or regulation of a business relating to a declared state of emergency to be applied to all businesses uniformly without regard for the type of business or the product or service the business provided.

<u>Assembly Bill 932</u> would have required the governor to allocate ARPA funds to augment funding for apprenticeship programs in the state.

Assembly Bill 934 would have increased the frequency of redeterminations of eligibility for the Medical Assistance program BadgerCare, imposed a six-month ineligibility period for a recipient's failure to report to DHS a change that may affect eligibility for BadgerCare, and required data sharing between state agencies for the purpose of confirming eligibility for public assistance programs.

<u>Assembly Bill 935</u> would have required DHS to enforce work requirements on able-bodied adults without

dependents in FoodShare, a FoodShare employment and training program requirement on able-bodied adults, and a substance abuse screening, testing, and treatment requirement that exists in current statutes.

<u>Assembly Bill 936</u> would have imposed a six-month period of ineligibility for Medical Assistance benefits on an able-bodied adult without dependents who knowingly fails to accept an offer of employment or an increase in wages or paid work hours.

<u>Assembly Bill 937</u> would have limited the number of weeks of UI benefits available to claimants in a manner that would vary according to the statewide average unemployment rate.

Assembly Bill 938 would have made changes related to the UI program, including expanding the list of actions that are considered "misconduct" under the UI law and that limit a claimant's eligibility for UI benefits; requiring DWD to take various actions related to fraud detection, education, and claimant assistance; making federal enhanced UI benefit programs subject to the approval of JCF; and requiring an audit of DWD's unemployment fraud detection and prevention efforts.

Assembly Bill 939 would have added and expanded employer reporting requirements when individuals decline or ignore job interview offers, fail to attend job interviews, or are unavailable for work and required DWD to investigate each such report.

<u>Assembly Bill 940</u> would have required WEDC to take certain acts to implement talent attraction and retention initiatives, as required under the 2021 biennial budget.

<u>Assembly Bill 941</u> would have required the governor to allocate ARPA funds to establish several grant programs in DOT directed at increasing the number of individuals with commercial driver licenses.

<u>Assembly Bill 962</u> would have required UW System institutions to cooperate and participate in a landscape analysis of educator preparation conducted by an independent organization chosen by DPI.

<u>Assembly Bill 963</u> would have established a legal standard for state infringement on fundamental rights of

parents and guardians; explicitly established a number of parental and guardian rights relating to a child's religion, medical care and records, and education; and created a cause of action for the violation of those rights.

Assembly Bill 965 would have required DPI, beginning with the school and school district accountability report for the 2021–22 school year, to use the measures, index system, and other components, methods, and formulas that DPI used for the 2018–19 school year report. The bill also would have prohibited DPI from changing those metrics except by promulgating rules.

Assembly Bill 966 would have, effective July 1, 2024, dissolved the Milwaukee Public Schools and created in its place four to eight city of Milwaukee public school districts. The bill also would have created a Milwaukee Public Schools Redistricting and Implementation Commission to determine the number of and boundaries of those new school districts and to submit to the legislature recommended statutory changes necessary to operate the new school districts.

Assembly Bill 967 would have provided that a contract to operate a charter school between a school board and a charter school governing board must allow the governing board to open additional charter schools if all of the charter schools operated by the governing board are in one of the top two performance categories on DPI's most recent school and school district accountability report.

<u>Assembly Bill 968</u> would have created the Charter School Authorizing Board attached to DPI and allowed the board to establish new independent charter schools.

Assembly Bill 970 would have done all of the following: (1) eliminated the family income limits for participating in the parental choice programs; (2) eliminated the pupil participation limits for the statewide parental choice program; (3) increased the family income threshold amount that determines whether a private school may charge additional tuition to a pupil attending the private school under a parental choice program; and (4) created a temporary education expense reimbursement program for public school

pupils for the 2022–23 school year and the summer of 2023.

<u>Assembly Bill 984</u> would have required UW System institutions to establish and use only objective admissions criteria in making undergraduate student admissions determinations and to publish those criteria on its admissions website.

