

Notice of Public Meeting
Monday, January 20, 2020
1:00 p.m.

**LEGISLATIVE
 COMMITTEE**

*Door County Government Center
 Chambers Room (C102), 1st floor
 421 Nebraska Street, Sturgeon Bay, WI*

AGENDA

1. Call Meeting to Order
2. Establish a Quorum ~ Roll Call
3. Adopt Agenda / Properly Noticed
4. Approve Minutes of September 16, 2019 Legislative Committee Meeting
5. Communications
6. Public Comment
7. Supervisor Response
8. Old Business
9. New Business
 - A. Meeting with State Legislator(s) – Representative Kitchens/Senator Jacque
 - B. Review Resolutions from Other Counties and Refer to Appropriate Committees for Recommendation as to Action of the County Board
 1. Outagamie County – Submit a Waiver Application from Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Submit a waiver application from Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services of the Medicaid Institute for Mental Disease exclusion to allow federal reimbursement of short term acute care and transition planning for persons with serious and persistent mental illness
 2. Outagamie County, Eau Claire County, Washburn County, Wood County - Urge the Legislature to revise state statutes for consistency by requiring fees and costs charged by the Register in Probate office and Clerk of Circuit Court office be identical for same item or service as detailed in the attached Fee Structure for Court Fees and Costs in Probate and Juvenile Cases
 3. Waushara County - relating to Clerk of Court and Register in Probate Offices Charges for Court Costs, Fees and Surcharges
 4. Wood County – Support proposed revisions to CH. NR 151, Wisconsin Admin Code
 5. Racine County – In support of 2019 Assembly Bill 33 and 2019 Senate Bill 39 relating to the expungement of criminal and civil conviction and non-conviction records
 6. Florence County - Right to Bear Arms
 7. Sawyer County, Outagamie County – Redistricting
 8. Outagamie County – Attracting & Retaining Workforce in Wisconsin
 9. Outagamie County – Utility Aid Payments
 10. Trempealeau County, St. Croix County – Advisory Referendum on Creation of Nonpartisan Procedure for the Preparation of Legislative and Congressional Redistricting Plans and Maps
 - C. Door County Transportation Program
 - D. AB 544 – Workforce Housing Tax Credits
 - E. AB 457 – Various Changes to Statutes Related to Obtaining a Marriage License
 - F. Redistricting
10. Next Meeting Date: At Call of Chair
11. Meeting Per Diem Code
12. Adjourn

Deviation from the order shown may occur

MINUTES
Monday, September 16, 2019

**LEGISLATIVE
COMMITTEE**

*Door County Government Center
Chambers Room (C102), 1st floor
421 Nebraska Street, Sturgeon Bay, WI*

Call Meeting to Order

Chair Nancy Robillard called the Monday, September 16, 2019 meeting of the Legislative Committee to order at 3:07 p.m. at the Door County Government Center.

Establish a Quorum – Roll Call

Committee members present – Nancy Robillard, Linda Wait, Bob Bultman, and David Enigl.

Others present – Administrator Ken Pabich, Assistant Corp Counsel Karyn Behling, Health & Human Services Director Joe Krebsbach, Donna Altepeter – Human Services, and County Clerk Jill Lau.

"These minutes have **not** been reviewed by the oversight committee and are subject to approval at the next regular committee meeting."

Adopt Agenda / Properly Noticed

Motion by Wait, seconded by Bultman to approve the agenda. Motion carried by unanimous voice vote.

Approve Minutes of June 17, 2019 Legislative Committee Meeting

Motion by Wait, seconded by Bultman to approve the minutes of June 17, 2019 meeting. Motion carried by unanimous voice vote.

Communications

No communications were presented.

Public Comment

N/A.

Supervisor Response

N/A.

Old Business

No old business was presented.

New Business

Review Resolutions from Other Counties and Refer to Appropriate Committees for Recommendation as to Action of the County Board

Portage County – Supporting Local Control for Livestock Siting

Reviewed. Discussion included if county zoning regulations limit livestock operations already. By consensus the committee referred the resolution to the Land Conservation Committee.

Kenosha County – Waiver from Federal Rules Excluding Institutional Stays from Medicaid Coverage

Reviewed. Health & Human Services Director Krebsbach would fully support the County supporting this resolution. By consensus the committee referred the resolution to the Human Services Board.

Price County – Additional Funding for Child Protective Services

Reviewed. The County has passed a similar resolution. Human Services Board reviewed this most recently and it was asked that the Legislative Committee review again and consider further action. Committee members requested a draft resolution specific to Door County using the Price County resolution as a guide. By consensus the committee referred the resolution to the Human Services Board. Assistant CC Behling will draft a resolution and work with the Human Services Board.

Price County – Elimination of the 0% Levy Cap Imposed on Wisconsin Counties

Reviewed. Not all members are in favor of eliminating the levy cap. No action taken.

Winnebago County – Increased County Child Support Funding

Reviewed. The County has passed this resolution. Child Support is monitoring this. No action taken at this time.

Winnebago County – National Estuarine Research Reserve Designation for NE WI

Reviewed. No action taken.

Waupaca County – Court Fees and Costs in Probate and Juvenile Cases

Reviewed. No action taken.

Assembly Bill 283/Senate Bill 282 – Wheel-Tax Bill

Kyle Christianson, Wisconsin Counties Association, was contacted and he noted the bill has been stalled and it is not expected to move forward. WCA is confident that if the bill did move forward Governor Evers would not support it.

Town of Washington – Double-Crested Cormorant Damage Management (e.g., Pilot Island)

Administrator Pabich explained there are issues with the cormorants causing extensive damage. CC Thomas researched with the Fish & Wildlife Services. The Town of Washington is looking for support with this issue. There is not a lot that can be done. More information is needed before any action can be taken.

Child Victims Act

Donna Altepeter explained this is an act to remove the statute of limitations for sexual abuse. Under current law, the time a person has to bring an action (the statute of limitations) for an injury resulting from being sexually assaulted or subject to incest as a child, or from being subject to sexual contact by a member of the clergy as a child, is any time before the injured party reaches the age of 35. This bill removes the time limit for bringing those actions. In addition, the bill applies this unlimited time period to a broader range of actions. Under the bill, there is no limit on the time a person has to bring an action for injury resulting from being subject, as a child, to any sexual contact by an adult or by an adult member of the clergy. The bill also revives any cause of action that was barred by the present statute of limitations and allows an injured party to bring that action for his or her injury within three years after the effective date of the bill. The bill needs sponsorship to move forward.

The Human Services Board referred this to the Legislative Committee for action on a resolution in support. Currently there is not enough sponsorship to move this forward in the Legislature. Discussion on moving forward with a resolution or working with WCA to attempt to get this on the radar and get legislation moving forward. Administrator Pabich will contact Kyle Christianson at WCA to discuss this issue. This will be brought back at the next Legislative Committee meeting.

Discussion on Vaping

Information included in the meeting packet was reviewed. This will continue to be monitored. As new information is received it will be brought back to the committee. Discussion on the steps to take to implement a county-wide vaping ban. Assistant Corp Counsel Behling will research options for a county-wide ban.

Federal Legislation on Truck Weight Limits

Information included in the meeting packet was reviewed. A request to act on this was received from the Wisconsin State Director for Coalition Against Big Trucks. Administrator Pabich has attempted to determine if there is a bill drafted or if any legislation being acted on. He has not received a response. A draft letter was included in the meeting packet and was reviewed. Tweaks to language were suggested. Administrator Pabich will research the issue further and will bring back information if it is deemed important.

Next Meeting Date

At call of Chair.

Meeting Per Diem Code

908.

Adjourn

Motion by Enigl, seconded by Wait to adjourn. Time: 4:36 p.m. Motion carried by voice vote.

Respectfully submitted by Jill M. Lau, County Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 114-2019-20

**OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD MEETING
December 10, 2019**

LOCK IN OF ALL APPOINTMENTS & NEW BUSINESS ADOPTED AT THE DECEMBER 10, 2019, MEETING

Chairperson Nooyen called for any appointments or adopted New Business resolutions/ordinance to be removed from a combined vote lock in vote. No requests were made.

VOICE VOTE CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY. ALL DECEMBER 10, 2019, APPROVED APPOINTMENTS/REAPPOINTMENTS AND ADOPTED NEW BUSINESS IS LOCKED IN.

12/10/2019 7:51:23 PM RollCall Systems, Inc.

**Adopt & Lock In**

OF ALL APPOINTMENTS, REAPPOINTMENTS, RESOLUTIONS, AND
ORDINANCE APPROVED/ADOPTED AT THE DEC. 10, 2019 MEETING
VOTE RESULTS: Passed By Voice Vote

YES: █ NO: █ ABSTAIN: █ ABSENT: █

1 - THOMPSON	Present	19 - MARCKS	Present
2 - MILLER	Present	20 - THOMAS	Present
3 - RENTERIA	Present	21 - T. THYSSEN	Present
4 - PATIENCE	Present	22 - HAGEN	Present
5 - GABRIELSON	Present	23 - KLEMP	ABSENT
6 - KONETZKE	Present	24 - IVERSON	Present
7 - HAMMEN	Present	25 - NOOYEN	Present
8 - N. THYSSEN	ABSENT	26 - VACANT	ABSENT
9 - KRUEGER	Present	27 - CULBERTSON	Present
10 - LAMERS	Present	28 - STURN	Present
11 - DILLENBERG	Present	29 - BUCHMAN	Present
12 - MC DANIEL	Present	30 - WOODZICKA	Present
13 - WEGAND	Present	31 - CLEGG	Present
14 - DE GROOT	Present	32 - VANDERHEIDEN	Present
15 - PETERSON	Present	330' Connor-Schevers	Present
16 - SCHROEDER	Present	34 - RETTLER	Present
17 - CROATT	Present	35 - MELCHERT	ABSENT
18 - SPEARS	ABSENT	36 - SUPRISE	Present

RESOLUTION NO. 114-2019-20

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD MEETING
December 10, 2019

RECONSIDERATION OF ALL APPOINTMENTS & NEW BUSINESS ADOPTED AT THE
 DECEMBER 10, 2019, MEETING

Supervisor Wegand moved, seconded by Supervisor Schroeder, to reconsider all appointments and adopted New Business at the December 10, 2019, Meeting for the purpose of lock in.

VOICE VOTE CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY. ALL DECEMBER 10, 2019, APPROVED
 APPOINTMENTS/REAPPOINTMENTS AND ADOPTED NEW BUSINESS IS RECONSIDERED.

12/10/2019 7:51:06 PM RollCall Systems, Inc.

**Reconsideration**

OF ALL APPOINTMENTS, REAPPOINTMENTS, RESOLUTIONS & ORDINANCES
 APPROVED/ADOPTED AT THE DECEMBER 10, 2019, MEETING

VOTE RESULTS: Passed By Voice Vote

YES: █ NO: █ ABSTAIN: █ ABSENT: █

1 - THOMPSON	Present	19 - MARCKS	Present
2 - MILLER	Present	20 - THOMAS	Present
3 - RENTERIA	Present	21 - T. THYSSEN	Present
4 - PATIENCE	Present	22 - HAGEN	Present
5 - GABRIELSON	Present	23 - KLEMP	ABSENT
6 - KONETZKE	Present	24 - IVERSON	Present
7 - HAMMEN	Present	25 - NOOYEN	Present
8 - N. THYSSEN	ABSENT	26 - VACANT	ABSENT
9 - KRUEGER	Present	27 - CULBERTSON	Present
10 - LAMERS	Present	28 - STURN	Present
11 - DILLENBERG	Present	29 - BUCHMAN	Present
12 - MC DANIEL	Present	30 - WOODZICKA	Present
13 - WEGAND	Present	31 - CLEGG	Present
14 - DE GROOT	Present	32 - VANDERHEIDEN	Present
15 - PETERSON	Present	330' Connor-Schevers	Present
16 - SCHROEDER	Present	34 - RETTLER	Present
17 - CROATT	Present	35 - MELCHERT	ABSENT
18 - SPEARS	ABSENT	36 - SUPRISE	Present

**OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD MEETING
December 10, 2019**

RESOLUTION NO. 114—2019-20

Supervisor Gabrielson moved, seconded by Supervisor Krueger, for adoption.

RESOLUTION NO. 114—2019-20 IS ADOPTED.

12/10/2019 7:36:59 PM RollCall Systems, Inc.



Res. No. 114--19-20

Approval of this Resolution and Resolution is subject to approval by a majority of the Board and the Board members of the Board of Directors for the Board of Directors. Other Board members are not eligible to vote and are not eligible to be present at the meeting and are not eligible to be present at the meeting.

VOTE RESULTS: Passed By Majority Vote

YES: 31 NO: 0 ABSTAIN: 0 ABSENT: 5

1 - THOMPSON	Yes	19 - MARCKS	Yes
2 - MILLER	Yes	20 - THOMAS	Yes
3 - RENTERIA	Yes	21 - T. THYSSEN	Yes
4 - PATIENCE	Yes	22 - HAGEN	Yes
5 - GABRIELSON	Yes	23 - KLEMP	ABSENT
6 - KONETZKE	Yes	24 - IVERSON	Yes
7 - HAMMEN	Yes	25 - NOOYEN	Yes
8 - N. THYSSEN	ABSENT	26 - VACANT	ABSENT
9 - KRUEGER	Yes	27 - CULBERTSON	Yes
10 - LAMERS	Yes	28 - STURN	Yes
11 - DILLENBERG	Yes	29 - BUCHMAN	Yes
12 - MC DANIEL	Yes	30 - WOODZICKA	Yes
13 - WEGAND	Yes	31 - CLEGG	Yes
14 - DE GROOT	Yes	32 - VANDERHEIDEN	Yes
15 - PETERSON	Yes	33O' Connor-Schevers	Yes
16 - SCHROEDER	Yes	34 - RETTLER	Yes
17 - CROATT	Yes	35 - MELCHERT	ABSENT
18 - SPEARS	ABSENT	36 - SUPRISE	Yes

RESOLUTION NO.: 114—2019-20

TO THE HONORABLE, THE OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

MAJORITY

1 Federal rules exclude patients age 22-64 years of age from Medicaid coverage in
2 an Institute for Mental Disease (IMD), resulting in high costs to Wisconsin
3 counties for individuals with mental illness who require short-term placement.
4 The IMD rule works against the provision of necessary health care treatment, and
5 path to recovery, for young and middle-aged adults with brain disorders. The
6 Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) have issued an invitation to
7 states to apply for a waiver of this exclusion, allowing states to receive federal
8 reimbursement for the cost of treatment in an IMD.
9

10 NOW THEREFORE, the undersigned members of the Health and Human Services
11 Committee recommend adoption of the following resolution.

12 BE IT RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Board of Supervisors respectfully urges
13 the Governor and Legislature to submit an application for a waiver from Centers for Medicare
14 and Medicaid Services (CMS) of the Medicaid Institute for Mental Disease (IMD) exclusion to
15 allow federal reimbursement of short term acute care and transition planning for persons with
16 serious and persistent mental illness, and

17 BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Clerk be directed to forward
18 a copy of this resolution to all Wisconsin Counties, the Wisconsin Counties Association, the
19 Outagamie County Health and Human Services Interim Director, and the Outagamie County
20 Lobbyist for distribution to the Governor and the Legislators.

21 Dated this 10th day of December, 2019.

22 Respectfully Submitted,
23 HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
24 COMMITTEE
25

26
27 
28 _____
29 Dan Gabrielson



Resolution No. 114—2019-20

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Christine Lamers
Christine Lamers

Cathy Thompson
Cathy Thompson

Kelly Schroeder
Kelly Schroeder

Duly and officially adopted by the County Board on: December 10, 2019

Signed: [Signature] Board Chairperson [Signature] County Clerk

Approved: Dec, 16 2019 Vetoed: _____

Signed: [Signature]
County Executive

Resolution No. 114—2019-20

Page 3

Outagamie County DHHSS - IMD Data
 Clients Ages 22 - 64
 2017-2019 YTD

Provider	Year					
	2017		2018		2019 - Aug. Services	
	Cost	Days	Cost	Days	Cost	Days
Winnebago	\$807,488	1,006	\$423,270	511	\$601,083	743
Mendota	-32,991*	0	\$301,343	326	\$256,393	239
Fond du Lac County Health Center	\$340,872	382	\$281,300	268	\$253,306	435
TOTAL	\$1,148,360	1,388	\$1,005,913	1,105	\$1,110,782	1,417

* Reimbursement for client services from a prior year of service.

RESOLUTION NO. 128-2019-20

**OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD MEETING
December 10, 2019**

LOCK IN OF ALL APPOINTMENTS & NEW BUSINESS ADOPTED AT THE DECEMBER 10, 2019, MEETING

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12/10/2019 7:51:23 PM RollCall Systems, Inc.

**Adopt & Lock In**

OF ALL APPOINTMENTS, REAPPOINTMENTS, RESOLUTIONS, AND
ORDINANCE APPROVED/ADOPTED AT THE DEC. 10, 2019 MEETING

VOTE RESULTS: Passed By Voice Vote

YES: █ NO: █ ABSTAIN: █ ABSENT: █

1 - THOMPSON	Present	19 - MARCKS	Present
2 - MILLER	Present	20 - THOMAS	Present
3 - RENTERIA	Present	21 - T. THYSSEN	Present
4 - PATIENCE	Present	22 - HAGEN	Present
5 - GABRIELSON	Present	23 - KLEMP	ABSENT
6 - KONETZKE	Present	24 - IVERSON	Present
7 - HAMMEN	Present	25 - NOOYEN	Present
8 - N. THYSSEN	ABSENT	26 - VACANT	ABSENT
9 - KRUEGER	Present	27 - CULBERTSON	Present
10 - LAMERS	Present	28 - STURN	Present
11 - DILLENBERG	Present	29 - BUCHMAN	Present
12 - MC DANIEL	Present	30 - WOODZICKA	Present
13 - WEGAND	Present	31 - CLEGG	Present
14 - DE GROOT	Present	32 - VANDERHEIDEN	Present
15 - PETERSON	Present	330' Connor-Schevers	Present
16 - SCHROEDER	Present	34 - RETTLER	Present
17 - CROATT	Present	35 - MELCHERT	ABSENT
18 - SPEARS	ABSENT	36 - SUPRISE	Present

RESOLUTION NO. 128-2019-20

**OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD MEETING
December 10, 2019**

RECONSIDERATION OF ALL APPOINTMENTS & NEW BUSINESS ADOPTED AT THE
DECEMBER 10, 2019, MEETING

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APPOINTMENTS/REAPPOINTMENTS AND ADOPTED NEW BUSINESS IS RECONSIDERED.

12/10/2019 7:51:06 PM RollCall Systems, Inc.

**Reconsideration**

OF ALL APPOINTMENTS, REAPPOINTMENTS, RESOLUTIONS & ORDINANCES
APPROVED/ADOPTED AT THE DECEMBER 10, 2019, MEETING

VOTE RESULTS: Passed By Voice Vote

YES: █ NO: █ ABSTAIN: █ ABSENT: █

1 - THOMPSON	Present	19 - MARCKS	Present
2 - MILLER	Present	20 - THOMAS	Present
3 - RENTERIA	Present	21 - T. THYSSEN	Present
4 - PATIENCE	Present	22 - HAGEN	Present
5 - GABRIELSON	Present	23 - KLEMP	ABSENT
6 - KONETZKE	Present	24 - IVERSON	Present
7 - HAMMEN	Present	25 - NOOYEN	Present
8 - N. THYSSEN	ABSENT	26 - VACANT	ABSENT
9 - KRUEGER	Present	27 - CULBERTSON	Present
10 - LAMERS	Present	28 - STURN	Present
11 - DILLENBERG	Present	29 - BUCHMAN	Present
12 - MC DANIEL	Present	30 - WOODZICKA	Present
13 - WEGAND	Present	31 - CLEGG	Present
14 - DE GROOT	Present	32 - VANDERHEIDEN	Present
15 - PETERSON	Present	33O' Connor-Schevers	Present
16 - SCHROEDER	Present	34 - RETTLER	Present
17 - CROATT	Present	35 - MELCHERT	ABSENT
18 - SPEARS	ABSENT	36 - SUPRISE	Present

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD MEETING
December 10, 2019

Resolution No. 128—2019-20

Supervisor Patience moved, seconded by Supervisor Iverson, for adoption.

RESOLUTION NO. 128—2019-20 IS ADOPTED.

12/10/2019 7:49:12 PM RollCall Systems, Inc.



Res. No. 128--19-20

Original resolution in same date passes by unanimous by majority vote and is adopted by the degree in those cases and that of court resolution is to be made by the same date as above, as based on the absence law structure the court has and should be made and carried over.

VOTE RESULTS: Passed By Majority Vote

YES: 31 NO: 0 ABSTAIN: 0 ABSENT: 5

1 - THOMPSON	Yes	19 - MARCKS	Yes
2 - MILLER	Yes	20 - THOMAS	Yes
3 - RENTERIA	Yes	21 - T. THYSSEN	Yes
4 - PATIENCE	Yes	22 - HAGEN	Yes
5 - GABRIELSON	Yes	23 - KLEMP	ABSENT
6 - KONETZKE	Yes	24 - IVERSON	Yes
7 - HAMMEN	Yes	25 - NOOYEN	Yes
8 - N. THYSSEN	ABSENT	26 - VACANT	ABSENT
9 - KRUEGER	Yes	27 - CULBERTSON	Yes
10 - LAMERS	Yes	28 - STURN	Yes
11 - DILLENBERG	Yes	29 - BUCHMAN	Yes
12 - MC DANIEL	Yes	30 - WOODZICKA	Yes
13 - WEGAND	Yes	31 - CLEGG	Yes
14 - DE GROOT	Yes	32 - VANDERHEIDEN	Yes
15 - PETERSON	Yes	330' Connor-Schevers	Yes
16 - SCHROEDER	Yes	34 - RETTLER	Yes
17 - CROATT	Yes	35 - MELCHERT	ABSENT
18 - SPEARS	ABSENT	36 - SUPRISE	Yes

RESOLUTION NO.: 128—2019-20

TO THE HONORABLE, THE OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

MAJORITY

1 Wisconsin State Statute Chapter 814 addresses court costs, fees, and surcharges.
 2 Subsection 814.66 applies to the Register in Probate office. The Register in
 3 Probate and Juvenile Court handles other case types for which fees are not
 4 covered in Subsection 814.66 or other statutes. The result is that cases are filed
 5 with the court without a filing fee. Additionally, some fees and costs collected by
 6 the Register in Probate office are different than fees collected by the Clerk of
 7 Circuit Court office for the same items which can cause confusion. Different fees
 8 and costs for an identical item seems inappropriate. The Register in Probate staff
 9 and Clerk of Circuit Court staff are county employees, usually working in close
 10 proximity to the courts. There is no discernable difference in these two offices
 11 related to copying and issuing certificates.
 12

13 This resolution urges the Legislature to revise the state statutes for consistency by
 14 requiring fees and costs charged by the Register in Probate office and Clerk of
 15 Circuit Court office to be identical for the same item or service.
 16

17 NOW THEREFORE, the undersigned members of the Public Safety Committee and
 18 Legislative/Audit and Human Resources Committee recommend adoption of the following
 19 resolution.

