

CAMBRIDGE VILLAGE BOARD
Amundson Community Center, 200 Spring St. - Community Room
Tuesday, June 28, 2016, 6:30 p.m.

AGENDA

- 1. Call to Order/Roll Call**
- 2. Pledge of Allegiance**
- 3. Proof of Posting**
- 4. Public Appearances:**
- 5. Approval of Consent Agenda**
 - a. Approval of Village Board Minutes: June 14, 2016
 - b. Park Reservation, CAP, Westside Park, Wellness Expo and Fun Run, September 17, 2016
- 6. Reports**
 - a. President's Report/Listening Session
 - b. Licensing Committee
 - c. Plan Commission
 - d. Personnel Committee
- 7. Bills**
- 8. Unfinished Business:**
 - a. Ordinance 2016-04 regarding Contracts and Bidding Procedures
 - b. Plan Approval for Winery Apartments
- 9. New Business:** Discussion and Possible Action regarding:
 - a. Resolution 2016-07 Granting Alcohol and Tobacco Retail Licenses
 - b. Temporary Class "B" Beer license, St. Pius Church, Fellowship Picnic, August 21, 2016
 - c. Temporary Class "B" Beer license, Lions Club, Concerts in the park, July 8, 15 and August 12
 - d. Extraterritorial request from Nancy Hook, to split two 2 acre buildable lots from parcel 022-06133-1812-000, located on USH 12 in the Town of Oakland, to rezone said lots from A-1 to A-3 and to request a variance for road access off of USH 12 to meet county and state requirements.
- 10. Correspondence:**
 - a. Mary Behling Memo regarding Special Assessments
 - b. Wisconsin Taxpayer
- 11. Meeting Announcements:** Library Board, July 6; Plan Commission 11; Village Board, July 12
- 12. Questions, Referrals to Staff or Future Agenda Items**
- 13. Adjournment**

NOTE: Following the Village Board Meeting some, or all, members of the Village Board will gather at the Keystone Grill to host a Resident Listening Session. No action will be taken on any items discussed until noticed on an agenda for a subsequent regular Village Board meeting. A Listening Session report will be given at the next Village Board meeting.

- 1) Persons needing special accommodations should call 423-3712 at least 24 hours prior to the meeting.
- 2) More specific information about agenda items may be obtained by calling 423-3712.
- 3) Final Village Board agendas are typically posted by 4 PM on the Friday preceding the regular meeting at the Amundson Community Center, Cambridge Post Office, Cambridge News office and Cambridge State Bank and Village of Cambridge Web site at www.ci.cambridge.wi.us.

Lisa Moen, Village Clerk

CAMBRIDGE VILLAGE BOARD
Amundson Community Center, 200 Spring St. - Community Room
Tuesday, June 14, 2016, 6:30 p.m.

PUBLIC HEARING

1. **Call to Order/Roll Call:** Trustee Struss called the public hearing to order at 6:32 p.m. Members present: Trustee Christianson, Cunningham, McNally, Mihajlovic, Hollenbeck, Kumbier and President Struss. Others present: Lisa Moen, Nancy Zastrow, Linda Begley Korth: Village Staff; Mary Jane Mihajlovic; Dean Lund; Jason Miklik; Isaac Miklik; Bill Ranguette; John Bell; Sydney Krieger; Nicole Poley, Steve Urso; Lauretta Kluge; Dennis Kluge, Kris Weiss; Meg Theno.
2. **Proof of Posting:** The notice was posted in the upper and lower levels of the Amundson Community Center, Cambridge Post Office, Cambridge News Office, United Community Bank, Village Web Site, and Published in the Cambridge News and sent to North Street Residents.
3. **Public Hearing Regarding Special Assessments for Curb and Gutter for North Street Project:**
The Assessment had been set at 100 %. This motion has since been rescinded. The new proposal is to assess at 50%.
 - Mary Jane Mihajlovic: The ordinance talks about reconstructing or building/rebuilding curb and gutter, it does not address repairing it.
 - Duke Mihajlovic: North Street residents did not feel that this project was needed. He is not comfortable going forward with this project without amending the ordinance first. He cited a law suit which he feels states that the Village cannot assess for repairs.
 - Kris Weiss: Echoed what has been said. Assess the Village as a whole; they have paid for other projects.
 - Loretta Kluge: She had fought the sidewalk assessments in the past. Felt that we are not budgeting money correctly and not being responsible with Village money. We are spending where it is not needed, rather than paying for what should be taken care of.
 - Dennis Kluge: The Board needs more public accountability. Notices should be in the paper, more public input is needed. We need to follow our budget.
4. **Adjournment of Public Hearing:** Trustee Cunningham made a motion to adjourn the public hearing, seconded by Trustee Kumbier. Motion carried. President Struss adjourned the Public Hearing at 6:52 p.m.

REVISED AGENDA

1. **Call to Order/Roll Call:** Trustee Struss called the public hearing to order at 6:53 p.m. Members present: Trustee Christianson, Cunningham, McNally, Mihajlovic, Hollenbeck, Kumbier and President Struss. Others present: Lisa Moen, Nancy Zastrow, Linda Begley Korth: Village Staff; Mary Jane Mihajlovic; Dean Lund; Jason Miklik; Isaac Miklik; Bill Ranguette; John Bell; Sydney Krieger; Nicole Poley, Steve Urso; Lauretta Kluge; Dennis Kluge, Kris Weiss; Meg Theno.
2. **Pledge of Allegiance**
3. **Proof of Posting:** The agenda was posted in the upper and lower levels of the Amundson Community Center, Cambridge Post Office, Cambridge News Office, United Community Bank, Village Web Site.
4. **Public Appearances:** Bob Salov gave an update on the cell tower. A colocation study is required. Cell towers do have some different regulations. He questioned if we have extraterritorial territorial authority or jurisdiction. He felt an engineering study could be helpful in the future. The County is continuing to review and act on the report that stated the 6th and 7th floors of the jail should be closed. The Medication Examiners office and the garage are almost complete. The EMS is doing well, the vehicle is not back yet, but the loaner is working out ok. They have been at 100% service for 4 years and 4 months. A thank you was extended to Bob for the new Dane County Directories.
5. **Approval of Consent Agenda**
 - a. Approval of Village Board Minutes: May 24, 2016

- b. Street Use Permit for Cambridge Arts Council, Midwest Fire Fest, July 23 and July 24

Trustee Kumbier made a motion to approve the consent agenda as presented, seconded by Trustee Cunningham. Motion carried, with President Struss abstaining.

6. Reports

- a. **President's Report:** Meeting with the Attorney regarding the Melster site on Wednesday, June 22.
- b. **Personnel Committee:** There was a discussion on the Treasurer/Deputy Clerk position. They will advertise for a Finance Officer/Administrator. Deadline is this Friday.
- c. **Joint Planning Committee:** Struss and Cunningham did not attend. Lisa will contact the Town of Oakland and see what action was taken.
- d. **Library Board:** There are two new members so they were given an overview and brought up to speed on items. There was discussion that the budget work should begin earlier this year.
- e. **Water, Sewer and Stormwater Committee:** There was a presentation by Unison. They take over the rights to water towers and rent out space on them. Looking long term it was questioned if the payoff was worth it. They are getting an estimate for installation of the emergency generator at the Winery lift station. Working on the grease trap ordinance. Town and County is looking at some other ordinances as well, including CMOM. They will help us get set up and in compliance. After some initial training and discussion with staff it was decided not to use services provided by PSN. We are moving ahead with the services provided by Mail Com. They will print off our water bills and mail for less cost than we can in house. A credit was provided to the Kenseth Fan Club for a faulty meter.
- f. **Plan Commission:** The Winery Apartments are on the agenda.
- g. **Economic Development Director Report:** Linda Begley-Korth distributed a goals sheet that was established in 2012. She felt that we have made progress on a number of the goals. It was asked if a column could be added to give an update where we are on each goal. Yes that could be done, and a new order of priority could be done based on where we are at this time. A citizen asked if this could be published in the paper. The board felt that it could be cost prohibitive, but it could be placed on the web site. Focus groups have met regarding the use of the Amundson Building. The last scheduled are tomorrow, however, it was requested for another one to be added. Linda is also working with Home Again and Dane County looking for redevelopment grants. Looking at Highway 18, and the Merg land, for development/small industry. Connect Communities is offering a lot incentives. The Web Site is not up yet, Linda's computer had been down, should be up later this week. Trustee Mihajlovic asked for a mock-up of the site. The new logo will be included on the website. The Chamber is working on new signage, also looking at grants for wayfinding. There was some discussion regarding the downtown. There is nothing in the ordinances regarding brown paper.
- h. **Treasurer's Update:** Presented a report through May 31st. The darkened accounts have been consolidated; they are now at United Community Bank. The 7 library accounts are still separated. She has transferred money from the library to cover previous expenses. They now have \$37,000. The budget comparison was included for general, debt, library, economic development, refuse and recycling, water, sewer and Stormwater. There was a question if the money in the cable account would be enough to update the system so that broadcasts would be clearer. There was discussion about the pavers account. It was felt that we should write a check to clear the account and close it. The preliminary assessment report is in. Residential is staying about the same, commercial is going down. It originally had the TID value dropping, upon review, they had missed Home Again. It is now up about \$1 million. Waiting on a preliminary number for the Distillery. They are waiting for some additional information from Travis Haase.

5. **Bills:** Nancy Zastrow presented the bills in the amount of \$123,687.64. We are paying some water and sewer bills. They had to meet earlier this month and some of these bills will come due before their next meeting. There were

bills for the auditor, police, COWC, liability/workers comp insurance (we will need to look at how we report this in the future), curb and gutter.

Trustee Hollenbeck made a motion to approve the bills in the amount of \$123,687.64, plus an additional \$1339.07 for the paver account, seconded by Trustee Cunningham. Motion carried on a 7-0 vote.

8. Unfinished Business:

- a. **Resolution 2016-04 North Street assessment for curb and gutter:** President Struss apologized for the process, but felt that we have done what was needed and that we have worked to lower the assessments. He felt that the repairs were the most cost effective way of doing the project. Trustee Mihajlovic again shared that he felt state statute and court cases say that the curb and gutter would not be a local improvement. (2011 Town of Menasha court case) Felt that we should have Mary Behling review this. There was agreement that she should review this as we are working on revising our ordinances. Trustee Hollenbeck commented that we have only heard from those that don't want it; those that are directly affected are the only ones that come forward. Trustee Christianson brought up that we are doing HWY PQ in 2013, what are we doing in the future? It is not right to go on a case by case basis, dependent on whether we have money at the time. Kumbier added that roughly 5 years ago the board did decide that we would assess on all sidewalks in the future. Trustee Cunningham agreed with Hollenbeck. She also added that this year was the first year we raised taxes. We had raised them for 4 or 5 years, there was a concerted effort to keep taxes down. If we don't special assess services will go down, we can't raise taxes. Trustee McNally felt there were still a lot of questions and that we should maybe get a legal opinion before we vote. The issue will not go away, we need to have a policy and stick to it. A member of the audience added that the community should not be shocked when an assessment is happening, rather they should be informed. Again, it was brought up that people don't become involved until they are personally affected.

Trustee Kumbier made a motion to adopt Resolution 2016-04, relating to a 50% assessment for North Street for curb and gutter, seconded by Trustee Christianson. Motion carried on a 4-3 vote, with Trustees Mihajlovic, Hollenbeck and McNally voting in the negative.

- b. **Discussion and Possible Action regarding US Cellular Cell Tower:** John Bell is a resident of the Woodhaven Subdivision. He has been asked by a group of neighbors to represent them on the CUP for a US Cellular tower on the Stenjum property in the town of Christiana. They are doing a petition against the project. There are two objection classes: Subjective: property values, aesthetics; and Objective: location doesn't make sense, economic impact on the Village, no creditable evidence on repair of the water tower. This abuts a nature area. They are requesting the Villages opposition to the project as well. The Village Board appreciated Mr. Bell's work and shares many of the same concerns.

Trustee Hollenbeck made a motion that the Village Board makes it known that we do not support the proposed cell tower, but rather fully support installing it on our water tower, and that we would be willing to work with US Cellular to make this happen, Trustee Mihajlovic seconded the motion. Motion carried unanimously.

9. New Business: Discussion and Possible Action regarding:

- a. **Resolution 2016-06, Final Resolution authorizing public improvements and levying special assessments against benefitted property in the Village of Cambridge:**

Trustee Kumbier made a motion to adopt Resolution 2016-06, the Final Resolution authorizing public improvements and levying special assessments against benefitted property in the Village of Cambridge, seconded by Trustee Christianson. Motion carried.

- b. **Ordinance 2016-04, relating to Chapter 3.12 – Contracts and Bidding Procedures:** No action taken. Will be brought up at the next meeting. Mary Behling and Lisa are working on final language.
- c. **Plan approval for the Winery Apartments:** The Plan Commission recommended approval of the Apartment complex with a number of contingencies:

- The landscaping plan would need to meet the covenants of subdivision.
- A financial letter of responsibility would be obtained from Mr. Birdd
- An approved engineering plan must be submitted

Bill Ranguette presented a brief summary of the differences between the new design and the original. He stated the new building design is due to costs. It would now be a rectangular design rather than the elbow shape that was originally proposed. They are looking at selling the property to a builder, Birdd Construction, from the LaCrosse area and he would be the one building the apartments. It would have underground parking and would have one driveway, rather than the two previously proposed. It was questioned how there could be more spaces when there is less pavement than originally proposed. It is estimated that the rent will be between \$800 and \$1,000. The top floor will have nicer finishes. Landscaping would follow the same terms that are included in the covenants for the homes in the subdivision. There are washer and dryers in each unit. Trustee Cunningham stated that as chair of the Plan Commission she had some regret on the actions taken at the Plan Commission. It was brought up that the Plan Commission felt rushed and pressured into a decision and didn't have adequate time to review the plans. There were concerns regarding the wall units for air conditioning and the base board heating. There were also questions regarding the aesthetics of the building. In their agreement with Mr. Birdd, Bill Ranguette and Frank Peregrine would have architectural review. Would it be possible to make it smaller? There were questions regarding who would manage the apartments. Bill stated that he or a partner of Mr. Birdd's would manage. Nancy Zastrow explained that when the PUD was approved it was for zoning. While it did include the concept of a 42 unit apartment building, plans still need to go through the proper channels for approval. Linda Begley Korth stated that Bill and Frank have worked with us in the parameters that we have set. They will not put in a building that does not meet their plans for the development. President Struss felt comfortable with approving the plans as there are time constraints. The sales documents would assure that Frank and Bill have oversight of the project. Trustee McNally did not feel that a two week delay would affect the project. It was questioned what a cost differential would be to put in an alternate heating/cooling system. Moving the building back from the street was also discussed.