Assembly Bill 995 would have prohibited school boards and their employees from requiring a pupil to wear a face covering while in school buildings or on school grounds if the pupil's parent elects to opt out of the requirement. The bill also would have required each school board to offer a full-time, in-person option to all pupils enrolled in the school district.

Senate Bill 16 would have required a health care provider to exercise the same degree of skill, care, and diligence to preserve the life and health of a child born alive after an attempted abortion as any other child born alive and ensure that the child born alive is immediately transported and admitted to a hospital. The bill would also have made intentionally causing the death of a child born alive as a result of an attempted abortion a felony.

<u>Senate Bill 38</u> would have required the governor to provide to the legislature a plan for the return to in-person work of all state employees working remotely who were employed by a state agency as of March 1, 2020.

<u>Senate Bill 39</u> would have allowed a pupil who attends a virtual charter school to participate in interscholastic athletics and extracurricular activities in the pupil's resident school district.

Senate Bill 89 would have prohibited DHS from requiring an applicant for certification as an emergency medical responder, known as a first responder under current law, to register with or take an examination of a specific national registry. The bill would have also required DHS to issue a certificate as an emergency medical responder to an individual who has obtained relevant experience in connection with military service, as determined by the ambulance service provider or emergency medical services program with which the individual intends to affiliate.

Senate Bill 117 would have made a number of changes that affect the boards of police and fire commissioners (PFCs) and protective services departments of Milwaukee and Madison. The changes would have included altering the makeup of affected PFC boards; required certain training for PFC board members; established certain requirements related to hiring and oversight of chiefs of protective services departments; and altered the judicial review process for police and fire department disciplinary cases in Milwaukee.

<u>Senate Bill 119</u> would have decreased shared revenue payments to municipalities that decrease funding for law enforcement officers, fire fighters, or emergency medical responders.

<u>Senate Bill 125</u> would have created an individual income tax subtraction for tuition paid for an individual to participate in an apprenticeship program approved by DWD.

<u>Senate Bill 170</u> would have authorized a qualified organization to conduct a paddlewheel raffle under a Class B raffle license.

Senate Bill 183 would have required the governor to submit to JCF for passive review a plan for the expenditure of any federal funds related to COVID-19. Under current law, the governor generally may receive and direct the expenditure of federal funds received by the state.

<u>Senate Bill 203</u> would have made a number of changes to preexisting law related to obtaining and returning absentee ballots.

<u>Senate Bill 204</u> would have made a number of changes to the procedures for applying for and casting an absentee ballot.

<u>Senate Bill 205</u> would have modified the absentee voting procedures in residential care facilities and retirement homes.

<u>Senate Bill 210</u> would have modified the procedures that allow the public to observe elections.

Senate Bill 212 would have prohibited certain kinds

of conduct by election officials and established procedures with respect to defective absentee ballot certificates.

<u>Senate Bill 213</u> would have allowed a voter to file suit alleging that an election official's decision, action, or inaction violated elections law without first filing a complaint with the Elections Commission and would have established the proper venue for such a suit.

<u>Senate Bill 292</u> would have required municipalities to retain recordings of their live broadcasts of election night proceedings.

<u>Senate Bill 296</u> would have made intentionally participating in a riot or refusing an order to disperse a riot a Class A misdemeanor. The bill would have increased the penalty to a Class I felony if the riot resulted in substantial damage to property or bodily injury to another person.

<u>Senate Bill 332</u> would have expanded the permissible work hours a minor under 16 years of age could work for an employer that is not covered by the federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

<u>Senate Bill 347</u> would have exempted facilities that hold a U.S. Department of Agriculture exhibitor license from state license requirements relating to captive wild animals.

Senate Bill 365 would have changed the eligibility for a grant under the broadband expansion grant program from "underserved areas" to "unserved areas"; required the prioritization of projects with at least 50 percent matching funds and projects that are capable of offering service with certain download and upload speeds; and allowed an Internet service provider in or near to a project area proposed in a grant application to challenge the awarding of that grant.