20 BE IT RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Board of Supervisors does urge the
 21 Legislature to revise state statutes for consistency by requiring fees and costs charged by the
 22 Register in Probate office and Clerk of Circuit Court office to be identical for the same item or
 23 service as detailed in the attached Fee Structure for Court Fees and Costs in Probate and Juvenile
 24 Cases which is made a part hereof, and

25 BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Clerk be directed to forward
 26 a copy of this resolution to the Wisconsin Counties Association, all Wisconsin Counties, and the
 27 Outagamie County Lobbyist for distribution to the state legislators representing Outagamie
 28 County.

Resolution No. 128—2019-20

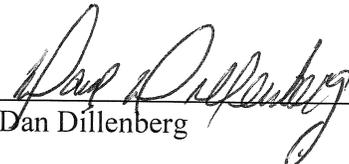
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Dated this 10th day of December 2019.

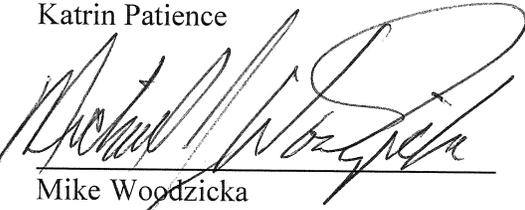
Respectfully Submitted,
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE
and
LEGISLATIVE/AUDIT AND HUMAN
RESOURCES COMMITTEE



Katrin Patience



Dan Dillenberg

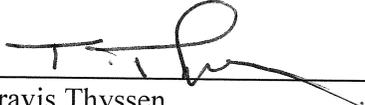


Mike Woodzicka



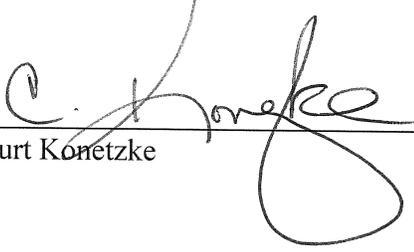
Dominic Renteria

(Vacant)



Travis Thyssen

Cathy Spears



Curt Konetzke



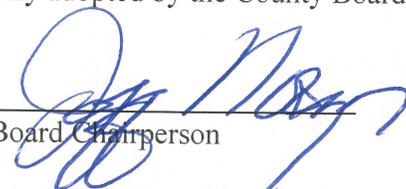
Jerry Iverson

Nick Thyssen

Resolution No. 128—2019-20

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Duly and officially adopted by the County Board on: December 10, 2019

Signed:  
Board Chairperson County Clerk

Approved: Dec 16, 2019 Vetoed: _____

Signed: 
County Executive

Fee Structure for Court Fees and Costs in Probate and Juvenile Cases

Require filing fee upon filing foreign letters under Sec. 877.16. Either clearly state within Sec. 877.16 or add to Sec. 814.66(1) either \$15, consistent with filing a foreign judgement, or the \$20 probate minimum filing fee.

Require filing fee upon transferring a foreign guardianship, clearly stated within Chapter 53 or added to Sec. 814.66(1) consistent with guardianship filing fees based on the value of the guardianship estate, the \$20 minimum filing fee and .02% of amounts over \$50,000, like any new guardianship case. Alternatively, require \$15, consistent with filing a foreign judgement or the \$20 probate minimum filing fee.

Require a filing fee for adult adoptions, clearly stated within Chapter 882, consistent with the civil filing fee, currently \$75 under Sec. 814.61(1)(a).

Require a filing fee for trust cases filed in probate, clearly stated within Chapter 701 or Sec. 814.66(1), consistent with the civil filing fee, currently \$75.

Require fees and costs charged by the Clerk of Circuit Court and Register in Probate to be the same for copies, certificates and searches.

Clerk of Circuit Court fees and costs vs. Register in Probate fees and costs:

- Copies:
 - Provided by Clerk of Circuit Courts: \$1.25/page (Wis. Stats. 814.61(10)(a))
 - Provided by Register in Probate: \$1.00/page (Wis. Stats. 814.66(1)(h))
- Certificates:
 - Issued by Clerk of Circuit Courts: \$5 (Wis. Stats. 814.61(5))
 - Issued by Register in Probate: \$3 (Wis. Stats. 814.66(1)(g))
- Searches:
 - Search by Clerk of Circuit Courts: \$5 (Wis. Stats. 814.61(11))
 - Search by Register in Probate: \$4 (Wis. Stats. 814.66(1)(j))

Enrolled No. R163-035

RESOLUTION

File No. 19-20/078

REQUESTING THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE REVISE CHAPTER 814 TO MAKE FILING FEES CONSISTENT BETWEEN THE CLERK OF COURT AND REGISTER IN PROBATE

WHEREAS, Wisconsin Statutes Chapter 814 relates to court costs, fees and surcharges. Wisconsin Statutes section 814.66 applies to the fees charged by the Register in Probate. The Probate Court and Juvenile Court are responsible for case types that are not listed in Section 814.66 or other statutes, with the result being that there are cases filed with Register in Probate for which there is no filing fee; and,

WHEREAS, under the statutes there are fees and costs that are collected by the Register in Probate that are different from the fees collected by the Clerk of Court for the same type of service. This often causes confusion to the public; and,

WHEREAS, the office of the Register in Probate and the Clerk of Court serve similar functions for the court, both offices are staffed with county employees, both offices utilize CCAP-provided computers and printers as well as county-provided copiers. There is no discernable difference in these two offices when it comes to copying and providing certificates; and,

WHEREAS, it would benefit the public and the county for the State Legislature to revise the statutes so that fees charged for similar services in the Clerk of Court and the Register in Probate are consistent in both offices; and,

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin Register in Probate Association has commenced efforts to encourage the State Legislature to amend and revise the statutes to create consistency with the fees charged by the Clerk of Court and the Register in Probate.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED; the Eau Claire County Board of Supervisors supports the efforts of the Wisconsin Register in Probate Association in their efforts to encourage the Wisconsin Legislature Statutes to amend the related statutes to further consistency between the fee structures for these offices.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the County Clerk is directed to send a copy of this resolution to Governor Tony Evers, the Wisconsin Counties Association, all members of the State Legislature and all Wisconsin Counties.

ADOPTED: December 3, 2019

Janet K. Loomis
County Clerk

Resolution No. 67-19

CLERK OF COURTS AND REGISTER IN PROBATE OFFICES CHARGE FOR COURT COSTS, FEES AND SURCHARGES

INTENT & SYNOPSIS: To encourage the Wisconsin legislature to revise the statutes for a consistent charge for court costs, fees, and surcharges in the offices of the Clerk of Courts and Register in Probate.

WHEREAS, Wisconsin Statutes Chapter 814 covers court costs, fees, and surcharges. Subsection 814.66 applies to the office of the Register in Probate. Probate and Juvenile Court handles other case types for which fees are not covered in Sec. 814.66 or other statutes. The result is cases filed with the court without a filing fee; and

WHEREAS, some fees and costs collected by the probate office are different from fees collected by the Clerk of Court for the same items. This can cause confusion. Different fees and costs for an identical item seem inappropriate; and

WHEREAS, employees of the Clerk of Court and Register in Probate are all county employees, usually working in proximity to the court, if not in the same office using the same equipment. The employees use CCAP provided computers and printers as well as county provided copiers. There is no discernable difference in these two offices related to copying and issuing certificates; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature should revise the statutes for consistency. Require fees and costs charged by the Clerk of Court and Register in Probate to be the same for the same item or service. Require fees for probate and juvenile court as indicated below:

Probate Copy Fees increase from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per page

Probate Certification of Document Fees increase from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per document; and

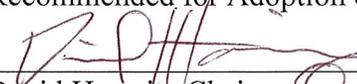
WHEREAS, the Judicial and Legislative Committee supports revising the statutes to collect fees and costs associated with probate cases and juvenile court proceedings as outlined herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE WASHBURN COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS HEREBY RESOLVES to support the Wisconsin Register in Probate Association in its efforts to revise Wisconsin Statutes consistent with the resolution and further urges the Legislature to revise and amend the related statutes to further consistency between the fee structures outlined in the statutes.

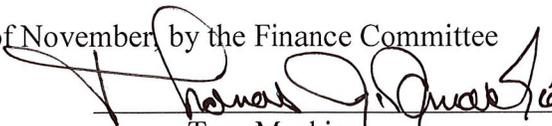
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the County Clerk is directed to send a copy of this resolution to Governor Tony Evers, the Wisconsin Counties Association, all members of the State Legislature, and to each Wisconsin County.

Fiscal Impact: Minimal increase in fees collected

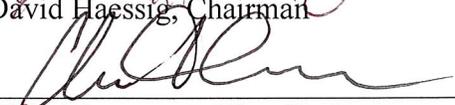
Recommended for Adoption on this 7th day of November, by the Finance Committee



David Haessig, Chairman



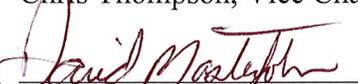
Tom Mackie



Chris Thompson, Vice Chair

Motion: Haessig Second: Quinn

(Voice) (Roll) vote: Yes X No _____

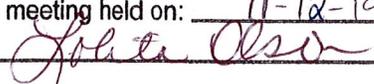


David Masterjohn

I, Lolita Olson, as County Clerk, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution adopted by the County of Washburn at the meeting held on: 11-12-19



Linda Featherly



Lolita Olson

RESOLUTION NO. 40-12-19
IN SUPPORT OF CLERK OF COURT AND REGISTER IN PROBATE OFFICES CHARGES FOR
COURT COSTS, FEES AND SURCHARGES

WHEREAS, Wisconsin Statutes and Chapters 814 cover court costs, fees and surcharges of which subsection 814.66 applies to the office of the Register in Probate. Probate and Juvenile Court handle other case types for which fees are not covered in Sec. 816.66 or other statutes. The result is cases filed with the court without a filing fee; and

WHEREAS, some fees and costs collected by the probate office are different from fees collected by the Clerk of Court for the same items. This can cause confusion. Different fees and costs for an identical item seem inappropriate; and

WHEREAS, employees of the Clerk of Court and Register in Probate are all county employees, usually working in proximity to the court, if not in the same office using the same equipment. The employees use CCAP provided computers and printers as well as county provided copiers. There is no discernable difference in these two offices related to copying and issuing certificates; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature should revise the statutes for consistency. Require fees and costs charged by the Clerk of Court and Register in Probate to be the same for the same item or service. Require fees for probate and juvenile court as indicated below:

Probate Copy Fees to increase from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per page.

Probate Certification of Document fees increase from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per document; and

WHEREAS, the Executive Committee supports revising the statutes to collect fees and costs associated with probate cases and juvenile court proceedings as outlined herein.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Waushara County Board of Supervisors do hereby support the Wisconsin Register in Probation Association in its efforts to revise Wisconsin Statutes consistent with the resolution and further urges the Legislature to revise and amend the related statutes to further consistency between fee structures outlined in the statutes.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Waushara County Clerk shall forward a copy of this resolution to Governor Tony Evers, all members of the State Legislature, the Wisconsin Counties Association, and each Wisconsin County.

FISCAL NOTE: No cost to Waushara County. Minimal increase in fees collected.

Resolution No. 40-12-19

Resolution No. 40-12-19

Ayes___ Nays___ Abstain___ Absent___ ~~X~~ Voice Vote

Approved and adopted this 17th day of December, 2019.

Denied this 17th day of December, 2019.

Approved as to Form:



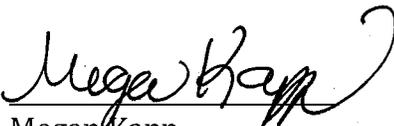
Ruth Zouski
Corporation Counsel

Submitted by:



Donna R. Kalata, Chair
Executive Committee

Attest:

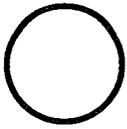


Megan Kapp
Waushara County Clerk

Signed by:



Donna R. Kalata, Chair
Waushara County Board of Supervisors



ITEM# 4 - 1

DATE December 17, 2019

Effective Date December 17, 2019

RESOLUTION# 19-12-20

Introduced by CEED
Page 1 of 1

Motion: Adopted: [X]
1st Clendenning Lost: []
2nd Rozar Tabled: []
No: 2 Yes: 17 Absent: 0
Number of votes required:
[X] Majority [] Two-thirds
Reviewed by: PAK, Corp Counsel
Reviewed by: [], Finance Dir.

SAW

INTENT & SYNOPSIS: To encourage the Wood County Board of Supervisors to support the proposed revisions to Ch. NR 151, Wis. Adm. Code, which will set newer Targeted Performance Standards and Prohibitions to abate pollution of groundwater by nitrate in areas of the state with highly permeable soils that are susceptible to groundwater contamination.

FISCAL NOTE: There are no fiscal obligations for the County associated with this resolution.

Table with 5 columns: NO, YES, A. Rows 1-19 listing supervisors and their votes.

WHEREAS, good quality groundwater in sufficient quantity is a basic resource that all citizens and businesses in the State of Wisconsin, as well as Wood County, rely upon. The citizens and businesses of our great state and county expect state government to monitor and protect the groundwater in our state in such a way that we may all prosper; and

WHEREAS, nitrate is the most widespread groundwater contaminant in Wisconsin and is especially prevalent in areas with highly permeable soils. Evidence suggests that the statewide standards are insufficient to achieve surface water quality and groundwater standards in areas with highly permeable soils; and

WHEREAS, the NR 151 revision process will allow for local input and give local stakeholders the opportunity to be part of the rule making and develop a rule that is designed to protect both surface and groundwater; and

WHEREAS, for some time now in an effort to work together and share resources across county lines the County Land and Water Conservation Departments (being the lead agency), Public Health Departments, UW Madison-Extension Departments, and County Board Supervisors in the central sands area of Adams, Juneau, Marquette, Portage, Waushara, Wood and Sauk County have joined together to form the Central Sands Groundwater County Collaborative (CSGCC); and

WHEREAS, because of the unique geographic features found throughout the State of Wisconsin this six county collaborative feels that it is necessary to assess the environmental impacts and draft water quality standards that are based on a county-by-county or a regional basis, recognizing the vulnerability of some geographic features which are highly susceptibility to contamination.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Wood County Board of Supervisors supports performance standards that must include modifications to nutrient management plans; application rates of manure and or commercial fertilizers; timing of nutrient management application; no spreading on already saturated soils; crop rotations, and implementation of growing crops year round as cover crops which store unused nitrogen in the soil.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be directed to the attention of the Governor of the State of Wisconsin, Wisconsin Counties Association, Wisconsin Towns Association, State Legislators, and to each Wisconsin County.

()

Signatures of Kenneth Curry, Mark Holbrook, Robert Ashbeck, Dave LaFontaine, Bill Leichtnam, Harvey Petersen - Citizen Member

Adopted by the County Board of Wood County, this 17th day of December 20 19
County Clerk

County Board Chairman signature and date



Wendy M. Christensen

County Clerk
730 Wisconsin Avenue
Racine, WI 53403
262-636-3482
fax: 262-636-3491
Wendy.Christensen@racinecounty.com

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I, Wendy M. Christensen, County Clerk in and for the County of Racine,
State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct
copy of a Resolution that was adopted by the Racine County Board of
Supervisors on December 3, 2019.

Wendy M. Christensen

Racine County Clerk

2

September 10, 2019

RESOLUTION NO. 2019-57S

RESOLUTION BY INDIVIDUAL SUPERVISORS IN SUPPORT OF 2019 ASSEMBLY BILL 33 AND 2019 SENATE BILL 39 RELATING TO THE EXPUNGEMENT OF CRIMINAL AND CIVIL CONVICTION AND NON-CONVICTION RECORDS

To the Honorable Members of the Racine County Board of Supervisors:

WHEREAS, Wisconsin law allows a conviction to be removed from an offender’s circuit court case record under certain circumstances through a process known as expungement; and

WHEREAS, under current law related to adult criminal court records, a person under the age of 25 at the time he or she commits an offense eligible for expungement, the court may order, at the time of sentencing, that the person’s court record be expunged upon successful completion of the sentencing the court determines the person will benefit and not be harmed by expungement; and

WHEREAS, if a court orders expungement, upon successful completion of the sentence, the clerk of court must do all of the following pursuant to Wisconsin Supreme Court Rule 72.06: (1) remove any paper index and nonfinancial court record and place them in the case file; (2) electronically remove any automated nonfinancial record except the case number; (3) seal the entire case file; and (4) destroy expunged court records in accordance with the court’s retention schedule; and

WHEREAS, 2019 Assembly Bill 33 (“AB 33”) and 2019 Senate Bill 39 (“SB 39”) eliminate the condition that a person must have been under the age of 25 years old at the time he or she committed an offense to be eligible for expungement; and

WHEREAS, AB 33 and SB 39 also provide that a record of a conviction for a violation of chs. 341 to 348 Stats. – offenses primarily consisting of traffic violations – is not eligible for expungement; and

WHEREAS, AB 33 and SB 39 also create a new process for a person to seek expungement of his or her criminal court record in the county of conviction if at least one year has passed since the person successfully completed his or her sentence and there are no criminal charges pending against the person; and

WHEREAS, AB 33 and SB 39 provide that a person has successfully completed the sentence if the person has completed any period of incarceration, parole, or extended supervision to which he or she was sentenced; the person has paid all fines, costs, fees, surcharges, and restitution assessed and has completed any court-ordered community service; the person has not been convicted of a subsequent crime; and, if probation was imposed, the probation has not been revoked; and

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1 Res No. 2019-57S
2 Page Two
3

4 **WHEREAS**, AB 33 and SB 39 provide a process for notification to be made to
5 the victim of a petition for expungement; and

6 **WHEREAS**, AB 33 and SB 39 has a delayed effective date of approximately one
7 year and first applies to any conviction for which sentencing has occurred, but for which
8 the record has not been ordered expunged on the effective date; and

9 **WHEREAS**, the Racine County Board of Supervisors recognizes that passage of
10 AB 33 and SB 39 is likely to have a positive economic impact in Racine County by
11 allowing people to move beyond their criminal record and assist in meeting area
12 workforce demands.

13 **NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Racine County Board of
14 Supervisors supports 2019 Assembly Bill 33 and 2019 Senate Bill 39 relating to the
15 expungement of criminal and civil conviction and non-conviction records and urges the
16 Wisconsin legislature to pass, and urges Governor Tony Evers to sign, these bills; and

17 **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** by the Racine County Board of Supervisors that
18 the Racine County Clerk shall send copies of this resolution to Governor Evers, all
19 Wisconsin legislators, and the Clerks of the counties of Wisconsin.

20
21 Respectfully submitted,

22
23 1st Reading 9-10-19

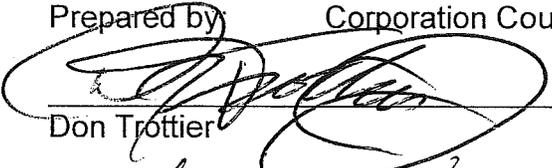
INDIVIDUAL SPONSORS

24
25 2nd Reading 12-3-19

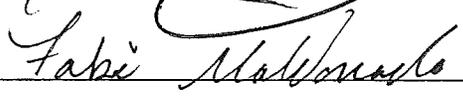
26
27 **BOARD ACTION**

28 Adopted yes
29 For _____
30 Against _____
31

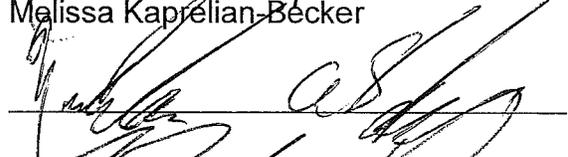
32
33 **VOTE REQUIRED: Majority**
34 Prepared by _____ Corporation Counsel

35
36 
37 Don Trotter

38
39 
40 Melissa Kaprelian-Becker

41
42 
43 Fabi Maldonado


Janet Bernberg




1 Res No. 2019-57S
2 Page Three

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25 The foregoing legislation adopted by the County Board of Supervisors of
26 Racine County, Wisconsin, is hereby:

27 Approved: _____
28 Vetoed: _____

29
30 Date: 12-05-19,
31 _____

32
33 Jonathan Delagrave
34 Jonathan Delagrave, County Executive
35

36 **INFORMATIONAL ONLY**

37
38 **WHEREAS**, 2019 SB 39 has been successfully voted out of committee.
39

Resolution 2019 – 23

WHEREAS, the Right of the People to Keep and Bear Arms is guaranteed as an Individual Right under the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution and under the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, Article 1, Section 25 – “The people have the right to keep and bear arms for security, defense, hunting, recreation or any other lawful purpose”

WHEREAS, the Right of the People to Keep and Bear Arms for defense of Life, Liberty, and Property is regarded as an Inalienable Right by the People of Florence County, Wisconsin, and;

WHEREAS, the People of Florence County, Wisconsin derive economic benefit from all safe forms of firearms recreation, hunting, and shooting conducted within Florence County using all types of firearms allowable under the United States Constitution and the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and;

WHEREAS, Florence County Board, being elected to represent the People of Florence County and being duly sworn by their Oath of Office to uphold the United States Constitution and the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and;

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin House of Representatives and the Wisconsin Senate, being elected by the People of the State of Wisconsin and being duly sworn by their Oath of Office to uphold the United States Constitution and the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and;

WHEREAS, any legislation considered by the Wisconsin State Legislature that would infringe the Right to Keep and Bear Arms and would ban the possession and use of any firearms, magazines, ammunition or body armor now employed by individual citizens of Florence County for defense of Life, Liberty and Property or would

require a firearms owner I.D. card or tax the possession of firearms or ammunition within Florence County, Wisconsin;

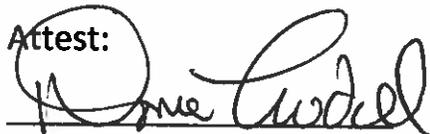
Be it resolved the people of Florence County, Wisconsin hereby declare it to be a Second Amendment Sanctuary County.

