

Updated as of March 11, 2021

2021-23 WISCONSIN STATE BIENNIAL BUDGET SUMMARY

On February 16, 2021, Governor Tony Evers released his 2021-23 Executive Budget proposal (2021 Senate Bill 111) before a joint session of the Wisconsin State Legislature. County-related highlights of the Governor's two-year spending plan include:

- 0.5% sales tax option for counties, subject to voter referendum
- 2% increase in 2021 and 2% increase in 2022 in Shared Revenue
- 2% General Transportation Aids (GTA) increase in each year of the biennium
- \$75 million for reauthorization of the Multi Modal Supplement Program (MLS Program)
- 2.5% increase in General Transit Aids
- \$3 million for county GIS grants and \$7.5 million in second year of the biennium for county 911 grants
- 10-year renewal of the stewardship program
- \$12.7 million for full funding of County Conservation Staffing and Cost Sharing Grants
- \$15 million in increased TAD funding
- \$10 million in increased funding for local health departments
- Significant investment in mental health crisis services, including emergency detention
- \$1.5 million for child welfare worker training
- \$11.8 million in additional funding for county child support agencies
- \$10 million increase in each calendar year for the Children and Family Aids appropriation
- Grant program for community based juvenile services
- Expansion of dementia care specialists statewide
- \$18.8 million increase in youth aids for elimination of the serious juvenile offender program
- \$10 million sum sufficient appropriation to counties for responsibility of 17-year old juvenile offenders.
- \$200 million broadband investment
- \$300,000 annual broadband grant to local governments

The following pages represent the Wisconsin Counties Association's (WCA) initial summary of the Governor's budget, separated by WCA issue area. As additional budget information is released, the document will be updated, and the most recent version will be available on the WCA website at www.wicounties.org.

AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND LAND USE

Stewardship Reauthorization: The Governor's budget extends the Warren Knowles-Gaylord Nelson Stewardship 2000 Program until fiscal year 2031-32 at \$70 million per year. The proposal also provides \$700 million in bonding authority for the program.

Tipping Fee Exemption: The Governor's budget includes an exemption from tipping fees for up to 30% of tonnage received for Waste to Energy facilities in both Barron and La Crosse counties.

Grants for Local Organizations that Coordinate Grazing: The Governor's budget requires the Department of Trade Agriculture and Consumer Protection (DATCP) to promote the dairy industry by providing grants to local organizations that coordinate grazing.

PFAS: Provide \$1 million SEG in fiscal year 2021-22 for the collection and disposal of firefighting foam that contains PFAS.

Soil and Water Resource Management Bond Authority and Cost Share Grants: The Governor's budget provides \$7 million in bonding for grants to counties for implementation of land and water resource management plans, including cost-share grants to landowners through the Soil and Water Resource Management.

Snowmobile Trails: The Governor's budget provides \$200,000 SEG in each year for snowmobile trail mapping.

All-Terrain Vehicles and Utility Terrain Vehicles: The Governor's budget provides funding for all-terrain vehicle and utility terrain vehicle trail maintenance, trail development, and recreational projects by \$250,000 SEG in each year. The proposal also increases the funding for county and local all-terrain vehicle and utility terrain vehicle trail projects and support facilities by \$617,500 SEG in each year.

Deer Carcass Disposal: The Governor's budget provides \$1 million SEG in one-time funding in fiscal year 2021-22 to issue grants for the purchase of deer carcass disposal sites.

Dam Repair and Removal: The Governor's budget provides \$6 million in GPR-supported general obligation bonds for grants to be used for dam repair, reconstruction and removal projects. This is an increase of \$2 million from the 2019-21 proposal.

Climate Change Policy: The Governor's budget requires a comprehensive plan be developed by municipalities to address climate change, requires that local hazard mitigation plans include climate change, and requires communities throughout the state to include climate change in their community health improvement assessment and plans.

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO's): The Governor's budget increases the annual fee assessed to operators of a CAFO and establishes an application fee for new operators of a CAFO.

Sealants: The Governor's budget prohibits the sale and use of sealants that contain coal tar, coal tar pitch, coal tar volatiles, or high concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

County Conservation Staffing and Cost Sharing Grants: The Governor's budget provides a \$3,708,000 annual increase in grant funding to counties for county conservation staff to support land and water conservation activities. The annual base funding allocation for the program will increase from \$8.96 million annually in the 2019-21 biennium to \$12,668,000 million annually in both years of the 2021-23 biennium.

Climate Change: The Governor's budget provides \$1.8 million GPR in each year for grants to counties for additional county conservation staff to support climate change resiliency efforts.

Invasive Species: The Governor's budget provides \$961,400 for local cooperative invasive species management areas to support the control of terrestrial invasive species.

County Forest Acreage Share Payments: The Governor's budget increases the County Forest Acreage share payment from \$0.30 per acre to \$0.63 per acre as a "payment in lieu of taxes."

Pierce County Islands Wildlife Area Restoration: The Governor's budget provides one-time funding in the amount of 3,000,000 for the Pierce County Wildlife Area restoration project.

Private On-site Wastewater Treatment System Replacement or Rehabilitation Program (Wisconsin Fund): The Governor's budget eliminates the sunset date (June 30, 2021) for the Private On-Site Wastewater Treatment System Replacement or Rehabilitation Program. The proposal provides for \$840,000 in both years of the biennium. The program seeks to assist residence owners and small commercial establishments meeting certain income and eligibility criteria to repair or replace eligible failing private on-site wastewater treatment systems.

Targeted Runoff Management: The Governor's budget authorizes \$6.5 million in bonding for grants to counties for capital projects that implement land and water resource management plans under the Targeted Runoff Management program.

Clean Energy Projects: The Governor's budget requires the Public Service Commission to create a model ordinance for counties to establish a property assessed clean energy (PACE) financing program. The proposal also authorizes the Focus on Energy program to allocate funds to market PACE programs across the state. In addition, the proposal also

authorizes regulated utilities to offer inclusive on-bill financing for energy efficiency improvements.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

Elections: The Governor’s budget includes several provisions impacting Wisconsin elections.