<u>Senate Bill 394</u> would have created an advanced practice registered nurse (APRN) license, allowed APRNs to practice outside of the supervision of a physician or dentist, and made other practice and licensure changes for APRNs.

<u>Senate Bill 409</u> would have prohibited sex and race stereotyping in instruction provided to students, and

in training provided to employees, in the UW System and the Technical College System.

Senate Bill 463 would have required a school board to post on its website information related to (1) learning materials and educational activities used in pupil instruction in the school district, including bibliographic information necessary to identify each listed material and activity, the full text of any material or activity created by the school board or a teacher, and a link to curricula adopted by the school board to comply with state law; and (2) any procedure or policy in effect that applies to the documentation, review, or approval of such learning materials or educational activities.

<u>Senate Bill 494</u> would have created exemptions from the requirement that a person have a permit issued by DNR for the introduction of chemicals or biological agents into a water of the state if the water is a private pond.

<u>Senate Bill 503</u> would have prohibited DHS from certifying, and required DHS to decertify, as a provider under the Medical Assistance program a private entity that provides abortion services or is an affiliate of a person that provides abortion services.

Senate Bill 563 would have defined "farm-raised game bovid" to include numerous species of goats, sheep, antelope, and similar animals, but not cattle or bison, and regulated these game bovids in the same manner as farm-raised deer, generally allowing them to be kept in captivity to be hunted.

<u>Senate Bill 570</u> would have limited the liability of firearm, firearm accessory, and ammunition manufacturers, distributors, importers, trade associations, sellers, and dealers. The bill would have prohibited certain actions for damages or other relief relating to the lawful design, manufacture, marketing, or sale of a firearm, firearm accessory, or ammunition, or for damages resulting from the criminal or unlawful use of these items by a third party.

<u>Senate Bill 585</u> would have required public high schools and private high schools participating in a parental choice program to collect and report to DPI statistics on certain crimes and other incidents for inclusion on

the annual school and school district accountability report.

Senate Bill 591 would have required certain information regarding an abortion-inducing drug regimen to be provided to a woman who is planning to have an abortion induced by that method and would also have added to the information required to be reported for induced abortions.

<u>Senate Bill 592</u> would have required any physician who receives a positive test result for a congenital condition of a child to ensure that the parent or expectant parent of the child receives certain educational resources on the congenital condition. The bill would have required DHS to make these educational resources available to physicians.

<u>Senate Bill 593</u> would have prohibited a person from performing or inducing an abortion if the person knows the abortion is sought solely because of the race, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, or congenital disability of the unborn child.

<u>Senate Bill 597</u> would have created an exception to the minimum age requirements for admission to kindergarten and first grade for private schools participating in parental choice programs. Specifically, the bill would have authorized such a school to establish early admission policies for those grades.

Senate Bill 608 would have done all of the following: (1) provided that a pupil who attended a private school under the Special Needs Scholarship Program in the previous school year satisfies the prior year pupil attendance requirement to participate in the Racine Parental Choice Program (RPCP) or the statewide parental choice program; and (2) allowed a pupil who changes residence to transfer from the RPCP or Milwaukee Parental Choice Program to the statewide parental choice program under certain circumstances.

<u>Senate Bill 609</u> would have required DNR to meet specified pheasant production totals and established a schedule for stocking pheasants for hunting.

<u>Senate Bill 612</u> would have required DNR to annually stock Lake Michigan with at least 100,000 brook trout.

<u>Senate Bill 621</u> would have provided a legislative redistricting plan.

<u>Senate Bill 622</u> would have provided a congressional redistricting plan.

Senate Bill 629 would have required WEDC to certify residential real estate developments as "shovel ready." Under the bill, "shovel ready" would have meant that the site is zoned for residential development; all environmental assessments, site studies, and site maps are complete; and public utilities and infrastructure are in place. Under the bill, if a site was certified as "shovel ready," state agencies and local governmental units would have had to give priority to permit processes for that site.