Be it further resolved the People of Florence County, Wisconsin affirms its support of the Sheriff to exercise sound discretion to not enforce against any citizen an unconstitutional firearms law.

Be it further resolved that the Florence County Board will not appropriate any funds for any enforcement of unconstitutional laws against the People of Florence County, Wisconsin.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT BE AND IS HEREBY RESOLVED that the People of Florence County, Wisconsin, do hereby oppose the enactment of any legislation that would infringe upon the Right of the People to keep and bear arms and consider such laws to be unconstitutional and beyond lawful legislative authority.


Jeanette Bomberg, Chairperson,

Attest:

Donna Trudell, County Clerk

Resolution #2019 - 50

RESOLUTION BY THE SAWYER COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Nonpartisan Procedure for Preparation of Legislative and Congressional Redistricting Plans Supported.

WHEREAS, currently under the state constitution, the legislature is directed to redistrict legislative districts according to the number of inhabitants at its next session following the decennial federal census by the majority party; and at the same intervals, the legislature also reapportions congressional districts pursuant to federal law, and

WHEREAS, legislative and congressional redistricting plans enacted pursuant to this procedure are used to elect members of the legislature and members of congress in the fall of the second year following the year of the census, and

WHEREAS, historically, legislative and congressional plans in Wisconsin have been subject to partisan influence that put the desires of politicians ahead of the electoral prerogative of the people, and

WHEREAS, the 2011 process to draw the maps and fight litigation contesting those maps cost taxpayers nearly \$1.9 million and

WHEREAS, a panel of federal district court judges has ruled that the redistricting that was done in Wisconsin in 2011 was unconstitutional, and

WHEREAS, redistricting to achieve partisan gains is improper, whether it is done by Republicans or Democrats.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Sawyer County Board of Supervisors insists upon the creation of a nonpartisan procedure for the preparation of legislative and congressional redistricting plans.

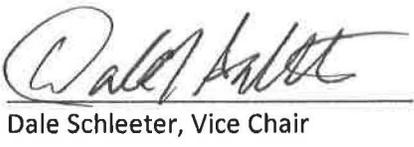
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the process promotes more accountability and transparency and prohibits the consideration of voting patterns, party information, and incumbents' residence information or demographic information in drawing the maps, except as necessary to ensure minority participation as required by the U.S. Constitution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the County Clerk is directed to send a copy of this resolution to the Governor of the State of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Counties Association, the Wisconsin Towns Association, the Wisconsin League of Municipalities, all members of the state legislature, and to each Wisconsin county.

Recommended for adoption by the Sawyer County Board of Supervisors at its meeting on November 12, 2019 by the Sawyer County Administration Committee this 7th day of November, 2019.

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Tweed Shuman, Chairman


Dale Schleeter, Vice Chair

Brian Bisonette, Member


Ron Kinsley, Member


Kathy McCoy, Member

This Resolution is hereby adopted by the Sawyer County Board of Supervisors this 12th day of November, 2019.


Tweed Shuman, Sawyer County Board of Supervisors Chairman

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD MEETING
October 8, 2019

RESOLUTION NO. 72—2019-20

Supervisor Iverson moved, seconded by Supervisor T. Thyssen, for adoption.

RESOLUTION NO. 72—2019-20 IS ADOPTED.

10/8/2019 7:45:43 PM RollCall Systems, Inc

Res. No. 72--19-20



VOTE RESULTS: Passed By Majority Vote

YES: **31** NO: **0** ABSTAIN: **0** ABSENT: **5**

1 - THOMPSON	Yes	19 - MARCKS	Yes
2 - MILLER	Yes	20 - THOMAS	Yes
3 - RENTERIA	Yes	21 - T. THYSSEN	Yes
4 - PATIENCE	Yes	22 - HAGEN	Yes
5 - GABRIELSON	Yes	23 - KLEMP	Yes
6 - KONETZKE	Yes	24 - IVERSON	Yes
7 - HAMMEN	Yes	25 - NOOYEN	Yes
8 - N. THYSSEN	Yes	26 - DUNCAN	ABSENT
9 - KRUEGER	Yes	27 - CULBERTSON	ABSENT
10 - LAMERS	Yes	28 - STURN	Yes
11 - DILLENBERG	Yes	29 - BUCHMAN	Yes
12 - MC DANIEL	Yes	30 - WOODZICKA	Yes
13 - WEGAND	ABSENT	31 - CLEGG	Yes
14 - DE GROOT	ABSENT	32 - VANDERHEIDEN	Yes
15 - PETERSON	Yes	330' Connor-Schevers	Yes
16 - SCHROEDER	Yes	34 - RETTLER	Yes
17 - CROATT	ABSENT	35 - MELCHERT	Yes
18 - SPEARS	Yes	36 - SUPRISE	Yes

RESOLUTION NO.: 72—2019-20

TO THE HONORABLE, THE OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

MAJORITY

1 *Forward Analytics*, a Division of the Wisconsin Counties Association, has recently
2 published three articles regarding population and workforce trends in Wisconsin:

- 3 • “Falling Behind: Migration Changes and State Workforce”
- 4 • “An Economic Evolution: Job Growth, Pay and Education since 2012”
- 5 • “Millennial Wisconsin: Is Wisconsin Attractive to This Generation”

6
7 All articles conclude that Wisconsin has a significant problem in attracting, retaining and
8 growing the millennial population especially those millennials with families. The
9 documents provide detailed analysis of these population trends and the changing
10 educational requirements for 21st century employers.

11
12 Why should residents of Wisconsin pay attention to this information? Within the next
13 few years, 40% of Wisconsin’s workforce will be comprised of millennials. Over the next
14 few years, baby boomers will comprise less and less of the workforce and by 2030 only
15 5% of the workforce will be comprised of this age group.

16
17 The articles provide detailed data and charts for Wisconsin population changes. The
18 articles point to the concern that millennials in the workforce are not replacing baby
19 boomers as they age and retire. Since 2008, the replacement of the older workforce has
20 not been maintained resulting in severe labor shortages throughout the State in many
21 occupations. For example, the age cohort of 15 to 19 year olds in the year 2000 was
22 407,000. In 2015, the population of this same group, now 30 to 35 in age, declined by
23 36,000 to 371,000. The articles indicate that many people in this age group moved to
24 other states.

25
26 Another issue identified in the reports is the changing level of education required to meet
27 the requests of employers. In 2012, 25% of new jobs required post-secondary education.
28 From 2012 to 2018, 38% of all new jobs required post-secondary education. During the
29 same time period, there was very little growth in low paying, low skilled occupations.

30
31 The articles did not address the reasons for the population and labor force changes. The
32 purpose of the articles was to sound an “alarm bell” for policy makers and leaders in
33 Wisconsin. The impact on State finances and future services, especially in rural areas,
34 will be dramatic if this trend continues for millennials and the next generation.

35
36 Wisconsin’s Governor and legislators need to get to work on this issue and understand
37 the reasons behind the out-migration of the millennial population. They need to do
38 everything possible to understand why people are leaving the State and why people are
39 not moving to Wisconsin for available jobs. Based on this information, our leaders need

Resolution No. 72—2019-20**Page 2**

1 to make changes to encourage families to stay here and also develop a plan to encourage
2 families to move
3

4
5 to Wisconsin from other states. Leaders should also work on initiatives for retaining
6 young people in Wisconsin as they graduate from high schools, technical schools and
7 universities.
8

9 These population trends can be reversed. There are states in the Upper Midwest and
10 regions within our State, including Outagamie County, which have retained and/or grown
11 this important younger population group. Our state leaders should learn from their
12 success stories and work together on this significant issue.
13

14 NOW THEREFORE, the undersigned members of the Legislative/Audit and Human Resources
15 Committee recommend adoption of the following resolution.

16 BE IT RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Board of Supervisors does urge the Wisconsin
17 Governor and legislators to research and understand the reasons behind the out-migration of the
18 millennial population as well as why people are not moving to Wisconsin for available jobs as detailed
19 in the attached three articles published by *Forward Analytics* regarding population and workforce trends
20 in Wisconsin, and

21 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Board of Supervisors does urge the
22 Wisconsin Governor and legislators to make changes to encourage families to maintain Wisconsin as
23 their residence as well as develop a plan to encourage families to move to Wisconsin, and

24 BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Clerk be directed to forward a copy
25 of this resolution to the Outagamie County Board Chairperson, Wisconsin Counties Association, all
26 Wisconsin Counties, and the Outagamie County Lobbyist who shall present a copy of this resolution to
27 the Wisconsin Governor and the state legislators representing Outagamie County.

28 Dated this 8th day of October 2019

29 Respectfully submitted,
30

31 LEGISLATIVE/AUDIT & HUMAN RESOURCES
32 COMMITTEE

Resolution No. 72—2019-20

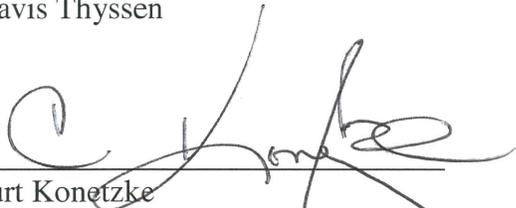
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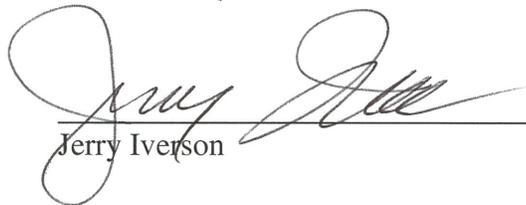
Travis Thyssen



Cathy Spears



Curt Konezke



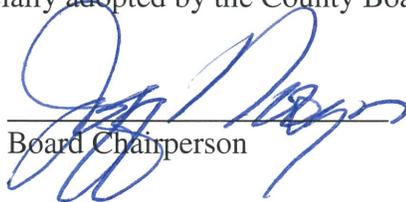
Jerry Iverson



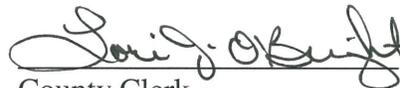
Nick Thyssen

Duly and officially adopted by the County Board on: October 8, 2019

Signed:



Board Chairperson



County Clerk

Approved:

10-15-19

Vetoed: _____

Signed:



County Executive

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD MEETING
October 22, 2019

RESOLUTION NO. 84—2019-20

ROLL CALL to adopt & lock in. RESOLUTION NO. 84—2019-20 IS ADOPTED & LOCKED IN.

10/22/2019 8:13:54 PM RollCall Systems, Inc.

Res. No. 84--19-20

adopt + lock in

VOTE RESULTS: Passed By Majority Vote



YES: **29** NO: **0** ABSTAIN: **0** ABSENT: **7**

1 - THOMPSON	Yes	19 - MARCKS	Yes
2 - MILLER	Yes	20 - THOMAS	Yes
3 - RENTERIA	Yes	21 - T. THYSSEN	Yes
4 - PATIENCE	Yes	22 - HAGEN	ABSENT
5 - GABRIELSON	Yes	23 - KLEMP	Yes
6 - KONETZKE	Yes	24 - IVERSON	Yes
7 - HAMMEN	ABSENT	25 - NOOYEN	Yes
8 - N. THYSSEN	ABSENT	26 - DUNCAN	ABSENT
9 - KRUEGER	Yes	27 - CULBERTSON	Yes
10 - LAMERS	Yes	28 - STURN	Yes
11 - DILLENBERG	ABSENT	29 - BUCHMAN	Yes
12 - MC DANIEL	Yes	30 - WOODZICKA	ABSENT
13 - WEGAND	Yes	31 - CLEGG	Yes
14 - DE GROOT	Yes	32 - VANDERHEIDEN	Yes
15 - PETERSON	Yes	33O'Connor-Schevers	Yes
16 - SCHROEDER	ABSENT	34 - RETTLER	Yes
17 - CROATT	Yes	35 - MELCHERT	Yes
18 - SPEARS	Yes	36 - SUPRISE	Yes

**OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD MEETING
October 22, 2019**

RESOLUTION NO. 84—2019-20

Supervisor T. Thyssen moved, seconded by Supervisor Spears, to reconsider Resolution No. 84 for the purpose of lock in.

ROLL CALL to reconsider. RESOLUTION NO. 84—2019-20 IS RECONSIDERED.

10/22/2019 8:13:38 PM RollCall Systems, Inc.

Res. No. 84--19-20

reconsider

VOTE RESULTS: Passed By Majority Vote



YES: **29** NO: **0** ABSTAIN: **0** ABSENT: **7**

1 - THOMPSON	Yes	19 - MARCKS	Yes
2 - MILLER	Yes	20 - THOMAS	Yes
3 - RENTERIA	Yes	21 - T. THYSSEN	Yes
4 - PATIENCE	Yes	22 - HAGEN	ABSENT
5 - GABRIELSON	Yes	23 - KLEMP	Yes
6 - KONETZKE	Yes	24 - IVERSON	Yes
7 - HAMMEN	ABSENT	25 - NOOYEN	Yes
8 - N. THYSSEN	ABSENT	26 - DUNCAN	ABSENT
9 - KRUEGER	Yes	27 - CULBERTSON	Yes
10 - LAMERS	Yes	28 - STURN	Yes
11 - DILLENBERG	ABSENT	29 - BUCHMAN	Yes
12 - MC DANIEL	Yes	30 - WOODZICKA	ABSENT
13 - WEGAND	Yes	31 - CLEGG	Yes
14 - DE GROOT	Yes	32 - VANDERHEIDEN	Yes
15 - PETERSON	Yes	330' Connor-Schevers	Yes
16 - SCHROEDER	ABSENT	34 - RETTLER	Yes
17 - CROATT	Yes	35 - MELCHERT	Yes
18 - SPEARS	Yes	36 - SUPRISE	Yes

**OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD MEETING
October 22, 2019**

RESOLUTION NO. 84—2019-20

Supervisor Iverson moved, seconded by Supervisor T. Thyssen, for adoption.

RESOLUTION NO. 84—2019-20 IS ADOPTED.

10/22/2019 8:13:09 PM RollCall Systems, Inc.

Res. No. 84--19-20



VOTE RESULTS: Passed By Majority Vote

YES: **29** NO: **0** ABSTAIN: **0** ABSENT: **7**

1 - THOMPSON	Yes	19 - MARCKS	Yes
2 - MILLER	Yes	20 - THOMAS	Yes
3 - RENTERIA	Yes	21 - T. THYSSEN	Yes
4 - PATIENCE	Yes	22 - HAGEN	ABSENT
5 - GABRIELSON	Yes	23 - KLEMP	Yes
6 - KONETZKE	Yes	24 - IVERSON	Yes
7 - HAMMEN	ABSENT	25 - NOOYEN	Yes
8 - N. THYSSEN	ABSENT	26 - DUNCAN	ABSENT
9 - KRUEGER	Yes	27 - CULBERTSON	Yes
10 - LAMERS	Yes	28 - STURN	Yes
11 - DILLENBERG	ABSENT	29 - BUCHMAN	Yes
12 - MC DANIEL	Yes	30 - WOODZICKA	ABSENT
13 - WEGAND	Yes	31 - CLEGG	Yes
14 - DE GROOT	Yes	32 - VANDERHEIDEN	Yes
15 - PETERSON	Yes	33O' Connor-Schevers	Yes
16 - SCHROEDER	ABSENT	34 - RETTLER	Yes
17 - CROATT	Yes	35 - MELCHERT	Yes
18 - SPEARS	Yes	36 - SUPRISE	Yes

RESOLUTION NO.: 84—2019-20

TO THE HONORABLE, THE OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

MAJORITY

1 Utility aid payments help counties and municipalities pay for services provided to tax-
 2 exempt utility property. Currently, utility company asset data is not accessible to state
 3 and local elected officials in a manner that allows for determination regarding current and
 4 future utility aid payments in lieu of local general property taxation. Costs cannot be
 5 directly recouped through property taxation since utilities are exempt from local taxation
 6 and, instead, are taxed by the state. These payments-in-lieu of taxes are also viewed as
 7 partial compensation for the air pollution, noise, traffic congestion, property maintenance,
 8 emergency services and land use limitations caused by the presence of utility property.
 9

10 There is pending legislation that will require the Department of Revenue (DOR) to
 11 annually publish on its Internet site information related to the determination of utility aid
 12 payments received by counties and municipalities where production plant property is
 13 located, including the value, depreciation amounts, and generating capacity of production
 14 plants, the value and depreciation amounts of substations and general structures, and, if
 15 applicable, the date of which such property is closed or decommissioned. The published
 16 information must also include the value of private and municipal light, heat, and power
 17 company property, as reported to the Public Service Commission, the amount of license
 18 fees paid by public utilities in lieu of property taxes, listed by the county and municipality
 19 where such property is located, and the amount of utility aid payments received by each
 20 county and municipality. In addition, DOR must provide each county and municipality
 21 that receives a utility aid payment an itemization of its payment that shows the amounts
 22 generated from each formula component used to calculate the payment.
 23

24 NOW THEREFORE, the undersigned members of the Legislative/Audit and Human Resources
 25 Committee recommend adoption of the following resolution.

26 BE IT RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Board of Supervisors does support pending
 27 legislation that would require the Department of Revenue (DOR) to annually publish on its Internet site
 28 information related to the determination of utility aid payments received by counties and municipalities
 29 where production plant property is located, including the value, depreciation amounts, and generating
 30 capacity of production plants, the value and depreciation amounts of substations and general structures,
 31 and, if applicable, the date of which such property is closed or decommissioned, and

Resolution No. 84—2019-20

1 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Board of Supervisors does support
2 pending legislation that would require the DOR to provide each county and municipality that receives a
3 utility aid payment an itemization of its payment that shows the amounts generated from each formula
4 component used to calculate the payment, and

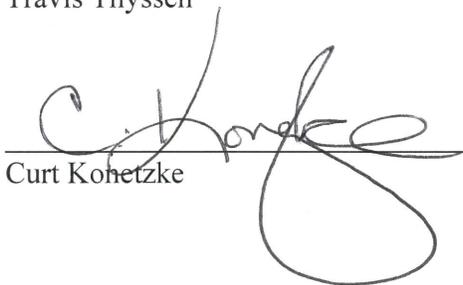
5 BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Clerk be directed to forward a copy
6 of this resolution to all Wisconsin Counties, the Wisconsin Counties Association, and the Outagamie
7 County Lobbyist for distribution to legislators.

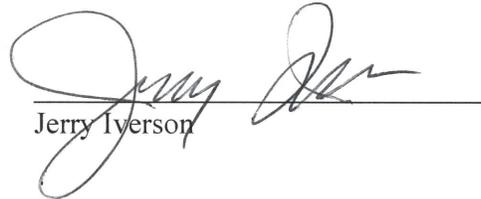
8 Dated this 22nd day of October 2019

Respectfully submitted,
LEGISLATIVE/AUDIT & HUMAN RESOURCES
COMMITTEE

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Travis Thyssen

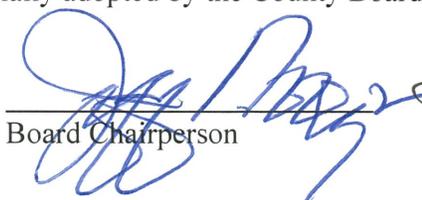
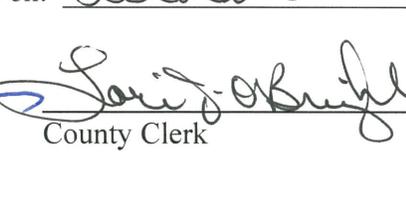

Cathy Spears

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25 
Curt Kohetzke


Jerry Iverson

Nick Thyssen

26
27 Duly and officially adopted by the County Board on: October 22, 2019

28
29
30 Signed:  
31 Board Chairperson County Clerk

32
33
34 Approved: 10 23 19 Vetoed: _____

35
36
37 Signed: 
38 County Executive

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the County Clerk is directed to send results of the referendum to the Governor of the State of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Counties Association, the Wisconsin Towns Association, the Wisconsin League of Municipalities, all members of the state legislature, and to each Wisconsin County Board.

Acted on by: **Executive Finance Committee**

John Aasen: _____

Tim Zeglin: _____

Richard Frey: _____

Richard Sacia: _____

George Brandt: _____

Committee Approval Date: 12/04/2019

Committee Vote: 5 - 0

Resolution Drafted by: Rick Niemeier, Corporation Counsel

Reviewed by Corporation Counsel: Yes

Fiscal Impact: The cost to the County will be no more than \$75.00



Resolution No. 4 (2020)
RESOLUTION FOR REFERENDUM ON QUESTION FOR FAIR MAPS

1 **WHEREAS**, under the state constitution, the majority party of the legislature is directed
 2 at its next session following the decennial federal census to redistrict legislative districts
 3 according to the number of inhabitants; and, at the same interval, the legislature also reapportions
 4 congressional districts pursuant to federal law; and

5
 6 **WHEREAS**, the current procedure stifles political participation, discourages
 7 collaboration and compromise, and lacks the fairness necessary to our democratic process, by
 8 undermining the principle of one-person-one-vote; it allows the legislature to choose its voters
 9 rather than the voters choosing their representatives; and

10
 11 **WHEREAS**, a non-partisan process promotes more accountability and transparency and
 12 prohibits the consideration of voting patterns, party information, and incumbents' residence
 13 information or demographic information in drawing the maps, except as necessary to ensure
 14 minority participation as required by the U.S. Constitution; and

15
 16 **WHEREAS**, the 2011 Wisconsin legislative process to draw the maps and fight litigation
 17 contesting those maps cost taxpayers nearly \$1.9 million; and

18
 19 **WHEREAS**, a panel of federal district court judges has ruled that the redistricting done
 20 in Wisconsin in 2011 was unconstitutional; and

21
 22 **WHEREAS**, redistricting to achieve partisan gains is improper, whether it is done by
 23 Republicans or Democrats.