- The budget includes GPR for the Wisconsin Elections Commission (WEC) to work with the Department of Transportation to begin automatic voter registration.
- Allow a municipal clerk the option to canvass absentee ballots on the day prior to the election after working with the WEC to ensure it will be conducted fairly and appropriately (aka Monday legislation).
- Expanding voting access by eliminating the restriction of how soon a person may complete an absentee ballot in person and further recommending that a person may complete an absentee ballot in person no later than 7:00 p.m. on the Friday preceding the election.
- Modify the scheduling of special elections to ensure they are scheduled with sufficient time to comply with federal requirements for sending ballots to military and overseas voters.
- Authorizing the WEC to reimburse counties and municipalities for certain costs incurred in the administration of special primaries and special elections.
- Modifying the WEC recount appropriation to allow local units of government and petitioners to be reimbursed in a timely manner.

Broadband: The Governor’s budget provides a \$200 million investment in broadband. The main focus of this investment is an increase in the funding for the Broadband Expansion Grant Program at the Public Service Commission (PSC). The Governor’s budget provides \$151.7 million over the biennium comprised of GPR with the exception of the statutory requirement of \$2 million annually from the state’s Universal Service Fund.

Further, the budget eliminates restrictions that certain municipalities defined as “underserved” or “unserved” to directly invest in broadband infrastructure and provide service to residents. These communities would apply directly for broadband grants from the PSC.

Finally, a Broadband Line Extension Grant Program would be created and funded at \$1.75 million GPR in FY22 and \$3.5 million in FY23. Line extensions are often seen as cost-prohibitive and service providers have no legal obligation to provide the service. This grant would provide financial assistance to the household, with a cap of \$4,000, to help subsidize the cost of connecting to the broadband infrastructure.

UW-Extension: The Governor’s budget includes \$2 million and 15 county-based agriculture repositions for UW-Extension.

Equity Grants: The Governor’s budget creates three equity grant programs to provide funding for public, private, and nonprofit entities to advance equity initiatives. The Department of Administration, Department of Children and Families, and Department of

Health Services will administer \$50 million GPR in equity grants.

Open Records Location Fee: The Governor's budget increases the threshold that a governmental entity may charge an open records location fee from \$50 to \$100.

Competitive Bidding: The budget includes an increase in the competitive bidding threshold for local governments from the current \$25,000 to \$50,000.

County Veterans Service Office: The Governor's budget includes a 5 percent increase to grants for CVSOs across Wisconsin.

Labor Changes: The Governor's budget makes several modifications to labor practices including:

- Repealing the prohibition on contracts between labor unions and employers that specify the employer may only hire unionized workers. Also repeal the prohibitions on the following as a condition of obtaining or continuing employment: 1) refraining or resigning from membership in a labor organization; 2) becoming or remaining a member of a labor organization; 3) paying dues to a labor organization; or 4) paying a third party amounts in place of dues to a labor organization.
- Reinstate the requirements of prevailing wage at both the state and local level.
- Establish collective bargaining rights for state and local government front-line workers and their bargaining units to provide workers the opportunity to negotiate together.
- Eliminate the annual recertification requirement for state and local government bargaining units, as well as the provision that approval by a majority of bargaining unit members is required to certify.

Wisconsin Arts Board Grants: The Governor's budget provides \$250,000 GPR in one-time funds to the Wisconsin Arts board for grants to businesses and local governments to provide products or services that have an artistic, cultural or aesthetic content; promote job creation; enhance economic development; promote arts education; and incorporate workforce training and development.

Domestic Partnership: The Governor's budget reinstates domestic partnership benefits for all state and local government employee insurance programs administered by the Department of Employee Trust Funds. These benefits were eliminated as part of the 2017-19 state budget.

Redistricting: The Governor's budget requires that the Legislature take up maps drawn by the People's Maps Commission and that all records on redistricting by the legislature be retained for ten years.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Department of Health Services (DHS)

Economic Support

Medicaid Expansion: The Governor's budget expands Medicaid under the federal Affordable Care Act by covering all low-income Wisconsin residents who earn incomes between 0 percent and 138 percent of the federal poverty level.

State Administered Public Option Health Plan: The Governor's budget invests \$1.8 million to fund the development of a state-administered public option health plan to be offered no later than 2025 or 2022 if the federal Affordable Care Act is no longer enforceable.

Income Maintenance: The Governor's budget adjusts funding to reflect a reestimate of the caseload and updated program requirements for the income maintenance consortia: \$3,613,200 GPR/FED in FY22 and \$5,292,400 GPR/FED in FY23.

- Note: According to DHS, there is an additional \$1,226,700 GPR/FED in each year to cover the cost of the additional workload tied to Medicaid expansion.

FoodShare Healthy Eating Pilot: The Governor's budget provides \$425,000 GPR in each year to implement a Healthy Eating Incentives Pilot Program that will provide up to 2,000 FoodShare households with discounts on fresh produce and other health food options.

FoodShare Accessibility at Farmer's Markets: The Governor's budget provides \$187,500 in FY22 and FY23 to supply electronic benefit transfer processing equipment to farmer's markets and direct-marketing farmers to expand healthy food access for those participating in the FoodShare program.

Repeal of BadgerCare Reform: The Governor's budget recommends repealing the childless adult demonstration project (BadgerCare Plus Core) under the Medicaid program. The budget also repeals work requirements, premium payments, health risk assessment, and copayments for nonemergency use of an emergency room.

FoodShare Work Requirement Repeal: The Governor's budget repeals the work requirement for able-bodied adults with dependents participating in the FoodShare program. The requirement remains in place for able-bodied adults without dependents.

FSET Drug Screening Requirement Repeal: The Governor's budget repeals the drug screening, testing and treatment requirement for able-bodied adults without dependents participating in the FSET program.

Public Health

Health Disparities: The Governor's budget:

- Creates a Medicaid community health benefit that invests \$25 million for nonmedical services to reduce and prevent health disparities that result from economic and social determinants of health. Services include housing referrals,

- nutritional mentoring, stress management, and other services that would positively impact an individual's economic and social condition. Services would be delivered by various culturally competent organizations and would be adapted to the particular needs of members in each community. The benefit would include wellness and family support services as a preventive measure to improve emotional health and resilience and reduce health risks, while improving and maintaining general health, and building literacy and healthy living skills.
- Addresses health disparities in Wisconsin by strategically investing in health equity initiatives, including grants for community organizations and local public health departments to implement health equity action plans. The five initiatives included as part of the plan are funded with \$10,166,200 in FY22 and \$25,726,100 in FY23.