Senate Bill 695 would have eliminated the limit on the total number of independent charter schools that can be authorized by the College of Menominee Nation and the Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College and would have changed the name of the latter authorizer to the "Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwe College." Under preexisting law, the total number of independent charter schools that those persons may authorize is six.

Senate Bill 703 would have provided that the operator of a motor vehicle for a motor carrier is not considered an employee of the motor carrier for the purposes of worker's compensation, UI, minimum wage, wage claims, and income and franchise taxes merely because the operator deploys, implements, or uses a motor carrier safety improvement.

<u>Senate Bill 707</u> would have expanded the definition of "veteran" in state employment relations law to include a person who was discharged under other than honorable conditions solely on the basis that the person chose not to receive the COVID-19 vaccine.

<u>Senate Bill 708</u> would have made restrictive covenant provisions—commonly referred to as covenants not to compete—unenforceable if the employer employs at least 100 employees and the employee was terminated for the individual's decision to not receive the COVID-19 vaccine or provide information related to the individual's COVID-19 vaccination status.

Senate Bill 900 would have authorized the public or private use of land that has been above the ordinary high water mark of specified commercial rivers since December 9, 1977, and created a process for establishing the shoreline of a Great Lakes water to enable the public or private use of land that has been above the ordinary high water mark since December 9, 1977.

<u>Senate Bill 935</u> would have made a number of changes to election laws, including banning the use of private resources for election administration and altering absentee voting procedures at residential care facilities and qualified retirement homes during a public health emergency.

Senate Bill 936 would have required the Elections Commission to resolve each complaint filed with the commission no later than 60 days after receiving the complaint unless the commission, by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members, approved extending that time by an additional 60-day period. The bill also would have required the commission to provide a copy of the full text of any complaint received by the commission, along with documentation specifying how the complaint was resolved, to the legislature.

<u>Senate Bill 937</u> would have made changes to eligibility and application requirements for voters to obtain indefinitely confined status, including requiring that an applicant provide photo identification, subject to certain exceptions.

<u>Senate Bill 938</u> would have required the Elections Commission to review information maintained by DOT to verify that individuals on the statewide voter registration list are U.S. citizens.

Senate Bill 939 would have made a number of changes related to applying for, receiving, and returning absentee ballots and would have required the Elections Commission to maintain a version of a completed voter registration application containing the voter's electronic signature.

<u>Senate Bill 940</u> would have required the Elections Commission to compare a recently registered voter's personally identifiable information on the official registration list with information maintained by DOT and to take certain actions to correct discrepancies.

Senate Bill 941 would have provided legislative oversight regarding federal election guidance and the use of federal funds for election administration purposes and would have required the Elections Commission to employ partisan legal counsel, with each of the two major political parties appointing one individual.

<u>Senate Bill 942</u> would have established certain enforcement mechanisms with respect to compliance with election laws by the Elections Commission, DOT, DOC, and DHS.

Senate Bill 943 would have required the Elections Commission to weekly submit to the Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules all guidance documents and communications issued by the commission to municipal clerks so that JCRAR may determine whether the commission must promulgate the guidance as an administrative rule.

Senate Bill 945 would have required circuit court clerks to notify the county clerk and the Elections Commission of prospective jurors whose juror qualification form indicates the person is not a U.S. citizen or does not live in the circuit for which the person was called for jury duty. The bill would have additionally required the Elections Commission, if it determined that such a person is registered to vote or has voted without the necessary qualifications, to remove the person's name from the registration list and send notice to the person and to the district attorney or the attorney general. ■