24
 25 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the St. Croix County Board of
 26 Supervisors insists upon the creation of a nonpartisan procedure of legislative and congressional
 27 redistricting plans.

28
 29 **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the St. Croix County Board of Supervisors, in
 30 legal session assembled, does hereby approve that the following question be placed on the April
 31 7, 2020 Spring election ballot as an advisory referendum question:

32 **Question: Should St. Croix County request that the Wisconsin Legislature create a**
 33 **nonpartisan procedure for the preparation of legislative and congressional district plans**
 34 **and maps?**

35
 36 _____ YES _____ NO

37
 38 **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the County Clerk is directed to send a copy of this
 39 resolution to the Governor of the State of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Counties Association, the
 40 Wisconsin Towns Association, the Wisconsin League of Municipalities, all members of the state
 41 legislature, and to each Wisconsin County Board.

ABSENT: Lynda Miller, Bob Feidler, District 13, Paulette Anderson

This Resolution was Adopted by the St. Croix County Board of Supervisors on January 7, 2020

Cindy Campbell, County Clerk

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD MEETING
September 24, 2019

RESOLUTION NO. 64—2019-20

Supervisor Iverson moved, seconded by Supervisor Konetzke, for adoption.

RESOLUTION NO. 64—2019-20 IS ADOPTED.

9/24/2019 7:40:45 PM RollCall Systems, Inc.

Res. No. 64—2019-20



Report any problems with this page to the Registrar, Outagamie County, WI, or call 920-250-1234.

VOTE RESULTS: Passed By Majority Vote

YES: **27** NO: **3** ABSTAIN: 0 ABSENT: **6**

1 - THOMPSON	Yes	19 - MARCKS	Yes
2 - MILLER	Yes	20 - THOMAS	No
3 - VACANT	ABSENT	21 - T. THYSSEN	Yes
4 - PATIENCE	Yes	22 - HAGEN	Yes
5 - GABRIELSON	Yes	23 - KLEMP	No
6 - KONETZKE	Yes	24 - IVERSON	Yes
7 - HAMMEN	Yes	25 - NOOYEN	Yes
8 - N. THYSSEN	ABSENT	26 - DUNCAN	ABSENT
9 - KRUEGER	Yes	27 - CULBERTSON	Yes
10 - LAMERS	Yes	28 - STURN	Yes
11 - DILLENBERG	Yes	29 - BUCHMAN	Yes
12 - MC DANIEL	Yes	30 - WOODZICKA	Yes
13 - WEGAND	ABSENT	31 - CLEGG	Yes
14 - DE GROOT	Yes	32 - VANDERHEIDEN	Yes
15 - PETERSON	Yes	33O' Connor-Schevers	Yes
16 - SCHROEDER	Yes	34 - RETTLER	No
17 - CROATT	ABSENT	35 - MELCHERT	Yes
18 - SPEARS	ABSENT	36 - SUPRISE	Yes

RESOLUTION NO.: 64—2019-20

TO THE HONORABLE, THE OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

MAJORITY

1 Currently, pursuant to Article IV, Section 3 of the Wisconsin Constitution, the
2 Legislature is directed to redistrict legislative districts according to the number of
3 inhabitants at its next session following each decennial federal census. At the same
4 intervals, the Legislature also reapportions congressional districts pursuant to federal law.
5

6 Historically, Wisconsin legislative and congressional redistricting plans have been
7 subject to partisan influence that place the desires of politicians ahead of the electoral
8 prerogative of the people. This practice of redistricting by the majority party stifles
9 political competition, discourages compromise, ensures continued control by the party in
10 power, and lacks the transparency necessary to reinforce citizens' faith in the democratic
11 process. The 2011 redistricting process to draw maps and fight litigation contesting those
12 maps cost taxpayers nearly \$2 million. Redistricting to achieve partisan gains is
13 improper, whether it is done by Republicans or Democrats.
14

15 On April 3, 2018, Outagamie County held an advisory referendum in which 72% of the
16 voters voted in support of a nonpartisan redistricting process. Currently, 47 County
17 Boards, representing over 70% of Wisconsin residents, have passed resolutions in support
18 of non-partisan redistricting. Additionally, the Wisconsin Counties Association passed a
19 resolution in support of a non-partisan redistricting process.
20

21 A recent report prepared by Common Cause found that counties in 32 of 33 Wisconsin
22 Senate Districts and 91 of 99 Assembly Districts back non-partisan redistricting. In
23 January 2019, a report by the Marquette University Law School indicated that 72% of
24 Wisconsin residents support non-partisan redistricting. All of this combined indicates
25 there is overwhelming statewide support from citizens for non-partisan redistricting.
26

27 This resolution supports proposed legislation which addresses a non-partisan redistricting
28 process that utilizes locally developed wards/districts to establish voting districts. The
29 proposal allows for final approval of redistricting by the Legislature and the Governor
30 which would be consistent with Wisconsin's Constitution. Additionally, this resolution
31 requests each State legislator representing Outagamie County to respond in writing
32 expressing their positions on the proposed legislation. This resolution also requests that
33 public hearings be held in each Wisconsin Congressional District to allow citizens of
34 Wisconsin to express their opinions on the proposed legislation.
35

36
37 NOW THEREFORE, the undersigned members of the Legislative/Audit and Human Resources

38 Committee recommend adoption of the following resolution.

Resolution No. 64—2019-20

Page 2

1 BE IT RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Board of Supervisors does support legislation
2 which addresses a non-partisan redistricting process that utilizes locally developed wards/districts to
3 establish voting districts, and

4 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Board of Supervisors does request
5 that public hearings be held in each Wisconsin Congressional District to allow citizens of Wisconsin to
6 express their opinions on the proposed legislation, and

7 BE IT STILL FURTHER RESOLVED, that the county board chairman request a written
8 response from the Wisconsin Governor and each state legislator representing the residents of Outagamie
9 County as to their opinion of proposed legislation which addresses a non-partisan redistricting process,
10 requesting such written responses prior to the first meeting in January and reporting to the county board
11 at the first January meeting as to each written response or failure to respond, and

12 BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Clerk be directed to forward a copy
13 of this resolution to the Outagamie County Board Chairperson, all Wisconsin Counties, and the
14 Outagamie County Lobbyist who shall present a copy of this resolution to the Wisconsin Governor and
15 the state legislators representing Outagamie County.

16 Dated this 24th day of September 2019.

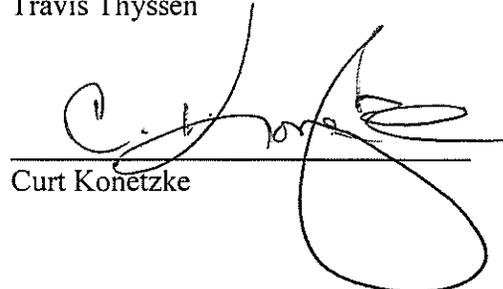
17 Respectfully submitted,

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19 LEGISLATIVE/AUDIT & HUMAN RESOURCES
20 COMMITTEE
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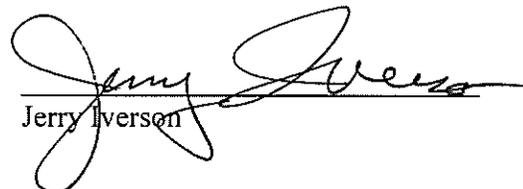
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25 Travis Thyssen

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28 Cathy Spears

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30 Curt Konetzke
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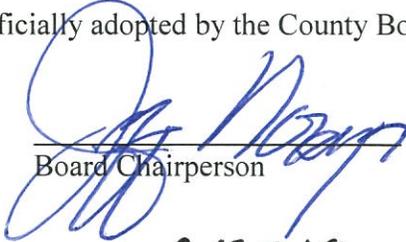

Jerry Iverson

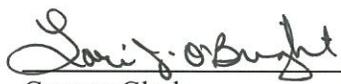
Resolution No. 64—2019-20

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Nick Thyssen

Duly and officially adopted by the County Board on: September 24, 2019

Signed: 
Board Chairperson


County Clerk

Approved: 9/30/19

Vetoed: _____

Signed: 
County Executive

Door-Tran

June 5, 2019



Dear Senator Jacque,

Thank you for taking time to meet with me by phone yesterday and for keeping an eye on our public transit system's current crisis. As I stated, the potential loss of the shared ride taxi system, Door 2 Door Rides (D2D), would have been devastating for Door County residents. D2D is the largest provider in Door County and provides more than 42,000 rides per year.

As you requested, I have put together the following information as a background of what has been happening, current status, and some thoughts on what may help Door County moving forward.

During the March 26th Door County Board of Supervisors meeting Joe Krebsbach, Director of Human Services, and Ken Pabich, County Administrator, presented three recommendations:

- 1) Eliminate the service beginning 1/1/2020
- 2) Cut service by 65%, only 200 hours of service rather than the current 440 hours per week
- 3) Keep the system as is and raise about \$165,000 for 2020 and up to \$200,000 by 2025.

The increase in the dollars that the County needs to fund D2D is due in part to reduced state and federal funds to support this system. This leaves the County Board of Supervisors with a tough decision. Due to tax levy limits, they are not able to access additional tax dollars to support D2D. This means that if they want to support D2D, they will need to make cuts to another department's budget leaving them short of funding in order to do their work.

At the May 28th Door County Board of Supervisors meeting, Joe and Ken stated that the recommendation to reduce the service would not be a viable option. Instead, they recommended that the system either be eliminated because it is not a mandated program or to keep the service as is with a commitment for three years of service. Their recommendation also included a Transportation Manager, either part-time or more, and to move \$600,000 from the County's undesignated fund to a transportation fund. The Supervisors voted to commit to the system for another three years, however a Transportation Manager must find a way to finance this system beyond the three years and at this time. The Supervisors agreed that the undesignated funds will be set aside with the hopes that it is not needed.

The County has asked Dor-Tran Inc. DBA Door-Tran, a local 501(c)3 organization, to assist in fundraising efforts. We have begun contacting local businesses for support and to date one business has pledged \$2,000 per year for a five year period. This business wrote that their reason for their pledge is because not only do their customers take D2D, but many of their employees do as well. Another business has planned a fundraiser for late August to support D2D. We will continue to work on fundraising locally to raise our cash match for state and federal funds to support the system.

As you know, we sent letters to legislators, including yourself, this past March and spoke at the Joint Finance Committee meeting on April 24th asking for support of the following items that would be helpful to D2D for the long-term:

- 1) 20% increase in specialized transportation funding, Section 85.20 and 85.21, that is proposed in the Executive Budget and also supported by the Wisconsin Association of Mobility Managers (WAMM). These state funds contribute to the local match needed to receive federal Section 5311 funds to support D2D.

1009 Egg Harbor Road, P.O. Box 181, Sturgeon Bay WI 54235-0181 • 920.743.9999 • 877.330.6333

www.door-tran.com • info@door-tran.com

- 2) The opportunity for the County to exceed tax levy limits. In Governor Evers proposed budget, this may be an option for transportation services. If approved the County will have an opportunity to contribute more money to support this system in order to receive the necessary federal funds to maintain D2D at the required level of service.

Last night you mentioned that you may be able to research some funding that could be helpful to the current situation and possibly long-term. The County is falling short on local match for the Section 5311 federal funding. This federal funding requires state or local match. The County currently uses Section 85.21 funding for match, which has been very helpful. Due to the demand for D2D, more local match is needed.

Our struggle has been to find grants that can be used to match the federal grant. You mentioned possible funds through the Driving Wisconsin Forward VW settlement, however as we discussed this may be limited to rolling stock. At this time, the County contract for the D2D shared taxi vendor includes the vehicles. Therefore, the private contractor purchases the vehicles. Would this be an acceptable funded item under the VW funding? If so, this could reduce the hourly cost of the vendor. Another afterthought that I had was that D2D is a shared ride taxi and its goal is to reduce fuel emissions and share rides. Would funding this type of operation be acceptable? I'm not sure if there is some flexibility for these funds.

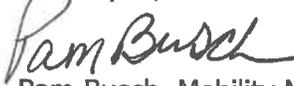
Door County is one of eleven non-attainment areas and could be eligible for Congestion Mitigation Air Quality (CMAQ) funds. In review of these funds, the next application deadline is August 1, 2019. I will be checking into this further. These are federal funds, which cannot be used as match for D2D. However, the funding is at 80% rather than the Section 5311 funding, which has been reduced every year and is less than 60% at this time. However, from what I understand, these funds do not fully fund public transit.

If you are aware of state funds that may be available to help match the federal funding that would be very helpful moving forward. It is also helpful if support for an increase in the Section 85.20 and 85.21 funding can be made. The County has repeatedly stated that they are restrained by tax levy limits. Support to exceed these limits may also be helpful.

Thank you again for taking time to contact me and for keeping Door 2 Door as one of your priorities. Many Door County residents are grateful for the County's decision and now we will need to find a way to make the system work long-term. I look forward to working with you to make this a successful and sustainable system for years to come.

If you have questions or need more information, please feel free to contact me at 920/743-9999 or info@door-tran.org. You may also reach me at my personal cell at any time 920/559-7839.

Thank you,



Pam Busch, Mobility Manager
Door-Tran



State of Wisconsin
2019 - 2020 LEGISLATURE

LRB-3547/1
MPG&EKL:kjf

2019 ASSEMBLY BILL 544

October 14, 2019 - Introduced by Representatives NYGREN, TRANEL, SUMMERFIELD, KITCHENS, ROHRKASTE, BORN, PETRYK, ZIMMERMAN, KERKMAN, KULP, KURTZ, OLDENBURG, PLUMER, DITTRICH, FELZKOWSKI, TUSLER, MURSAU and QUINN, cosponsored by Senators TESTIN, BERNIER and FEYEN. Referred to Committee on Housing and Real Estate.

1 **AN ACT** *to amend* 76.67 (2); and *to create* 16.309 (4), 71.07 (8f), 71.10 (4) (fd),
2 71.28 (8f), 71.30 (3) (cu), 71.47 (8f), 71.49 (1) (cu), 76.6395 and 234.045 of the
3 statutes; **relating to:** workforce housing tax credits and economic development
4 revolving loan funds.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Workforce housing tax credits

This bill creates a workforce housing tax credit program administered by the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority.

Under the bill, WHEDA may certify a person to claim a nonrefundable credit to offset income and franchise taxes if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

1. The project for which the credit is issued is an eligible workforce housing project. Under the bill, a project is an eligible workforce housing project only if the project is for the construction or renovation of residential real property located in a county with a population density of less than 155 persons per square mile, there is a need for additional manufacturing workers in the area in which the project is located, and a lack of adequate housing in the area is a barrier to filling that need.

2. The person is a lender financing an eligible workforce housing project, the developer of the project, or the business for whose benefit the project is being carried out.

3. The person has exhausted all funding available for the project from community development block grants, local assistance, including tax incremental financing, and assistance otherwise available from WHEDA.

ASSEMBLY BILL 544

4. The occupants of the housing being constructed or renovated will have a household income that satisfies the income limitations applicable for the homeownership mortgage loan program administered by WHEDA under current law.

The bill requires WHEDA to establish a competitive process for the award of tax credits that gives priority to all of the following:

1. The number of jobs that will be created in connection with the eligible workforce housing project.

2. The amount of matching funds secured by the applicant.

3. The applicant's readiness to proceed with the project.

Under the bill, WHEDA may not certify a person to claim a workforce housing tax credit in an amount that exceeds 50 percent of the total cost of the eligible workforce housing project. Additionally, WHEDA may not award more than \$10,000,000 in workforce housing tax credits and no credit may be awarded after December 31, 2021. The bill requires WHEDA to transfer \$10,000,000 from its surplus fund to the state's general fund as an offset against the tax credits WHEDA awards under the program.

Additionally, the bill includes certain contracting and tax credit revocation requirements and requires WHEDA to coordinate with the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation to administer the tax credit program. WHEDA must submit a report on the program to the Joint Committee on Finance no later than September 31, 2022.

Reports on economic development revolving loan funds

This bill also requires the Department of Administration to submit an annual report to the Joint Committee on Finance concerning moneys held by DOA in connection with economic development revolving loan funds funded by federal community development block grants administered by DOA, including all moneys derived from the liquidation and close-out of such a revolving loan fund. The report must include all of the following:

1. The balance of the account associated with each revolving loan fund.

2. The accounts receivable for each such account.

3. A detailed description of all expenditures from the account, including a description of each project funded by a grant awarded from the account.

4. A detailed description of all expenditures from the account DOA intends to make before March 15 of the year following the report. Under the bill, if JCF objects to any such intended expenditure, JCF may reallocate the moneys consistent with federal requirements for expenditure of the moneys.

For further information see the *state* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

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

ASSEMBLY BILL 544

1 **SECTION 1.** 16.309 (4) of the statutes is created to read:

2 16.309 (4) (a) In this subsection, “revolving loan fund account” means all
3 moneys held by the department in connection with each economic development
4 revolving loan fund that is funded by a community development block grant under
5 this section, including all moneys derived from the liquidation and close-out of the
6 revolving loan fund.

7 (b) Annually, no later than March 15, the department shall submit a report to
8 the joint committee on finance that includes all of the following information for each
9 revolving loan fund account:

10 1. The account balance.

11 2. All accounts receivable, if any.

12 3. A detailed description of all account expenditures, including a description
13 of each project funded by a grant awarded from the account.

14 4. A detailed description of all account expenditures the department intends
15 to make before March 15 of the year following the report.

16 (c) If the joint committee on finance objects to any intended expenditure of
17 moneys detailed under par. (b) 4., the committee may reallocate those moneys
18 consistent with federal requirements for expenditure of the moneys.

19 **SECTION 2.** 71.07 (8f) of the statutes is created to read:

20 71.07 (8f) WORKFORCE HOUSING CREDIT. (a) *Definitions.* In this subsection:

21 1. “Allocation certificate” means an allocation certificate issued by the
22 Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority under s. 234.045 (3) (a).

23 2. “Claimant” means a person who files a claim under this subsection.

24 (b) *Filing claims.* For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019, subject
25 to the limitations provided in this subsection and in s. 234.045, a claimant may claim

ASSEMBLY BILL 544

1 as a credit against the tax imposed under s. 71.02, up to the amount of the tax, the
2 amount specified in the allocation certificate.

3 (c) *Limitations.* 1. No person may claim the credit under par. (b) unless the
4 claimant includes with the claimant's return a copy of the allocation certificate.

5 2. A partnership, limited liability company, or tax-option corporation may not
6 claim the credit under this subsection, but the eligibility for and amount of the credit
7 are based on the amount specified in the allocation certificate. A partnership, limited
8 liability company, or tax-option corporation shall compute the amount of credit that
9 each of its partners, members, or shareholders may claim and shall provide that
10 information to each of them. Partners, members, and shareholders may claim the
11 credit in proportion to their ownership interests.

12 (d) *Carry-forward credit.* If the credit that a claimant may claim under par.
13 (b) is not entirely offset against Wisconsin income or franchise taxes otherwise due,
14 the unused balance shall be carried forward and credited against Wisconsin income
15 or franchise taxes otherwise due for the following 10 taxable years to the extent not
16 offset by these taxes in all intervening years between the year in which the credit is
17 allowed under the allocation certificate and the year in which the carry-forward
18 credit is claimed.

19 (e) *Transfer.* Any person may sell or otherwise transfer the credit under par.
20 (b), in whole or in part, to another person who is subject to the taxes or fees imposed
21 under s. 71.02, 71.23, or 71.43 or subch. III of ch. 76 if the person notifies the
22 department of the transfer and submits with the notification a copy of the transfer
23 documents, and the department certifies the change in the credit's ownership.

24 (f) *Administration.* Section 71.28 (4) (e), (g), and (h), as it applies to the credit
25 under s. 71.28 (4), applies to the credit under this subsection.

ASSEMBLY BILL 544

1 **SECTION 3.** 71.10 (4) (fd) of the statutes is created to read:

2 71.10 (4) (fd) Workforce housing credit under s. 71.07 (8f).

3 **SECTION 4.** 71.28 (8f) of the statutes is created to read:

4 71.28 (8f) WORKFORCE HOUSING CREDIT. (a) *Definitions.* In this subsection:

5 1. “Allocation certificate” means an allocation certificate issued by the
6 Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority under s. 234.045 (3) (a).

7 2. “Claimant” means a person who files a claim under this subsection.

8 (b) *Filing claims.* For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019, subject
9 to the limitations provided in this subsection and in s. 234.045, a claimant may claim
10 as a credit against the tax imposed under s. 71.23, up to the amount of the tax, the
11 amount specified in the allocation certificate.

12 (c) *Limitations.* 1. No person may claim the credit under par. (b) unless the
13 claimant includes with the claimant’s return a copy of the allocation certificate.

14 2. A partnership, limited liability company, or tax-option corporation may not
15 claim the credit under this subsection, but the eligibility for and amount of the credit
16 are based on the amount specified in the allocation certificate. A partnership, limited
17 liability company, or tax-option corporation shall compute the amount of credit that
18 each of its partners, members, or shareholders may claim and shall provide that
19 information to each of them. Partners, members, and shareholders may claim the
20 credit in proportion to their ownership interests.

21 (d) *Carry-forward credit.* If the credit that a claimant may claim under par.
22 (b) is not entirely offset against Wisconsin income or franchise taxes otherwise due,
23 the unused balance shall be carried forward and credited against Wisconsin income
24 or franchise taxes otherwise due for the following 10 taxable years to the extent not
25 offset by these taxes in all intervening years between the year in which the credit is

ASSEMBLY BILL 544

1 allowed under the allocation certificate and the year in which the carry-forward
2 credit is claimed.