Trustee Cunningham made a motion to refer the plans back to Plan Commission, with a special meeting being called at Village expense, prior to the next Village Board meeting, seconded by Trustee McNally. Motion carried.

- d. **Possible contract with Nancy Zastrow to assist with financials as needed:** It was proposed to pay Nancy \$35 per hour plus mileage, rounding to the ¼ hour. She figured it would be 4-8 hours per month. There would be some hiccups due to the fact that accounts were just consolidated. "They" in section 5 of the contract needs to be defined more clearly.

Trustee Cunningham made a motion to enter into a contract with Nancy Zastrow to assist with the financials, as needed, seconded by Trustee Kumbier. Motion carried on a 7-0 vote.

- e. **Adjourn Into Closed Session** As Per SS 19.85 (C) Considering Employment, Promotion, Compensation or Performance Evaluation Data of any Public Employee over which the Governmental Body has jurisdiction or exercises responsibility: Exit Interview for Treasurer/Deputy Clerk: *Trustee Mihajlovic made a motion to adjourn to closed session, seconded by Trustee Kumbier. Motion carried.*
- f. **Reconvene to Open Session:** *Trustee Mihajlovic made a motion to reconvene into open session, seconded by Trustee Kumbier. Motion carried, board reconvened in open session at 8:45 p.m.*
- g. **Discussion and Possible Action on items discussed in Closed Session upon adjournment of the Closed Session and reconvening into Open Session:** None

10. Correspondence:

- a. Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance
- b. Opposition Petition for Cellular Tower

11. Meeting Announcements: Licensing, June 21; Plan Commission, June 27; Village Board, June 28; Library Board, July 6; Plan Commission 11; Village Board, July 12

12. Questions, Referrals to Staff or Future Agenda Items:

- Trustee Hollenbeck asked about the Developer's Agreement for the Distillery. President Struss has met with them; they are looking at less incentive up front to reduce the impact to the Village. Trustee Christianson questioned if the Winery has their own attorney. Mary Behling is working on it for Village.
- Trustee Mihajlovic questioned the LED lights for street lights. Ready Electric is working on a retrofit.
- Audience member, Dean Lund, thanked Nancy Zastrow for her service.

13. Adjournment: Trustee Cunningham made a motion to adjourn, seconded by Trustee Mihajlovic. Motion carried. President Struss adjourned the meeting at 9:58 p.m.

Lisa Moen, Village Clerk

DRAFT

PARK RESERVATION PERMIT – APPLICATION FORM

APPLICANT INFORMATION		
APPLICANT NAME Cambridge Community Activities Program	TELEPHONE 608-423-8108	
ADDRESS P.O. Box 54		
ORGANIZATION INFORMATION (IF APPLICABLE)		
ORGANIZATION NAME Cambridge Community Activities Program	TELEPHONE 608-423-8108	
ORGANIZATION ADDRESS P.O. Box 54	CONTACT NAME Bridgette Hermanson	
DESCRIBE YOUR REQUEST		
NAME OF PARK (CHECK ONE)	<input type="checkbox"/> Village Veterans Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Greenvale #1
	<input type="checkbox"/> Westside Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Westside Park Shelter
DATES: 09-17-2016	TIMES: 7:30 am – 12 pm	NO. OF PEOPLE EXPECTED: 300
PURPOSE – Annual Wellness Expo and Fun Run		
FEES DUE		
RESERVATION FEE:		
SECURITY DEPOSIT:		
ELECTRICITY:		
TOTAL: <i>Waived in past?</i>		
SPONSOR SIGNATURE <i>Bridgette Hermanson</i>		DATE <i>6/14/16</i>
OFFICE USE ONLY		
Date Considered by Village Board:	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended approval	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended refusal	
Reason if Refused:		
Deposit Paid:	\$	Cash or Check #
Fees Paid	\$	Cash or Check #
Insurance Certificate Received	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/> No	

Please submit to the Village Clerk at 200 Spring Street. Remember to attach:

- Separate checks or money orders for reservation fee and security deposit, made payable to Village of Cambridge
- Certificate of Insurance
- Reminder:** If you need to dig stakes into the ground, please call Digger's Hotline well in advance!

**NOTICE of PUBLIC MEETING of the
VILLAGE of CAMBRIDGE LICENSING COMMITTEE**

Tuesday, June 21, 2016
5:30 p.m.
Amundson Community Center –
Senior Room

MINUTES

1. **Call to order:** Trustee Hollenbeck called the meeting to order at 5:33 p.m. Members present: Trustees McNally, Christianson and Hollenbeck. Others present: Lisa Moen, Village Staff; Ken Kemler, Keystone
2. **Review and Recommendations to Village Board regarding the following license applications for 2016-17**
 - A. Class A Beer & Liquor**
 - 1) Cambridge Gas and Motel Inc d/b/a Cambridge Gas and Motel
 - 2) The Cambridge Cooler, LLC d/b/a The Cambridge Cooler
 - 3) Day's Family Foods Inc d/b/a Cambridge Piggly Wiggly
 - 4) Stop – N – Go of Madison, Inc. d/b/a Stop – N – Go #222
 - 5) Dolgen Corp, LLC d/b/a The Dollar General
 - 6) Shirley Holzhueter, d/b/a Elegance & Design
 - B. Class B Beer and Class C Wine**
 - 1) Underground Hub LLC d/b/a Camrock Café and Sport
 - C. Class A Liquor**
 - 1) Katherine Hougan d/b/a Katy's Corner
 - D. Class B Beer and Liquor**
 - 1) Keystone Grill, LTD d/b/a Keystone Grill
 - 2) Pretty Boy Productions, LLC d/b/a Kurt's Place
 - 3) Plow, LLC d/b/a PTOW
 - 4) Cambridge Winery LLC d/b/a Cambridge Winery
 - E. Class B Beer License:**
 - 1) Madtown Vapor LLC, d/b/a Madtown Vapor

As there are new members on the Licensing Committee, Lisa Moen gave a brief overview of the different types of licenses available. The police have reviewed all of the above applications and have recommended approval, they had no concerns.

Trustee McNally made a motion to recommend to the Village Board approval of the Alcohol License Applications, with the exception of Keystone Grill, seconded by Trustee Christianson. Motion carried.

3. Review and Recommendations to Village Board Regarding Alcohol Operator's License Applications for the 2016-17 Licensing Year

- A. **Katy's Corner:**
- B. **Cambridge Gas and Motel:** Kimberly Crowder, *Stanley St. John, Barbara Gjertson
- C. **Keystone Grill:**
- D. **Cambridge Cooler:** Dave Michalski, Lachen Michalski, Melinda Hanson
- E. **Piggly Wiggly:** Jeannine McKoy, Jennifer Swanson
- F. **Camrock Café and Sport:**
- G. **Plow:** Scott Teuscher
- H. **Kurts Place:** Rob Robinson,
- I. **Stop-N-Go:** *David Cox, Kasandra Burns, Walter Kazmer, *Derek Johnson, Sandra Stevens, Megan Kautz, Gary Leverton, Yance Mausser, Brandon Buri, Salana Carson, *Brianna Noss, Kathy Perry, *Madison Swan
- J. **Madtown Vapor:**
- K. **Independent/Non-Profit Organizations:** Joseph Sapienza

Lisa Moen gave a brief overview about the Operator License application process. We are still waiting on applications from a number of establishments. If they come in and the police approve them, they will be included on the resolution presented to the Board for approval. They police have recommended approval of all included in this packet.

Trustee McNally made a motion to recommend to the Village Board approval of the Operator's License Applications, seconded by Trustee Christianson. Motion carried.

4. Review and Recommendations to Village Board Regarding Tobacco Retail License Applications for the 2016-17 Licensing Year

- A. Cambridge Gas and Motel Inc d/b/a Cambridge Gas and Motel
- B. The Cambridge Cooler, LLC d/b/a The Cambridge Cooler
- C. Day's Family Foods Inc d/b/a Cambridge Piggly Wiggly
- D. Stop – N- Go of Madison, Inc. d/b/a Stop – N – Go #222
- E. Pretty Boy Productions, d/b/a Kurt's Place
- F. Dolgencorp LLC, d/b/a Dollar General

Trustee Hollenbeck made a motion to recommend to the Village Board approval of the Tobacco Retail License Applications, seconded by Trustee McNally. Motion carried.

5. **CLOSED SESSION** per 19.85(1) (f), Considering financial, medical, social or personal histories or disciplinary data of specific persons, preliminary consideration of specific personnel problems or the

investigation of charges against specific persons except where par. (b) applies which, if discussed in public would be likely to have a substantial effect upon the reputation of any person referred to in such histories or data, or involved in such problems or investigations. Discussions with individual business owners.

Trustee McNally made a motion to enter into closed session, seconded by Trustee Christianson. Motion carried.

6. Adjourn from Closed Session & Reconvene into Open Session per 19.85

Trustee McNally made a motion to adjourn the closed session, seconded by Trustee Christianson. Motion carried.

7. Discussion and Action on Items Discussed in Closed Session:

Trustee McNally made a motion to recommend approval of the Liquor License Application for Keystone Grill, LTD d/b/a Keystone Grill, seconded by Trustee Christianson. Motion carried.

8. Any Other Business, Updates, Concerns Regarding Licensing Activities:

- a. Lisa Moen is looking into a fee for late filing of Liquor License Application
- b. Mary Behling is working on the e cigarette ordinance

9. **Adjournment:** Trustee Christianson made a motion to adjourn, seconded by Trustee McNally. Motion carried. Trustee Hollenbeck adjourned the meeting at 6:04 p.m.

Respectfully,

Lisa Moen, Clerk

VILLAGE OF CAMBRIDGE ORDINANCE NO. 2016-04

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 3.12 OF THE VILLAGE OF CAMBRIDGE ORDINANCES REGARDING CONTRACTS AND BIDDING PROCEDURES

The Village Board of the Village of Cambridge, Dane and Jefferson Counties, does hereby ordain as follows:

SECTION 3.12 is amended to read as follows:

- Chapter 3.12 - CONTRACTS AND BIDDING PROCEDURES
- 3.12.010 - Bidding procedures adopted.

A. Adoption of City Bidding Procedures. Pursuant to Section 61.56, Wis. Stats., the village provides that as a complete alternative to the requirements of Sections 61.54, 61.55, and 66.29 of the Wisconsin Statutes and in lieu thereof, that the provisions of Section 62.15, Wis. Stats., shall be applicable to all village contracts for public construction over ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) **Pursuant to sec. 61.54, Wis. Stats. (and as hereafter amended), the provisions of sec. 62.15, Wis. Stats. (and as hereafter amended), shall be applicable to all village contracts for public construction at or above the minimum amounts prescribed in said sec. 62.15, Wis. Stats.** The authority vested in the board of public works by Section 62.15 of the Wis. Stats. shall be exercised by the village board or by a committee designated by the village board.

B. Construction by Village. Any class of public construction may be done directly by the village without submitting the same for bids provided that the same is authorized by a vote of three-fourths of all members of the village board.

3.12.020 - Bid solicitation procedures.

A. Definitions. As used in this chapter:

"Formal Bid." The formal bid procedure is used for purchasing goods and services ~~in an amount of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) and higher~~ **in an amount in bulk to more than the minimum amounts set in sec. 62.15, Wis. Stats.**, and in some instances in amounts less than this amount. The formal bid procedure requires a legal public notice and contains detailed, written specifications regarding the goods and services to be purchased, and a number of specific conditions associated with the purchase.

"Informal quotation" means a written request for quotation sent to vendors. ~~The informal quotation is used for the purchase of goods and services in an amount less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00).~~

"Verbal quotation form" means the village solicits verbal quotations ~~on items the village purchases, which are less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00).~~ **and** ~~the~~ results of the verbal quotations are recorded on a memorandum of verbal quotation form.

B. Bid Solicitation.

1. ~~Competitive bids or quotations shall be obtained before contracting to purchase articles, goods, wares, material services or merchandise which amount in bulk to more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00). Purchases up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) may be made by either telephone quotations, informal written quotations or formal bid. Purchases from one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) shall be made by written quotation, telephone quotation or formal bid. Purchases of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) and over, pursuant to subsection A of this section,~~

Purchases in the amounts meeting or exceeding the minimum amount prescribed by Wisconsin Statutes shall be made by formal bid unless exempted from it by action of the village board as authorized in sec. 62.15, Wis. Stats. For purchases under the minimum amount required for formal bid, the village board may still direct that the formal bid process be followed or that verbal or informal quotations be obtained as defined above. In the absence of such direction, there shall be no requirement for such procedures when the amount is below the minimum amount set by Wisconsin Statutes, except that a class 1 notice shall still be required for purchases of certain lesser amounts as provided in sec 62.15(1), Wis. Stats. (and as amended).

2. Verbal quotations for goods and services ~~shall~~ **may** be secured from at least two qualified vendors, and the results of the quotations shall be recorded on the memorandum of verbal quotation form and signed by the person receiving the quotations.

3. Informal requests for written quotations shall be solicited from at least three qualified bidders, **when available**, on the request for quotation form. All written requests for quotations shall be issued by the applicable department heads and returned to and analyzed by the applicable department heads. Informal requests for written quotations may also be solicited by telephone. Vendors shall be given a reasonable time to respond to the request for an, informal, written quotation and shall be given clear, concise specifications and informal bidding instructions to facilitate competitive bidding.