Communicable Disease: The Governor's budget provides \$14 million for the following communicable disease items:

- 23.0 FTE GPR positions for DHS' Bureau of Communicable Diseases to sustain the state's COVID-19 response and be prepared to respond to future communicable disease outbreaks.
- 3.0 FTE GPR positions to create a communicable disease harm reduction strike team.
- 2.0 FTE GPR positions to create a data analytics and predictive modeling team in the Office of Health Informatics.
- Grant funding for local and tribal public health departments to support communicable disease control and prevention activities - \$5 million annually.

Lead Poisoning: The Governor's budget:

- Provides additional funding for lead screening and outreach grants - \$50,000 in FY22 and FY23.
- Provides ongoing funding for the Windows Plus Program - \$961,800 in FY22 and \$1,054,800 in FY23.
- Provides ongoing funding for the Lead Safe Homes Program.
- Expands Birth to 3 services to additional children that are lead poisoned (lowers the blood lead level criteria) - \$3.3 million GPR in FY22 and \$6.6 million GPR in FY23.
- These initiatives are funded with \$4,311,800 in FY22 and \$7,704,800 in FY23.

Tobacco and Vapor Products: The Governor's budget:

- Increases the age to purchase cigarettes, tobacco products, nicotine products, and vapor products from age 18 to 21.
- Prohibits the use of a vapor product indoors.
- Prohibits the use of a vapor product on school grounds.
- Requires a person who sells vapor products to obtain an annual cigarette and tobacco products retailer license from the clerk of the city, village, or town in which the retailer is located.
- Allows a retailer to place cigarettes, nicotine products, or tobacco products only in locations that are inaccessible to customers without the assistance of the retailer.

- Provides \$2 million in FY22 to fund a public health campaign related to tobacco and vapor product use.

Long-Term Support / Aging and Disability Services

Caregiving: The Governor’s budget:

- Provides \$40.4 million in FY22 and \$37.4 million in FY23 to fund rate increases for personal care direct care services.
- Creates a nonrefundable individual income tax caregiver credit for qualified expenses incurred by a family caregiver to assist a qualified family member.
- Establishes mandatory initial training requirements for certain guardians.
- Requires hospitals to provide a patient or a patient’s legal guardian with an opportunity to designate a caregiver who will receive, before a patient is discharged from the hospital, instruction regarding assistance with the patient’s care after discharge.

Aging and Disability Resource Centers: The Governor’s budget invests in Aging and Disability Resource Centers to:

- Expand caregiver support services to address the needs of caregivers of adults with disabilities who are age 19 to 59.
- Require ADRCs to designate a caregiver coordinator and create a marketing plan to increase knowledge of programs available.
- Expand the tribal aging and disability resources specialist program.
- Expand the tribal disability benefit specialist program.
- The budget provides \$2,425,800 in FY22 and \$4,634,500 in FY23.

Dementia Care Specialists: The Governor’s budget expands the dementia care specialists program to all aging and disability resource centers - \$1,175,000 in FY22 and \$2,350,000 in FY23.

Alzheimer’s Family Caregiving Support Program: The Governor’s budget increases funding for the program from not more than \$2,558,900 each fiscal year to not more than \$3,058,900 each fiscal year, as well as broadens eligibility for the program by increasing the maximum joint income an individual and the individual’s spouse may earn per year and remain financially eligible from \$48,000 to \$55,000.

Children’s Long-Term Support Waiver Program: The Governor’s budget ensures every child in need of long-term supports receives the services they require by placing language in state statute that states, *“The department shall ensure that any child who is eligible and who applies for the disabled children’s long-term support program that is operating under a waiver of federal law receives services under the disabled children’s long-term support program that is operating under a waiver of federal law.”* No additional funding is provided in the budget.

Birth to Three Program: The Governor’s budget provides \$1,125,000 in each year of the biennium (continues one-time funding from the 2019-21 biennial budget). *Also see Lead Poisoning entry under Public Health.*

Nursing Homes

Nursing Home Rate Increases: The Governor’s budget provides \$78.3 million in FY22 (11.5 percent increase) and \$163.7 million in FY23 (11.7 percent increase) for a rate increase for nursing homes, of which \$40.4 million in FY22 and \$37.4 million in FY23 is targeted to the direct care workforce.

Acuity-Based Billing in Nursing Homes and Community-Based Residential Facilities: The Governor’s budget makes changes to the acuity-based payment rate system implemented by DHS.

- Allows DHS to align the state’s rate-setting methodology with an updated Patient Driven Payment Model established by CMS (rather than RUGS).
- Allows DHS to use data from calendar years other than CY20 or CY21 if DHS determines that either or both of those years are inappropriate bases for prospective rate setting due to fluctuations in costs caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Behavioral Health

The Governor’s budget:

Emergency Detention/Crisis Services

- Provides \$12.3 million GPR in FY23 to establish up to two regional crisis response centers, with each offering a crisis urgent care and observation center, a 15-bed crisis stabilization facility and at least two inpatient psychiatric beds, to improve the crisis response system, expand crisis bed access, and alleviate the need for long distance emergency detention transportation. These centers would assume custody of emergency detention cases and conduct medical clearances, and assist with admission to other facilities, if necessary. The budget supports 2.0 FTE GPR human services program coordinator positions to develop and evaluate the centers on an ongoing basis.
- Allows DHS to create a certification for crisis urgent care and observation centers and establish criteria for that certification by rule. If DHS creates the certification, then no one may operate a crisis urgent care and observation center without a certification.
- Provides \$5 million GPR in FY23 to establish five regional crisis stabilization facilities across the state for adults who are in crisis or those requiring short-term crisis stabilization – voluntary admission. Each facility would offer up to 16 crisis stabilization beds.
- Expands bed tracking capabilities by tracking inpatient psychiatric, crisis response, and peer-respite beds and making this data openly available to all entities involved in identifying placement options, including county departments.

The budget allocates \$100,000 in FY22 and \$50,000 in FY23.