3 (e) *Transfer*. Any person may sell or otherwise transfer the credit under par.
4 (b), in whole or in part, to another person who is subject to the taxes or fees imposed
5 under s. 71.02, 71.23, or 71.43 or subch. III of ch. 76 if the person notifies the
6 department of the transfer and submits with the notification a copy of the transfer
7 documents, and the department certifies the change in the credit's ownership.

8 (f) *Administration*. Subsection (4) (e), (g), and (h), as it applies to the credit
9 under sub. (4), applies to the credit under this subsection.

10 **SECTION 5.** 71.30 (3) (cu) of the statutes is created to read:

11 71.30 (3) (cu) Workforce housing credit under s. 71.28 (8f).

12 **SECTION 6.** 71.47 (8f) of the statutes is created to read:

13 71.47 (8f) WORKFORCE HOUSING CREDIT. (a) *Definitions*. In this subsection:

14 1. "Allocation certificate" means an allocation certificate issued by the
15 Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority under s. 234.045 (3) (a).

16 2. "Claimant" means a person who files a claim under this subsection.

17 (b) *Filing claims*. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019, subject
18 to the limitations provided in this subsection and in s. 234.045, a claimant may claim
19 as a credit against the tax imposed under s. 71.43, up to the amount of the tax, the
20 amount specified in the allocation certificate.

21 (c) *Limitations*. 1. No person may claim the credit under par. (b) unless the
22 claimant includes with the claimant's return a copy of the allocation certificate.

23 2. A partnership, limited liability company, or tax-option corporation may not
24 claim the credit under this subsection, but the eligibility for and amount of the credit
25 are based on the amount specified in the allocation certificate. A partnership, limited

ASSEMBLY BILL 544

1 liability company, or tax-option corporation shall compute the amount of credit that
2 each of its partners, members, or shareholders may claim and shall provide that
3 information to each of them. Partners, members, and shareholders may claim the
4 credit in proportion to their ownership interests.

5 (d) *Carry-forward credit.* If the credit that a claimant may claim under par.
6 (b) is not entirely offset against Wisconsin income or franchise taxes otherwise due,
7 the unused balance shall be carried forward and credited against Wisconsin income
8 or franchise taxes otherwise due for the following 10 taxable years to the extent not
9 offset by these taxes in all intervening years between the year in which the credit is
10 allowed under the allocation certificate and the year in which the carry-forward
11 credit is claimed.

12 (e) *Transfer.* Any person may sell or otherwise transfer the credit under par.
13 (b), in whole or in part, to another person who is subject to the taxes or fees imposed
14 under s. 71.02, 71.23, or 71.43 or subch. III of ch. 76 if the person notifies the
15 department of the transfer and submits with the notification a copy of the transfer
16 documents, and the department certifies the change in the credit's ownership.

17 (f) *Administration.* Section 71.28 (4) (e), (g), and (h), as it applies to the credit
18 under s. 71.28 (4), applies to the credit under this subsection.

19 **SECTION 7.** 71.49 (1) (cu) of the statutes is created to read:

20 71.49 (1) (cu) Workforce housing credit under s. 71.47 (8f).

21 **SECTION 8.** 76.6395 of the statutes is created to read:

22 **76.6395 Workforce housing credit. (1) DEFINITIONS.** In this section:

23 (a) "Allocation certificate" means an allocation certificate issued by the
24 Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority under s. 234.045 (3) (a).

25 (b) "Claimant" means a person who files a claim under this subsection.

ASSEMBLY BILL 544

1 **(2) FILING CLAIMS.** For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019,
2 subject to the limitations provided in this section and in s. 234.045, a claimant may
3 claim as a credit against the fees imposed under s. 76.60, 76.63, 76.65, 76.66, or 76.67
4 the amount specified in the allocation certificate.

5 **(3) LIMITATIONS.** No person may claim the credit under sub. (2) unless the
6 claimant includes with the claimant's return a copy of the allocation certificate.

7 **(4) CARRY-FORWARD.** If the credit that a claimant may claim under sub. (2) is
8 not entirely offset against the fees under s. 76.60, 76.63, 76.65, 76.66, or 76.67
9 otherwise due, the unused balance shall be carried forward and credited against
10 those fees for the following 10 taxable years to the extent not offset by the fees in all
11 intervening years between the year in which the credit is allowed under the
12 allocation certificate and the year in which the carry-forward credit is claimed.

13 **(5) TRANSFER.** Any person may sell or otherwise transfer the credit under sub.
14 (2), in whole or in part, to another person who is subject to the taxes or fees imposed
15 under s. 71.02, 71.23, 71.43, 76.60, 76.63, 76.65, 76.66, or 76.67 if the person notifies
16 the department of the transfer and submits with the notification a copy of the
17 transfer documents, and the department certifies the change in the credit's
18 ownership.

19 **SECTION 9.** 76.67 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

20 **76.67 (2)** If any domestic insurer is licensed to transact insurance business in
21 another state, this state may not require similar insurers domiciled in that other
22 state to pay taxes greater in the aggregate than the aggregate amount of taxes that
23 a domestic insurer is required to pay to that other state for the same year less the
24 credits under ss. 76.635, 76.636, 76.637, 76.638, 76.639, 76.6395, and 76.655, except
25 that the amount imposed shall not be less than the total of the amounts due under

ASSEMBLY BILL 544

1 ss. 76.65 (2) and 601.93 and, if the insurer is subject to s. 76.60, 0.375 percent of its
2 gross premiums, as calculated under s. 76.62, less offsets allowed under s. 646.51 (7)
3 or under ss. 76.635, 76.636, 76.637, 76.638, 76.639, 76.6395, and 76.655 against that
4 total, and except that the amount imposed shall not be less than the amount due
5 under s. 601.93.

6 **SECTION 10.** 234.045 of the statutes is created to read:

7 **234.045 Workforce housing tax credits. (1) DEFINITIONS.** In this section:

8 (a) "Allocation certificate" means a statement issued by the authority certifying
9 that an eligible recipient may claim tax benefits and specifying the amount of the tax
10 benefits that the eligible recipient may claim.

11 (b) "Lender" means any banking institution, savings bank, savings and loan
12 association, or credit union organized under the laws of this state.

13 (c) "Tax benefits" means the tax credit under ss. 71.07 (8f), 71.28 (8f), 71.47 (8f),
14 and 76.6395.

15 **(2) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.** The authority shall establish and administer
16 a program under this section for the award of tax benefits to encourage the creation
17 of workforce housing in this state.

18 **(3) CERTIFICATIONS.** (a) The authority may certify a person to claim tax benefits
19 in an amount determined by the authority by issuing the person an allocation
20 certificate. The allocation certificate shall state the amount the authority
21 determines the person is eligible to claim.

22 (b) With respect to any eligible workforce housing project, the authority may
23 issue an allocation certificate under par. (a) to only one of the following:

24 1. The lender financing the project.

25 2. The business for whose benefit the project is being carried out.

ASSEMBLY BILL 544

1 3. The developer of the project.

2 (c) A project is an eligible workforce housing project under par. (b) only if all of
3 the following requirements are satisfied:

4 1. The project is for the construction or renovation of residential real property
5 that is located in a county with a population density of less than 155 persons per
6 square mile.

7 2. The person applying for tax benefits demonstrates to the satisfaction of the
8 authority that there is a need for additional manufacturing workers in the area in
9 which the project is located and that a lack of adequate housing in the area is a
10 barrier to filling that need.

11 3. The occupants of the housing being constructed or renovated will have a
12 household income that satisfies the income limitations applicable for home
13 ownership mortgage loans under s. 234.59.

14 (d) The authority may not issue an allocation certificate to a person under par.
15 (b) unless the person demonstrates to the satisfaction of the authority that the
16 person has exhausted all funding available from the following:

17 1. Community development block grants.

18 2. Local assistance, including tax incremental financing.

19 3. All assistance otherwise available under programs administered by the
20 authority.

21 (e) The authority may charge a fee to applicants for allocation certificates under
22 par. (a) for the authority's administrative costs under this section.

23 **(4) LIMITATIONS.** (a) The authority may not certify a person to claim tax benefits
24 under sub. (3) (a) in an amount that exceeds 50 percent of the total cost of the eligible
25 workforce housing project.

ASSEMBLY BILL 544

1 (b) The aggregate amount of all tax benefits for which the authority certifies
2 persons in allocation certificates issued under sub. (3) (a) may not exceed
3 \$10,000,000.

4 **(5) CONTRACT AND REVOCATION REQUIREMENTS.** (a) The authority shall contract
5 with each recipient of an allocation certificate under sub. (3) (a). The contract shall
6 establish the terms and conditions under which the recipient may claim tax benefits.

7 (b) The authority shall revoke a person's allocation certificate, and the person
8 shall repay to the authority all tax benefits already claimed by the person, if the
9 person does any of the following:

10 1. Supplies false or misleading information to obtain an allocation certificate
11 under sub. (3) (a).

12 2. Supplies false or misleading information to obtain tax benefits.

13 3. Breaches the person's contract with the authority under par. (a).

14 **(6) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.** (a) The authority, in consultation with the
15 department of revenue, shall establish policies and procedures to administer this
16 section.

17 (b) The policies and procedures under par. (a) shall establish a competitive
18 process for the award of allocation certificates under sub. (3) (a) that gives priority
19 to all of the following:

20 1. The number of jobs that will be created in connection with the eligible
21 workforce housing project.

22 2. The amount of additional funding for the project the applicant has secured
23 from nonstate sources.

24 3. The applicant's readiness to proceed with the project.

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01/08/20

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TALKING POINTS:

Substitute Amendment 1 to AB544 and WHEDA's Amended Dividends for Wisconsin Plan 2019-20

Overview

- Wisconsin's rural communities face unique challenges in addressing an acute shortage of affordable workforce housing.
- In a first-of-its-kind effort to respond to these evolving housing challenges, Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) leadership, staff and partners have developed an affordable workforce housing pilot as well as additional financing tools designed specifically for rural communities.
- The \$10 million effort, now reflected in Assembly Substitute Amendment 1 to AB 544, has been endorsed by WHEDA's board of directors and introduced by Rep. John Nygren, co-chair of the Joint Committee on Finance.
- WHEDA supports Assembly Substitute Amendment 1 and has appreciated the opportunity to collaborate with Rep. Nygren on this substitute. It reflects the perspectives of many stakeholders and further strengthens Wisconsin as a leader in innovative housing strategies.
- On Jan. 7, 2020, the substitute amendment to AB 544 was approved by the Assembly Committee on Housing and Real Estate and now moves to the full Assembly. It also has been introduced in the Senate.
- Substitute Amendment 1 introduces concepts that allow WHEDA to leverage its resources for greater benefit by engaging with existing partners in new ways and by encouraging potential partners to consider new opportunities in rural communities.
- The rural affordable workforce housing pilot and other initiatives respond to an affordable housing gap that has emerged in rural communities for a number of reasons.
- Participants at a series of statewide listening sessions organized by WHEDA have pointed to factors including rising construction costs; limited developer interest due to the smaller scale of rural projects; aging housing stock; few affordable rental options; zoning and infrastructure challenges; and limited financing for new construction and renovation projects.
- As proposed in the substitute amendment to AB 544, the rural workforce housing pilot would select at least three communities for a participatory process with WHEDA and other partners to understand local needs, develop solutions and implement action by WHEDA and other stakeholders.

- The pilot is anticipated to include both single and multifamily initiatives and is intended to strengthen partnerships among rural communities, developers, lenders and nonprofits. Applications will be reviewed and scored on a competitive basis.
- In addition to the rural workforce housing pilot, WHEDA will dedicate funds to support rural workforce housing, including a loan pool targeting housing tax credit projects in rural communities. The targeted loan pool will enhance the financial viability of rural projects, which typically have fewer units than larger urban projects.
- WHEDA also is seeking to expand a single-family home improvement and renovation loan product in targeted rural areas through partnerships with local lending institutions, nonprofits and community development organizations.
- The rural workforce housing pilot and new financing tools and funding are to be provided in part through an amended Dividends for Wisconsin Plan that also requires legislative action. WHEDA is an independent authority and no state tax dollars are to be used.
- WHEDA recognizes that progress on statewide housing challenges requires adaptation and collaboration to leverage resources and drive results. While the rural workforce housing pilot and new financing tools represent a significant investment by WHEDA, it will take the commitment of other public, private and nonprofit partners to turn the tide on these issues.
- Delivering results will be critical in attracting and retaining the workforce rural Wisconsin businesses need to remain competitive.
- WHEDA is grateful for the collaboration that has brought the substitute amendment to this point and looks forward to working closely with legislative and other partners in the weeks and months ahead.

Proposed pilot and program details

- As proposed, the rural workforce housing pilot would select at least three communities for a participatory process with WHEDA and other partners to understand local needs, develop solutions and implement action by WHEDA and other stakeholders.
- The pilot is expected to include both single and multifamily initiatives and is intended to strengthen partnerships among rural communities, developers, lenders and nonprofits.
- In addition to the rural workforce housing pilot, WHEDA plans to establish a multifamily subordinated loan pool with a low interest rate targeting 2019 and 2020 housing tax credit projects in rural communities. This targeted loan pool will greatly enhance the scoring of rural projects under WHEDA's existing Qualified Allocation Plan.
- The loan pool would address challenges related to the lower number of units and other factors that place rural projects at a financial disadvantage when weighed against larger urban projects.
- WHEDA also is seeking to expand a single-family home improvement and rehabilitation loan product in targeted rural areas through partnerships with local lending institutions, nonprofits, and community economic development organizations.
- More information and application details regarding the rural housing pilot and expanded financing tools will be available following legislative action on the proposal and amended 2019-2020 Dividends for Wisconsin Plan. Applications for the pilot will be reviewed and scored on a competitive basis consistent with WHEDA's underwriting and compliance requirements.
- In the meantime, WHEDA currently maintains two loan pools targeted at rural tax credit deals: A Preservation Revolving Loan Fund permanent debt source that pairs with USDA Rural

Development 515 projects; and a State of Wisconsin Housing Tax Credit Subordinate Debt product that pairs with State 4%/Federal 4% rural transactions. Finally, WHEDA's Capital Magnet Fund and Housing Trust Fund resources have been leveraged on a number of rural affordable housing transactions.

- WHEDA is a self-supporting public corporation that receives no tax dollars for its operations. Funding for the Dividends for Wisconsin plan is generated from interest on WHEDA's loans and investments, loan origination and servicing fees; and property ownership and management fees.



DOOR COUNTY

**Resolution No. 2020-__
SUPPORT OF ASSEMBLY BILL 544
WORKFORCE HOUSING TAX CREDITS**

TO THE DOOR COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

ROLL CALL	Boa	Exc.
AUSTAD		
BACON		
BULTMAN		
CHOMEAU		
D. ENGLEBERT		
R. ENGLEBERT		
ENIGL		
FISHER		
GUNNLAUGSSON		
HALSTEAD		
HEIM PETER		
KOCH		
KOHOUT		
LIENAU		
LUNDAHL		
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WHEREAS, The Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority is a self-supporting private corporation that receives no tax dollars for its operations and has a Mission Statement “to stimulate the state’s economy and improve the quality of life for Wisconsin residents by providing affordable housing and business financing products”; and

WHEREAS, WHEDA’s Vision Statement is “to provide the tools to help people and communities realize their hopes and dreams”; and

WHEREAS, WHEDA is known as a leader in innovative housing strategies; and

WHEREAS, The State of Wisconsin is presently considering Assembly Bill 544 (as amended by Assembly Substitute Amendment 1), which proposes investing \$10 million in WHEDA funds for Workforce housing tax credits to stimulate the development of Workforce housing; and

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill 544 (as amended by Assembly Substitute Amendment 1) also allows WHEDA to leverage its resources for greater benefit by engaging with existing partners in new ways and by encouraging potential partners to consider new opportunities in rural communities; and

WHEREAS, Housing developers and municipal leaders have pointed to factors including rising housing costs, limited developer interest due to the smaller scale of rural projects, aging housing stock, few affordable rental options, zoning and infrastructure challenges, and limited financing for new construction and renovation projects that currently hamper Workforce housing development; and

WHEREAS, In February of 2019 the Door County Economic Development Corporation released the results of the third-party report Door County Housing Analysis; and

WHEREAS, The Door County Housing Analysis studied the need for Workforce housing for employees earning between 60% and 120% of Area Median Income (AMI); and

WHEREAS, The Door County Housing Analysis determined that Door County had a cumulative structural gap between 2010 and 2017 of 470 Workforce housing apartment units and a future need of an additional 110 Workforce housing apartment units between 2018 and 2023.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors for the County of Door does hereby support Assembly Bill 544 (as amended by Assembly Substitute Amendment 1) and its potential to stimulate needed housing development so that rural counties, including the County of Door, may help solve their present Workforce housing deficit.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Door County Clerk is directed to send a copy of this resolution to the Executive Director, Door County Economic Development, Representative Joel Kitchens, Senator André Jacque, Governor Tony Evers and the Wisconsin Counties Association.

BOARD ACTION
Vote Required: Majority Vote of a Quorum

Motion to Approve Adopted

1st _____ Defeated

2nd _____

Yes: _____ No: _____ Exc: _____

Reviewed by: _____, Corp. Counsel

Reviewed by: _____, Administrator

FISCAL IMPACT:

Certification:

I, Jill M. Lau, Clerk of Door County, hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a resolution that was adopted on the 28th day of January, 2020 by the Door County Board of Supervisors.

Jill M. Lau
County Clerk, Door County

SUBMITTED BY: Legislative Committee

Nancy Robillard, Chairperson

Alexis Heim Peter

Bob Bultman

Linda Wait

David Enigl



2019 ASSEMBLY BILL 457

September 18, 2019 - Introduced by Representatives WITTKE, DUCHOW, KERKMAN, BALLWEG, KULP, TUSLER, ZIMMERMAN, STEFFEN, HUTTON, RAMTHUN and SKOWRONSKI, cosponsored by Senators KOOYENGA, STROEBEL, KAPENGA and DARLING. Referred to Committee on Family Law.

1 **AN ACT to amend** 765.05, 765.08, 765.09 (3) (a), 765.09 (3) (b), 765.12 (2), 765.16
2 (1m) (intro.), 765.23 and 765.30 (3) (a) and (b) of the statutes; **relating to:**
3 marriage license application requirements, issuance, and validity.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This bill makes various changes to the requirements relating to marriage licenses. Under the bill, an applicant for a marriage license is required to present a birth record, a driver's license, or other comparable evidence for the purposes of proof of identification and date of birth. Current law requires that an applicant exhibit a certified copy of a birth record, but if a birth record is unobtainable, allows the applicant to present other "satisfactory documentary proof of the requisite facts" in lieu of the birth record. The bill maintains the provision existing under current law that if the clerk is not satisfied with the documentary proof presented, the clerk is required to submit the proof to a judge of a court of record in the county of application for an opinion as to its sufficiency.

Current law also includes a requirement that the marriage license application contain the social security number for each party who has a social security number. This bill maintains that requirement, but specifies that the clerk is prohibited from requiring an applicant to present his or her social security card issued by the federal Social Security Administration.

This bill eliminates current law residency requirements and allows parties, resident or nonresident, to obtain a marriage license in any county of the state. The bill also reduces the waiting period for a marriage license from five days to three

ASSEMBLY BILL 457

days. The county clerk retains discretion as under current law to waive the minimum waiting period and charge a fee of up to \$25 to cover any additional processing cost incurred by the county for expediting the license. This bill extends the period for which a marriage license is valid from 30 days to 60 days. Finally, this bill creates an exception to the requirement that two competent adult witnesses other than the officiating person be present for the solemnization of marriage to be valid. Under the bill, if one of the parties is in the active military service of the United States, the presence of only one competent adult witness other than the officiating person is required.

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

1 **SECTION 1.** 765.05 of the statutes is amended to read:

2 **765.05 Marriage license; by whom issued.** No person may be joined in
3 marriage within this state until a marriage license has been obtained for that
4 purpose from the county clerk of the any county in ~~which one of the parties has~~
5 ~~resided for at least 30 days immediately prior to making application therefor. If both~~
6 ~~parties are nonresidents of the state, the marriage license may be obtained from the~~
7 ~~county clerk of the county where the marriage ceremony is to be performed~~ this state.
8 If one of the persons is a nonresident of the county ~~where the marriage license is to~~
9 ~~issue~~ state, the nonresident's part of the application may be completed and sworn to
10 or affirmed before the person authorized to accept marriage license applications in
11 the county and state in which the nonresident resides.

12 **SECTION 2.** 765.08 of the statutes is amended to read:

13 **765.08 Application for marriage license.** (1) Except as provided in sub.
14 (2), no marriage license may be issued within ~~5- 3~~ days of application for the marriage
15 license.

16 (2) The county clerk may, at his or her discretion, issue a marriage license
17 within less than ~~5- 3~~ days after application if the applicant pays an additional fee

ASSEMBLY BILL 457

1 of not more than \$25 to cover any increased processing cost incurred by the county.

2 The county clerk shall pay this fee into the county treasury.

3 **SECTION 3.** 765.09 (3) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

4 765.09 (3) (a) Each applicant for a marriage license shall present satisfactory,
5 documentary proof of identification and residence and shall swear to or affirm the
6 application before the clerk who is to issue the marriage license or the person
7 authorized to accept marriage license applications in the county and state where the
8 party resides. The application shall contain the social security number of each party,
9 as well as any other informational items that the department of health services
10 directs, but the clerk may not require an applicant to present his or her social security
11 card issued by the federal social security administration. The portion of the marriage
12 application form that is collected for statistical purposes only shall indicate that the
13 address of the marriage license applicant may be provided by a county clerk to a law
14 enforcement officer under the conditions specified under s. 765.20 (2).