## Index

Act 1 Taxation, 26	Act 22 Occupational regulation, 21	Act 44 Occupational regulation, 21
Act 2 Taxation, 26	Act 23 Occupational regulation, 21	Act 45 Trade and consumer protection, 27
Act 3 Occupational regulation, 20	Act 24 Public utilities, 23	Act 46 Occupational regulation, 22
Act 4 Courts and legal process, 4 Employment: general, 12	Act 25 Occupational regulation, 21 Act 26	Act 47 Natural resources: navigable waters and wetlands, 19
Act 5 Business and consumer law, 2	Employment: general, 12 Act 27	Real estate, 23 Act 48
Act 6 Gambling, 14	Natural resources: parks, forestry, and recreation, 19	Law Enforcement, 17 Act 49
Act 7 Employment: public employment,	Act 28 Crime, 5	Law Enforcement, 17 Act 50
11 Act 8	Act 29	Law Enforcement, 17 Act 51
Occupational regulation, 20	Employment: workers' compensation, 11	Law Enforcement, 17
Act 9 Insurance, 16	Act 30 Education: primary and secondary	Act 52 Corrections, 3
Act 10 Health and human services: health,	education, 8 Act 31	Act 53 Corrections, 3
14 Act 11	Veterans and military affairs, 29 Act 32	Act 54 Crime, 5
Education: higher education, 7 Act 12	Courts and legal process, 4 Act 33	Act 55 Taxation, 26
Occupational regulation, 21  Act 13  Health and human services: mental	Elections, 10 Act 34	Act 56 Education: primary and secondary
and behavioral health, 15	Elections, 10 Act 35	education, 8 Act 57
Act 14 Natural resources: fish and game, 19	Domestic relations, 6 Act 36	Health and human services: mental and behavioral health, 16
Act 15 Natural resources: fish and game, 19	Domestic relations, 6	Act 58 Agriculture, 1
Act 16 Natural resources: fish and game, 19	Act 37 Domestic relations, 6	Children, 2 Corrections, 3
Act 17 Occupational regulation, 21	Act 38 Elections, 10	Courts and legal process, 4 Economic development, 7 Education: higher education, 7
Act 18 Education: primary and secondary education, 8	Act 39 Beverages, 1 Act 40	Education: Ingine Education, 7  Education: primary and secondary education, 8  Employment: general, 12
Act 19	Taxation, 26	Employment: general, 12 Employment: public employment, 11 Environment, 13
Education: primary and secondary education, 8	Act 41 Children, 2	Health and human services: health,
Act 20 Domestic relations, 6	Act 42 Children, 2	Health and human services: medical assistance, 15
Act 21 Beverages, 1	Act 43 Beverages, 1	Health and human services: mental and behavioral health, 16

39

Insurance, 16 Natural resources: conservation, 18 Natural resources: fish and game, 19 Natural resources: navigable waters	Act 76 Crime, 5 Act 77	Act 98  Health and human services: medical assistance, 15
and wetlands, 19 Natural resources: parks, forestry,	Natural resources: navigable waters and wetlands, 19 Act 78	Act 100
and recreation, 20 Occupational regulation, 22 State government: general, 25	Environment, 13 Act 79	Act 100 Occupational regulation, 22 Act 101
State government: state building program, 24	Environment, 13 Act 80	Occupational regulation, 22 Act 102
Taxation, 26 Transportation: general, 29	State government: general, 25 Act 81	Transportation: highways and local assistance, 28
Transportation: highways and local assistance, 28 Act 59	Health and human services: health, 14	Act 103 Natural resources: parks, forestry,
Employment: general, 12 Act 60	Act 82 Law Enforcement, 17 Act 83	and recreation, 20 Act 104
Occupational regulation, 22 Act 61	Education: primary and secondary education, 9	Veterans and military affairs, 29  Act 105
Shared revenue, 24 Act 62	Act 84 Domestic relations, 6	Natural resources: navigable waters and wetlands, 19 Act 106
Natural resources: fish and game, 19 Act 63	Act 85 Public utilities, 23	Gambling, 14 Act 107
Domestic relations, 6 Act 64	Act 86 Public utilities, 23	Local government, 18 Act 108
Transportation: drivers and motor vehicles, 27	Act 87 State government: general, 25	Transportation: drivers and motor vehicles, 27
Act 65 Crime, 5	Act 88  Health and human services: medical assistance, 15	Act 109 Crime, 5
Act 66 Taxation, 26	Act 89 Education: primary and secondary	Act 110 Buildings and safety, 2
Act 67 Buildings and Safety, 1	education, 9  Act 90	Act 111 Insurance, 16
Act 68  Local government, 18	Education: primary and secondary education, 9	Act 112 Environment, 13
Act 69 Local government, 18 Act 70	Act 91 Transportation: highways and local assistance, 28	Act 113  Health and human services: health,  14
Natural resources: parks, forestry, and recreation, 20	Act 92 Agriculture, 1	Act 114 Insurance, 16
Act 71 Occupational regulation, 22	Act 93 Environment, 13	Act 115 Transportation: traffic and parking
Act 72 Children, 2	Act 94 Local government, 18	regulation, 28 Act 116
Act 73 Insurance, 16	Act 95 State government: general, 25	Crime, 5 Act 117
Act 74 Transportation: highways and local assistance, 28	Act 96 Real estate, 23	Crime, 5  Act 118  Occupational regulation, 22
Act 75  Law Enforcement, 17	Act 97  Health and human services: mental  and behavioral health, 16	Occupational regulation, 22 Act 119 Financial institutions, 13