4. When a formal bid is required or deemed to be in the best interests of the village, the bidding procedure shall follow the legal requirements associated with a class one notice under state statute and the procedures normally associated with the formal bid proposal.

5. The formal bid proposal will contain at least the following information:

- a. The bid number;
- b. A detailed description of the goods and services required, including enough information about the items or services required so that more than one vendor can meet the specifications;
- c. The time, date and place the bids will be opened;

- d. The address to which the bids shall be mailed or delivered. Instructions to bidders shall include such information as delivery dates, transportation charges, proposal prices, conditions for guaranteeing the proposal, payment terms, right of rejection of proposals, right to reject merchandise, insurance requirements, alternative proposal consideration, tax information, and other appropriate information regarding the awarding and execution of the contract and contract considerations;
- e. The bid proposal shall also include a section on special provisions including guarantees and service considerations, trade-in considerations, and other information relating to special conditions.

6. Specifications for all items purchased shall be developed with the full involvement and participation of the using departments. However, the village administrator/clerk/treasurer shall insure that the specifications are sufficiently broad enough that competition in the bidding process is preserved.

The Village Board DOES FURTHER ORDAIN that this Ordinance shall be effective following its adoption and publication.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 2016

By: Steve Struss , Village President

Attest: Lisa Moen, Village Clerk

Adopted:

Vote:

Ayes:

Published:

Noes:

VILLAGE OF CAMBRIDGE RESOLUTION No. 2016-07

A RESOLUTION OF THE VILLAGE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF CAMBRIDGE, WISCONSIN GRANTING ALCOHOL and TOBACCO RETAIL LICENSES

The Board of Trustees of the Village of Cambridge does hereby grant the following establishments a liquor license for the licensing year of July 1, 2016– June 30, 2017, issuance contingent upon payment and compliance with all applicable Village Ordinances and Wisconsin Statutes.

<u>Approved</u>	<u>LICENSE TYPE / BUS.</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>AGENT/ APPLICANT</u>	<u>PREMISES</u>
<u>Class A Beer & Liquor:</u>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cambridge Gas and Motel Inc. d/b/a Cambridge Gas and Motel	281 W. Main St.	Parminder Sekhon	Convenience store, cooler, behind counter, office Suites A, B, C, D – All indoor areas
<input type="checkbox"/>	The Cambridge Cooler, LLC d/b/a The Cambridge Cooler	109 – 111 Jefferson Street	Tara Michalski	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Day's Family Foods Inc, d/b/a Cambridge Piggly Wiggly	100 Jefferson St.	Michael Day	Grocery store, sales floor, backroom storage & coolers, office
<input type="checkbox"/>	Stop – N- Go of Madison, Inc. d/b/a Stop – N – Go #222	420 W. Main Street	Andrew Bowman	Retail Sales Room, Rear Counter, Beer cave, Store room, office
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dolgen Corp, LLC d/b/a The Dollar General	213 Jefferson St.	Phillip Hesslau	Stand alone store
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shirley Holzhueter, d/b/a Elegance & Design Studio	114 S. Pleasant Street	Shirley Holzhueter	Shop floor, backroom, office, basement, front porch
<u>Class B Beer and Class C Wine</u>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Underground Hub LLC d/b/a Camrock Sport and Café	217 W. Main Street	Derek Nelson	2 dining rooms, kitchen, 2 patios, coolers, office, events rooms, porch, retail shop, cafe
<u>Class A Liquor:</u>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Katherine Hougan d/b/a Katy's Corner	130 W. Main St	Katherine Hougan	Retail store
<u>Class B Beer & Liquor:</u>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pretty Boy Productions, LLC d/b/a Kurt's Place	110 E Main St.	Gloria Warren	Main bar area & storage room, kitchen, attic, cooler, office, basement, game room, dining room
<input type="checkbox"/>	Keystone Grill LTD d/b/a Keystone Grill	206 W. Main St	Kenneth Kemler	Dining rooms, bar areas, patio, storage area, coolers, office
<input type="checkbox"/>	Plow LLC d/b/a Plow	159 W. Main St	Charles Fiesel	Office, cellar, coolers, bar, patio, dining room
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cambridge Winery, LLC d/b/a Cambridge Winery	700 Kenseth Way	Frank Peregrine	Entire building, including 120' x 22' outdoor patio

CLASS B BEER

Madtown Vapor LLC d/b/a Madtown Vapor 111 Jefferson Street, Suites E & F Kathleen Harless Suite E

The Board of Trustees of the Village of Cambridge does hereby grant the following establishments a tobacco license for the licensing year of July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017, issuance contingent upon payment and compliance with all applicable Village Ordinances

TOBACCO LICENSE APPLICATIONS – OVER THE COUNTER

<u>Approved</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>Agent/ Applicant</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cambridge Gas and Motel Inc. d/b/a Cambridge Gas and Motel	281 W. Main St.	Parminder Sekhon
<input type="checkbox"/>	Day's Family Foods Inc. d/b/a Cambridge Piggly Wiggly	100 Jefferson St.	Michael Day
<input type="checkbox"/>	Stop – N- Go of Madison, Inc. d/b/a Stop – N – Go #222	420 W. Main Street	Andrew Bowman
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pretty Boy Productions, d/b/a Kurt's Place	110 E Main St.	Gloria Warren
<input type="checkbox"/>	The Cambridge Cooler LLC, d/b/a The Cambridge Cooler	109 - 111 Jefferson Street	Tara Michalski

The Board of Trustees of the Village of Cambridge does hereby grant the following persons an Operator's license for the licensing year of July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017 issuance contingent upon payment and compliance with all applicable Village Ordinances and Wisconsin Statutes.

OPERATOR'S LICENSES

Approved en masse; with following exceptions: _____

<u>Stop-N-Go</u>	<u>Cambridge Gas & Motel:</u>	<u>Piggly Wiggly:</u>
Yance Mausser	Barbara Gjertson (2 year)	Jennifer Swanson (2 year)
*Derek Johnson	Stanley St. John	Jeannine McKoy (2 year)
Walter Kazmer	Kimberly Crowder	Kimberly Ann Schueler (2 year)
Brandon Buri		*Lisa Delacy
*Kasandra Burns	<u>Camrock Café and Sport</u>	Terra Holzhueter
Gary Leverton	Jessica Dehnert	
Megan Kautz	*Regan Bolt	
Salana Carson	*Rebecca Glendon	<u>Kurts Place</u>
*Sandra Stevens	*Sydney Currie	Rob Robinson (2 year)
*Madison Marie Swan		
Kathy Perry		

*Brianna Noss	<u>Keystone Grill</u>	<u>Katy's Corner:</u>
*David Cox		Audrey Lenz
	<u>Cambridge Cooler</u>	Karl H. Raymond
<u>PLOW</u>	Dave Michalski (2 year)	Jeannette M. Raymond
Scott Teuscher	Lachen Michalski (2 year)	
Susan Engels	Melinda Hanson (withdraw)	<u>Madtown Vapors</u>
		*Gena Marie Levenhagen
<u>Independent</u>	<u>Cambridge Winery</u>	*Jeffrey Loney
Joseph Sapienza		

* = *new licensees*

EFFECTIVE DATE. This resolution shall become effective upon passage by the Village Board.

DATED this 28rd day of June, 2016.

By: Steve Struss, Village President Attest: Lisa Moen, Village Clerk

Date: _____

Vote: Ayes: Noes:

Joe - 847-951-4000

3 DATES

APPLICATION FOR TEMPORARY CLASS "B"/"CLASS B" RETAILER'S LICENSE

See Additional Information on reverse side. Contact the municipal clerk if you have questions.

FEE \$ 30

Application Date: 16 JUNE 2016

Town Village City of CAMBRIDGE County of DANE

The named organization applies for: (check appropriate box(es).)

- A Temporary Class "B" license to sell fermented malt beverages at picnics or similar gatherings under s. 125.26(6), Wis. Stats.
A Temporary "Class B" license to sell wine at picnics or similar gatherings under s. 125.51(10), Wis. Stats.

at the premises described below during a special event beginning and ending and agrees to comply with all laws, resolutions, ordinances and regulations (state, federal or local) affecting the sale of fermented malt beverages and/or wine if the license is granted.

1. ORGANIZATION (check appropriate box) Bona fide Club Church Lodge/Society Veteran's Organization Fair Association

(a) Name CAMBRIDGE AREA LIONS CLUB

(b) Address PO BOX 504 CAMBRIDGE

(c) Date organized 1982

(d) If corporation, give date of incorporation

(e) If the named organization is not required to hold a Wisconsin seller's permit pursuant to s. 77.54 (7m), Wis. Stats., check this box: X

(f) Names and addresses of all officers:

President DARIN ZIMMERMAN

Vice President ROXANE SCHILLER NELSON

Secretary KRIS RUNGE

Treasurer JOHN SHERMAN

(g) Name and address of manager or person in charge of affair: DON MEHLTRETTER

2. LOCATION OF PREMISES WHERE BEER AND/OR WINE WILL BE SOLD:

(a) Street number NORTHEAST CORNER OF VETERANS PARK (IN ASSOCIATION WITH CAC CONCERTS IN THE PARK)

(b) Lot VETERANS PARK Block

(c) Do premises occupy all or part of building? NO

(d) If part of building, describe fully all premises covered under this application, which floor or floors, or room or rooms, license is to cover:

3. NAME OF EVENT

(a) List name of the event CONCERT IN THE PARK

(b) Dates of event JULY 8, JULY 15 & AUGUST 12

DECLARATION

The Officer(s) of the organization, individually and together, declare under penalties of law that the information provided in this application is true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Officer [Signature]

CAMBRIDGE AREA LIONS CLUB (Name of Organization)

Officer

Officer

Date Filed with Clerk

Officer

Date Granted by Council

Date Reported to Council or Board

License No.

Application for Temporary Class "B" / "Class B" Retailer's License

See Additional Information on reverse side. Contact the municipal clerk if you have questions.

FEE \$ 10.00 442 Application Date: 21 JUNE 2016
 Town Village City of CAMBRIDGE County of DANE

The named organization applies for: (check appropriate box(es).)

- A Temporary Class "B" license to sell fermented malt beverages at picnics or similar gatherings under s. 125.26(6), Wis. Stats.
 A Temporary "Class B" license to sell wine at picnics or similar gatherings under s. 125.51(10), Wis. Stats.

at the premises described below during a special event beginning 21 AUGUST 2016 and ending 21 AUGUST 2016 and agrees to comply with all laws, resolutions, ordinances and regulations (state, federal or local) affecting the sale of fermented malt beverages and/or wine if the license is granted.

1. Organization (check appropriate box) → Bona fide Club Church Lodge/Society
 Chamber of Commerce or similar Civic or Trade Organization
 Veteran's Organization Fair Association

(a) Name ST PIUS X CATHOLIC CHURCH

(b) Address 701 W WATER STREET CAMBRIDGE WI 53523
(Street) Town Village City

(c) Date organized 1955

(d) If corporation, give date of incorporation _____

(e) If the named organization is not required to hold a Wisconsin seller's permit pursuant to s. 77.54 (7m), Wis. Stats., check this box:

(f) Names and addresses of all officers:

President BISHOP ROBERT MORLINO

Vice President REV. FRANCISCO HIGUERA

Secretary NEIL BORCHERT

Treasurer EUGENE KAPSNER

(g) Name and address of manager or person in charge of affair: REV. FRANCISCO HIGUERA
701 W. WATER ST. CAMBRIDGE WI 53523

2. Location of Premises Where Beer and/or Wine Will Be Sold, Served, Consumed, or Stored, and Areas Where Alcohol Beverage Records Will be Stored:

(a) Street number 701 W. WATER ST CAMBRIDGE WI 53523

(b) Lot _____ Block _____

(c) Do premises occupy all or part of building? _____

(d) If part of building, describe fully all premises covered under this application, which floor or floors, or room or rooms, license is to cover: PARKING LOT OF CHURCH

3. Name of Event

(a) List name of the event ST PIUS X PARISH FELLOWSHIP PICNIC

(b) Dates of event AUGUST 21, 2016

DECLARATION

The Officer(s) of the organization, individually and together, declare under penalties of law that the information provided in this application is true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Officer Francisco Higuera 6-16-16 Officer _____
(Signature/date) (Signature/date)

Officer _____ Officer _____
(Signature/date) (Signature/date)

Date Filed with Clerk 6-16-2016 Date Reported to Council or Board _____

Date Granted by Council _____ License No. _____

Town of Oakland
Planning Committee

Meeting Minutes – Tuesday, May 3, 2016

Meeting held at – N4450 County Road A, Cambridge, WI

1. Chairperson Nettum called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. Present were: Clark, Crawford, Van Hulle, Vratny, Clerk/Treasurer Heenan, and 2 visitors.
2. Verification of proper public notice was given.
3. Motion was made by Van Hulle to approve the meeting minutes from February 2, 2016 as written; Seconded by Vratny; motion carries.
4. Clark updated the Planning Committee on the Cambridge/Oakland Joint Planning Committee meeting that was just held as it relates to the next agenda item. There were three concerns from the prior meeting that Clark felt they needed to address. They were traffic impact on access variance request, USH 12 re-development that could run through her lots and does Nancy Hook know about the USH 12 expansion?
5. David Riesop appeared on behalf of Nancy Hook to request two 2-acre, buildable splits on parcel #022-0613-1812-000. They will need to be re-zoned and have access which will require a variance. Nettum questioned the address of W9410 on the application and why there was a difference in acreage between maps. The address of W9410 was included on the application as the current parcel does not have an address. Addressing the difference in acreage, Riesop explained Nancy now owns the family farmland and is selling the land. She has already sold approx. 1 acre to Lake Ripley Country Club and 10 acres to John Jarlsberg by moving the boundary lines. Clerk/Treasurer Heenan verified as they are neighboring properties they are not considered “splits” in the calculating of “number of splits” per the Comprehensive Growth Plan. The creation of two buildable sites is not a problem until the question of how the owners will access these properties arises. David says that Nancy had investigated placing a right-of-way on W. Cedar but was denied by the Dept. of Transportation so now needs an access variance from USH 12 to services the two lots per County and State requirements. There is already a 66’ access in place for farm equipment but does not want farm equipment to run between the two houses to access the remaining farm land. She is aware that there will have to be a driveway agreement in place to share a driveway. As previously stated, Clark has safety issue concerns with the access point. Crawford is concerned that the width of the easement be at least 24’ to accommodate emergency vehicles.