- Provides \$1,237,400 GPR in each year to support the staffing needs of county crisis programs and peer-run respite centers for their telephone services that provide aid to individuals in crisis (\$923,600).
 - Directs DHS to annually award grants to support mental health professionals to provide supervision and consultation to individuals who support crisis call center services. Each county or multicounty program that receives supervision and consultation services from a mental health professional awarded a grant under this program shall contribute at least 10 percent of the costs of the services that the mental health professional incurs for the purpose that the grant is received.
 - Supports behavioral health clinician staffing certification requirements for 24-hour county crisis telephone services.
 - Funding to support staffing at peer-run respite centers for crisis warmline telephone services.
- Creates a \$1.25 million GPR grant in each year for municipalities and counties to establish behavioral health and police collaboration programs to increase behavioral health professional involvement in emergency response situations and fully divert emergency response calls to behavioral health professionals when appropriate. Entities that receive a grant must contribute at least 25 percent of the grant amount awarded for the purpose that the grant money is received.
- Provides \$375,000 GPR in each year for additional crisis intervention trainings to local law enforcement.
- Provides \$850,000 GPR in each year to expand Milwaukee County's Mobile Crisis Team.
- Provides \$280,000 GPR in each year of the biennium to create a grant program in DOJ to facilitate contracts between local health departments and behavioral crisis support service providers and to support research, design, and personnel costs associated with creating programs to divert behavioral health situations in 911 call centers. Grants must be issued to counties with populations over 750,000 (Milwaukee County).

Veterans Mental Health

- Provides 7.0 FTE GPR positions to expand the Veterans Outreach and Recovery Program.
- Provides \$100,000 annually to promote suicide prevention and awareness by providing outreach, mental health services, and support to individuals who are members of a traditionally underserved population, including minority groups and individuals who reside in rural areas of the state. The department may enter into contracts to provide these services.

Other

- Creates a \$1.9 million GPR grant in FY23 to establish a behavioral health treatment program for those who are deaf, hard of hearing, or deaf-blind.
- Expands the Child Psychiatry Consultation Program statewide - \$500,000 in FY22 and FY23

- Provides a grant equal to \$450,000 in FY22 and FY23 for the Milwaukee Trauma Response Team. The initiative provides services to children who have witnessed or been exposed to potentially traumatic events to help prevent long-term harm to these children and future violence that can result from the adverse effects of being exposed to traumatic events.
- Appropriates \$2 million GPR in FY23 to provide grants to behavioral health providers to implement electronic health records systems and connect to health information exchanges.
- Provides funding to implement a forensic assertive community treatment program, which is intended to be an intervention that bridges the behavioral health and criminal justice systems. The program is intended for individuals with serious mental illness who are involved with the criminal justice system and is designed to improve clients' mental health outcomes; reduce recidivism; divert individuals in need of treatment away from the criminal justice system; manage costs by reducing recurring arrest, incarceration and hospitalization; and increase public safety.

Substance Use Treatment Programs

Medication-Assisted Treatment Grants: The Governor's budget directs DHS to award up to \$500,000 in grants in FY22 and then up to \$1,000,000 annually thereafter to develop or support entities that offer medication-assisted treatment. The focus is on underserved or high-needs areas.

Substance Use Harm Reduction Grant: The Governor's budget allows DHS to annually award up to \$250,000 to organizations that operate substance use harm reduction initiatives as part of a comprehensive plan to address substance use disorder, particularly opioid addiction and its adverse effects.

Training for Methamphetamine Addiction Treatment: The Governor's budget appropriates \$150,000 in FY22 and \$300,000 in FY23 to develop and conduct trainings for substance use disorder treatment providers on the Matrix Model, an evidence-based intensive outpatient treatment option that is effective in treating stimulant addiction.

Addiction Treatment Platform: The Governor's budget provides \$300,000 GPR in FY23 to establish an on-line substance use disorder treatment program aggregator to locate, compare, and review available substance use disorder treatment programs in the state.

Medicaid Benefits/Rate Increases

Medicaid: The Governor's budget:

- Expands Medicaid benefits to include services provided by community health workers - \$14,232,000 (GPR/PR-F) in FY23. Community health workers serve as a liaison between health and social services and the community to facilitate access

- to services and improve the quality and cultural competence of service delivery.
- **Community-Based Psychosocial Services:** Allows DHS to provide reimbursement through providers other than those made available by a county. Reimbursement to providers that are not county-based will receive both the federal and nonfederal share based on a fee schedule that is determined by DHS. For a county that elects to provide the services, DHS must reimburse the county for the federal and nonfederal amount of allowable charges under the Medical Assistance program. The budget allocates \$2,005,000 in FY23.
 - Also expands Medicaid benefits to include acupuncture services, group physical therapy, and doula services.
 - **Substance Abuse Treatment Room and Board:** Directs DHS to pay allowable charges on behalf of recipients of Medical Assistance for room and board for residential substance use disorder treatment (\$3,274,600 in FY22 and \$3,274,600 in FY23)
 - Provides rate increases for:
 - Speech-language pathology
 - Audiology
 - Medication-Assisted Treatment (\$3,632,800 in FY22 and \$7,265,500 in FY23)
 - Medicaid Outpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services and Child-Adolescent Day Treatment (\$10,173,100 in FY22 and \$30,519,200 in FY23)
 - Autism treatment (\$7,539,400 in FY22 and \$15,078,700 in FY23)
 - Dental access incentive payments
 - Emergency physicians
 - Seeks a waiver from the federal CMS to extend the postpartum Medicaid eligibility for women receiving coverage through CHIP up to 306 percent of the FPL. The waiver will extend eligibility from approximately two months postpartum to 12 months postpartum. The budget instructs DHS to reimburse providers for acceptable costs to pregnant women who meet eligibility standards regardless of whether any amendment, waiver, or demonstration project is accepted.

Department of Children and Families (DCF)

Children and Family Aids: The Governor’s budget increases funding for Children and Family Aids by \$10 million beginning in CY22, appropriating \$15 million GPR over the biennium to provide additional support to the child welfare system. The maximum amount DCF must distribute to counties is \$106,389,600 in FY22 and \$111,868,900 in FY23. These amounts include a portion of the foster care rate increase and funding re-estimates.

Child Welfare New Worker Training: The Governor’s budget provides \$1,000,000 in FY22 and \$500,000 in FY23 to design and support a new training program for child welfare workers to improve preparedness and reduce the amount of time that workers are trained.

Family First Prevention Services Act: The Governor’s budget contains several provisions designed to bring Wisconsin in compliance with the federal Family First Prevention Services Act.

In-home prevention services program:

- Includes \$3,870,300 GPR and \$2,084,100 federal IV-E in each fiscal year to create a full prevention-service network of evidence-based service providers statewide, including provider training, travel costs, licensing, and certification, and incentive supplements for rural areas.
- Includes an additional \$4,613,000 GPR and \$1,575,000 IV-E in each fiscal year for counties to use for direct family support services that are most directly and immediately needed to prevent children from being removed from their homes. These services will include support mentors, respite care, or rental assistance.
- Provides \$130,000 GPR and \$70,000 IV-E in each year to provide training and technical assistance to local child welfare agency staff to shift practices which currently focus on child removal toward prevention.