Act 120 Crime, 5	Act 140 Crime, 5	Act 164 Natural resources: parks, forestry,
Act 121 Health and human services: health,	Act 141 Children, 3	and recreation, 20 Transportation: traffic and parking regulation, 29
14 Occupational regulation, 22	Act 142 Local government, 18	Act 165
Act 122 Health and human services: health, 14	Act 143 Agriculture, 1	Education: higher education, 8 Act 166
Act 123 Occupational regulation, 22	Act 144 Employment: general, 12	Real estate, 24 Act 167 Taxation, 27
Act 124 Local government, 18	Act 145 Corrections, 3	Act 168 Real estate, 24
Act 125 Health and human services: medical	Act 146 Children, 3 Act 147	Act 169 Domestic relations, 7
assistance, 15 Act 126 Environment, 13	Children, 3 Act 148	Act 170 Transportation: general, 29
Act 127 Taxation, 26	Children, 3 Act 149 Taxation, 26	Act 171  Transportation: traffic and parking regulation, 29
Act 128  Natural resources: parks, forestry, and recreation, 20	Act 150 Children, 3	Act 172 Transportation: drivers and motor vehicles, 28
Act 129 Insurance, 17	Act 151 Taxation, 26	Act 173  Natural resources: conservation, 18
Act 130 Occupational regulation, 22	Act 152 Transportation: drivers and motor vehicles, 27	Act 174 Real estate, 24
Act 131 Occupational regulation, 22	Act 153 Corrections, 3	Act 175 Local government, 18
Act 132 Children, 2	Act 154  Transportation: drivers and motor	Act 176 Natural resources: parks, forestry,
Act 133 Employment: collective bargaining, 11	vehicles, 28  Act 155  Transportation: general, 29	and recreation, 20 Act 177 State government: general, 25
Act 134 Employment: collective bargaining, 11	Act 156 Taxation, 26	Act 178  Transportation: drivers and motor
Act 135 Employment: collective bargaining, 11	Act 157 Taxation, 27 Act 158	vehicles, 28 Act 179 Crime, 5
Act 136 Employment: collective bargaining,	Occupational regulation, 22 Act 159	Act 180 Crime, 5
11 Act 137	Education: higher education, 8  Act 160  Domestic relations, 7	Act 181 Health and human services: health, 14
Employment: collective bargaining, 11 Act 138	Act 161  Domestic relations, 7	Act 182 Courts and legal process, 4
Employment: collective bargaining, 11	Act 162 Taxation, 27	Act 183 Law Enforcement, 17
Act 139 Employment: collective bargaining, 11	Act 163  Transportation: drivers and motor vehicles, 28	Act 184 Health and human services: health, 14