Motion made by Clark to approve the petition request of Nancy Hook to split two 2-acre buildable lots from parcel 022-0613-1812-000 located on USH 12, to rezone said lots from A-1 to A-3 and to give a variance for road access off of USH 12 onto Lot #1 (northern lot) to be shared by driveway agreement with Lot #2 (southern lot) provided that the access/easement is a minimum of 24’ wide to accommodate emergency vehicles; Seconded by Crawford; motion carries.

Town of Oakland

Meeting Minutes – Tuesday, May 17, 2016

Meeting held at – N4450 County Road A, Cambridge

1. Chair Kapsner called meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. Present were Crawford, Graffin, DeGidio, Clerk/Treasurer Heenan, Cable TV, Chief Gondert, Road Supervisor Scheel and nine visitors. Jensen was absent.
2. Verification of notice was given
3. Travis McDermott, an engineer with MSA Professional Services, heard about our Ripley Road grant and offered his services in project management, bidding and engineering work.
4. Motion made by Crawford to approve minutes from the April 19th meeting; Seconded by DeGidio; motion carries.
5. David Riesop appeared on the petition request of Nancy Hook to split two 2 acre buildable lots from parcel 022-0613-1812-000 located on USH 12, to rezone said lots from A-1 to A-3 and to request a variance for road access off of USH 12 to meet county and state requirements. Motion made by Graffin to approve petition for two 2-acre building sites and variance for one access point to be shared through 24' wide, private easement for emergency vehicle access; Seconded by DeGidio; motion carries.
6. Lisa Griffin of Lake Ripley Management District spoke to an issue at the last LRMD meeting noting the Memorandum of Understanding with the Town to maintain the rain garden has expired. Kapsner updated the Board that the former LRMD manager, Paul Dearlove, agreed to take care of the rain garden including controlled burns. LRMD formerly hired a contractor from Edgerton for \$350 but last year the Board Members burned the garden themselves. The road needs to be flagged, the local fire department and sheriff's department need to know and a plan must be in place beforehand. As a "swap" she suggested maybe more cold storage space, plowing the reserve parking lot, use of pressure washer, hand weed pulling, application of herbicide and replacing the native plants as grass encroaches. Scheel volunteered the use of the pressure washer and is interested in burning the garden depending on how involved "the plan" is. Kapsner suggested that the Board is interested in LRMD taking care of the rain garden and to bring an open-ended agreement to the next Board meeting.
7. Motion made by DeGidio to approve Cambridge Lions Club Class "B" group picnic license on July 30th; Seconded by Crawford; motion carries.
8. Motion made by DeGidio to deny request from N. Oakland Cemetery for an additional two hundred dollars not budgeted and clerk to send a letter asking they send their request at budget time in August; Seconded by Graffin; motion carries.

1000
1000
1000
1000

Planning Committee Meetings
Tuesday of Month

Town Board Meetings First
Third Tuesday of Month

Property Name: Nancy C Hook
Phone: 520-818-9158 520-404-8170
Email: nancy.hook@hotmail.com
Property Owners: Nancy C Hook

Property Address (if any): There are no buildings -- no fire no.
The bldg. which are across US Hwy 12 are W9440.

Parcel ID #: 022-0613-1812-000 15.81 acres (parcel acreage)
County Code of Property: A-1 4 acres to be rezoned

Other Property Owned in Jurisdiction: 022-0613-1823-000 34.585 acres;
022-0613-1822-000 34.585 acres; 022-0613-1821-000 28.886 acres

Township Request

Proposed Lots

The surveyor, David Riesop, will make the request on my behalf. He has prepared a preliminary map showing two 2-acre lots in parcel #1812-000 to be rezoned to A-3 rural residential. This land is adjacent to U.S. Highway 12 and is not as productive as land further in from the highway. Years of salt from the snow plowing have affected the soil along the highway. Larger size lots will also accommodate a deeper building setback from Highway 12.

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation has approved only one access from U.S. Highway 12. This fits with their long range plan for Highway 12. I reviewed that plan from the county line in Cambridge past my property. (We are also applying for one access variance to allow easement access to Lot 2.)

One access from the Hwy. would have to serve the two lots and be the access to the farm fields. Consequently, we are reserving a 66-foot strip to remain with the farm for future road purposes using the present culvert and entrance from U.S. Hwy 12. This entrance is located on the north edge of the property. This location keeps the entrance further from the present intersection with West Cedar Road. A map is attached.

Nancy C. Hook

March 15, 2016

5259 East 18th Street
Tucson, Arizona 85711
March 17, 2016

MAR 21 2016

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

David Riesop from Wisconsin Mapping, 306 West Quarry Street, Deerfield, WI 53531 will represent me at the various zoning/planning commission meetings and serve as my agent.

If there are questions, you may telephone me at 520-818-9158 or 520-404-8170.

Nancy C. Hook

Nancy C. Hook, Ph.D.

 WENDY NOEL
County Clerk - Arizona
Pima County
Expires 08/15/2016

Wendy Noel

Dave's Phone 608-764-5603

Variance for Road Access

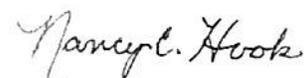
Under the Jefferson County Zoning Ordinance, road access is mandatory for each residential plot. Since I am requesting that two 2-acre lots be divided along U.S. Highway 12 from the present Hook farm, there needs to be access to a public road from these lots. Under the present zoning in Jefferson County, each lot should have individual access to the highway. However, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation is limiting access. This presents a hardship as we try to plan access which meets county and state requirements.

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation has long-range plans for U.S. Highway 12 to limit road access from individual properties. They will be clustering driveways and only permitting one access for several properties. Consequently, they will only allow one access from the Hook property to U.S. Highway 12. I am asking that one access be sufficient from the highway to service the two lots and the farm acreage. We are reserving a 66-foot strip to remain with the farm for future road purposes using the present culvert and entrance from U.S. Highway 12.

There will need to be an easement to access the most southerly lot. This could be described as an access variance to that lot.

The preliminary review for certified survey is attached. Dave Riesop will serve as my agent and represent me at the hearing.

Respectfully submitted,


Nancy C. Hook

JEFFERSON COUNTY

PRELIMINARY REVIEW FOR CERTIFIED SURVEY

A division of land located in the NW 1/4, NE 1/4, of Section 18, Town 6 N, Range 13 E,
 Town of Oakland, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, on parcel Number(s) 0613-1812-000

Date Submitted: 3/15/2016
 Revised: _____

Owner: Nancy C. Hook
 Address: 5259 East 18th St
 City, ST Zip: Tucson, Az, 85711
 Phone: 520-404-8170

Note to Be Placed on Final CSM:

Petition # _____ Zoning _____
 Check for subsequent zoning changes with
 Jefferson County Planning and Zoning Department

Surveyor: Wisconsin Mapping
 Address: 306 West Quarry Street
 City, Zip: Deerfield, WI 53531
 Phone: 608-764-5602

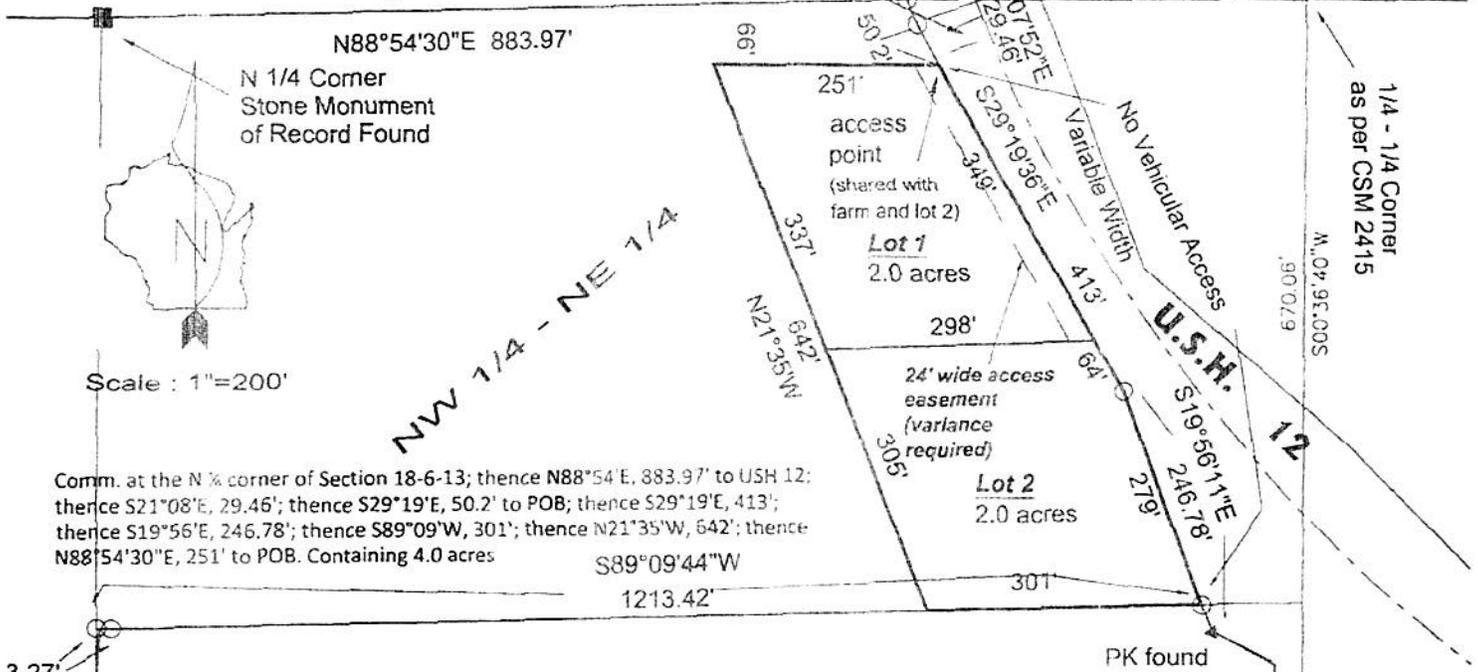
In addition to the info required by Section 236.34 of State
 Statutes, Sec. 15(f) of the Jefferson County Land
 Division/Subdivision Ordinance requires that the following be
 shown:

- Existing buildings, watercourses, drainage ditches and
- other features pertinent to the proper division.
- Location of access to a public road, approved by the
- agency having jurisdiction over the road.
- All lands reserved for future public acquisition.
- Date of the map
- Graphic Scale

- Rezoning
- Allowed Division within an Existing Zoning District
- Survey of Existing Parcel

existing
 private
 access point

Intent and Description of Parcel to be Divided
Create 2 new building sites



Comm. at the N 1/4 corner of Section 18-6-13; thence N88°54'E, 883.97' to USH 12;
 thence S21°08'E, 29.46'; thence S29°19'E, 50.2' to POB; thence S29°19'E, 413';
 thence S19°56'E, 246.78'; thence S89°09'W, 301'; thence N21°35'W, 642'; thence
 N88°54'30"E, 251' to POB. Containing 4.0 acres

Town Board Approval _____ Date _____

County Highway Approval _____ Date _____
 (if applicable)

Extraterritorial Approval _____ Date _____
 (if applicable)

County Surveyor Approval _____ Date _____

Zoning Office Approval _____ Date _____

Please submit four copies to Jefferson County Planning & Zoning, 311 SA, Center Ave. Room 201, Jefferson, WI 53549

1055628

MAY 12 2001

Document Number

**AUTHORIZATION FOR ACCESS TO OR
ACROSS A CONTROLLED-ACCESS HIGHWAY**

Wisconsin Department of Transportation
ED1002 697

Pursuant to the provisions of s.84.25 Wisconsin Statutes, the Department of Transportation has established a section of U.S.H. 12 in Jefferson County, as a Controlled-Access Highway, designated as Controlled-Access Project 3575-00-29, effective on and after 8/21/00; as recorded in Volume 1160 of Deeds Title, Page 248 as the Document Number 1041572.

The Department of Transportation approves and consents to direct access between said highway and the lands of the owner(s) in the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of SEC 18, T6N, R13E, Town of Oakland, Jefferson County,

by means of one Private Driveway located as follows: one private driveway located on the southwest side of U.S.H. 12.

The authorized access shall be located entirely within the limits of the above described property, subject to the terms and conditions as are set forth in the 'APPLICATIONS/PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT ACCESS DRIVEWAY TO STATE HIGHWAY', required by Section 86.07(2), Wisconsin Statutes.

VOL 1208 PAGE 500

RECEIVED FOR RECORD
at 1:20 o'clock P.M

MAY 10 2001

Samuel J. ...
Register of Deeds
Jefferson County, WI

This space is reserved for recording data

Return to
Wisconsin Department of Transportation
District 1
2101 Wright Street
Madison, WI 53704

Parcel Identification Number/Tax Key Number

06-13-18-12

THIS AUTHORIZATION, superseding any and all prior Notices of Authorizations, is issued to the following owner(s) of the above-described property, the heirs, successors and assigns.

ESTHER HOOK

(Owner Name)

2301 N CTH E, JANESVILLE, WI 53545

(Address)

(Owner Name)

(Address)

Wisconsin Department of Transportation

Jay Buchite
(For District Director Signature)

Jay Buchite

(Print Name)

5-7-01

(Date)

State of Wisconsin

)
) ss.