15 **SECTION 4.** 765.09 (3) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

16 765.09 (3) (b) Each applicant for a marriage license shall exhibit to the clerk
17 a certified copy of a birth record, and each a driver's license, or other comparable
18 evidence for proof of identification and date of birth. Each applicant shall submit a
19 copy of any judgment or death record affecting the applicant's marital status. If any
20 applicable ~~birth record~~, death record or judgment is unobtainable, other satisfactory
21 documentary proof of the requisite facts therein may be presented in lieu of the ~~birth~~
22 ~~certificate~~, death certificate or judgment. Whenever the clerk is not satisfied with
23 the documentary proof presented, he or she shall submit the presented proof to a
24 judge of a court of record in the county of application for an opinion as to its
25 sufficiency.

ASSEMBLY BILL 457

1 **SECTION 5.** 765.12 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

2 765.12 (2) The marriage license shall authorize the marriage ceremony to be
3 performed in any county of this state within ~~30~~ 60 days of issuance, ~~excepting that~~
4 ~~where both parties are nonresidents of the state, the ceremony shall be performed~~
5 ~~only in the county in which the marriage license is issued.~~ The officiating person
6 shall determine that the parties presenting themselves to be married are the parties
7 named in the marriage license. If aware of any legal impediment to such marriage,
8 the person shall refuse to perform the ceremony. The issuance of a marriage license
9 shall not be deemed to remove or dispense with any legal disability, impediment or
10 prohibition rendering marriage between the parties illegal, and the marriage license
11 shall contain a statement to that effect.

12 **SECTION 6.** 765.16 (1m) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

13 765.16 (1m) (intro.) Marriage may be validly solemnized and contracted in this
14 state only after a marriage license has been issued therefor, and only by the mutual
15 declarations of the 2 parties to be joined in marriage that they take each other as
16 husband and wife, made before an authorized officiating person and in the presence
17 of at least 2 competent adult witnesses other than the officiating person. If one of
18 the parties is in the active military service of the United States, the presence of only
19 one competent adult witness other than the officiating person is required. The
20 following are authorized to be officiating persons:

21 **SECTION 7.** 765.23 of the statutes is amended to read:

22 **765.23 Immaterial irregularities otherwise.** No marriage hereafter
23 contracted shall be void either by reason of the marriage license having been issued
24 by a county clerk not having jurisdiction to issue the same; or by reason of any
25 informality or irregularity of form in the application for the marriage license or in

ASSEMBLY BILL 457

1 the marriage license itself, or the incompetency of the witnesses to such marriage;
2 or because the marriage may have been solemnized in a county other than the county
3 prescribed in s. 765.12, or more than ~~30~~ 60 days after the date of the marriage license,
4 if the marriage is in other respects lawful and is consummated with the full belief
5 on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully
6 joined in marriage. Where a marriage has been celebrated in one of the forms
7 provided for in s. 765.16 (1m), and the parties thereto have immediately thereafter
8 assumed the habit and repute of husband and wife, and having continued the same
9 uninterruptedly thereafter for the period of one year, or until the death of either of
10 them, it shall be deemed that a marriage license has been issued as required by ss.
11 765.05 to 765.24 and 767.803.

12 **SECTION 8.** 765.30 (3) (a) and (b) of the statutes are amended to read:

13 765.30 (3) (a) *Penalty for unlawful solemnization of marriage.* Any officiating
14 person who solemnizes a marriage unless the contracting parties have first obtained
15 a proper marriage license as heretofore provided; or unless the parties to such
16 marriage declare that they take each other as husband and wife; or without the
17 presence of ~~2~~ competent adult witnesses as required under s. 765.16 (1m); or
18 solemnizes a marriage knowing of any legal impediment thereto; or solemnizes a
19 marriage more than ~~30~~ 60 days after the date of the marriage license; or falsely
20 certifies to the date of a marriage solemnized by the officiating person; ~~or solemnizes~~
21 ~~a marriage in a county other than the county prescribed in s. 765.12.~~

22 (b) *Penalty for unlawful solemnization by parties.* Where a marriage is
23 solemnized without the presence of an officiating person if the parties to such
24 marriage solemnize the same without the presence of ~~2~~ competent adult witnesses
25 as required under s. 765.16 (1m) or more than ~~30~~ 60 days after the date of the license;

ASSEMBLY BILL 457

1 or falsely certify to the date of such marriage; or solemnize the same in a county other
2 than the county prescribed in s. 765.12.

3 **SECTION 9. Initial applicability.**

4 (1) The treatment of ss. 765.05, 765.08, and 765.09 (3) (a) and (b) first applies
5 to applications for marriage licenses received on the effective date of this subsection.

6 (2) The treatment of ss. 765.12 (2), 765.16 (1m) (intro.), 765.23, and 765.30 (3)
7 (a) and (b) relating to the length of time issued marriage licenses are valid first
8 applies to marriage licenses issued on the effective date of this subsection.

9 (END)

Wisconsin Legislative Council

AMENDMENT MEMO



Memo published: January 7, 2020

Contact: Amber Otis, Staff Attorney

2019 Assembly Bill 457

Assembly Amendments 1 and 2

ASSEMBLY BILL 457

The bill makes several changes to the requirements relating to the application for and issuance of a marriage license.

Residency Requirements

Current law generally requires that a marriage license be obtained from the clerk of the county in which one of the parties to the marriage has resided for at least 30 days. Once issued, the marriage license authorizes a marriage ceremony to be performed in any county in Wisconsin. However, if neither party is a Wisconsin resident, a marriage license must be obtained from the county clerk of the county in which the marriage ceremony will be performed, and the ceremony may be performed only in the county in which the marriage license was issued.

The bill eliminates the residency requirements under current law, and instead allows a marriage license to be obtained from the clerk of any county in Wisconsin and further allows the license to authorize performance of a marriage ceremony in any county.

Time Periods

Under current law, no marriage license may be issued within 5 days of application for the marriage license. However, the county clerk has the discretion to issue a marriage license within less than five days after application if the applicant pays an additional fee up to \$25. Once issued, the marriage license authorizes a marriage ceremony to be performed within 30 days of issuance.

The bill decreases the waiting period between the application and issuance of a marriage license from five days to three days, and maintains the clerk's discretion to issue a marriage license within less than three days, if the applicant pays the additional fee. The bill also lengthens from 30 to 60 days the period in which a license authorizes a marriage ceremony to be performed.

Witnesses

Current law generally requires that a marriage be solemnized by the parties mutually declaring to be joined in marriage before an authorized officiating person and in the presence of at least two competent adult witnesses other than the officiating person. The bill requires the presence of only one competent adult witness, other than the officiating person, if one of the parties is in active U.S. military service.

Required Documentation

Social Security Number

Under current law, an application for a marriage license must contain the social security number of each party, as well as any other information directed by the Department of Health Services (DHS). The

- 2 -

bill provides that the clerk may not require an applicant to present his or her social security card issued by the federal society security administration.

Birth Records

Current law requires that each applicant for a marriage license exhibit to the clerk a certified copy of a birth record, and also submit a copy of any judgment or death record affecting the applicant's marital status. If any applicable birth record, death record, or judgment is unobtainable, an applicant may present other satisfactory documentary proof of the requisite facts in lieu of the birth record, death record, or judgment. If the clerk is not satisfied with the documentary proof presented, the clerk must submit the presented proof to a judge or a court of record in the county of application for an opinion as to the document's sufficiency.

The bill modifies this procedure with regard to birth records. First, the bill eliminates the requirement that the birth record exhibited by an applicant be a certified copy of that record. Second, the bill allows documents other than a birth record to provide proof of certain facts. Specifically, under the bill, an applicant may exhibit a birth record, driver's license, or other comparable evidence for proof of identification and date of birth. Third, the bill removes birth records from the type of records for which an applicant may present "satisfactory documentary proof" when the record is unobtainable.

ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT 1

Assembly Amendment 1 modifies the provisions in the bill concerning the documentation required when applying for a marriage license.

Social Security Number

Specifically, the amendment removes the provision from the bill prohibiting the clerk from requiring an applicant to present his or her social security card. Instead, the amendment narrows current law to require that the application contain the social security number of each applicant only when an applicant has a social security number.

Birth Record

The amendment maintains current law with regard to birth records, in that it requires each applicant to exhibit a certified copy of a birth record to the clerk and allows applicants to provide satisfactory documentary proof in lieu of a birth record, if the birth record is unobtainable.

The amendment also provides that if, in lieu of a birth record, an applicant presents a passport, license, an identification card that complies with the federal Real ID Act of 2005, a permanent resident card, or naturalization paper, the clerk must consider such documentation to be satisfactory documentary proof of identification.

Moreover, the amendment requires a clerk to notify applicants of their right to request judicial review of the material submitted as documentary proof of identification for an opinion as to its sufficiency, and further requires the clerk to seek such judicial review upon request by an applicant.

ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT 2

Assembly Amendment 2 creates new provisions regarding: (1) the determination that a birth record, death record, or judgment is unobtainable; (2) the requirement that a marriage license worksheet include each applicant's social security number; (3) the county in which a marriage document must be returned after the date of marriage; and (4) the bill's effective date.

- 3 -

Unobtainable Documents

Current law, as maintained in the bill under Assembly Amendment 1, allows an applicant to present other satisfactory documentary proof if an applicant's birth record, death record, or judgment affecting marital status is unobtainable. The amendment provides that the clerk has the discretion to determine whether a document is unobtainable.

Social Security Number

Under current law, the marriage license worksheet must contain the social security number of each party, as well as any other information deemed necessary by DHS. The amendment narrows this requirement to apply only when a party has a social security number, similar to other provisions under Assembly Amendment 1 and current law.

Return of Marriage Document

Current law requires that, within three days after the date of the marriage, the marriage document be returned to the register of deeds of the county in which the marriage was performed, either by the officiating person, or, if the ceremony was performed without an officiating person, one or both of the parties to the marriage. Any officiating person or party who neglects or refuses to comply with this requirement may be subject to criminal penalties.

Under the amendment, the marriage document may be returned to the register of deeds of any county in this state.

Effective Date

The amendment creates a delayed effective date of July 1, 2021.

BILL HISTORY

Representative Wittke offered Assembly Amendment 1 on December 13, 2019, and Assembly Amendment 2 on January 3, 2020. On January 7, 2020, the Assembly Committee on Family Law recommended adoption of Assembly Amendments 1 and 2 on votes of Ayes, 8; Noes, 0; and passage of Assembly Bill 457, as amended, on votes of Ayes, 6; Noes, 3.

AO:ty



DOOR COUNTY

IN SUPPORT OF A NONPARTISAN REDISTRICTING SYSTEM

TO THE DOOR COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

ROLL CALL Board Members	Aye	Nay	Exc.
AUSTAD	X		
BRANN	X		
ENGLEBERT	X		
ENIGL	X		
FEUERSTEIN	X		
FISHER	X		
FONTAINE	X		
GUNNLAUGSSON	X		
HAINES			X
KOHOUT	X		
LIENAU	X		
MEYER	X		
MOELLER	X		
MULLIKEN	X		
NEINAS	X		
O'CONNOR	X		
RUNQUIST	X		
SCHULTZ	X		
VIRLEE	X		
WIEGAND	X		
ZIPPERER			X
	19	0	2

BOARD ACTION

Vote Required: Majority Vote of a Quorum

Motion to Approve Adopted

1st Kohout Defeated

2nd Brann

No: 0 Yes: 19 Exc: 2

Reviewed by: [Signature] Corp. Counsel

Reviewed by: [Signature] Administrator

FISCAL IMPACT: The adoption of this resolution promotes a nonpartisan legislative & congressional redistricting system & is to be sent to the Governor, State of Wisconsin. sms

Certification:

I, Jill M. Lau, Clerk of Door County, hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a resolution that was adopted on the 25th day of March, 2014 by the Door County Board of Supervisors.

[Signature]
Jill M. Lau
County Clerk, Door County

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WHEREAS, Under current laws, Wisconsin's legislative-district boundaries are redrawn by the Legislature following each decennial federal census; and

WHEREAS, At the same intervals, Wisconsin's congressional districts are re-apportioned pursuant to federal law; and

WHEREAS, Legislative and congressional redistricting plans enacted pursuant to this procedure are used to elect members of the legislature and members of Congress in the fall of the second year following the year of the census; and

WHEREAS, Historically, legislative and congressional redistricting plans in Wisconsin have been susceptible to partisan influence and controversy. Litigation, related to the 2011 redistricting process, cost taxpayers nearly \$1.9 million; and

WHEREAS, Allowing any party to control the redistricting process is, arguably, contrary to democracy and fairness, and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Door County Board of Supervisors hereby goes on record as being in favor of a nonpartisan legislative and congressional redistricting system.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That such a process would promote more accountability, encourage transparency, garner broad bipartisan support, and prohibit the consideration of voting patterns, party information, and incumbents' residence information or demographic information in drawing the maps, except as necessary to ensure minority participation as required by the U.S. Constitution.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, That the County Clerk is directed to send a copy of this resolution to the Governor of the State of Wisconsin, the Door County legislative delegation, each municipal clerk within the County of Door, and the Wisconsin Counties Association.

SUBMITTED BY: Legislative Committee

[Signature]
Susan Kohout, Chairman

[Signature]
Dale Wiegand

[Signature]
Kathy Schultz



State of Wisconsin
2019 - 2020 LEGISLATURE

LRB-3444/1
JK:emw/cjs/amn

2019 ASSEMBLY BILL 303

June 20, 2019 - Introduced by Representatives VINING, STUBBS, EMERSON, GRUSZYNSKI, L. MYERS, ANDERSON, BILLINGS, BOWEN, BROSTOFF, CABRERA, CONSIDINE, CROWLEY, DOYLE, FIELDS, GOYKE, HAYWOOD, HEBL, HESSELBEIN, HINTZ, KOLSTE, MCGUIRE, B. MEYERS, MILROY, NEUBAUER, NOVAK, OHNSTAD, POPE, RIEMER, SARGENT, SHANKLAND, SINICKI, SPREITZER, STUCK, SUBECK, C. TAYLOR, TRANEL, VRUWINK and ZAMARRIPA, cosponsored by Senators HANSEN, BEWLEY, CARPENTER, ERPENBACH, JOHNSON, LARSON, MILLER, RINGHAND, RISSER, SCHACHTNER, SHILLING, SMITH, L. TAYLOR and WIRCH. Referred to Committee on Campaigns and Elections.

1 **AN ACT** *to repeal* 3.002 (2); *to consolidate, renumber and amend* 3.002
2 (intro.) and (1m); *to amend* 3.004 (2) and 5.15 (4) (a); *to repeal and recreate*
3 subchapter I of chapter 4 [precedes 4.001]; and *to create* 13.49 of the statutes;
4 **relating to:** legislative and congressional redistricting.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Currently, under the state constitution, the legislature is directed to redistrict legislative districts according to the number of inhabitants at its next session following each decennial federal census. At the same intervals, the legislature also reapportions congressional districts in this state pursuant to federal law. Under current state law, following each decennial federal census, most municipalities are also required to divide their territory into wards. With limited exceptions, wards are required to consist of one or more whole, contiguous census blocks (the smallest geographic units for which census results are available). Traditionally, the legislature has used municipal wards to construct legislative and congressional districts, although the legislature may adjust the boundaries of a municipal ward and use the revised ward boundaries instead. Legislative and congressional redistricting plans enacted pursuant to this procedure are used to elect members of the legislature and members of Congress in the fall of the second year following the year of the census.

This bill creates a new procedure for the preparation of legislative and congressional redistricting plans. The bill directs the Legislative Reference Bureau to draw redistricting plans based upon standards specified in the bill and establishes

ASSEMBLY BILL 303

a Redistricting Advisory Commission to perform certain tasks in the redistricting process. The bill also makes various other changes to the laws governing redistricting. Significant aspects of the bill include the following:

Redistricting standards

Under the bill, a redistricting plan drawn by the LRB must satisfy several criteria, including:

1. The plan must be based on population requirements imposed under the Wisconsin Constitution and the U.S. Constitution and requirements imposed under Section 2 of the federal Voting Rights Act, which, among other things, generally prohibits redistricting plans from abridging the right to vote on account of race or color or because a person is a member of a language minority group.

2. The senate and assembly districts established in the plan must satisfy equal population standards specified in the bill. Among other things, no senate district may have a population that exceeds that of any other senate district by more than 10 percent and no assembly district may have a population that exceeds that of any other assembly district by more than 10 percent, unless necessary to maintain compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Congressional districts established in the plan must each have a population as nearly equal as practicable to the ideal population for such districts, while maintaining compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

3. District boundaries under the plan must coincide with municipal ward boundaries and, to the extent consistent with the Wisconsin Constitution, the U.S. Constitution, and Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, must coincide with the boundaries of political subdivisions. The number of political subdivisions divided among more than one district must be as small as possible and, with limited exceptions, if there is a choice among political subdivisions to divide, the more populous political subdivisions shall be divided before the less populous.

4. Districts must be composed of convenient contiguous territory. Under the bill, areas which meet only at the points of adjoining corners are not contiguous.

5. To the extent consistent with the requirements described in items 1. to 3., districts must be compact. The bill also specifies how compactness is to be measured.

6. In preparing the plan, the LRB must be strictly nonpartisan. No district may be drawn for the purpose of favoring a political party, incumbent legislator or member of Congress, or other person or group or, except to the extent necessary to meet the requirements described in item 1., for the purpose of augmenting or diluting the voting strength of a language or racial minority group. The LRB may not use political affiliations of registered voters, previous election results, or demographic information, except as necessary to test the efficiency gap and competitiveness of each district, or use residence addresses of incumbent legislators or members of Congress. The LRB may also use demographic information as necessary to meet the requirements described in item 1.

7. The number of assembly districts may not be less than 54 nor more than 100. The number of senate districts may not be more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of assembly districts. Each senate district must contain

ASSEMBLY BILL 303

only whole assembly districts and, with certain exceptions, each congressional district may contain only whole senate districts, to the extent possible.

8. Districts must be drawn so that neither the intent nor the result of the plan abridges the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process.

Redistricting Advisory Commission

The bill assigns several tasks to the Redistricting Advisory Commission, including the following:

1. If requested to do so by the LRB, the commission must provide direction to the LRB concerning any decision the LRB must make in preparing a redistricting plan for which no clearly applicable guideline is provided under the bill.

2. The commission must oversee the work of LRB employees engaged in preparing a redistricting plan and may enter into contracts for hiring experts to assist in plan preparation. Entering into such a contract, or terminating a contract employee, requires approval from three-fourths of the members of the commission.

3. The commission must make available to the public at the earliest feasible time copies of any redistricting bill delivered by the LRB to the legislature, as provided under this bill, maps illustrating the redistricting bill, a summary of the standards applicable to the LRB for development of the plan in the redistricting bill, and a statement of the population of each district created in the plan and the relative deviation of each district population from the ideal district population.

4. The commission must conduct public hearings on a redistricting bill delivered by the LRB to the legislature, as provided under this bill, unless the redistricting bill represents a plan drawn in response to a redistricting bill that was previously delivered to the legislature and rejected by at least one house. The bill also requires the commission to hold a hearing in each of the congressional districts in this state and, whenever it is practicable, on weekends. The commission must submit a report to the legislature summarizing information and testimony received by the commission at the hearings. The report may also include any comments and conclusions that the commission's members deem appropriate concerning the information and testimony received at the hearings or otherwise presented to the commission.

The bill also permits the commission to establish policies limiting the information that the LRB may provide to persons outside of LRB staff concerning any redistricting plan drawn by the LRB, except that any such policy does not apply to population data furnished to the LRB by the U.S. Bureau of the Census or to a redistricting plan after a bill embodying that plan is delivered by the LRB to the legislature as required under this bill. The bill also provides that any draft maps, along with the data sets used to create them, that the LRB produces in the course of preparing a redistricting plan must be open to public inspection and copying and made available on the Internet site of the LRB as soon as they are produced.

Under the bill, the Redistricting Advisory Commission must be created not later than February 15 of the first year following the decennial federal census and terminates upon satisfying its duties, until a new Redistricting Advisory Commission is created for the next round of legislative and congressional

ASSEMBLY BILL 303

redistricting. The commission consists of five members. The speaker and minority leader of the assembly and the majority and minority leaders of the senate must each appoint one person to serve on the commission. Within 30 days after the fourth commission member is appointed, but not later than February 15 of the first year following the decennial federal census, the four commission members so appointed must select the fifth commission member, who serves as chairperson. The bill prohibits all of the following individuals from being commission members: individuals who are not eligible electors of this state at the time of the appointment, individuals who hold partisan public office or political party office, and individuals who are a relative of or are employed by a member of the legislature or of Congress or are employed directly by the legislature or Congress.

Redistricting process

The bill requires the LRB to perform certain tasks in preparation for drawing congressional and legislative redistricting plans on the basis of each federal decennial census. For example, as soon as possible after receiving from the U.S. Bureau of the Census the population data needed for legislative redistricting, the LRB must use that data to assign a population figure to geographic or political units to facilitate the drawing of redistricting plans. Typically, this data is available on or about April 1 of the first year following the decennial federal census. The LRB must also prepare and publish an analysis describing the population of current legislative and congressional districts and the extent to which the districts may violate the redistricting standards described above. In addition, as municipalities complete their ward plans (typically, by October of the first year following the decennial federal census), the LRB must assign a population figure based upon certified federal census data to each municipal ward, for use in drawing redistricting plans.

Not later than January 1 of the second year following the decennial federal census, the LRB must deliver to the majority leader of the senate and speaker of the assembly identical bills embodying a plan of legislative and congressional redistricting, drawn in accordance with the standards described above. The bill further specifies a procedure that the legislature must follow in considering the bills, although that procedure is not enforceable by the courts. The bill requires either the assembly or the senate to bring the bill to a vote expeditiously, but not less than seven days after the report of the Redistricting Advisory Commission is received and made available to the members of the legislature. The vote must be under a procedure or rule permitting no amendments. If the bill is approved by the first house in which it is considered, the bill must expeditiously be brought to a vote in the second house under a similar procedure or rule.