Qualified Residential Treatment Program:

- Allows for the certification of qualified residential treatment programs and establishes certain procedures that apply when a child is placed in one (e.g. creation of a family permanency team).
- Provides \$377,800 GPR in FY23 to support ongoing costs of centralized nursing services for congregate care facilities. Nursing services would be telephone or telehealth services for children placed in congregate care facilities throughout the state 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- Provides \$1,300,000 GPR in FY23 for a Qualified Residential Treatment Program facility in Milwaukee County to care for youth in out-of-home care who require special treatment and who might otherwise need to be treated out of the state.
- Provides \$140,000 GPR and \$60,000 FED in FY23 for ongoing costs to contract for or purchase training for congregate care providers related to the care and well-being of children and youth in congregate care settings to achieve accreditation under the federal Family First Prevention Services Act.

Foster Care and Kinship Care Rate Increases: The Governor’s budget increases foster care age-based rates by 2.5 percent in CY22 and an additional 2.5 percent in CY23. The budget also includes an 18 percent increase to foster care level 1 and kinship care rates from \$254 to \$300 per month, beginning in CY22.

Age Group	CY21 Base Rate	CY22 Rate	CY23 Rate
Kinship Care	\$254	\$300	\$300
Foster Care Level 1	\$254	\$300	\$300
Foster Care Ages 0-4	\$420	\$431	\$442
Foster Care Ages 5-	\$460	\$472	\$484

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Foster Care Ages 12-14	\$522	\$535	\$548
Foster Care Ages 15+	\$545	\$559	\$573

Independent Living: The Governor’s budget extends Independent Living services to teenagers who have been in a court-ordered qualifying placement for at least six months after the age of 16, regardless of at which age and from which placement type they exit their order. The budget also increases the maximum age for services from 21 to 23. The expansion is funded with increased GPR of \$293,000 in FY22 and \$543,400 in FY23.

Driver Education for Youth in Foster Care: The Governor’s budget includes funding to help teenagers who are in the foster care system pay for driver education classes (\$89,700 GPR in FY22 and \$202,800 GPR in FY23).

- Requires the program to assist those individuals with identifying and enrolling in an appropriate driver education course and obtaining an operator’s license.
- Authorizes DCF to pay any fees required to enroll in a driver education course or to obtain an operator’s license.

Grants to Support Foster Parents and Children: The Governor’s budget makes permanent the pilot program allowing DCF to distribute grants to counties, nonprofit organizations, and tribes for the purpose of supporting foster parents and providing normalcy for children in out-of-home care.

Sibling Connection Program: The Governor’s budget provides \$75,000 GPR in FY22 and FY23 for the creation of a new grant program to provide siblings separated in out-of-home care with opportunities to be reunited e.g., summer camps.

Grants for Youth Services: The Governor’s budget consolidates certain DCF youth services programs into a new youth services grant program under which DCF must distribute grants to public agencies, nonprofit corporations, and Indian tribes to provide programs that accomplish one or more of nine purposes listed in statute.

- Consolidated funding and programs include: runaway and homeless youth, children’s community programs, services for victims of sex trafficking, Brighter Futures Initiative.
- Allows the \$500,000 TANF for evidence-based substance abuse prevention to be used for grants for youth services.
- No net change in funding.

Pilot Program for Representation of Parents in CHIPS Proceedings: The Governor’s budget extends the expiration of the pilot program operating in Brown, Outagamie, Racine, Kenosha, and Winnebago counties to June 30, 2023.

Child Support: The Governor’s budget increases funding by \$4,000,000 GPR and \$7,764,700 FED in each fiscal year to child support agencies to improve collection of delinquent child support in the state.

Child Care: The Governor’s budget:

- Creates the Child Care Strong program to increase quality, affordable, and accessible child care for all Wisconsin children by annually providing \$53,016,400 GPR and repurposing \$17,637,000 TANF by delinking YoungStar incentive payments to providers from Shares authorizations.
- Provides \$500,000 TANF in each fiscal year to expand the REWARD program.
- Includes \$1,327,200 TANF in FY22 and \$1,963,900 TANF in FY23 for early social emotional training and technical assistance.

Youth Justice

Youth Justice: The Governor’s budget:

Serious Juvenile Offender Program

- Eliminates the serious juvenile offender program as an available disposition for a juvenile adjudicated delinquent under the Juvenile Justice Code and moves responsibility for caring for future young offenders to the counties (see funding under youth aids).
- Replaces the SJOP with an extended juvenile jurisdiction (EJJ) blended sentencing model.
 - The new model would allow a disposition under the Juvenile Justice Code to extend beyond a juvenile’s 19th birthday.
 - Can apply if a juvenile meets the requirements for waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction.
 - If the court grants EJJ the juvenile is entitled to a jury trial and the court may, after trial, impose any juvenile disposition that it deems appropriate.
 - The budget creates a new juvenile disposition that may be used only for juveniles subject to EJJ. Available only to juveniles who are given a correctional placement and for whom the court finds that the correctional placement alone is insufficient to protect public safety or for rehabilitation of the juvenile. In this case the court may impose an extended juvenile disposition not to extend beyond the juvenile’s 23rd birthday (age 25 if the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent for first-degree intentional homicide).
 - The extended disposition is stayed until a hearing is held between the juvenile’s 18th and 19th birthdays.

Type 1 Facilities/SRCCCYs

- Eliminates state-run Type 1 facilities.
- Eliminates the term “Type 1 juvenile correctional facility” and Type 2 status and Type 2 facilities from the Juvenile Justice Code.
- Allows both the state and counties to operate Secured Residential Care Centers for Children and Youth.