Dane County

On the above date, this instrument was acknowledged before me by the named person(s).

Jeri Krugman
(Signature, Notary Public, State of Wisconsin)
Jeri Krugman

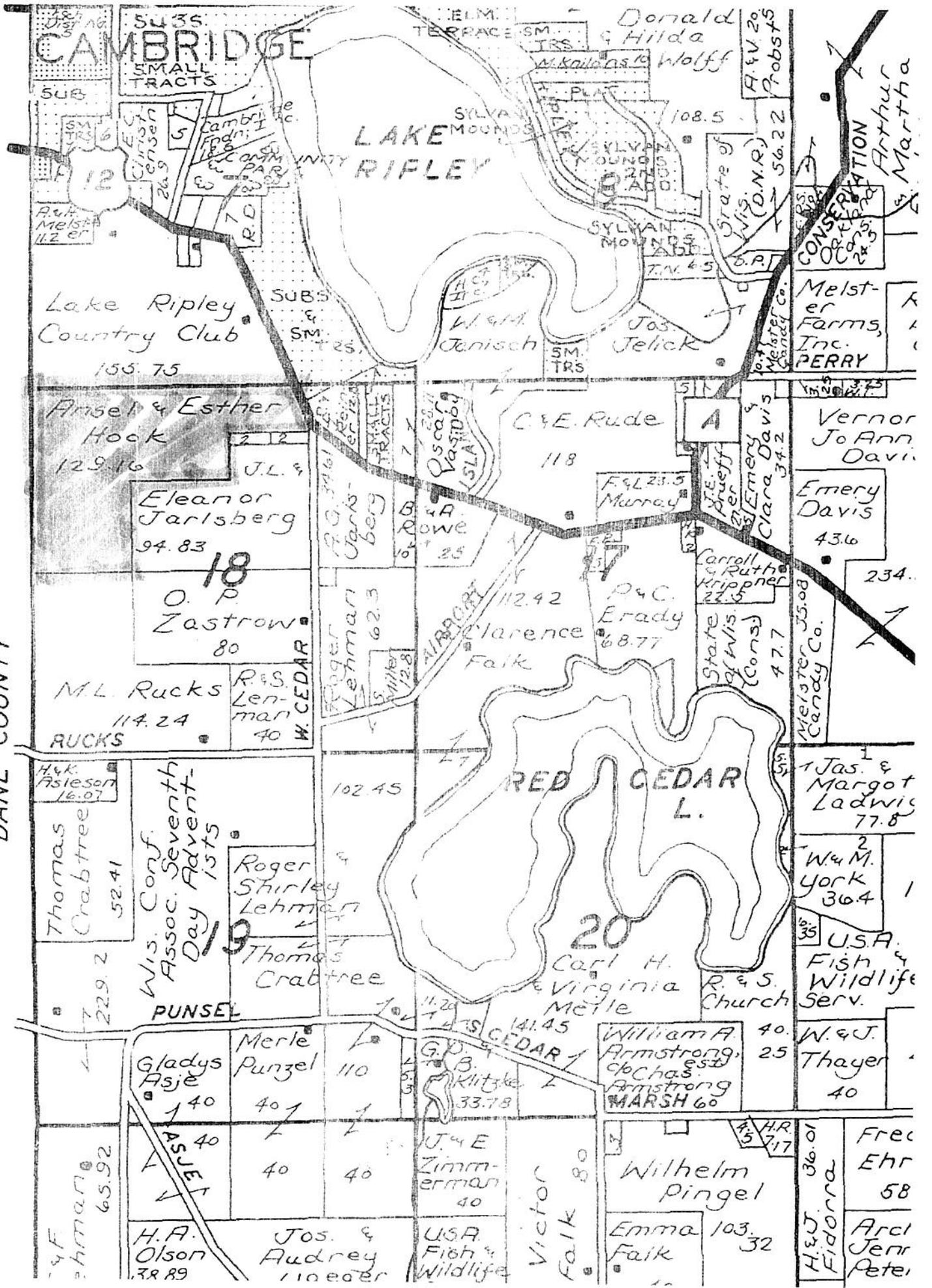
(Print or Type Name, Notary Public, State of Wisconsin)

3/13/05

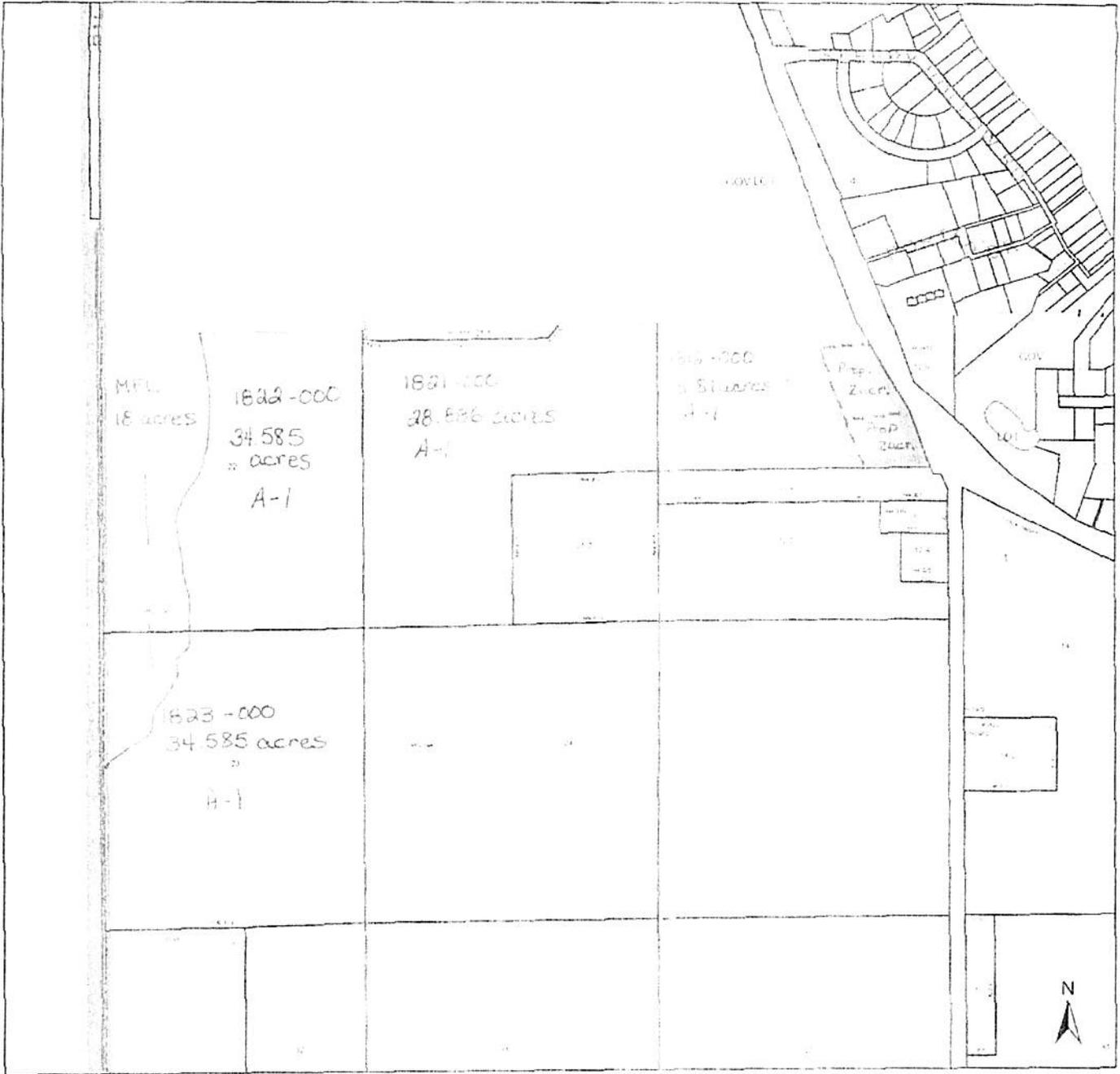
(Date Commission Expires)

1975 MAP

DANE COUNTY

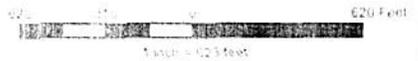


HOOK PROPERTY



- | | |
|---|---|
|  Municipal Boundaries |  Section Lines |
|  Property Boundary |  Surface Water |
|  Old Lot/Meander Lines |  Map Hooks |
|  Rail Right of Ways |  Tax Parcels |
|  Road Right of Ways |  Streams and Ditches |

As of: 19... - 129,16 acres
As of: 20... - 113,866 acres



Jefferson County Geographic Information System

Printed on: March 22, 2010

DISCLAIMER: This map is not a substitute for an actual field survey or title investigation. The accuracy of this map is under the responsibility of the person from whom it was assembled. Obvious errors or inaccuracies occur during the compilation process. Jefferson County makes no warranty whatsoever concerning this information.

Author

PETITION TO AMEND ZONING ORDINANCE

TO: JEFFERSON COUNTY CLERK
JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

PETITION NO. _____

THIS PETITION, MADE UNDER AND PURSUANT TO PROVISIONS OF §59.07(5)(e)1, WISCONSIN STATS., REQUESTS THE JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS TO AMEND THE ZONING ORDINANCE OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Nancy C Hook REQUEST THAT THE ZONING MAP OF THE TOWN OF Oakland
(Petitioner's Name-Please Print)

BE AMENDED TO CHANGE THE ZONING CLASSIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED

FROM A-1 DISTRICT TO A-3

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Tax Parcel: _____ Property Address: there are no bldg.
PIN Number: 022-0613-1812-000

Subdivision: _____ Lot: _____ Block: _____ Tract: _____ Page: _____

Parent Parcel Size: 15.81 acres Present Use: Vegetable crops
total is over 100 acres PROPERTY OWNER(S)

Name: Nancy C Hook Address: 5259 K 18th St Tucson AZ 85711
City: _____ St: _____ Zip: _____

Phone Number: 520-818-9158 E-Mail Address: nancyhook@hotmail.com
520-404-8170

PLEASE ATTACH THE FOLLOWING WITH YOUR COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM. Failure to submit a completed application that includes the below-mentioned items could delay scheduling your petition for the next public hearing. All pages in this application shall be no larger than 11" X 17".

1. Final Survey Certified Survey Map showing proposed land use.
2. Reasons for rezoning, evidence that the rezoning would be in the best interests of the Jefferson County Agricultural Preservation and Land Use Plan and other applicable County Ordinances.
3. Type of use proposed and structure needed.
4. Land conditions necessary.
5. If rezoning from A-1 or K, please refer to the minimum lot size 2 1/4 acres on the reverse side of this application.
6. Town Board decision.
7. Other pertinent information that is proposed and at any other administrative plan rule or code.

REZONING HEARING FEE IS \$300, PRELIMINARY CSM REVIEW FEE IS \$50, and ADMINISTRATIVE FEE FOR REZONING OUT OF THE A-1 DISTRICT IS \$100. Soils Report by Certified Soil Tester and a Final Certified Survey Map May Be Required Following Approval. Keep a copy of the application and attachments to give to the Town.

PETITIONERS HEREBY UNDERSTAND THAT NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING WILL BE SENT TO THEM, TO TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS, COUNTY BOARD SUPERVISOR FOR THE AREA OF RESIDENCE, AND PROPERTY OWNERS ACCORDING TO SEC. 11.17 OF THE ZONING ORDINANCE.

As of this date, I am a member of the Board of Supervisors of Jefferson County, Wisconsin, and I hereby certify that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Nancy C Hook March 15, 2016
(Signature of OWNER)

Address, if different from above: _____

Signature of PETITIONER) _____

(Address, if different from above) _____

Received by _____
County Board Supervisor _____
Decided by _____
3/24/16 Rom

PETITION FOR VARIANCE - V

TO: JEFFERSON COUNTY ZONING BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT
A VARIANCE FROM SECTION 18, JEFFERSON COUNTY ZONING ORDINANCE, IS HEREBY
REQUESTED:

APPLICANT

PROPERTY OWNER, IF DIFFERENT

NAME Nancy C Hook

NAME

ADDRESS 5259 E 18th St
Tucson, AZ 85711

ADDRESS

PHONE NUMBER 520-818-9158
520-404-8170

PHONE NUMBER

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 18, Town 6 N, Range 13 E, Town of Oakland

Property Address U.S. Hwy 12 Lot Block Parcel No. 0613-1822-000

Subdivision CSM Vol. Page

Parent Parcel Size Zoning District

PRESENT USE vegetable crops PRESENT IMPROVEMENTS

PROPOSED LAND/BUILDING USE REQUIRING A VARIANCE:

two 2-acre residential lots (Rural A-3) variance needed for road access

No variance may be granted which would have the effect of allowing a use not permitted in that district. No variance may be granted which would have the effect of allowing a use of land or property which would violate state laws or administrative rules. Subject to the above limitations, variances may be granted where strict enforcement of the terms of the ordinance results in an unnecessary hardship and where a variance in the standards will allow the spirit of the ordinance to be observed, substantial justice to be accomplished and the public interest not violated. Based upon the findings of fact, the board of adjustment must conclude that: 1) Unnecessary hardship is present in that a literal enforcement of the terms of the ordinance would unreasonably prevent the owner from using the property for a permitted purpose or would render conformity with such restrictions unnecessarily burdensome; 2) The hardship is due to unique physical limitations of the property rather than circumstances of the applicant; 3) The variance will not be contrary to the public interest as expressed by the purpose and intent of the zoning ordinance.

PLEASE ATTACH PLOT PLAN AND EXPLAIN YOUR APPLICATION AND REASONS FOR APPLYING, INCLUDING THE ABOVE CONDITIONS. FAILURE TO INCLUDE A PLOT PLAN AND FULL WRITTEN EXPLANATION OF THE PETITION WILL DELAY YOUR APPLICATION. ALL PAGES INCLUDING PLOT PLAN TO BE NO LARGER THAN 11 X 17. KEEP A COPY OF THE APPLICATION AND ATTACHMENTS TO GIVE TO THE TOWN.

