

MARATHON COUNTY METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION
Minutes
February 9, 2021

Commissioners: John Robinson – Chair, Gaylene Rhoden (for Opall), Katie Rosenberg, Randy Ffirick (for Voll), Jeff Gates (for Jacobson), Dave Meurett (for Wickham), Mark Thuot (for Hoehn), Michael Wodalski (for Maloney)

TAC Members: Dave Mack, Andrew Lynch, Greg Seubert, James Kuehn, Darryl Landeau

Others Present: Brenda Iczkowski – CPZ; Paul Decker, Dave Steele – Waukesha County; Jared Wehner, William Harris, John Happli

1. Call to Order

In the presence of a quorum, with the agenda being properly signed and posted, the meeting was called to order by Chair Robinson at 2:00 p.m. at 210 River Drive, Wausau and virtually via WebEx.

2. Welcome and Introductions

All were welcomed and introductions were made.

3. Public Comment – NONE.

4. Approve Minutes January 12, 2021 meeting

Action: MOTION / SECOND BY ROSENBERG / THUOT TO APPROVE THE JANUARY 12, 2021 MINUTES. MOTION CARRIED BY VOICE VOTE, NO DISSENT.

5. Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) Amendment

Discussion: Included in the packet is an Amendment to include four new projects into the TIP. The projects are: North Central Health Care, vehicle replacement; Opportunity Inc., vehicle replacement; Center for Independent Living, mobility management; Center for Independent Living, operating assistance. An explanation is included along with tables that show the changes.

Action: MOTION / SECOND BY WEHNER / ROSENBERG TO APPROVE RESOLUTION #1-21 ADOPTING THE AMENDMENT TO THE 2021-2024 TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM. MOTION CARRIED BY VOICE VOTE, NO DISSENT.

Follow Through: Staff will send the resolution to WisDOT and FHWA.

6. 2020 Federally Obligated Projects

Discussion: Mack reviewed the list of 2020 Federally Obligated Projects that are identified in the 2020-2023 TIP. These projects are provided for public knowledge of projects that have funds assigned and available from WisDOT, FHWA and FTA. The lists of projects with federal funds obligated for them will be posted on the MPO Website.

Action: POSTING THE LISTS ON THE MPO WEBSITE.

Follow Through: FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.

7. UniverCity Salt-Use Project Discussion:

Discussion: Lynch gave an overview of the UniverCity program and the purpose of the program. Marathon County applied for this program through the University of Madison. In the packet is one of the first projects identified by the UniverCity Program to begin work on which is developing data needs for road salt-use in the metro area to potentially create consistency and address areas of concern.

Action: NONE AT THIS TIME.

Follow Through: Staff will continue to update the committee with the program.

MARATHON COUNTY METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION

February 9, 2021

8. Transit Service in the Metro Area– Paul Decker, Waukesha County Board Chair

Discussion: Waukesha County Chairman Paul Decker was introduced by Chairman Robinson to the commission. Decker explained to the Commission how the transit services in Waukesha County have evolved to work with the larger Milwaukee County and provided needed services to areas focusing mostly on how to get people to where the jobs are. David Steele, Director of the Regional Transit Leadership Council was introduced by Decker to also share insights into the Waukesha County areas needs in transit. A brief question & answer session followed.

Action: NONE AT THIS TIME.

Follow Through: For informational purposes only.

9. Next Meeting – March 12, 2021

10. Adjourn

Action: There being no further business to come before the members, **ROBINSON ADJOURNED THE MEETING OF THE MARATHON COUNTY METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION AT 3:05 PM.**

Submitted by:

Dave Mack, MPO Director

Marathon County Conservation, Planning and Zoning

DM: BI

March 1, 2021

**AMENDMENT
TO THE
2021-2024
TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT
PROGRAM (TIP)
FOR THE
MARATHON COUNTY METROPOLITAN PLANNING
COMMISSION/WAUSAU AREA METROPOLITAN
PLANNING ORGANIZATION (MPO)**