- Allows a juvenile to be placed under the supervision of DOC in an SRCCCY run by DOC after the closure of Lincoln Hills and Copper Lake.
- Removes the July 1, 2021 closure date for Lincoln Hills and Copper Lake. Closes Lincoln Hills and Copper Lake as soon as all juveniles have been transferred to a suitable replacement facility (meets the needs of the juvenile).
- Removes statutory daily rates for placements at juvenile correctional facilities and allows DOC to establish rates that reflect the number of supervised youth and the costs for providing care. This modification is designed to help address an existing deficit in the juvenile correctional services appropriation.
 - If there is a deficit in the juvenile correctional services appropriation the secretary of corrections may increase the daily rate and the daily cost assessment for counties for care in a foster home, group home, or residential care center for children and youth and for community supervision services by \$6 until the deficit is eliminated.
- Authorizes DOC to charge counties the same daily rate for care in a Type 1 juvenile correctional facility as DHS charges DOC for MJTC services.
- Capital Budget: \$45,791,000 GFSB to construct a new Juvenile Corrections Facility in Milwaukee County.
 - Up to 32 juveniles
- Capital Budget: \$65,955,200 to construct the Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center expansion (\$21,961,200 GFSB increase requested)
 - 30 male and 20 female juvenile offenders

Waiver to Adult Court/Jurisdiction

- Eliminates automatic original adult court jurisdiction for all youth under the age of 18.
 - Under current law, the adult court has original jurisdiction over a juvenile who meets the following criteria: committed or attempted to commit first-degree intentional homicide or committed first-degree reckless homicide or second-degree homicide; alleged to have committed assault or battery while in a secured juvenile facility or committed battery against a probation, aftercare, community supervision, parole, or extended supervision officer; a juvenile who has previously come under the jurisdiction of the adult court.
- Modifies the conditions under which a youth under the age of 18 may be waived into adult court.
 - A waiver petition may be filed for a juvenile who is at least 16 years old and is alleged to have violated any state law that would be a felony if committed by an adult.
 - A 14- or 15-year-old may be waived into adult court if he or she is alleged to have committed a violation that would grant original adult court jurisdiction over a juvenile under current law, or that would allow for a 14-year-old to be waived by petition into adult court under current law, except for the manufacture, distribution, or delivery of a controlled substance.

County Secure Detention Facilities

- Eliminates as an available disposition under the Juvenile Justice Code the placement of a juvenile in a juvenile detention facility or juvenile portion of a county jail for more than 30 days. Under current law, the juvenile court may place a juvenile that has been adjudicated delinquent in a juvenile detention facility or juvenile portion of a county jail for up to 30 days or, if the facility is eligible, up to 365 days.
 - The effective date of this provision is one year after the closure of Lincoln Hills.
- Reduces the use of detention for juvenile offenders who commit minor offenses. Eliminates placement of a juvenile offender in a juvenile detention facility as a sanction or for short-term detention unless the juvenile court finds that the juvenile poses a threat to public safety and the underlying offense would be an offense if committed by an adult (not a status offense).

Youth Justice Investment

- Enhances youth justice services by creating 3.0 FTE GPR positions, program improvements, grants for community-based and out-of-home care services, and budgets \$417,000 GPR in FY22 and \$11,087,200 GPR in FY23 for these purposes.
 - Creates a new community grant program for counties to significantly elevate their case management practices and use of intensive, evidence-based treatment services.
 - Includes \$8,859,100 GPR in FY23 for a new pilot community-based services grant program whose targeted population will be moderate- and high-risk youth, as determined by the YASI risk assessment tool. Counties will select an evidence-based treatment model and partner with community clinical service providers trained in the treatment model.
 - Creates a new residential care grant program for out-of-home care providers – one congregate care setting and one or more treatment foster home providers – to provide intensive services specifically for justice-involved youth who require treatment services in an out-of-home setting.
 - Includes funding for two types of residential services grants to provide alternatives to youth entering the deepest end of the juvenile justice system. The first is \$1,268,800 GPR in FY23 for a residential care facility to help keep kids in their community. The target population would be moderate- to high-risk delinquent male youth from anywhere in the state with aggressive behaviors and/or sexual offenses.
 - Includes \$250,000 GPR in FY23 for a child placing agency grant that would help find treatment foster care placements for medium- to high-risk delinquent youth who require out-of-home care placement, but are particularly unsuited for a congregate care setting, such as those who have experienced sex trafficking. Providers would be required to provide or coordinate provision of

- clinical treatment services either in the home or the community.
- Provides statewide youth justice foundational training (using PDS), quality assurance training, and best practice research and technical assistance that will provide a baseline of knowledge and quality for youth justice agencies throughout the state.

Aftercare

- Eliminates community supervision for a juvenile and requires a county department to provide aftercare supervision for any juvenile who is released from a juvenile correctional facility or an SRCCCY.

Juvenile Court Jurisdiction

- Raises the age of adult jurisdiction (criminal law, civil law or municipal ordinance) to 18 years of age.
 - Creates a new sum sufficient appropriation and provides \$10 million GPR in each fiscal year to reimburse counties, beginning January 1, 2022, for the increased cost associated with raising the age.
- Increases the age of delinquency from 10 years of age to 12 years of age.
- Extends dispositional orders to no later than a juvenile's 19th birthday.

Other Youth Justice

- Prohibits the use of restraints on anyone under the age of 18 when appearing in court in most cases.

Youth Aids: The Governor's budget:

- Modifies the youth justice statutes and appropriations to provide more flexibility in allocating youth aids funding and enhancing systems improvements.
 - The budget eliminates earmarks for community supervision services and AODA treatment programs and provides that DCF may use youth aids funding to reimburse counties for the costs associated with the care and maintenance of juveniles who are adjudged delinquent and who are placed in certain secured juvenile facilities under the supervision of a county or the state.
 - The budget replaces the Community Intervention Program (CIP) with the Youth Justice System Improvements Program. Funding may be used to support diversion programs, to address emergencies related to youth aids, or to fund other activities required of DCF under youth aids.
 - The budget changes the way that unspent youth aids are reallocated. DCF may still carry forward five percent of a county's allocation for that county to use in the next calendar year. However, instead of carrying forward \$500,000 or 10 percent of its unspent youth aids funds, whichever is larger, for use in the next two calendar years, DCF may transfer 10 percent of unspent youth aids funds to the Youth Justice System Improvements Program.
- Authorizes DCF to distribute an additional \$5,327,500 GPR in FY22 and \$13,529,700 GPR in FY23 to ensure counties can meet an increase in youth

offender services that arise from the elimination of the Serious Juvenile Offender Program. Creates Wis. Stat. 48.526(7)(d) and adds to it \$2,663,800 in the last six months of CY21, \$9,428,600 in CY22, and \$6,764,900 for the first six months of CY23.