NONREFUNDABLE HEARING FEE OF \$250 MUST ACCOMPANY PETITION. SUBMIT PETITION AND FEE TO JEFFERSON COUNTY ZONING DEPARTMENT, COURTHOUSE RM 201, 311 S. CENTER AVENUE, JEFFERSON, 53549

PETITIONER/OWNER UNDERSTANDS THAT NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING WILL BE SENT TO THEM, TO PROPERTY OWNER IF DIFFERENT, TO TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS, TO COUNTY BOARD SUPERVISOR FOR THE AREA, AND TO ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS.

AS PETITIONER/OWNER, I UNDERSTAND THAT I MUST CONTACT TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS AND ATTEND A TOWN BOARD MEETING ON THIS MATTER PRIOR TO THE COUNTY'S PUBLIC HEARING; I UNDERSTAND THAT I MUST ALSO ATTEND THE COUNTY'S PUBLIC HEARING OR SEND AN AGENT TO REPRESENT ME.

Nancy C Hook
(Signature OWNER)

March 15, 2016
(Date)

(Address, if different from above)

Nancy C Hook
(Signature PETITIONER)

March 15, 2016
(Date)

(Address, if different from above)

Extraterritorial

County Board Supervisor

MEMO TO VILLAGE BOARD

Re: Curb and Gutter Assessment

Dated: June 21, 2016

I have been asked to respond to the concern raised about the Village's ability to impose special assessments for curb and gutter installation and repair in light of the appellate court's decision in Hildebrand v. Town of Menasha, 2011 WI App 83, 334 Wis. 2d 259, 800 N.W. 2d 502. I am familiar with such case and it is my opinion that it is not relevant to the question of assessments for curb and gutter work in the current situation.

I have read the entire case, of course, but for purposes of this memo will include only the citation that Duke saw and brought to the Board's attention last week. It reads as follows:

Special assessments can only be levied for local improvements. If the improvement's primary purpose and effect are to benefit the public, it is not a local improvement. While general improvements grant substantially equal benefits and advantages to the property of the whole community or otherwise benefit the public at large, local improvements confer "special benefits" on property in a particular area. A special benefit has the effect of furnishing an "uncommon advantage" that either increases the services provided to the property or enhances its value. An uncommon advantage is a benefit that differs in kind rather than in degree from those benefits enjoyed by the general public. Hildebrand v. Town of Menasha, 2011 WI App 83, 334 Wis. 2d 259, 800 N.W.2d 502, 10-0897.

The Hildebrand case concerns people who owned a commercial property and who were assessed just over \$33,000 for having an asphalt bike trail put across their property to further the connection with a regional bike trail system. They appealed the assessment saying that this wasn't a local benefit for which assessments could be done and the appellate court agreed with them. At trial, the township testified that the trail was "an integral part of a multi-community recreational trail connecting Oshkosh to Hortonville". It had also advertised that the trail offered "a variety of different recreational opportunities and connections to the various communities throughout the Fox Cities." In addition, there was already a street passing the Hildebrand property and a sidewalk on the other side of the street, so access to the Hildebrand property was not an issue.

The court determined that the bike trail was part of a regional system and the purpose of installing the trail on the Hildebrand property was to complete the connections to such regional-wide trail. It then determined that the bike trail clearly benefitted the general public in the greater regional area rather than specifically benefitting the property owners it passed through in any way. It found that the Hildebrands received no special benefit from the addition of the bike trail. The court then concluded that because of the general regional benefit, the individual property owners could not be specially assessed.

In contrast, curb and gutter work is particularly considered a specific, local, benefit to an individual property. It improves the looks of that property (I suppose someone could argue that, but it's one of the benefits cited in case law), protects the property from erosion from storms, snowplows, street cleaners, and pedestrian and vehicular users, protects the property from being flooded by transporting the local stormwater away from the property safely, etc. All of these benefits are specific to the individual property and enhance that property. This is particularly and specifically the type of improvements for which special assessments are authorized under sec. 66.0703, Wis. Stats.

It is, therefore, my opinion that the Hildebrand case does not pertain to the current situation. It does not say that the Village cannot impose special assessments for this curb and gutter work. Instead, it supports the imposition of special assessments for local, specific benefits, while confirming that a municipality cannot specially assess for work that benefits only the general public.

The request for a review of this case came in as I was leaving for the Municipal Attorneys Institute last week. Accordingly, I spoke with several other municipal attorneys at the dinner Wednesday night who confirmed my opinion, above. A couple of those attorneys had recently been faced with questions along the same line and confirmed that it has been universally accepted by the courts that special assessments for curb and gutter are authorized as a special benefit to the individual property owner.

I then brought this up at the open forum session on Thursday. At that time, there were about 55 attorneys still in attendance and all of them agreed that the Village can specially assess for curb and gutter in this situation. Many were familiar with the case discussed above and all felt it was distinguishable because of the general benefit, not the special one, conferred. All also agreed that it didn't matter whether it was repair, replacement, or new curb and gutter, by the way.

In summary, I don't think there is any question but that the Village has the authority to do a special assessment for this curb and gutter work.



Has Legal Gambling Plateaued in Wisconsin?

Evidence From the State Lottery and Tribal Gaming

Beginning in 1965, voters in Wisconsin have approved five constitutional amendments allowing certain forms of gambling in Wisconsin. Today, the state lottery and tribal gaming generate the most revenue. Since 2001, the state lottery has relieved, on average, about 2% of residential property tax levies. While annual amounts fluctuate, tribes pay the state about \$50 million annually to operate casinos in the state.

Thanks to the 1848 constitution, legal gambling has a fairly brief history in Wisconsin. The state's founders, largely Protestants and Yankees prohibited the legislature from "authorizing any lottery." The provision was broadly interpreted to ban all forms of gambling, including contests, promotions, and raffles.

In 1965, voters approved a constitutional amendment legalizing promotional contests. Over the ensuing decades, voters ratified additional amendments permitting bingo (1973), raffles (1977), pari-mutuel on-track betting (1987), and a state lottery (1987). A 1993 amendment clarified that all other types of gambling would remain illegal.

At the time the lottery amendment passed, tribal gaming was a small industry nationally. However, that year the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that states regulating certain forms of gambling could not prevent tribes from also offering them. Instead, governments would have to negotiate compacts with tribes, detailing how gaming would function in the state. Thus, when Wisconsin voters authorized a state lottery, they opened the door to tribal casinos.

Years later, gaming remains controversial here. The lottery provides millions of dollars each year in property tax relief, and tribal revenues help pay for state general fund programs. However, compared to other states, our lottery is played

relatively less, and the amount of property tax relief it generates is modest. It remains an inefficient and regressive way to generate state revenues.

REGULATION

Three state agencies regulate gaming in Wisconsin. The Lottery Division of the Department of Revenue (DOR) specifies the lottery games played and regulates the retailers selling tickets.

The Department of Administration (DOA) oversees other gaming. In addition to coordinating the state's

Also in this issue:

County Sales Tax Collections Up •
High School Graduation

role in tribal gaming, DOA's Division of Gaming regulates bingo, raffles, and pari-mutuel wagering.

Once laws are passed and rules are in place, a third agency comes into play. Through its Gaming Enforcement Bureau, the Department of Justice ensures that these provisions are followed.

WISCONSIN LOTTERY

The constitutional amendment permitting the state lottery passed in 1987, and the first drawing occurred in September 1988.

Overview

The lottery offers a combination of instant and lotto (on-line) games, some exclusive to the state and some multistate. Instant games include "scratch" ticket games and pull-tab games. New instant games are introduced as old ones expire. Currently, 63 instant games are offered, with prices ranging from \$1 to \$30.

Lotto games include five daily draw games (SuperCash, Daily Pick 3, Daily Pick 4, Badger 5, and 5 Card Cash) and four jackpot games (Powerball, Wisconsin's Megabucks, MegaMillions, and Monopoly Millionaires' Club). Powerball, MegaMillions, and Monopoly Millionaires' Club are multi-state games, while the others are played only in state. Prices range from 50¢ (Daily Pick 3 and 4) to \$2.00 (5 Card Cash and Powerball).

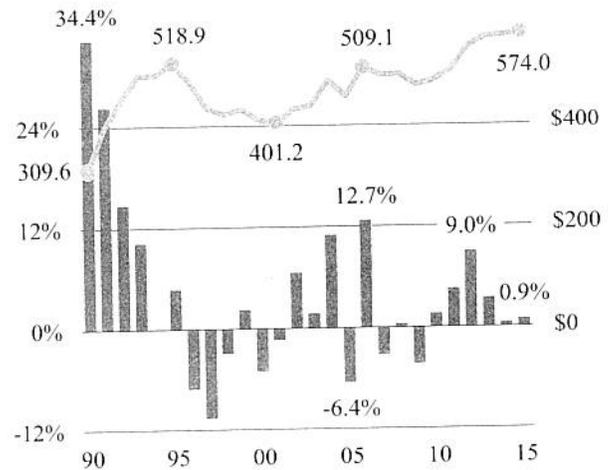
Sales

In 2015, Wisconsin state lottery sales totaled \$574.0 million, with instant games comprising the largest share (see Table 1). In 2014 (the latest year with detailed sales figures), instant games raised \$339.0 million, nearly 60% of total sales. Powerball accounted for the second largest portion (\$86.9 million, or 15.3%). Remaining games contributed just over 25% of sales.

Table 1: Instant Game Sales Soar
Ticket Sales by Game, \$ Millions, 2001 vs. 2009 vs. 2014

Game	2001	2009	2014	01-09	09-14	% Total
				% Chg.	% Chg.	
Instant	\$238.0	\$276.8	\$339.0	16.3%	22.5%	59.6%
Powerball	67.1	85.4	86.9	27.3%	1.8%	15.3%
Pick 3/4	35.4	38.3	37.0	8.2%	-3.4%	6.5%
SuperCash	29.2	27.4	24.5	-6.2%	-10.6%	4.3%
Megabucks	22.9	20.7	18.0	-9.6%	-13.0%	3.2%
Badger 5	0.0	24.8	23.8	na	-4.0%	4.2%
Mega Mill.	0.0	0.0	33.9	na	na	6.0%
Others	8.6	0.0	5.7	-100.0%	na	1.0%
Total	401.2	473.4	568.8	18.0%	20.2%	

Figure 1: Wisconsin Lottery Growth Modest
Lottery Sales, \$ Millions and % Chg., 1990-2015



Trends. Though annual increases are at times small, lottery sales have increased for six consecutive years, the longest stretch since the early 1990s when the lottery was in its infancy. After reaching \$518.9 million in 1995, sales declined in five of the next six years (see Figure 1). During 1995-2001, sales fell 22.7% to \$401.2 million, and then fluctuated in ensuing years. A 6.4% decline in 2005 was followed

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by a 12.7% increase in 2006, before sales dropped again the next year, a pattern that continued until 2010. Sales have increased each year since, peaking at \$574.0 million in 2015.

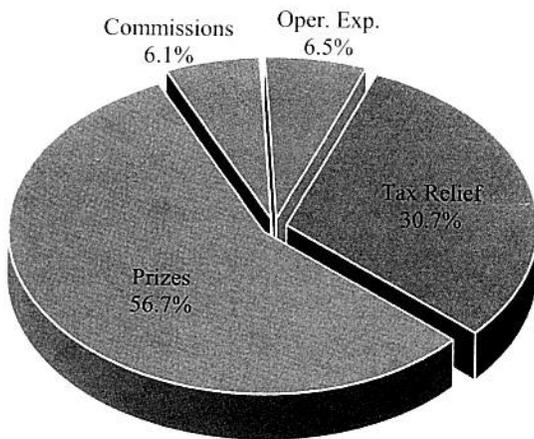
The majority of the recent increase can be attributed to sales of instant lottery tickets. Between 2009 and 2014, instant ticket sales rose \$65.2 million, two-thirds of the total increase (\$95.4 million). Addition of new games, most notably Mega Millions, generated most of the remaining growth.

Sales of Powerball, possibly the most well known game, are volatile, as they are driven by large jackpots. For example, they rose 45.5% in 2013, only to drop 23.6% in 2014. Despite a price increase from \$1 to \$2 in 2012, sales grew modestly (1.8%, or \$1.5 million) during 2009-15.

Proceeds

From inception through June 2015, the state sold \$12.47 billion in lottery tickets. As required by law, over half (56.7%) of these proceeds were returned to players in the form of payouts (see Figure 2): The state has distributed \$7.1 billion in prize winnings since 1988. Another 12.6%, or \$1.6 billion, went to retailer commissions and operational expenses. The remaining 30.7% (\$3.8 billion) was used by the state for tax relief.

Figure 2: Majority of Lottery Proceeds Go To Prizes
Wisconsin Lottery Proceeds, 1989-2015, \$12.5 Billion Total



Tax Relief

The lottery was “pitched” to voters as property tax relief. Since 1989, the state provided relief in six ways. Today, only one remains due largely to a 1992 state Supreme Court decision holding that programs funded with lottery money must explicitly reduce property taxes.

Table 2:
Lottery Tax Relief
By Category, \$ Millions, 1989-2015

Program	Lottery Proceeds
District Attorney Salaries	\$13.4
School Levy Credit	\$44.6
General Fund	\$54.1
School Equalization Aids	\$136.1
Farmland Tax Credit	\$294.3
Lottery Credits	\$3,285.9
Total	\$3,828.4

Payments to School Districts. During the lottery’s first two years (1989-1990), the majority the proceeds went to equalization school aids, freeing up state tax dollars for other programs. The state distributed \$136.1 million in lottery revenues to schools during those years.

District Attorneys. Formerly county employees, district attorneys, their deputies, and assistants became state employees in 1990. A small amount (\$13.4 million) of the proceeds went to pay their salaries in 1990 and 1991.