Act 185 Law Enforcement, 17	Act 208 Health and human services: health,	Act 226  Health and human services: health,
Act 186	14	15
Corrections, 3	Act 209	Act 227
Act 187	Crime, 6	Crime, 6
Crime, 5	Act 210	Act 228
Act 188 Law Enforcement, 17	Education: primary and secondary education, 10	Health and human services: medical assistance, 15
Act 189	Act 211	Act 229
Trade and consumer protection, 27 Act 190	Transportation: highways and local assistance, 28	State government: state building program, 25
Health and human services: mental	Act 212	Act 230
and behavioral health, 16	Education: primary and secondary	Natural resources: parks, forestry,
Act 191	education, 10	and recreation, 20
Crime, 6	Act 213	Act 231
Act 192	Education: primary and secondary	Employment: general, 12
Health and human services: health,	education, 10	, , ,
14		Act 232
Act 193	Act 214	Employment: workers'
Natural resources: fish and game, 19	Education: primary and secondary education, 10	compensation, 12
		Act 233
Act 194	Act 215	Local government, 18
Courts and legal process, 4	Education: primary and secondary	Act 234
Act 195	education, 10	Environment, 13
Occupational regulation, 22	Act 216	Act 235
Act 196	Taxation, 27	Natural resources: conservation, 19
Local government, 18	Act 217	Act 236
Act 197	Education: higher education, 8	Education: primary and secondary
Local government, 18	Education: primary and secondary	education, 10
Act 198	education, 10	Act 237
Local government, 18	Act 218	Buildings and safety, 2
Act 199	Health and human services: health,	-
Business and consumer law, 2	14	Act 238
Real estate, 24	Act 219	State government: general, 25
Act 200	Education: primary and secondary	Act 239
Natural resources: navigable waters	education, 10	State government: general, 25
and wetlands, 19	Act 220	Act 240
Act 201	Health and human services: health,	State government: general, 25
Courts and legal process, 4	15	Act 241
Act 202	Natural resources: general, 20	Financial institutions, 14
Transportation: highways and local	Transportation: general, 29	Act 242
assistance, 28	Act 221	Administrative law, 1
Act 203	Housing, 16	Crime, 6
Business and consumer law, 2	Act 222	
	Occupational regulation, 23	Act 243  Veterans and military affairs, 29
Act 204  Domestic relations, 7	-	·
•	Act 223	Act 244
Act 205	Agriculture, 1	Transportation: general, 29
Domestic relations, 7	Education: higher education, 8	Act 245
Act 206	Act 224	Employment: public employment,
State government: state building	Economic development, 7	11
program, 25	Act 225	Act 246
Act 207	Health and human services: medical	Administrative law, 1
Agriculture, 1	assistance, 15	Occupational regulation, 23