- The statutory language states that the purpose of the funds are for costs incurred by a county for the care and maintenance of a juvenile placed under the supervision of a county department or the department of corrections in a [juvenile detention facility under s. 938.22 (2)(d)1.] juvenile correctional facility or a secured residential care center for children and youth.
- Total youth aids funding: \$48,396,000 in the last six months of 2021; \$100,893,000 for CY22; and \$52,497,100 for the first six months of 2023.

Youthful Offenders: The Governor’s budget creates a sentence adjustment procedure for youth under 18 who commit a crime and are subject to sentencing by the criminal court.

- Eliminates life without the possibility of extended supervision or parole for juvenile offenders.
- Creates new mitigating factors in sentencing criteria when sentencing a youthful offender.
- Eliminates statutory mandatory life sentences without parole for youthful offenders.
- Allows a youthful offender who is serving a life sentence to receive a sentence adjustment after serving 15 years or his or her sentence.

Reimbursement for Investigative Services: The Governor’s budget requires DOC to reimburse any county, city, village, or town that provides law enforcement investigative services for an incident involving a prisoner in a state prison or a juvenile in a juvenile correctional facility.

Other

Workforce Development: The Governor’s budget:

- Provides \$8 million GPR for pandemic recovery grants to local workforce development boards to fund local training programs to return workers to the labor market – funding can be subgranted to local businesses or organizations for pandemic relief.
- Provides \$200,000 GPR for local workforce development boards to hold hiring events throughout the state for health care-related careers and career exploration courses to increase interest in health care employment.

Department of Safety and Professional Services: The Governor’s budget provides \$900,000 PR in FY22 and \$1,269,200 PR in FY23 and 14.0 FTE permanent PR positions and 2.0 FTE project PR positions at the Department of Safety and Professional Services to investigate professional regulations violations and decrease processing times for professional licenses. In addition, the Governor’s budget increases expenditure authority in the department’s LTE budget by \$100,000 PR in each year of the biennium.

Equity and Opportunity: The Governor’s budget establishes “Wisconsin for All” Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion initiatives that promote and advance equity within all of state government and state programs.

- Creates a cabinet-level chief equity officer within the Department of Administration and agency equity officers at 18 state agencies and commissions.
- Establishes and provides funding for a Governor’s Fellowship Program, Governor’s Progress Summit, and a state-sponsored annual diversity, equity, and inclusion conference for state and local government employers.
- Creates three equity grant programs to provide funding for public, private, and nonprofit entities to advance equity initiatives. (\$50 million to DOA, DCF, DHS; GPR funded in FY22 and funded with funds from the new Community Reinvestment Fund in FY23 and beyond).

County Children with Disabilities Education Boards: The Governor’s budget:

Changes the rate at which the state reimburses school boards, operators of independent charter schools, cooperative educational service agencies (CESA), and county children with disabilities education boards for costs incurred to provide special education and related services to children with disabilities and for school age parents programs (eligible costs). Under current law, the full cost of special education for children in hospitals and convalescent homes for orthopedically disabled children is reimbursed. After those costs are paid, the remaining eligible costs are reimbursed from the amount remaining in the appropriation account at a rate that distributes the full amount appropriated. DPI estimates that, in the 2020–21 school year, the reimbursement rate is about 28 percent.

The bill changes the appropriation to a sum sufficient and provides that, after full payment of hospital and convalescent home costs, the remaining eligible costs are reimbursed at the following rates:

In the 2021–22 school year, 45 percent of eligible costs.

2. In the 2022–23 school year and in each school year thereafter, 50 percent of eligible costs.

Currently, DPI provides 1) special education aid to school districts, independent charter schools, CESAs, and CCDEBs; 2) aid to school districts, CESAs, and CCDEBs for providing physical or mental health treatment services to private school and tribal school pupils; and 3) aid for school age parent programs to school districts only.

Under current law, a county children with disabilities education board may provide a special education program to pupils enrolled in or attending a school district if the school board has agreed to be included in the CCDEB’s special education program. If a CCDEB is fiscally independent from the school districts that participate in its program, the state provides state aid to the CCDEB. In the 2019–20 school year, there were three fiscally independent CCDEBs.

Under current law, one of the factors used to calculate state aid paid to a CCDEB is determined by recalculating a participating school district's equalization aid by adding resident pupils solely enrolled in the CCDEB program to the district's membership and by adding the costs of the services provided by the CCDEB to all resident pupils to the school district's shared costs. Under the bill, nonresident pupils attending the school district under the full-time open enrollment program are included in this calculation.

Current law provides a minimum per pupil revenue limit for school districts, known as the revenue ceiling. Under current law, a school district qualifies for the revenue ceiling if its base revenue per pupil is less than the revenue ceiling. Under current law, the per pupil revenue ceiling is \$10,000 in the 2020–21 school year and each school year thereafter.

Under current law, the costs of services provided to resident pupils who were solely enrolled in a CCDEB program in the previous school year are included in a school district's base revenue per pupil amount. Under the bill, the costs of services provided to nonresident pupils attending a school district under the full-time open enrollment program who are solely enrolled in a CCDEB program are also included in the school district's base revenue per pupil.

JUDICIAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

911 and Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs): The Governor's budget includes funds to support PSAPs and the need to upgrade equipment at the local level. The Department of Military Affairs originally requested \$2.5 million to support a state grant program. The Governor included in his budget \$7.5 million starting in FY23 for PSAP grants which can be used for equipment and software expenses as well as training costs.

Further, the Governor is supporting the ongoing work of DMA to create the emergency services IP network (ESInet) which is critical in the advancement of 911 from an analog system to a digital platform. The Governor provides \$1.7 million in FY22 and \$9.8 million in FY23. Also as part of the DMA request, the Governor provided \$3 million for county grants in FY23 for geographic information systems (GIS) data grants.

WISCOM: The Governor's budget includes \$6.5 million GPR for the design and implementation of a new statewide interoperable communications system which is a shared land mobile radio system.

Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD): The Governor's budget includes an additional \$15 million GPR for TAD in FY 2022-23 for expansion of the program.

Opening Avenues to Reentry Success (OARS): The Governor's budget includes \$2.2 million GPR in FY22 and \$3 million in FY23 for the expansion of the OARS program. This program was expanded in the previous budget and is currently operating in 51 counties.

District Attorneys: The Governor's budget includes the option for counties with a population between 200,000 and 750,000 to appoint up to four deputy district attorneys.