March 9, 2021

MARATHON COUNTY METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION

RESOLUTION # 2-21

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE AMENDMENT TO THE
2021-2024 TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
FOR THE WAUSAU METROPOLITAN AREA**

WHEREAS, the Marathon County Metropolitan Planning Commission was designated the Metropolitan Planning Organization for the Wausau Urbanized Area; and

WHEREAS, in compliance with Metropolitan Transportation Planning Regulations by the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Marathon County Metropolitan Planning Commission has developed a four-year transportation improvement program (TIP) for the Wausau Metropolitan Area; and

WHEREAS, the Transportation Improvement Program identifies transit, pedestrian/bicycle, and highway improvement projects and programs consistent with current transportation plans;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Marathon County Metropolitan Planning Commission endorses the *Long Range Transportation Plan for the Wausau Metropolitan Area* and the *Transit Development Program for the Wausau Area Transit System*, which will be continually updated and maintained as part of the urban transportation planning process;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Marathon County Metropolitan Planning Commission adopts *the Curb Ramp Replacement Project along USH Business 51 and STH 52 as part of the amendment to the 2021-2024 Transportation Improvement Program for the Wausau Metropolitan Area*; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, in accordance with 23 CFR 450.336, the Wausau Metropolitan Planning Organization for the Wausau, WI urbanized area hereby certifies that the metropolitan transportation planning process is addressing the major issues facing the metropolitan planning area and is being conducted in accordance with all applicable requirements of:

1. 23 U.S.C. 134 and 49 U.S.C. 5303, and this subpart;
2. Sections 174 and 176 (c) and (d) of the Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7504, 7506 (c) and (d)) and 40 CFR part 93;
3. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 USC 2000d-1) and 49 CFR part 21;
4. 49 USC 5332, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed, national origin, sex, or age in employment or business opportunity;

5. Section 1101(b) of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST Act) (Pub. L. 114-357) and 49 CFR Part 26 regarding the involvement of disadvantaged business enterprises in the US DOT funded projects;
6. 23 CFR part 230, regarding the implementation of an equal employment opportunity program on Federal and Federal-aid highway construction contracts;
7. The provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 *et seq.*) and 49 CFR Parts 27, 37, and 38;
8. The Older Americans Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6101, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of age in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance;
9. Section 324 of title 23, U.S.C. regarding the prohibition of discrimination based on gender; and
10. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794) and 49 CFR 27 regarding discrimination against individuals with disabilities.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Marathon County Metropolitan Planning Commission certifies that the Transportation Improvement Program contains only projects that are consistent with the transportation plan for the urban area and recommends that this document be submitted to the appropriate federal and state agencies for approval.

Dated this 9th day of March 2021

John Robinson, Commission Chairman

David Mack, MPO Director, Commission Secretary,
and Program Manager, Marathon County
Conservation, Planning and Zoning Department

2021 - 2024 TABLE 1 AMENDMENT

TIP PROJECT LISTING (\$)

March 9, 2021

Red text Indicates Changes

PRIMARY JURISDICTION/ PROJECT LOCATION	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF COST	2021				2022				2023				2024				COMMENTS FOS# & Let Date P=preservation E=expansion
			FED	STATE	LOCAL	TOTAL	FED	STATE	LOCAL	TOTAL	FED	STATE	LOCAL	TOTAL	FED	STATE	LOCAL	TOTAL	

Highway Section Amendment

State of Wisconsin	Curb Ramp Replacement Project	PE ROW CONST		\$805,800		\$805,800													Let Date: 2/09/2027
Cities of Schofield & Wausau	US Bus 51 & STH 52 373-21-024	TOTAL		\$805,800		\$805,800													P ID#: 6999-19-00/20/70

League of Wisconsin Municipalities

Summary of State Budget Initiatives Impacting Municipalities

Governor Evers introduced his proposed 2021–2023 state budget earlier this evening. Highlights for municipalities include the following:

State Aid Programs; Local Revenue Option:

- **Shared Revenue.** The Governor proposes the first increase for shared revenue in over a dozen years. Provide successive 2 percent increases in the funding for the County and Municipal Aid Program to take effect in 2021 and then again in 2022. Each municipality's payment will be increased by 2 percent over its 2020 levels for 2021 payments and then will be increased by 2 percent again in 2022 over 2021's payments. These increases will provide \$15.06 million for county and municipal governments in 2021 and \$30.4 million in 2022 and in future years.
- **Payment for Municipal Services Program.** Increase funding for the program to restore the cuts imposed during the 2011–13 biennium, providing \$2.065 million annually to governments serving property tax–exempt state property.
- **Local Sales Tax Option for Populous Municipalities.** If approved by local referendum, allow counties to impose an additional 0.5 percent sales tax and allow municipalities with populations over 30,000 to impose a 0.5 percent sales tax to diversify local revenue sources.

Levy Limits:

- Allow municipalities to increase levies by the greater of the percentage change in equalized value due to net new construction or 2 percent.
- Eliminate the requirement that municipalities reduce their allowable levy by the amount by which those communities increase fees for covered services.
- Make it easier for communities to work together to create cross–boundary transit corridors by creating an exclusion to county and municipal levy limits for cross municipality transit routes where the counties and municipalities meet a number of criteria, including that the counties and municipalities claiming the exclusion must be adjacent, must have entered into an intergovernmental cooperation agreement to provide new or enhanced transit services across county or municipal boundaries, and that each participating county or municipality must have passed a referendum approving the agreement.

Transportation:

- **General Transportation Aids.** Increase general transportation aids by 2% for municipalities beginning in calendar year 2022 and by another 2 percent in calendar year 2023.

- **Transit Operation Aids.** Increase general transit aids by 2.5 percent.
- **Reauthorization of MLS Program.** Provide \$75 million competitive grant program for local multimodal transportation projects.
- **Flood Resilient Infrastructure Grant.** Provide \$15 million in bonding for a Local Roads for Critical Infrastructure pilot program to combat the increased frequency of roadway destruction from flooding events.

Housing:

- Establish an affordable workforce housing grant program and provide \$50 million GPR in fiscal year 2021–22 to provide funding to local municipalities to encourage the development of additional affordable workforce housing in the state.
- Modify tax incremental finance law to support the development of workforce housing by increasing the amount of a mixed use tax incremental finance district's area that can be comprised of newly platted residential developments to 60 percent instead of the current law 35 percent if that additional amount is used solely for workforce housing.
- Allow municipalities to extend the life of a tax incremental finance district from one to three years, if the municipality adopts a resolution specifying how the municipality will increase the number of affordable or workforce housing units.
- Municipalities that adopt workforce housing initiatives by implementing one or more of several enumerated policies aimed at improving the availability of workforce housing receive priority in housing grants from state agencies.

Broadband:

- Invest over \$200 million to expand broadband access in Wisconsin, which is five times greater than the combined investments made in the 2013–15, 2015–17, and 2017–19 biennial budgets. The main component of this investment is an increase in funding for the Broadband Expansion Grant Program at the Public Service Commission to \$151.7 million over the biennium, compared to \$48 million during the 2019–21 biennium.
- Make it easier for municipalities defined as broadband "underserved" or "unserved" to directly invest in broadband infrastructure and provide service to residents. Allow these communities to apply directly for broadband grants from the Public Service Commission.
- Create a grant resource team within the Department of Administration, which will, in part, provide technical assistance to communities in navigating state and federal broadband grant processes.

Environment:

- **Stewardship.** Extend the Warren Knowles–Gaylord Nelson Stewardship 2000 Program until fiscal year 2031–32 at \$70 million per year. Provide \$700 million in bonding authority for the program. Increase funding for local government grant program from \$6 million to \$18 million annually.
- **PFAS Testing Grant.** Provide \$10 million GPR in each year of the biennium for a municipal grant program for the testing and remediation of PFAS by local units of government.
- **Firefighting foam disposal.** Provide \$1 million SEG in fiscal year 2021–22 for the collection and disposal of firefighting foam that contains PFAS.
- **Great Lakes Erosion Control Loan Program.** This new program would assist municipalities and owners of homes located on the shore of Lake Michigan or Lake Superior where the structural integrity of municipal buildings or homes is threatened by erosion of the shoreline. Provide \$5 million SEG in fiscal year 2021–22 as an initial capitalization for the program.
- **Urban Nonpoint Source & Municipal Flood Control Grant Programs:** Authorize \$12 million in environmental fund–supported general obligation bonding authority for urban nonpoint source cost–sharing and the municipal flood control program. Of the \$12 million in bonding, \$8 million must be set aside for the municipal flood control program.
- **Climate Change Plan.** Require a comprehensive plan be developed by municipalities to address climate change, require that local hazard mitigation plans include climate change, and require communities throughout the state to include climate change in their community health improvement assessment and plans.

Water:

- **Lead service line replacement.** Provide \$40 million GPR for the replacement of lead service lines through the Safe Drinking Water Loan Program.
- **Create a water utility assistance program** designed to benefit customers through payments to help defray the cost of water and wastewater bills with a fiscal estimate of \$10,170,200 GPR in fiscal year 2021–22 and \$13,560,200 GPR in fiscal year 2022–23. The program would be administered by the Department of Administration's Division of Energy, Housing and Community Resources.

Labor and Collective Bargaining Law Changes:

- **Restoration of collective bargaining for some Municipal Employees.** Establish collective bargaining rights for state and local government front–line workers and their bargaining units to provide workers with the opportunity to negotiate together. Front–line workers are defined as employees with regular job duties that include interacting with members of the public or large populations, or directly involves the

maintenance of public works. The Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission would settle definitional disputes.

- **Public Sector Union Certification.** 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 (instead of majority of the vote) is required to certify.
- **FMLA.** Expand the Wisconsin Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) as follows: (a) apply the law to employers with at least 25, instead of 50, employees; (b) permit leave to be taken to care for a grandparent, grandchild, or sibling with a serious health condition; (c) expand the definition of "qualifying exigency" to include deployment of a spouse or child, and an unforeseen or unexpected closure of a school or child care facility; (d) expand the definition of "serious health condition" to include medical quarantine to allow workers to take FMLA leave when under a medical quarantine, or caring for someone under quarantine, regardless of whether the person is exhibiting symptoms; (e) reduce the number of hours an employee is required to work before qualifying to 680, instead of 1,000; and (f) extend the statute of limitations for filing a FMLA complaint to 300 days, instead of 30 days.
- **Prevailing wage.** Require employers conducting municipal public works projects to pay workers the hourly wage and benefits paid to the majority of workers in the project's area, commonly known as prevailing wage.

Restoration of Municipal Powers:

- Reinstating ability of local governments to enact ordinances regulating the landlord-tenant relationship and modify certain statutory language related to landlord-tenant responsibilities that were enacted over the past decade to provide a better balance of rights and protections for landlords and tenants.
- Restore ability of municipalities to use eminent domain for bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure.

Mental Health Crisis Response:

Improve the safety and effectiveness of crisis response in emergency situations by: (a) creating 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; (b) providing \$375,000 GPR in each year for additional crisis intervention trainings to local law enforcement; and (c) providing \$850,000 GPR in each year to expand Milwaukee County's Crisis Mobile Team.

Elections:

- Allow, not require, local clerks to canvas absentee ballots on Monday.
- Modify timing on Special Elections.

- Provide funding for costs incurred by local governments for conducting special elections.
- Allow the Elections Commission to directly reimburse local government's for the cost associated with recounts.

UW Madison and Municipalities:

Provide \$300,000 GPR in each year of the biennium to support the UniverCity Alliance program at the University of Wisconsin–Madison which partners with local communities to improve the sustainability, resilience, livability, and general well-being of communities through education, outreach, technical assistance, and research.

More Information: Read the full 2021–2023 Executive Budget, individual agency budgets, and other budget documents [here](#).

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Updated as of February 17, 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.

If you have any questions about county-related items included in the budget summary, please contact the WCA Government Affairs Team.

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 positions 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.

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)

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.