A -+ 247	County Inight Propleties 04 20	A   -   -   -   -   -
Act 247	Senate Joint Resolution 84, 30 Senate Joint Resolution 101, 30	Assembly Bill 934, 33 Assembly Bill 935, 33
Corrections, 3	•	Assembly Bill 936, 34
Act 248	Fully vetoed legislation	Assembly Bill 937, 34
Health and human services: medical	Assembly Bill 1, 30	Assembly Bill 938, 34
assistance, 15	Assembly Bill 23, 30	Assembly Bill 939, 34
Act 249	Assembly Bill 24, 30	Assembly Bill 940, 34
State government: general, 25	Assembly Bill 59, 30	Assembly Bill 941, 34
Act 250	Assembly Bill 86, 30	Assembly Bill 962, 34
Education: higher education, 8	Assembly Bill 122, 30	Assembly Bill 963, 34
Education: Frighti Education, o	Assembly Bill 152, 30	Assembly Bill 965, 34
education, 10	Assembly Bill 173, 30	Assembly Bill 966, 34
State government: general, 25	Assembly Bill 191, 30	Assembly Bill 967, 34
	Assembly Bill 232, 31	Assembly Bill 968, 34
Act 251	Assembly Bill 233, 31	Assembly Bill 970, 34
Occupational regulation, 23	Assembly Bill 234, 31	Assembly Bill 984, 35
Act 252	Assembly Bill 235, 31	Assembly Bill 995, 35
State government: state building	Assembly Bill 236, 31	Senate Bill 16, 35
program, 25	Assembly Bill 237, 31	Senate Bill 38, 35
Act 253	Assembly Bill 238, 31	Senate Bill 39, 35
Occupational regulation, 23	Assembly Bill 239, 31	Senate Bill 89, 35
-	Assembly Bill 240, 31 Assembly Bill 241, 31	Senate Bill 117, 35
Act 254	Assembly Bill 241, 31 Assembly Bill 243, 31	Senate Bill 119, 35
Occupational regulation, 23	Assembly Bill 293, 31	Senate Bill 125, 35
Act 255	Assembly Bill 299, 31	Senate Bill 170, 35
Transportation: drivers and motor	Assembly Bill 316, 31	Senate Bill 183, 35
vehicles, 28	Assembly Bill 336, 31	Senate Bill 203, 35
Act 256	Assembly Bill 367, 31	Senate Bill 204, 35
Courts and legal process, 4	Assembly Bill 369, 31	Senate Bill 205, 35
Act 257	Assembly Bill 383, 31	Senate Bill 210, 35
	Assembly Bill 407, 32	Senate Bill 212, 35
Courts and legal process, 5	Assembly Bill 411, 32	Senate Bill 213, 36
Act 258	Assembly Bill 414, 32	Senate Bill 292, 36
Business and consumer law, 2	Assembly Bill 440, 32	Senate Bill 296, 36
Act 259	Assembly Bill 446/Senate Bill 454, 32	Senate Bill 332, 36
Domestic relations, 7	Assembly Bill 495, 32	Senate Bill 347, 36
Act 260	Assembly Bill 518, 32	Senate Bill 365, 36 Senate Bill 394, 36
Insurance, 17	Assembly Bill 569, 32	Senate Bill 409, 36
·	Assembly Bill 597, 32	Senate Bill 463, 36
Act 261	Assembly Bill 643, 32	Senate Bill 494, 36
Veterans and military affairs, 29	Assembly Bill 675, 32	Senate Bill 503, 36
Act 262	Assembly Bill 776, 32	Senate Bill 563, 36
Taxation, 27	Assembly Bill 777, 32	Senate Bill 570, 36
Act 263	Assembly Bill 824, 32	Senate Bill 585, 36
Crime, 6	Assembly Bill 827, 33	Senate Bill 591, 37
•	Assembly Bill 828, 33	Senate Bill 592, 37
Act 264	Assembly Bill 829, 33	Senate Bill 593, 37
Corrections, 3	Assembly Bill 831, 33	Senate Bill 597, 37
Act 265	Assembly Bill 832, 33	Senate Bill 608, 37
State government: general, 25	Assembly Bill 834, 33	Senate Bill 609, 37
Act 266	Assembly Bill 836, 33	Senate Bill 612, 37
State government: general, 25	Assembly Bill 883, 33	Senate Bill 621, 37
	Assembly Bill 884, 33	Senate Bill 622, 37
Act 267	Assembly Bill 885, 33	Senate Bill 629, 37
State government: general, 25	Assembly Bill 888, 33	Senate Bill 695, 37
Constitutional amendments	Assembly Bill 903, 33	Senate Bill 703, 37
Assembly Joint Resolution 107, 30	Assembly Bill 912, 33	Senate Bill 707, 37
Senate Joint Resolution 32, 30	Assembly Bill 932, 33	Senate Bill 708, 37

Senate Bill 900, 38

Senate Bill 935, 38

Senate Bill 936, 38

Senate Bill 937, 38

Senate Bill 938, 38

Senate Bill 939, 38

Senate Bill 940, 38

Senate Bill 941, 38

Senate Bill 942, 38

Senate Bill 943, 38

Senate Bill 945, 38