Private Attorney Bar Rate: The Governor's budget includes the recommendation to index the private bar rate to the consumer price index beginning in FY23. The rate would adjust biennially by a percentage equal to the average consumer price index over the preceding 12-month period.

Circuit Courts: The Governor's budget provides expenditure and position authority for four circuit court branches beginning August 1, 2021 and four branches beginning August 1, 2022. 2019 Wisconsin Act 184 provided 12 additional circuit court branches to be allocated by the director of state courts.

TAXATION AND FINANCE

Local Option Sales Tax: The Governor's budget allows counties to increase their sales tax by 0.5% with approval from voters via referendum. The 0.5% sales tax is in addition to a county's current 0.5% sales tax authority via ordinance.

Shared Revenue: The Governor's budget provides successive 2 percent increases in funding for the county and municipal aid program to take effect in 2021 and again in 2022.

Levy Limits: The Governor's budget provides counties with a 2 percent minimum growth factor for levy limit purposes. Currently, county levy limits are tied to the change in property values due to net new construction.

Transferred Services/Levy Limit Adjustment: The Governor's budget eliminates the negative adjustment to county and municipal levy limits for services transferred from one local government to another local government.

Regional Planning Commissions/Levy Limit Adjustment: The Governor's budget exempts amounts levied for regional planning commissions from the county's applicable levy limit.

Cross Boundary Transit Corridors: The Governor's budget provides a levy limit exemption for cross-boundary transit corridors that meet specified statutory criteria.

Dark Stores Assessments: The Governor's budget implements reforms to assessment practices to close the dark store assessment loophole.

TIF Districts: The Governor's budget modifies TIF law by lifting the current law limitation on what share of a mixed-use district's area can be used for newly-platted residential developments from 35 percent to 60 percent if the additional 25 percent is comprised of workforce housing.

Debt Issuance: The Governor's budget allows counties to issue debt to replace revenue lost due to a disaster or public health emergency declared by the Governor or the county board itself.

Sales Tax Exemptions: The Governor's budget provides a sales tax exemption for landscape planning and counseling services that pertain to the restoration, reclamation, or revitalization of prairie, savanna, or wetlands if such services are provided under a separate fee distinct from other services (estimated tax reduction is \$500,000 over the biennium). The Governor's budget also provides a sales tax exemption for diapers (estimated tax reduction is \$16.1 million over the biennium), property used primarily to store renewable energy (estimated tax reduction is \$8.2 million over the biennium), and sweetened dried fruit (estimated tax reduction is \$900,000 over the biennium). The Governor's budget repeals the current law sales tax exemptions for game birds (estimated tax increase of \$350,000 over the biennium) and farm-raised deer (estimated tax increase of \$210,000 over the biennium).

Tribal Land Transfers: The Governor's budget allows the sale of certain county property acquired due to delinquent taxes and the sale of county forest land be excluded from public sale requirements if the sale is to a federally recognized tribe or band.

County Forest Acreage Share Payments: The Governor's budget increases the county forest acreage share payments from \$0.30 per acre to \$0.63 per acre.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC WORKS

General Transportation Aids (GTA): The Governor's budget increases county GTA from \$122,203,200 in the 2019-21 budget cycle to \$124,647,266 in FY21 and to \$127,140,211 in FY22. This amounts to a 2 percent increase in GTA payments in each year of the biennium.

General Transportation Aids (Late Submission): The Governor's budget recommends reducing the penalty for the late submission of the required expenditure data for GTA calculations from the local and county governments to not more than \$100 per day.

Routine Maintenance Agreements: The Governor's budget maintains funding and preserves recent increases for Routine Maintenance of the State Trunk Highway System (STH) performed by counties. The Governor's budget increases funding within the state highway maintenance program to account for the increasing cost of road salt. An additional \$12,510,900 is provided in FY22 and 13,118,100 in FY23.

General Transit Aids: The Governor's budget increases funding for General TransitAids by 2.5 percent, both in the first and second year of the biennium. Mass Transit Systems with operating expenses of:

- A. Greater than \$80,000,000: Funding is increased in the first year of the biennium from \$70,613,300 to \$72,378,633 in the first year of the biennium and to \$74,188,098 in the second year of the biennium.
- B. Between \$20,000,000 and \$80,000,000: Funding is increased from \$18,554,800 to \$19,018,670 the first year of the biennium and to \$19,494,136 in the second year of the biennium.
- C. Less than \$20,000,000 and a serving population of at least 50,000: Funding is increased from \$26,935,400 to \$27,608,785 in the first year of the biennium and \$28,299,004 in the second year of the biennium.
- D. Mass Transit Systems serving an area with a population of less than 50,000: Funding is increased from \$5,707,800 to \$5,850,495 in the first year of the budget and 5,996,757 in the second year of the biennium.

Local Bridge Improvement Assistance: The Governor's budget maintains current funding for the Local Bridge Improvement Program, resulting in \$22.9 million in both years of the biennium.

Local Road Improvement Program (LRIP): The Governor's budget maintains current funding levels for the Local Road Improvement Program (LRIP). Funding for the county component of LRIP, the County Highway Improvement Program (CHIP), (Discretionary Program funding) will be funded at \$5,569,400 in FY21 and \$5,688,400 in FY22.

Majors Projects: The Governor's budget provides \$565.6 million in total funding for the Major Highway Development Program in the 2021-23 biennium. The total funding level for the program was \$558 million in the 2019-21 biennium. This is a funding increase for the program of approximately \$7.6 million.

State Highway Rehabilitation Funding: The Governor's budget provides an increase in the program of approximately \$66.6 million in 2021-23. The program has been funded at \$1.7 billion.

Project Labor Agreements (PLA): The Governor's budget restores a local unit of government's ability to require that a bidder enter into a Project Labor Agreement (PLA).

State Prevailing Wage Requirements: The Governor's budget restores prevailing wage requirements for projects using state dollars.

Local Government Use of Eminent Domain Authority for Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities: The Governor's budget restores the ability of local governments to use eminent domain authority for the installation of bike and pedestrian paths.

Local Multimodal Transportation Program: The Governor's budget provides \$75 million for local multimodal transportation projects to address the significant need for

supplemental infrastructure funding as evidenced by the \$1.47 billion in projects submitted by local governments under a similar program in the 2019-21 biennium.

Local Roads for Critical Infrastructure Pilot Program: The Governor's budget provides \$15 million in bonding for a Local Roads for Critical Infrastructure pilot program to combat the increased frequency of roadway destruction from flooding events.

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