General Fund Transfer. In 1991, the governor ordered the transfer of lottery money to the state general fund to increase that year’s school aid appropriation. However, a circuit court ruled that the transfer would not meet the property tax relief requirement. When the court announced its decision, \$54.1 million had already been transferred to the general fund. The Court’s decision prevented transfer of the remaining \$29.1 million.

Farmland Tax Credit. Beginning in 1990, some proceeds were used to help fund the state’s farmland tax credit. Between 1990 and 2015, \$294.3 million were used for this purpose. Farm owners were reimbursed for a percentage of the first \$10,000 they paid in property taxes. The percentage was determined by DOR so that all allotted funds were spent. The credit was ended in the 2009-11 state budget, but expenditures continued until 2014-15 due to amended prior tax year claims.

School Levy Credit. The 2009-11 state budget also allocated \$14.9 million annually in lottery and gaming funds to school levy tax credit payments. The credits are paid to all local property taxpayers, including nonresidents. However, the state’s constitution limits use of net lottery and gaming funds to property tax relief for state residents (see below).

Thus, DOR was required to ensure that payments went exclusively to state residents. Lottery funding for the school levy tax credit ended in 2013 after a total of \$44.6 million was disbursed.

Lottery Property Tax Credit. By far the largest use of lottery revenues has been for lottery property tax credits. Since 1992, \$3.83 billion has been distributed through this program.

Table 3: Lottery Property Tax Credits
Total Credits Distributed, 1992-2016, \$ Millions

Yr.	Total Credits						
92	\$173.4	99	\$142.7	05	\$131.9	11	\$129.2
93	203.7	00	216.2	06	119.9	12	134.8
94	128.7	01	90.6	07	144.7	13	141.5
95	136.0	02	105.0	08	129.6	14	171.4
96	155.6	03	105.1	09	118.1	15	166.5
97	0.0	04	\$118.2	10	113.2	16	155.6
98	205.8						

The lottery credit appears on December property tax bills for all primary residences in the state. The amount is determined by a formula that multiplies the local school district property tax rate by the lesser of a base value (\$11,000 in 2015) or the property's value.

The credit has not always applied only to primary residences. Although it was originally so structured, a 1996 court ruled that differing treatment of various classes of property violated the "uniformity clause" of the Wisconsin constitution.

Because of the ruling, no credits were distributed in fiscal 1997, and when payments resumed the following year, money was distributed to all taxable properties. This new formula was used in fiscal years 1998 and 1999, at which point voters amended the constitution to restore the original system.

Total lottery credits fluctuate with lottery sales. With the exception of 1997, the total credit was never less than \$128 million in the first nine years (see Table 3). In 2001, however, the credit dropped to \$90.6 million, and did not reach \$128 million again until 2005 (\$131.9 million). Total credits exceeded \$130 million in each of the last five years, reaching \$171.4 million in 2014.

The average individual credit paid to homeowners has also fallen since the early 1990s, when it peaked at \$167. It ranged from \$105 to \$167 until 1997 (tax bills issued in December 1996, payable in 1997), when the circuit court ruling went into effect. Since more

taxpayers had to be compensated, the average credit fell from \$125 to \$77, even though total distributions were more than ever that year (\$205.8 million). The following year, the average credit fell again to an all-time low of \$52.

With a new constitutional amendment in effect and an additional \$76 million made available from the state's general fund, the average credit increased to \$166 in 2000. The following year, it fell to \$67. Since then, the average credit has ranged from \$74 (2010) to \$113 (2014 and 2015).

Another view of the lottery's impact compares the size of the credit to property tax levies. Even if the credit increases, its impact is smaller if property taxes increase more.

In the early days of the tax credit, it averaged between 3.7% and 6.2% of residential levies (see Figure 3). However, with lottery sales failing to keep pace with property taxes, the credit dropped to 2.0% of residential levies in 2001. Since then, it has reached 2.3% of levies in four years: 2005, 2007, 2014, and 2015. The credit was just 1.6% of levies in 2010.

LOTTERY HERE VS. ELSEWHERE

Despite recent growth, lottery sales here are low relative to other states. An overview of lottery sales nationally puts this in perspective.

Per Capita Sales

On a per capita basis, lottery revenues in Wisconsin are among the lowest nationally. Of 41 lottery states in 2013, Wisconsin ranked 32nd (see Figure 4, page 5). Sales here were about half the national average.

Several factors play a role in Wisconsin's low per capita sales. One may be history and culture.

Figure 3: Property Tax Relief Plateaus
Lottery Credit % of Residential Levies, 1992-2016

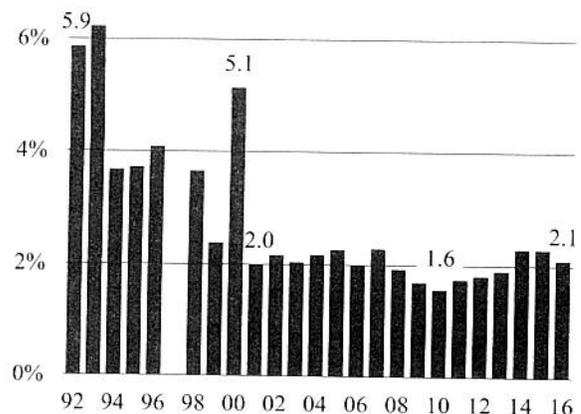
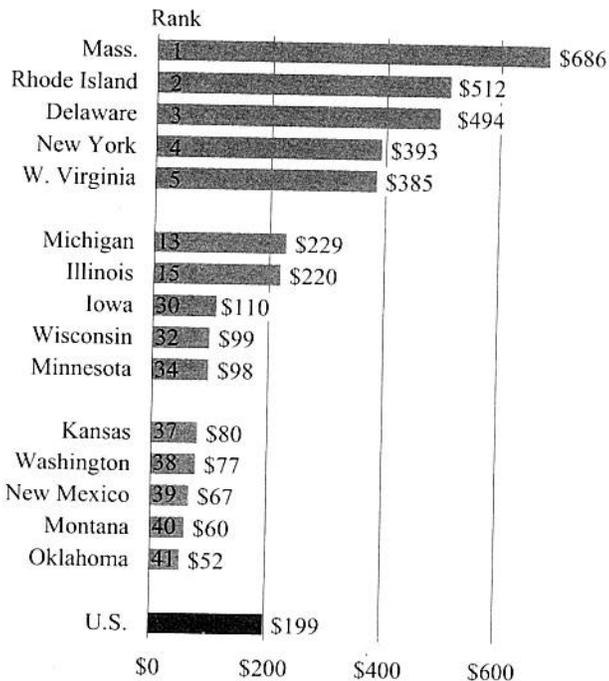


Figure 4: Wisconsin Sales Low vs. Elsewhere
Per Capita Lottery Sales, 2013



Like Wisconsin, neighboring Iowa and Minnesota also have relatively low per capita sales. However, sales are higher in Illinois and Michigan. A second factor may be Wisconsin's prohibition of "promotional" advertising; only informational ads for the lottery are permitted. To the extent that promotional advertising promotes sales, Wisconsin is at a disadvantage compared with other states.

Finally, some observers note that extensive tribal gaming competes with the lottery for entertainment dollars. During 1992-2008, tribal gaming revenues increased more than 700%, while lottery sales rose just 8%.

Sales Trends

During the 1990s, while lottery sales declined in Wisconsin, they surged nationally. From 1992 to 2001, total lottery sales in the U.S. grew at an average annual rate of 6.9%, rising a total of 81.9% from \$19.7 billion to \$35.9 billion. Over the same period, Wisconsin sales fell 11.9%, or an average of 1.4% per year.

The gap between Wisconsin and other states then narrowed. Between 2001 and 2013, total sales nationally increased another 70.2%, or 4.5% per year, to \$61.1 billion. Lottery sales here rose 50.8% (3.5% annually) but remained below the national average. During 2009-13, however, Wisconsin sales outpaced the nation, growing 19.6% (4.6% annually) versus 19.1%, or 4.5% per year, elsewhere.

The large increases nationally are partly explained by the addition of new state lotteries over the years. In 1992, just 33 states had legal lotteries. Texas added one the following year, followed by Georgia and Nebraska (1994), New Mexico (1997), South Carolina (2002), North Carolina and Oklahoma (2006), and finally Arkansas (2010). All told, 41 states now have lotteries.

Per capita. Accounting for population and the addition of new lotteries clarifies Wisconsin's position compared to the rest of the nation. Figure 5 shows per capita lottery sales both nationally and in Wisconsin. Between 1992 and 2001, per capita sales growth nationally averaged 4.0% per year, rising from \$106 to \$151 per resident. Sales here declined an average of 2.3% per year, from \$86 to \$70. Of 33 states with a lottery in each of those years, only Louisiana (-4.0% per year) and Arizona (-2.5% per year) performed worse.

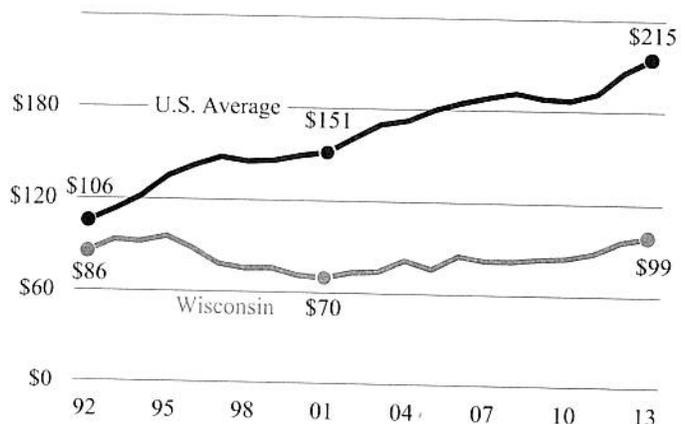
Growth nationally has slowed since, increasing an average of 3.0% annually during 2001-13, reaching \$215 per person in 2013. Average annual increases here (2.9%) were similar to the U.S. average. Wisconsin's growth rate ranked 20th among the 37 states with lotteries during all these years.

EFFICIENCY

Many property owners appreciate the revenues generated by the lottery. However, a lottery is an inefficient way to generate government revenues.

In 2014, Wisconsin's lottery generated about \$241 million to pay for property tax credits and administrative costs, including payments to retailers. The remainder was paid to winners, simply a transfer of wealth from players to winners. Administrative

Figure 5: National Lottery Sales On The Rise
Per Capita Lottery Sales, Wisconsin vs. U.S., 1992-2013



costs totaled \$73 million. In other words, 30% (\$73 ÷ \$241) of the revenues kept by government went toward “administration.”

This is rather inefficient. Wisconsin’s individual income, corporate income, and state sales tax generated \$12.7 billion in 2014. But DOR spent just under \$50 million, or 0.4% of the total, to collect those taxes.

TRIBAL GAMING

Since the U.S. Supreme Court opened the door to tribal gaming, the industry has grown significantly. In Wisconsin, it has expanded from a few bingo properties into a billion-dollar industry.

History of State-Tribal Negotiations

As gaming has become vital to tribal economies, its appeal as a source of revenue for cash-strapped state budgets has also increased. As a result, negotiating revenue-sharing arrangements with tribes has often been tricky.

1991-1992. In Wisconsin, the first tribal compacts were negotiated in 1991, and 11 tribal agreements were signed in 1991 and 1992. These required tribes to pay the state a collective \$350,000 per year for seven years to cover administrative costs.

1998-1999. A second set of compacts were signed in 1998 and 1999, with the tribes agreeing to pay an average of \$23.7 million per year, in addition to the administrative payments, for four years.

2003. In 2003, amendments to tribal gaming compacts significantly increased payments for those tribes with large casino operations. Initially, the combined annual payments from all tribes were expected to exceed \$100 million, due to significant lump-sum payments by certain tribes scheduled to be made in 2003-04 through 2005-06. During this period, set payments were to be phased out and replaced with payments equal to a percentage of gaming revenues.

The Potawatomi and Ho-Chunk tribes, which operate the largest casinos in Wisconsin, agreed to pay the state 6% to 8% of their gross revenues. Tribes with smaller casinos agreed to pay a lesser percentage that grew with revenues. The percentages ranged from 1.5% to 6.0%.

The 2003 compacts included provisions the tribes wanted in exchange for increased payments. First, the new compacts had no fixed end date. Instead they remained in effect until terminated by mutual

agreement. Negotiation on most compact issues could occur every 25 years.

Second, the new compacts gave tribes the right to offer games—such as poker, craps, and roulette—that were illegal elsewhere in the state. Until 2003, the casinos could offer only blackjack, slot machines, and electronic games. The 2003 compacts permitted them to add poker, roulette, and craps, in exchange for higher payments to the state.

2006. A Wisconsin Supreme Court ruling invalidated portions of those compacts, including those allowing tribes to offer new games. However, in its 2006 *Dairyland vs. Doyle* decision, the court withdrew its decision, ruling that amendments to the original compacts, even those that expanded the scope of games, were constitutionally protected under state and federal constitutions.

Further amendments in 2009 specified that a tribe may allow tournament play that permits players to compete against other players in an authorized game.

Today, Wisconsin tribes operate 25 gaming establishments. Seventeen are full casinos, while eight offer only electronic games.

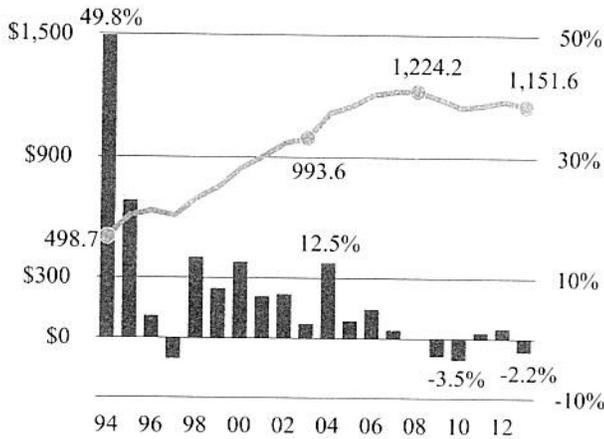
Tribal Finances

In 1992, when the first compacts were signed, tribal casinos in Wisconsin collectively realized \$142.7 million in net revenue (revenue after paying winnings), and paid \$350,000 to the state. Today, casinos collect eight times what they did in 1992, and pay 150 times as much. In the past few years, however, tribal revenues have declined and—due to tension between the state and tribes—payments to the state have fluctuated.