Medicaid Investment: The Governor's budget:

- Provides \$26 million to expand Medicaid benefits to include community health worker services, group physical therapy, doula services, a new psychosocial rehabilitation benefit (will serve medium acuity individuals and services could be provided by noncounty providers), room and board costs for residential substance use disorder treatment, and acupuncture services.
- Provides \$88 million in rate increases for speech-language pathology, audiology, Medication-Assisted Treatment (also expanding availability in areas of the state with

unmet needs through initiatives such as additional treatment centers and mobile providers), suicide treatment and prevention services, autism treatment, and emergency physicians.

Repeal of BadgerCare Reform: The Governor’s budget recommends repealing the childless adult demonstration project 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 participating in the FoodShare program.

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.

Postpartum Medicaid: The Governor’s budget 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.

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.

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.
- Address 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.

Public Health: 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.
- Provides ongoing funding for the Windows Plus Program.
- 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).

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

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.

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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.

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.

Mental Health Services: The Governor's budget:

- 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. The budget supports 2.0 FTE GPR human services program coordinator positions to develop and evaluate the centers on an ongoing basis.
- Provides \$5 million GPR in FY23 to establish five crisis stabilization facilities across the state for adults seeking voluntary crisis treatment. 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.
- Provides \$1.2 million 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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 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.
- Provides 7.0 FTE GPR positions to expand the Veterans Outreach and Recovery Program.
- Provides \$100,000 annually to promote suicide prevention and awareness in veteran communities by conducting improved outreach to traditionally underserved veteran populations.
- Provides \$280,000 GPR in each year of the biennium to create a program that expands the capacity of behavioral crisis lines that provide an alternative to 911 for nonemergency behavioral health issues.
- Expands the Child Psychiatry Consultation Program statewide.

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 guardians.

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.
- 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 expands eligibility for the Alzheimer's Family Caregiving Support Program by increasing the income limit from \$48,000 to \$55,000 and providing \$1 million during the biennium for the program.

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. The budget also amends the rate-setting process for acuity-specific billing rather than using resource utilization groupings. Of this rate increase, \$77.8 million over the biennium must be invested in direct care staff in nursing homes.

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.

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 time that workers are trained.

Family First Prevention Services Act: The Governor’s budget creates an 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.

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 5-11	\$460	\$472	\$484
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.

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.

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:

- Creates a sentence adjustment procedure for youth under 18 who commit a crime.
- Eliminates the serious juvenile offender program in DOC and moves responsibility for caring for future young offenders to the counties (see funding under youth aids). Replaces the SJOP with an extended jurisdiction juvenile blended sentencing model. The new model would allow the court to sentence an individual to both a juvenile disposition and an adult disposition.
- Eliminates life without the possibility of extended supervision for juvenile offenders.
- Limits the use of detention sanctions or holds.
- Prohibits the use of restraints on anyone under the age of 18 when appearing in court in most cases.
- Eliminates automatic original adult court jurisdiction for all youth under the age of 18.
- Modifies the conditions under which a youth under the age of 18 may be waived into adult court.
- Increases the age of delinquency from 10 years of age to 12 years of age.
- 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.
- 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.

- Creates a new community grant program for counties to significantly elevate their case management practices and use of intensive, evidence-based treatment services.
- 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 \$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.
- 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.
- Eliminates state-run Type 1 facilities.
- Allows both the state and counties to operate Secured Residential Centers for Children and Youth.
- Closes Lincoln Hills and Copper lake as soon as all juveniles have been transferred to a suitable replacement facility.
- 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.

17-Year-Olds: The Governor’s budget:

- Raises the age of adult jurisdiction to 18 years of age.
- Creates a new sum sufficient appropriation and provides \$10 million GPR in each fiscal year to reimburse counties for the increased cost associated with raising the age.

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.
- Authorizes DCF to distribute an additional \$5,327,500 GPR in FY22 and \$13,529,700 in FY23 to ensure counties can meet an increase in youth offender services that arise from the elimination of the Serious Juvenile Offender Program.

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 decreasing 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.
- Establish and provide 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.
- Create 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).

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 annual funding for General Transit Aids 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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