If neither of the bills delivered by the LRB is approved by both the assembly and the senate, the chief clerk of the house that failed to approve the bill must transmit to the LRB information that the house may direct regarding reasons why the plan was not approved. The LRB must then prepare identical bills embodying a second plan of legislative and congressional redistricting, taking into account the reasons transmitted to the LRB, insofar as it is possible to do so while complying with the standards described above. The LRB must deliver the bill to the majority leader of the senate and the speaker of the assembly no later than 21 days after the date of

ASSEMBLY BILL 303

the vote by which the senate or the assembly failed to approve the bill initially submitted. This second bill must be expeditiously introduced and brought to a vote not less than seven days after the date of introduction, in the same manner as prescribed for the initial bill.

If the second bill is similarly rejected by at least one house, the same procedure applies, except that the third bill is subject to amendment in the same manner as other bills. In addition, the third bill and any amendments to it may be passed only with the approval of three-fourths of all the members elected in each house.

The bill also provides exceptions to this process to account for variations in the timing of the release of federal census data.

In addition, the bill prohibits the majority leader of the senate, the minority leader of the senate, the speaker of the assembly, or the minority leader of the assembly from assigning or hiring any person to work with the LRB to prepare for redistricting, to prepare plans, or to oversee either process.

Required contents of redistricting bills

The LRB must ensure that each bill embodying a redistricting plan it draws contains specified conventions to apply wherever territory in a plan is described by geographic boundaries. Also, each such bill must provide that the bill first applies, with respect to regular elections, to offices filled at the next occurring general election and, with respect to special or recall elections, to offices filled or contested on or after the date of the next occurring general election.

Challenge based on population inequality

If an action is brought challenging a legislative redistricting plan adopted under the procedure established in the bill on the basis of an excessive population variance among senate or assembly districts, the legislature has the burden of justifying any variance in excess of 10 percent between the population of a senate or assembly district and the applicable ideal district population. If an action is brought challenging a congressional redistricting plan adopted under the procedure established in the bill on the basis of an excessive population variance among congressional districts, the legislature has the burden of justifying any variance in excess of 1 percent between the population of a congressional district and the applicable ideal district population.

For further information see the *state* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

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

- 1 **SECTION 1.** 3.002 (intro.) and (1m) of the statutes are consolidated, renumbered
2 3.002 and amended to read:

ASSEMBLY BILL 303

SECTION 1

1 **3.002 Description of territory.** In this chapter: ~~(1m) Reference,~~ reference
 2 to any county or municipality means that county or municipality as its boundaries
 3 exist on April 1 of the year of the federal decennial census ~~on which the districting~~
 4 ~~plan described under subch. II is based.~~

5 **SECTION 2.** 3.002 (2) of the statutes is repealed.

6 **SECTION 3.** 3.004 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

7 3.004 (2) “Ward” means a ward prescribed by a municipality based upon
 8 municipal boundaries in effect on April 1 of the year of the federal decennial census
 9 in accordance with the most recent revision of municipal wards under s. 5.15 ~~upon~~
 10 ~~which the districting plan described under subch. II is based~~ and used in preparing
 11 congressional and legislative redistricting plans as required under s. 4.005.

12 **SECTION 4.** Subchapter I of chapter 4 [precedes 4.001] of the statutes is repealed
 13 and recreated to read:

CHAPTER 4

SUBCHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

AND REDISTRICTING

18 **4.001 Definitions.** In this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise:

19 (1) “Block” has the meaning given in s. 5.02 (1q).

20 (2) “Commission” means the redistricting advisory commission established
 21 under s. 13.49.

22 (3) “Plan” means a plan for legislative and congressional reapportionment
 23 prepared under this subchapter.

24 (4) “Political subdivision” means a city, town, village, or county within this
 25 state.

ASSEMBLY BILL 303

1 (5) “Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act” means 52 USC 10301.

2 (6) “Ward” means a municipal ward in effect on April 1 of the year of the federal
3 decennial census and used in preparing congressional and legislative redistricting
4 plans as required under s. 4.005.

5 **4.002 Political subdivision boundaries.** In this chapter, reference to any
6 political subdivision means that political subdivision as its boundaries exist on April
7 1 of the year of the federal decennial census.

8 **4.003 Legislative districts established.** This state is divided into 33 senate
9 districts, each composed of 3 assembly districts. Each senate district may elect one
10 member of the senate. Each assembly district may elect one representative to the
11 assembly.

12 **4.004 Preparations for redistricting. (1)** The legislative reference bureau
13 shall acquire appropriate information, review and evaluate available facilities, and
14 develop programs and procedures in preparation for drawing congressional and
15 legislative redistricting plans on the basis of each federal decennial census.

16 **(2)** By December 1 of the year of the decennial federal census, the legislative
17 reference bureau shall obtain from the U.S. bureau of the census information
18 regarding geographic and political units in this state for which federal census
19 population data has been gathered and will be tabulated. The legislative reference
20 bureau shall use the information to do all of the following:

21 (a) Prepare necessary descriptions of geographic and political units for which
22 census data will be reported and that are suitable for use as components of legislative
23 districts.

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1 (b) Prepare maps of geographic and political units within the state which may
2 be used to illustrate the locations of district boundaries proposed in plans prepared
3 in accordance with s. 4.007.

4 (3) As soon as possible after receiving from the U.S. bureau of the census the
5 population data needed for legislative redistricting that the U.S. bureau of the
6 census is required to provide this state under P.L. 94-171, the legislative reference
7 bureau shall use that data to assign a population figure based upon certified federal
8 census data to each geographic or political unit described under sub. (2) (b). The
9 legislative reference bureau shall prepare and publish an analysis describing the
10 population of current legislative and congressional districts and the extent to which
11 the districts may violate the standards under s. 4.007. Upon satisfying these
12 requirements, the legislative reference bureau shall begin the preparation of
13 congressional and legislative redistricting plans as required under s. 4.006.

14 (4) None of the 4 selecting authorities, as defined in s. 13.49 (1) (b), may assign
15 or hire any person to work with the legislative reference bureau to prepare for
16 redistricting under this section, to prepare plans under s. 4.006, or to oversee either
17 process.

18 **4.005 Use of municipal ward plans.** After receipt of a division ordinance or
19 resolution under s. 5.15 (4) (b), the legislative reference bureau shall use the data
20 obtained from the U.S. bureau of the census under s. 4.004 (3) to assign a population
21 figure based upon certified federal census data to each ward established in the
22 division ordinance or resolution. The legislative reference bureau shall use each
23 ward to which a population figure is assigned in preparing congressional and
24 legislative redistricting plans as required under s. 4.006.

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1 **4.006 Preparation of redistricting plans. (1)** Not later than January 1 of
2 the 2nd year following the decennial federal census, the legislative reference bureau
3 shall deliver to the majority leader of the senate and speaker of the assembly
4 identical bills creating plans of legislative and congressional redistricting, prepared
5 in accordance with s. 4.007. Either the assembly or the senate shall bring the bill to
6 a vote expeditiously, but not less than 7 days after the commission report under s.
7 13.49 (3) (d) 2. is received and made available to the members of the legislature. The
8 vote shall be under a procedure or rule permitting no amendments. If the bill is
9 approved by the first house in which it is considered, the bill shall expeditiously be
10 brought to a vote in the 2nd house under a similar procedure or rule.

11 **(2)** If neither of the bills delivered by the legislative reference bureau under
12 sub. (1) is approved by both the assembly and the senate, the chief clerk of the house
13 that failed to approve the bill shall immediately transmit to the legislative reference
14 bureau information that the house may direct regarding reasons why the plan was
15 not approved. The legislative reference bureau shall prepare identical bills
16 embodying a 2nd plan of legislative and congressional redistricting prepared in
17 accordance with s. 4.007, taking into account the reasons transmitted to the
18 legislative reference bureau under this subsection insofar as it is possible to do so
19 within the requirements of s. 4.007. The legislative reference bureau shall deliver
20 the bills to the majority leader of the senate and the speaker of the assembly no later
21 than 21 days after the date of the vote by which the senate or the assembly failed to
22 approve the bill submitted under sub. (1). Any bill delivered by the legislative
23 reference bureau under this subsection shall be expeditiously introduced and
24 brought to a vote not less than 7 days after the date of introduction, in the same
25 manner as prescribed for the bill required under sub. (1).

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1 **(3)** If neither of the bills delivered by the legislative reference bureau under
2 sub. (2) is approved by both the assembly and the senate, the same procedure as
3 prescribed by sub. (2) shall be followed. If a 3rd plan is required under this
4 subsection, the legislative reference bureau shall deliver the bills to the majority
5 leader of the senate and the speaker of the assembly no later than 21 days after the
6 date of the vote by which the senate or the assembly failed to approve the bill
7 submitted under sub. (2). Any bill delivered by the legislative reference bureau
8 under this subsection shall be expeditiously introduced and brought to a vote not less
9 than 7 days after the date of introduction and shall be subject to amendment in the
10 same manner as other bills. Any bill delivered under this subsection, and any
11 amendment to such a bill, may be passed only with the approval of three-fourths of
12 all the members elected in each house.

13 **(4)** Notwithstanding subs. (1) to (3):

14 (a) If certified federal census data that is sufficient to permit preparation of a
15 congressional redistricting plan becomes available at an earlier time than the
16 population data needed to permit preparation of a legislative redistricting plan in
17 accordance with s. 4.007, the legislative reference bureau shall so inform the
18 majority leader of the senate and the speaker of the assembly. If the majority leader
19 of the senate and the speaker of the assembly jointly direct, the legislative reference
20 bureau shall prepare a separate bill establishing congressional districts and deliver
21 it separately from the bill establishing legislative districts. The legislature shall
22 proceed to consider the congressional redistricting bill in substantially the manner
23 prescribed by subs. (1) to (3).

24 (b) If the population data for legislative redistricting that the U.S. bureau of
25 the census is required to provide this state under P.L. 94-171 and, if used by the

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1 legislative reference bureau, the corresponding topologically integrated geographic
2 encoding and referencing data file for that population data are not available to the
3 legislative reference bureau on or before April 1 of the first year following the
4 decennial federal census, the deadlines set forth in this section shall be extended by
5 a number of days equal to the number of days after April 1 of the first year following
6 the decennial federal census that the population data and the topologically
7 integrated geographic encoding and referencing data file for legislative redistricting
8 become available.

9 **4.007 Redistricting standards.** (1) Legislative and congressional districts
10 shall be established on the basis of population requirements imposed under the
11 Wisconsin Constitution and the U.S. Constitution and requirements imposed under
12 Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

13 (2) Senate and assembly districts, respectively, shall satisfy the population
14 standards established in this subsection. The quotient, obtained by dividing the sum
15 of the absolute values of the deviations of all district populations from the applicable
16 ideal district population by the number of districts established, may not exceed 1
17 percent of the applicable ideal district population, unless necessary to maintain
18 compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. For purposes of this subsection,
19 the ideal district population is determined by dividing the population of the state
20 reported in the most recent federal decennial census by the number of districts to be
21 established. No senate district may have a population that exceeds that of any other
22 senate district by more than 10 percent and no assembly district may have a
23 population that exceeds that of any other assembly district by more than 10 percent,
24 unless necessary to maintain compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

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1 **(3)** Congressional districts shall each have a population as nearly equal as
2 practicable to the ideal district population, derived as prescribed in sub. (2), while
3 maintaining compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. No congressional
4 district may have a population which varies by more than 1 percent from the
5 applicable ideal district population, unless necessary to comply with Section 2 of the
6 Voting Rights Act.

7 **(4)** District boundaries shall coincide with ward boundaries and, to the extent
8 consistent with sub. (1), shall coincide with the boundaries of political subdivisions.
9 The number of political subdivisions divided among more than one district shall be
10 as small as possible. When there is a choice among political subdivisions to divide,
11 the more populous political subdivisions shall be divided before the less populous,
12 except that this requirement does not apply to a legislative district boundary drawn
13 along a county boundary which passes through a city with territory in more than one
14 county.

15 **(5)** Districts shall be composed of convenient contiguous territory. Areas which
16 meet only at the points of adjoining corners are not contiguous.

17 **(6)** Districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging
18 the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political
19 process or diminishing their ability to elect representatives of their choice, whether
20 by themselves or by voting in concert with other persons.

21 **(7)** (a) In this subsection:

22 1. "Geographic unit center" means that point within a population data unit
23 approximately equidistant from the northern and southern extremities and also
24 approximately equidistant from the eastern and western extremities of the
25 population data unit. This point shall be determined by visual observation of a map

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1 of the population data unit, unless it is otherwise determined within the context of
2 an appropriate coordinate system developed by the federal government or another
3 source that the legislative reference bureau determines is qualified and objective and
4 is obtained for use in this state with prior approval of the joint committee on
5 legislative organization.

6 2. "Population data unit" means a ward, census enumeration district, block, or
7 other unit of territory having clearly identified geographic boundaries and for which
8 a total population figure is included in or can be derived directly from certified
9 federal census data.

10 3. "X-coordinate" means the relative location of a point along the east-west
11 axis of the state. Unless otherwise measured within the context of an appropriate
12 coordinate system obtained for use as permitted by subd. 1., the x-coordinate shall
13 be measured along a line drawn due east from a due north and south line running
14 through the point which is the western extremity of this state, to the point to be
15 located.

16 4. "Y-coordinate" means the relative location of a point along the north-south
17 axis of the state. Unless otherwise measured within the context of an appropriate
18 coordinate system obtained for use as permitted by subd. 1., the y-coordinate shall
19 be measured along a line drawn due south from a due east and west line running
20 through the point which is the northern extremity of this state, to the point to be
21 located.

22 (b) To the extent consistent with subs. (1) to (3), districts shall be compact in
23 form. Compact districts are those which are square, rectangular, or hexagonal in
24 shape to the extent permitted by natural or political boundaries. When it is
25 necessary to compare the relative compactness of 2 or more districts, or of 2 or more

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1 alternative redistricting plans, the tests prescribed by pars. (c) and (d) shall be used.
2 Should the results of these 2 tests be contradictory, the standard under par. (c) shall
3 be given greater weight than the standard under par. (d).

4 (c) 1. The compactness of a district is greatest when the length of the district
5 and the width of the district are equal. The measure of a district's compactness is
6 the absolute value of the difference between the length and the width of the district.

7 2. In measuring the compactness of a district by means of electronic data
8 processing, the difference between the x-coordinates of the easternmost and the
9 westernmost geographic unit centers included in the district shall be compared to the
10 difference between the y-coordinates of the northernmost and southernmost
11 geographic unit centers included in the district.

12 3. To determine the length and width of a district by manual measurement, the
13 distance from the northernmost point or portion of the boundary of a district to the
14 southernmost point or portion of the boundary of the same district and the distance
15 from the westernmost point or portion of the boundary of the district to the
16 easternmost point or portion of the boundary of the same district shall each be
17 measured. If the northernmost or southernmost portion of the boundary, or each of
18 these points, is a part of the boundary running due east and west, the line used to
19 make the measurement required by this subdivision shall be drawn either due north
20 and south or as nearly so as the configuration of the district permits. If the
21 easternmost or westernmost portion of the boundary, or each of these points, is a part
22 of the boundary running due north and south, a similar procedure shall be followed.
23 The lines to be measured for the purpose of this subdivision shall each be drawn as
24 required by this subdivision, even if some part of either or both lines lies outside the
25 boundaries of the district which is being tested for compactness.

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1 4. The absolute values computed for individual districts under this paragraph
2 may be cumulated for all districts in a plan in order to compare the overall
3 compactness of 2 or more alternative redistricting plans for the state or for a portion
4 of the state. However, it is not valid to cumulate or compare absolute values
5 computed using the measurements under subd. 2. with those computed using the
6 measurements under subd. 3.

7 (d) 1. The compactness of a district is greatest when the ratio of the dispersion
8 of population about the population center of the district to the dispersion of
9 population about the geographic center of the district is one to one.

10 2. The population dispersion about the population center of a district or about
11 the geographic center of a district is computed as the sum of the products of the
12 population of each population data unit included in the district multiplied by the
13 square of the distance from the geographic unit center of that population data unit
14 to the population center or the geographic center of the district, as the case may be.
15 The geographic center of the district is defined by averaging the locations of all
16 geographic unit centers which are included in the district. The population center of
17 the district is defined by computing the population-weighted average of the
18 x-coordinates and y-coordinates of each geographic unit center assigned to the
19 district, it being assumed for the purpose of this calculation that each population
20 data unit possesses uniform density of population.

21 3. The ratios computed for individual districts under this paragraph may be
22 averaged for all districts in a plan in order to compare the overall compactness of 2
23 or more alternative redistricting plans for the state or for a portion of the state.

24 (8) In preparing any redistricting plan, the legislative reference bureau shall
25 be strictly nonpartisan. No district may be drawn for the purpose of favoring a

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1 political party, incumbent legislator or member of Congress, or other person or group
2 or, except to the extent required under sub. (1), for the purpose of augmenting or
3 diluting the voting strength of a language or racial minority group. Except as
4 provided in sub. (10), in establishing districts, no use shall be made of any of the
5 following data:

6 (a) The residence addresses of incumbent legislators or members of Congress.

7 (b) Political affiliations of registered voters.

8 (c) Previous election results.

9 (d) Demographic information except as necessary to meet the requirements of
10 subs. (1) and (10).

11 **(9)** The number of assembly districts in any redistricting plan may not be less
12 than 54 nor more than 100. The number of senate districts in any redistricting plan
13 may not be more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of assembly
14 districts. Each senate district shall contain only whole assembly districts. Except
15 as otherwise provided in this subsection, to the extent possible, each congressional
16 district shall contain only whole senate districts. The other standards specified in
17 this section shall take precedence where a conflict arises between those standards
18 and the requirement of including only whole senate districts within a congressional
19 district.

20 **(10)** In preparing any redistricting plan, the legislative reference bureau shall
21 test the efficiency gap and competitiveness of each district and make the test results
22 available to the public, including publishing the results on its Internet site, no later
23 than 72 hours prior to the first public hearing on the proposed plan. The legislative
24 reference bureau may use the data described under sub. (8) (b) to (d) to perform the
25 tests under this subsection.

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1 **4.008 Required provisions in redistricting bills.** Each bill delivered under
2 s. 4.006 shall provide all of the following:

3 **(1)** That, wherever territory is described in the bill by geographic boundaries,
4 the following conventions are used:

5 (a) Each bound continues to the intersection with the bound next named, or to
6 the intersection with a straight-line extension of such bound.

7 (b) If the bound is a street, it follows the center line of the street or the center
8 line of the street extended.

9 (c) If the bound is a railroad right-of-way, it follows the center line of the
10 railroad right-of-way.

11 (d) If the bound is a river or stream, it follows the center of the main channel
12 of such river or stream.

13 (e) If the bound follows a municipal boundary, it coincides with such boundary.

14 **(2)** That the bill first applies, with respect to regular elections, to offices filled
15 at the next occurring general election after the bill takes effect and, with respect to
16 special or recall elections, to offices filled or contested on or after the date of that
17 general election.

18 **4.0085 Challenge based on population inequality; burden of proof.** If
19 an action is brought challenging a legislative redistricting plan under this
20 subchapter on the basis of an excessive population variance among senate or
21 assembly districts established in the plan, the legislature has the burden of
22 justifying any variance in excess of 10 percent between the population of a senate or
23 assembly district and the applicable ideal district population. If an action is brought
24 challenging a congressional redistricting plan under this subchapter on the basis of
25 an excessive population variance among congressional districts established in the

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1 plan, the legislature has the burden of justifying any variance in excess of 1 percent
2 between the population of a congressional district and the applicable ideal district
3 population.

4 **SECTION 5.** 5.15 (4) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

5 5.15 (4) (a) Except as provided in par. (c), the division ordinance or resolution
6 shall number all wards in the municipality with unique whole numbers in
7 consecutive order, beginning with the number one, shall designate the polling place
8 for each ward, and shall describe the boundaries of each ward consistent with the
9 conventions set forth in s. ~~4.003~~ 4.008 (1). The ordinance or resolution shall be
10 accompanied by a list of the block numbers used by the U.S. bureau of the census that
11 are wholly or partly contained within each ward, with any block numbers partly
12 contained within a ward identified, and a map of the municipality which illustrates
13 the revised ward boundaries. If the legislature, in an act redistricting legislative
14 districts under article IV, section 3, of the constitution, or in redistricting
15 congressional districts, establishes a district boundary within a municipality that
16 does not coincide with the boundary of a ward established under the ordinance or
17 resolution of the municipality, the municipal governing body shall, no later than
18 April 10 of the 2nd year following the year of the federal decennial census on which
19 the act is based, amend the ordinance or resolution to the extent required to effect
20 the act. The amended ordinance or resolution shall designate the polling place for
21 any ward that is created to effect the legislative act. Nothing in this paragraph shall
22 be construed to compel a county or city to alter or redraw supervisory or aldermanic
23 districts.

24 **SECTION 6.** 13.49 of the statutes is created to read:

25 **13.49 Redistricting advisory commission. (1) DEFINITIONS.** In this section:

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1 (a) “Chief election officer” means the elections commission administrator.

2 (b) “Four selecting authorities” means all of the following:

3 1. The majority leader of the senate.

4 2. The minority leader of the senate.

5 3. The speaker of the assembly.

6 4. The minority leader of the assembly.

7 (c) “Partisan public office” means any of the following:

8 1. The office of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer,
9 attorney general, state senator, or state representative to the assembly.

10 2. A county office that is filled by an election process involving nomination and
11 election of candidates on a partisan basis.

12 (d) “Political party office” means an elective office in a political party, as defined
13 in s. 11.0101 (26), or in a national political party.

14 (e) “Relative” means an individual who is related to the person in question as
15 father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece,
16 husband, wife, grandfather, grandmother, father-in-law, mother-in-law,
17 son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather,
18 stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, or half
19 sister.

20 **(2) GENERAL PROVISIONS.** (a) Not later than February 15 of the first year
21 following the decennial federal census, a temporary redistricting advisory
22 commission is created consisting of 5 members. Each of the 4 selecting authorities
23 shall certify to the chief election officer the selecting authority’s appointment of a
24 person to serve on the commission. Within 30 days after the last selecting authority
25 has certified his or her appointment, but not later than February 15 of the first year

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1 following the decennial federal census, the 4 commission members so appointed shall
2 select, by a vote of at least 3 members, and certify to the chief election officer the 5th
3 commission member, who shall serve as chairperson.

4 (b) No individual may be appointed to the redistricting advisory commission
5 who satisfies any of the following:

6 1. The individual is not an eligible elector of this state at the time of the
7 appointment.

8 2. The individual holds partisan public office or political party office.

9 3. The individual is a relative of or is employed by a member of the legislature
10 or of Congress or is employed directly by the legislature or Congress.

11 (c) Members of the redistricting advisory commission appointed by a selecting
12 authority shall be reimbursed from the appropriation account under s. 20.765 (1) (a)
13 or (b), depending upon the house in which that member's appointing authority holds
14 office, for actual and necessary expenses incurred in performance of duties as a
15 commission member. The member who is not appointed by a selecting authority
16 shall be reimbursed from the appropriation under s. 20.765 (1) (a) for actual and
17 necessary expenses incurred in performance of duties as a commission member.

18 (d) A vacancy on the redistricting advisory commission shall be filled as
19 provided in s. 17.20 (1) within 15 days after the vacancy occurs.

20 (e) Each redistricting advisory commission terminates upon complying with
21 sub. (3).

22 **(3) DUTIES.** The redistricting advisory commission shall do all of the following:

23 (a) If requested to do so by the legislative reference bureau, provide direction
24 to the legislative reference bureau concerning any decision the legislative reference

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1 bureau must make in preparing a redistricting plan under subch. I of ch. 4 for which
2 no clearly applicable guideline is provided under s. 4.007.

3 (b) Oversee the work of legislative reference bureau employees engaged in
4 preparing a redistricting plan under subch. I of ch. 4 and may enter into contracts
5 for hiring experts to assist in the preparing of such plans. The commission may enter
6 into a contract to retain experts for preparing a redistricting plan only with the
7 approval of three-fourths of the members of the commission and may terminate a
8 contract employee only with the approval of three-fourths of the members of the
9 commission.

10 (c) Upon delivery by the legislative reference bureau of a bill embodying a
11 redistricting plan as required under s. 4.006, make available to the public at the
12 earliest feasible time all of the following information:

- 13 1. Copies of the bill.
- 14 2. Maps illustrating the plan.
- 15 3. A summary of the standards prescribed under s. 4.007 for development of the
16 plan.
- 17 4. A statement of the population of each district included in the plan and the
18 relative deviation of each district population from the ideal district population.

19 (d) Upon delivery by the legislative reference bureau of an initial bill
20 embodying a redistricting plan as required under s. 4.006 (1), do all of the following:

- 21 1. As expeditiously as reasonably possible, schedule and conduct public
22 hearings, in different geographic regions of the state, on the plan embodied in the
23 bill. No more than one public hearing may be held in the city of Madison, and at least
24 one public hearing shall be held in each congressional district of the state. The
25 commission shall hold public hearings on weekends whenever it is practicable.

WISCONSIN VOTERS DESERVE FAIR MAPS

Our elections need to be fair-no matter what your politics.

- 1) After each 10-year census, states redraw their state and federal voting district boundaries. Gerrymandering is the act of redrawing those lines in ways that favor one party over the other, and is one of the chief causes of the partisan divide plaguing our democracy at national and state levels.
- 2) When politicians have the power to draw their own district lines, it is in their interest to make it easier for members of their party to get elected. This is true for both Democrats and Republicans. It is wrong either way.
- 3) Gerrymandering results in an electoral system that is less fair and less representative. This gives rise to voter apathy and depresses voter turnout.
- 4) A federal court ruled that our current maps, drawn behind closed doors by pricey lawyers hired by the Republican Party, are unconstitutionally gerrymandered. The election results were predetermined to guarantee the majority party a majority of the seats.
- 5) Gerrymandering allows politicians to choose their voters; instead of voters choosing their representatives. In Wisconsin, evidence of election rigging from 2012 shows that while the GOP won 48.6% of the vote for Assembly candidates, it received 61% (60/99) of the seats. In 2014, the GOP won 52% of the state vote and won 64% (63/99) of the seats.
- 6) Just as disappointing, back in 2000's when Democrats controlled both houses of the legislature and the governorship, they did nothing to create nonpartisan redistricting process.
- 7) If we believe that people running for office should all get a chance to play on an even playing field, then we need to support an impartial, transparent process for redistricting in Wisconsin.
- 8) If we do not change the process now, before the new maps are drawn based on the 2020 census, then the state legislature – no matter who controls it – will likely rig our elections again for the next ten years.
- 9) The January 2019 Marquette Law School Survey found that 72% of Wisconsinites would prefer that a nonpartisan commission redraw their district lines rather than allowing the legislature to continue doing so. Fair districts help to keep representatives accountable to all their constituents— not just those who agree with them.

- 10) There is a national movement to better ensure fair maps by taking the redrawing of district lines out of the hands of politicians and giving it to nonpartisan redistricting commissions. 20 states now have such commissions.
- 11) Wisconsin is part of this movement: 50 (69%) of Wisconsin's 72 county Boards of Supervisors have passed ***resolutions*** endorsing nonpartisan redistricting commissions. Door County passed such a resolution in 2014.
- 12) Eight Wisconsin counties and one township have passed ***referendums*** to establish a nonpartisan redistricting commission. Door County has not yet passed such a referendum.
- 13) Fair Maps are cheap maps. The Wisconsin maps redrawn in 2011 cost taxpayers more than \$3.5 million to create and then litigate. The Iowa model—which the bills now before the Wisconsin legislature propose adopting—spent \$180,000 on its 2011 maps. That is 5% of what Wisconsin spent. Furthermore, the Iowa model (which has been in place for 3 decades) has never had to litigate its maps.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

1. To see maps showing how Kenosha and Racine were gerrymandered:
https://www.wisdc.org/images/images/redistricting/Kenosha_Racine_gerrymander.jpg
2. To see maps showing Wisconsin's current gerrymandered ***state*** voting districts:
http://legis.wisconsin.gov/ltsb/gisdocs/AssemblyMaps/Statewide_Assembly_Map_Letter.pdf
3. To see maps showing Wisconsin's current gerrymandered ***federal*** voting districts:
http://legis.wisconsin.gov/ltsb/gisdocs/CongressionalMaps/Statewide_Congressional_Map_Letter.pdf
4. To see a map showing which Wisconsin counties have: (1) passed a ***resolution*** requesting that the Wisconsin Legislature create a nonpartisan procedure for the preparation of legislative and congressional redistricting plans, (2) which have passed a ***referendum*** in which voters requested the Legislature create such a procedure and (3) which counties have passed both:
https://www.wisdc.org/images/images/redistricting/purplemapwithreferenda_48_medium.jpg
5. **The Wisconsin Democracy Campaign Website:**
General background on fair maps: <https://www.wisdc.org/reforms/support-fair-voting-maps>
A Tool Kit for banning gerrymandering in Wisconsin: <https://www.wisdc.org/reforms/118-redistricting/6392-toolkit-for-banning-gerrymandering-in-wisconsin>
6. To listen to Justice Elena Kagan voice her dissent in the Supreme Court gerrymandering case:
<https://apple.news/AKjPV8zkaRPOm9GeSguTXZg>
7. **Gerrymandering:** <https://urbanmilwaukee.com/2019/10/02/majority-of-wisconsin-wants-non-partisan-redistricting/>

A Door County-wide Fair Maps Referendum

RESOLUTION: TO CONDUCT COUNTYWIDE ADVISORY REFERENDUM ON CREATION OF NONPARTISAN PROCEDURE FOR THE PREPARATION OF LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING PLANS AND MAPS

WHEREAS, the Door County Board of Supervisors on March 25, 2014 passed Resolution No. 2014-05 calling for nonpartisan legislative congressional redistricting maps; and

WHEREAS, the Door County Board of Supervisors on xxxx, 2019 reaffirmed the County's position on the Redistricting Resolution by unanimously calling for resending the original resolution to Legislators; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Article IV, Section 3 of the Wisconsin Constitution, the Wisconsin Legislature is directed to redistrict state legislative districts "according to the number of inhabitants" at its next session following the decennial federal census. The legislature also reapportions congressional districts at the same interval pursuant to federal law; and

WHEREAS, the practice of redistricting by the majority party stifles political participation and competition, discourages collaboration and compromise, ensures continued control by the party in power, and lacks the fairness necessary to our democratic process, by undermining the principle of one-person one vote;

WHEREAS, the current procedure allows the legislature of the majority party to prepare redistricting plans and maps that may result in unfair partisan plans and maps, allowing the legislature to choose its voters rather than voters choosing their representatives, which is commonly called gerrymandering;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Door County Board of Supervisors, in legal session assembled, does hereby approve that the following question be placed on the [Date of Election] ballot as an advisory referendum question:

Question: Should the Wisconsin legislature create a nonpartisan procedure for the preparation of legislative and congressional district plans and maps?

YES _____ NO _____

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Cooperation Counsel prepare a Notice of Referendum to be published by the Door County Clerk in accordance with statutory requirements;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution and the referendum shall be filed with the Door County Clerk no later than 70 days prior to the [Date of Election] election at which time will appear on the ballot.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Door County Clerk is directed to send results of the referendum to the Governor of the State of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Counties Association, the Wisconsin Towns Association, the Wisconsin League of Municipalities, all members of the state legislature, and to each Wisconsin County Board.

FISCAL NOTE: There will be minimal cost to the County depending on the size of the ballot.

Submitted by: The Legislative Committee:

- Nancy Robillard
- Alexis Heim Peter
- Linda Wait
- David Enigl
- Bob Bultman

Resolution approved on this [Date] on a vote of [Vote Count] with [Number] ayes, [Number] nays, [Number] abstentions, and [Number] excused.

Roll Call-Board Members	Aye	Nay	Exc.
District 1 - David Englebert			
District 2 - John Naimas			
District 3 - Roy Englebert			
District 4 - Jon Koch			
District 5 - Nancy Robillard			
District 6 - Susan Kehout			
District 7 - Helen Bacon			
District 8 - Dan Austad			
District 9 - Laura Viles Wotachek			
District 10 - Ken Fisher - Vice-Chairman			
District 11 - Megan Lundahl			
District 12 - Nissa Norton			
District 13 - Alexis Heim Peter			
District 14 - Linda Wait			
District 15 - Richard Virlee			
District 16 - Randy Halstead			
District 17 - David Enigl			
District 18 - Vinni Chomeau			
District 19 - Bob Bultman			
District 20 - Dave Lienau - Chairman			
District 21 - Joel Gunnlaugsson			
TOTALS:			

*The vote of the Board shall be by roll call with the results of such vote being recorded in the minutes of the meeting during which the vote was taken.

OFFICIAL BALLOT LANGUAGE FOR A FAIR MAPS REFERENDUM QUESTION IN DOOR COUNTY:

Should Door County request that the Wisconsin Legislature create a nonpartisan procedure for the preparation of legislative and congressional redistricting plans?

YES **NO**

A 'yes' vote allows Door County to advise the Wisconsin Legislature to create a nonpartisan procedure for the preparation of legislative and congressional redistricting plans.

A 'no' vote allows Door County will not send an advisory recommendation to the Wisconsin Legislature to create a nonpartisan procedure for the preparation of legislative and congressional redistricting plans.

[signature]

Jill M. Lau, County Clerk, Door County

Draft

WISCONSIN VOTERS DESERVE FAIR MAPS

Our elections need to be fair-no matter what your politics.

- 1) After each 10-year census, states redraw their state and federal voting district boundaries. Gerrymandering is the act of redrawing those lines in ways that favor one party over the other, and is one of the chief causes of the partisan divide plaguing our democracy at national and state levels.
- 2) When politicians have the power to draw their own district lines, it is in their interest to make it easier for members of their party to get elected. This is true for both Democrats and Republicans. It is wrong either way.
- 3) Gerrymandering results in an electoral system that is less fair and less representative. This gives rise to voter apathy and depresses voter turnout.
- 4) A federal court ruled that our current maps, drawn behind closed doors by pricey lawyers hired by the Republican Party, are unconstitutionally gerrymandered. The election results were predetermined to guarantee the majority party a majority of the seats.
- 5) Gerrymandering allows politicians to choose their voters; instead of voters choosing their representatives. In Wisconsin, evidence of election rigging from 2012 shows that while the GOP won 48.6% of the vote for Assembly candidates, it received 61% (60/99) of the seats. In 2014, the GOP won 52% of the state vote and won 64% (63/99) of the seats.
- 6) Just as disappointing, back in 2000's when Democrats controlled both houses of the legislature and the governorship, they did nothing to create nonpartisan redistricting process.
- 7) If we believe that people running for office should all get a chance to play on an even playing field, then we need to support an impartial, transparent process for redistricting in Wisconsin.
- 8) If we do not change the process now, before the new maps are drawn based on the 2020 census, then the state legislature – no matter who controls it – will likely rig our elections again for the next ten years.
- 9) The January 2019 Marquette Law School Survey found that 72% of Wisconsinites would prefer that a nonpartisan commission redraw their district lines rather than allowing the legislature to continue doing so. Fair districts help to keep representatives accountable to all their constituents—not just those who agree with them.

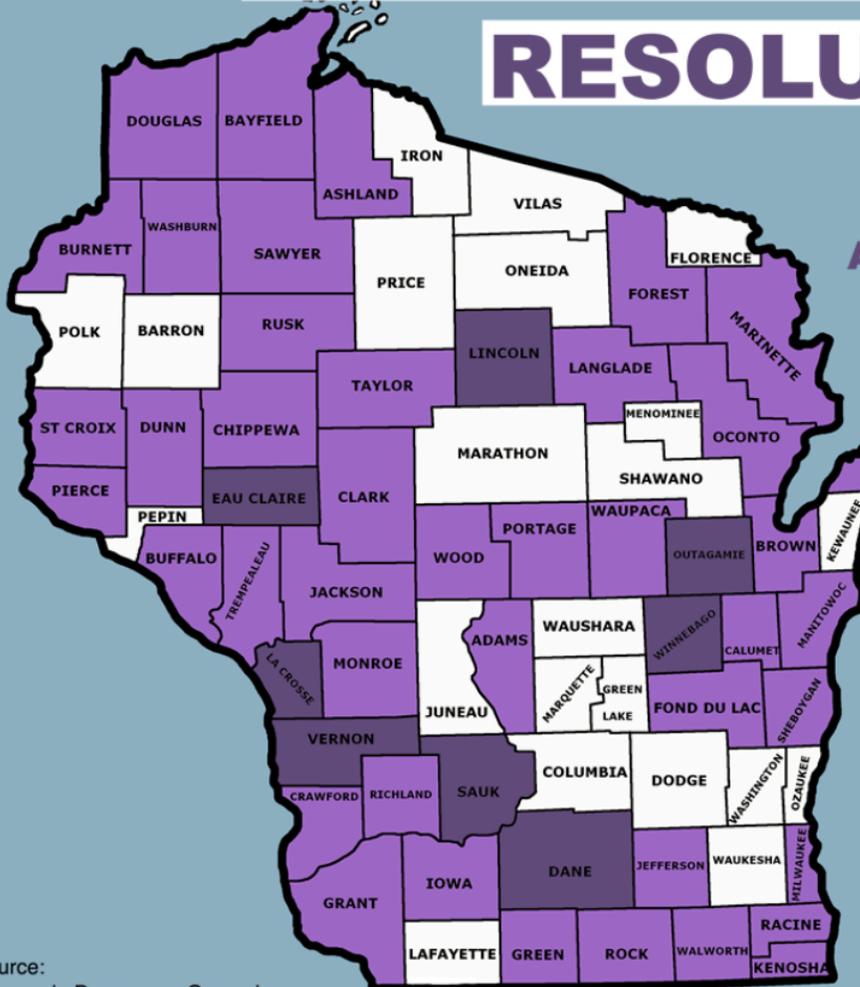
- 10) There is a national movement to better ensure fair maps by taking the redrawing of district lines out of the hands of politicians and giving it to nonpartisan redistricting commissions. 20 states now have such commissions.
- 11) Wisconsin is part of this movement: 50 (69%) of Wisconsin's 72 county Boards of Supervisors have passed **resolutions** endorsing nonpartisan redistricting commissions. Door County passed such a resolution in 2014.
- 12) Eight Wisconsin counties and one township have passed **referendums** to establish a nonpartisan redistricting commission. Door County has not yet passed such a referendum.
- 13) Fair Maps are cheap maps. The Wisconsin maps redrawn in 2011 cost taxpayers more than \$3.5 million to create and then litigate. The Iowa model—which the bills now before the Wisconsin legislature propose adopting—spent \$180,000 on its 2011 maps. That is 5% of what Wisconsin spent. Furthermore, the Iowa model (which has been in place for 3 decades) has never had to litigate its maps.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

1. To see maps showing how Kenosha and Racine were gerrymandered:
https://www.wisdc.org/images/images/redistricting/Kenosha_Racine_gerrymander.jpg
2. To see maps showing Wisconsin's current gerrymandered **state** voting districts:
http://legis.wisconsin.gov/ltsb/gisdocs/AssemblyMaps/Statewide_Assembly_Map_Letter.pdf
3. To see maps showing Wisconsin's current gerrymandered **federal** voting districts:
http://legis.wisconsin.gov/ltsb/gisdocs/CongressionalMaps/Statewide_Congressional_Map_Letter.pdf
4. **To see a map showing which Wisconsin counties have:** (1) passed a **resolution** requesting that the Wisconsin Legislature create a nonpartisan procedure for the preparation of legislative and congressional redistricting plans, (2) which have passed a **referendum** in which voters requested the Legislature create such a procedure and (3) which counties have passed both:
https://www.wisdc.org/images/images/redistricting/purplemapwithreferenda_48_medium.jpg
5. **The Wisconsin Democracy Campaign Website:**
General background on fair maps: <https://www.wisdc.org/reforms/support-fair-voting-maps>
A Tool Kit for banning gerrymandering in Wisconsin: <https://www.wisdc.org/reforms/118-redistricting/6392-toolkit-for-banning-gerrymandering-in-wisconsin>
6. **To listen to Justice Elena Kagan voice her dissent in the Supreme Court gerrymandering case:**
<https://apple.news/AKjPV8zkaRPOm9GeSguTXZg>
7. **Gerrymandering:** <https://urbanmilwaukee.com/2019/10/02/majority-of-wisconsin-wants-non-partisan-redistricting/>

50 COUNTIES HAVE PASSED FAIR MAPS RESOLUTIONS

8 COUNTIES HAVE PASSED A REFERENDUM



- Passed Resolution & Referendum
- Passed Resolution
- Not Yet Passed

Source: Wisconsin Democracy Campaign
http://www.wisdc.org/redistricting_resources.html#local

#fairmaps

A Door County-wide Fair Maps Referendum

RESOLUTION: TO CONDUCT COUNTYWIDE ADVISORY REFERENDUM ON CREATION OF NONPARTISAN PROCEDURE FOR THE PREPARATION OF LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING PLANS AND MAPS

WHEREAS, the Door County Board of Supervisors on March 25, 2014 passed Resolution No. 2014-05 calling for nonpartisan legislative congressional redistricting maps; and

WHEREAS, the Legislative Committee of the Door County Board of Supervisors on June 17, 2019 reaffirmed the County's position on the Redistricting Resolution by unanimously calling for resending the original resolution to Legislators; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Article IV, Section 3 of the Wisconsin Constitution, the Wisconsin Legislature is directed to redistrict state legislative districts "according to the number of inhabitants" at its next session following the decennial federal census. The legislature also reapportions congressional districts at the same interval pursuant to federal law; and

WHEREAS, the practice of redistricting by the majority party stifles political participation and competition, discourages collaboration and compromise, ensures continued control by the party in power, and lacks the fairness necessary to our democratic process, by undermining the principle of one-person-one vote.

WHEREAS, the current procedure allows the legislature of the majority party to prepare redistricting plans and maps that may result in unfair partisan plans and maps, allowing the legislature to choose its voters rather than voters choosing their representatives, which is commonly called gerrymandering.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Door County Board of Supervisors, in legal session assembled, does hereby approve that the following question be placed on the November 3, 2020 ballot as an advisory referendum question:

Question: Should the Wisconsin legislature create a nonpartisan procedure for the preparation of legislative and congressional district plans and maps?

YES _____ NO _____

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Cooperation Counsel prepare a Notice of Referendum to be published by the Door County Clerk in accordance with statutory requirements;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution and the referendum shall be filed with the Door County Clerk no later than 70 days prior to the November 3, 2020 election at which time will appear on the ballot.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Door County Clerk is directed to send results of the referendum to the Governor of the State of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Counties Association, the Wisconsin Towns Association, the Wisconsin League of Municipalities, all members of the state legislature, and to each Wisconsin County Board.

FISCAL NOTE: There will be minimal cost to the County depending on the size of the ballot.

Submitted by: The Legislative Committee:

Nancy Robillard, Chair

Alexis Heim Peter

Linda Wait

David Enigl

Bob Bultman

Resolution approved on this [Date] on a vote of [Vote Count] with [Number] ayes, [Number} nays, [Number] abstentions, and [Number] excused.

OFFICIAL BALLOT LANGUAGE FOR A FAIR MAPS REFERENDUM QUESTION IN DOOR COUNTY:

Should Door County request that the Wisconsin Legislature create a nonpartisan procedure for the preparation of legislative and congressional redistricting plans?

YES NO

EXPLANATION

A 'yes' vote allows Door County to advise the Wisconsin Legislature to create a nonpartisan procedure for the preparation of legislative and congressional redistricting plans.

A 'no' vote allows Door County will not send an advisory recommendation to the Wisconsin Legislature to create a nonpartisan procedure for the preparation of legislative and congressional redistricting plans

Roll Call-Board Members	Aye	Nay	Exc.
District _1 - David Englebert			
District _2 - John Neinas			
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TOTALS:			

*The vote of the Board shall be by roll call with the results of such vote being recorded in the minutes of the meeting during which the vote was taken.

[signature]_____

Jill M. Lau, County Clerk, Door County