Declining Revenue. Between 1994 and 2007, net tribal gaming revenue increased 145.4%, or an average of 7.2% per year (see Figure 6, page 7). Casinos have seen unprecedented stagnation and decline since. Revenues stalled at \$1.22 billion in 2008 before falling in three of the next five years. Since 2008, revenues declined 5.9% (1.2% annually) to \$1.15 billion in 2013.

National Trends. By contrast, tribal gaming nationally has expanded considerably in the past decade. In 1997, gaming revenue nationally totaled \$7.5 billion; by 2014, it reached \$28.5 billion, a nearly four-fold increase. Wisconsin’s increase was less than half that.

Figure 6: Net Tribal Gaming Revenue Falls
Tribal Revenue in Wisconsin, \$ Millions, 1994-2013



In 2014, tribes across the nation operated 459 casinos, a 6.4% increase from 422 in 2010. Wisconsin has added one casino in the last ten years.

As tribal gaming grew nationally, Wisconsin's share dwindled. In 2013, Wisconsin's tribal gaming revenues accounted for 4.1% of the U.S. total, down from 4.6% in 2008.

Payment Fluctuations. Negotiating difficulties have made tribal revenues a somewhat unreliable source of state revenue. The state's general fund has been particularly affected by delays in tribal payments.

For example, under the 2003 amendments, the Ho-Chunk agreed to make annual payments of \$30.0 million in 2003-04, 2004-05, and 2005-06, before shifting to percentage-of-revenue payments in 2006-07. When the state Supreme Court invalidated the compact amendments, the tribe refused to pay, making one \$30 million payment in 2006. After the dispute was resolved and the 2003 amendment reinstated, the Ho-Chunk paid the remaining \$60 million in December 2008 (fiscal 2009).

Because state officials believed this conflict would be resolved quickly, the Ho-Chunk payments were included in revenue estimates for the state budget. The delayed payments led to state revenue shortfalls in each year during 2004-08. The \$60 million payment in 2009 generated tribal revenues that exceeded estimates. Figure 7 shows payment volatility during these years.

A similar situation played out in 2014, when the Potawatomi withheld a payment to the state in anticipation of approval of a Kenosha casino operated by the Menominees. The payment was made

the following year, after the casino proposal was denied, but the delay caused a shortfall of \$25 million in for 2013-14. In 2013-14 revenues received by the state totaled \$25.0 million, less than half of what was received the previous year (\$52.6 million).

OTHER GAMING REVENUE

Although the state lottery and tribal gaming are the largest sources of gambling revenue, they are not the only ones that have generated revenue for the state.

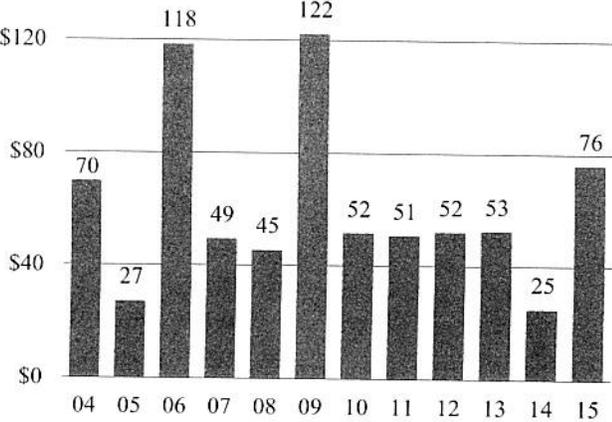
Pari-mutuel

In 1990, five Greyhound tracks opened, where individuals bet on live greyhound dog races and on televised dog and horse racing. All five are now closed. The last to close, Dairyland Greyhound Park, shut its doors in 2009. All told, pari-mutuel wagering generated \$110.63 million for the state government between 1990 and 2009.

All other gaming-related revenue comes from "charitable gaming." Licenses are required to run bingo games and raffles. The Division of Gaming collects small fees and taxes from organizations to regulate these games: In fiscal 2014, it collected \$349,500 in fees and taxes on bingo and \$250,200 from raffles. Any money beyond what is needed for administration goes to property tax relief.

Prior to the 2013-15 state budget, crane games were also regulated by the state and required a license. Beginning in 2013-14, these games are no longer regulated by the state. □

Figure 7: Payments to State Fluctuate
Annual Tribal Payments, \$ Millions, 2004-15



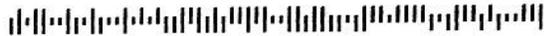
DATA SOURCES: National Indian Gaming Commission; Wisconsin Departments of Administration and Revenue; Wisconsin Legislative Audit Bureau; Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau; Wisconsin Lottery; U.S. Census Bureau.



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WISTAX NOTES

■ **County Sales Tax Collections Up.** Total revenues from Wisconsin’s optional 0.5% county sales tax rose 3.4% in 2015, though changes varied by county. Collections rose the most in Forest (12.3%), Door (9.2%), Kenosha (8.9%), Sawyer (8.8%), and Vilas (7.9%) counties. Collections declined in six counties.

Sixty-two of the 72 counties impose the optional tax. In eight, 2015 collections were more than \$100 per capita: Dane, Door, Eau Claire, La Crosse, Oneida, Sauk, Sawyer, and Vilas (see map, right). In three (Lafayette, Oconto, and Pierce), they were less than \$50 per capita.

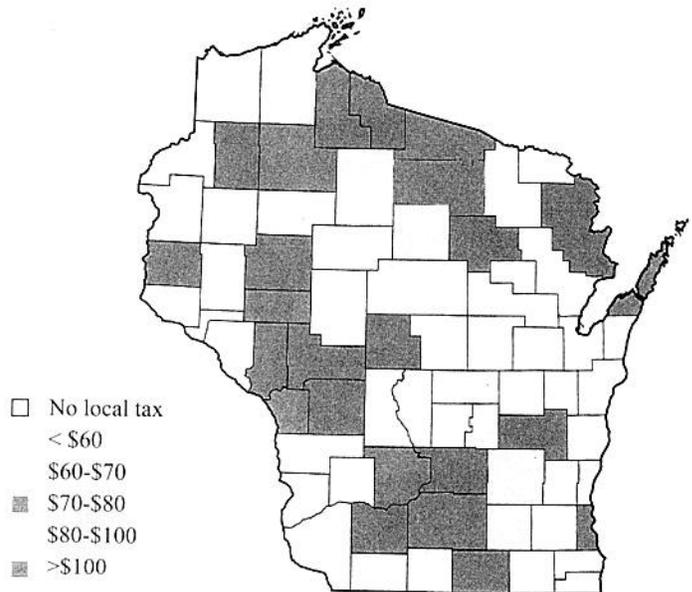
The first counties to impose a sales tax were Barron and Dunn in 1986. State law allows counties to adopt the tax only for the purpose of directly reducing property taxes. A 2002 WISTAX study found that, on average, less than 30% of the tax was used for that purpose.

■ **High School Graduation.** Wisconsin’s four-year high school graduation rate was 88.4% in 2015, down 0.2 percentage points from 2014 but significantly above the national rate (82.3%). Graduation rates had increased each year during 2011-14.

Due to unforeseen circumstances, some students take additional time to graduate. In 2015, the state’s five-year graduation rate was 91.6% and its six-year rate was 92.1%, according to new figures from the Department of Public Instruction.

Graduation rates varied by student characteristics. Females were more likely to graduate in four years than males (90.6% vs. 86.4%). Economically disadvantaged students graduated at lower rates than others (77.3% vs.

County Sales Tax Collections Vary
Collections Per Capita, 2015



93.7%). Only two-thirds of disabled students (67.5%) graduated in four years, compared to 91.1% of students without disabilities. □

In FOCUS . . . recently in our biweekly newsletter

- School districts exceeding state revenue limits by referendum, or . . . (#7-16)
- “Scoop and toss:” State again uses financial move to push debt into future (#8-16)

The Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance, founded in 1932, is the state’s oldest and most respected private government-research organization. Through its publications, civic lectures, and school talks, WISTAX aims to improve Wisconsin government through citizen education. Nonprofit, nonpartisan, and independently funded, WISTAX is not affiliated with any group—national, state, or local—and receives no government support. In accordance with IRS regulations, WISTAX financial statements are available on request.

FOCUS

05.31.2016 • No. 9

Final property tax numbers for 2016

Gross property taxes to be collected this year rose 2.3% to \$10.6b. School taxes, the single largest share of the levy at almost 46%, increased 2.0%, as did counties (20% of the total). Municipalities accounted for 25% of total levies and rose 2.2%. After dropping last year due to a \$400-million state “buy down” of their levies, technical colleges increased their taxes 2.4%.

Gross property tax levies in 2015-16 totaled \$10.62 billion (b), according to final figures recently released by the state. That was 2.3% more than last year’s levy of \$10.38b.

This year’s net levy, after subtracting the state school levy credit, was \$9.77b, an increase of 1.4% over the prior year. All figures are for 2016 collections levied on 2015 tax bills. (Not included in the school credit are first-dollar and lottery credits.)

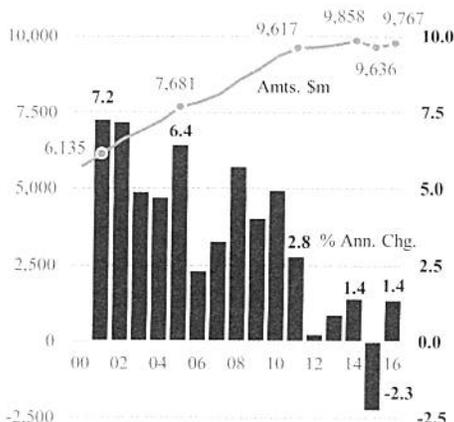
Gross or net, these figures easily make the property tax Wisconsin’s single largest tax. State income tax collections for 2015-16 are estimated at \$7.81b; state sales tax collections follow at an estimated \$5.05b.

Property tax trends

The chart below shows the net levy trend since 2000. Taxes levied that year for collection in 2001 totaled \$6.14b. From then through 2011, annual increases averaged 4.6%.

Tot. Net Property Taxes, 2000-16

Amts in \$ millions (line); pct. ann. chgs. (bars)



Since then, annual growth has averaged 0.3%. The largest increases (1.4%) occurred this year and two years ago. Last year, net levies fell 2.3% due to the state spending over \$400m to “buy down” technical college levies by increasing state aid to “tech” districts.

The principal reason for the slowing growth in property taxes is state-imposed limits on how fast local revenues can increase. Schools have been under revenue limits since 1993; technical colleges were added when their levies were “bought down” in 2014-15.

The state limited growth in county and municipal property tax levies beginning in 2005-06. In 2011-12 and since, the state has frozen levies with exceptions provided for new construction and for passage of local referenda.

Also a factor in the levy slowdown was new state spending that increased aid to schools (2005-06) and to technical colleges (2014-15). At the same time, their revenue growth was limited by the state, forcing the increased aid to be passed through to taxpayers, rather than be spent by districts.

Dividing the tax pie

One aspect of the Wisconsin property tax that makes it confusing to homeowners is the number and array of local governments that use it. On a statewide basis, K-12 school districts are the principal user, accounting for 45.7% of gross levies this year (see pie chart, right). Towns, villages, and cities

combined account for about a quarter of the total (25.1%), with counties representing about a fifth (19.6%).

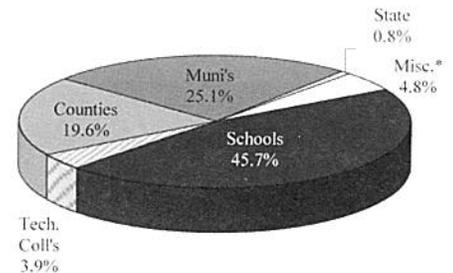
Other uses are, at this point, fairly trivial. They include technical colleges (3.9%), down substantially due to the 2014-15 levy buydown, the state (0.8%), and miscellaneous special districts (4.8%).

Across all governments using the tax, gross levies this year rose 2.3% (see table below). Increases varied little by type of government, with all but one posting increases of 2.0% to 2.4%. Levies in special districts, such as those dedicated to lake improvement and tax incremental financing, grew the most (6.2%).

If a major goal were simplifying the property tax so as to increase citizen understanding and accountability of the

Who Relies Most on the Property Tax?

Share of gross levy, 2015-16 (pie chart)



Type	2014-15	2015-16	% Chg.
Schools	4,755.4	4,852.9	2.0
Tech. Coll's	407.1	416.7	2.4
Counties	2,046.5	2,086.5	2.0
Muni's	2,611.0	2,668.4	2.2
State	81.3	83.3	2.4
Misc.*	482.4	512.5	6.2
Total	10,383.7	10,620.2	2.3

* Includes special and TIF districts.

tax, an argument could be made for eliminating the technical college and state levies. That would leave only three major units of local government relying on the tax.

Changes in lead municipalities

■ *Gross levies.* Although gross levies grew 2.3% this year over 2014-15, these increases, as usual, were not uniform. The first set of columns in the table (right) shows total gross levies in the state's 20 largest cities and villages, both for this year and last, along with the percentage increases. Combined they account for over 1.9m of the state's 5.7m population.

City/ Village	Tot. Gross Levy			Munic. Levy		
	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	Pct. Chg.	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	Pct. Chg.
Appleton	113.1	115.3	1.9	38.4	39.0	1.6
Beloit	45.7	47.7	4.4	14.3	14.4	1.0
Brookfield	117.0	118.8	1.6	36.5	36.7	0.5
Eau Claire	104.5	105.9	1.3	38.2	38.6	0.9
Fond'Laac	65.7	68.7	4.6	22.9	23.9	4.6
Green Bay	143.8	147.8	2.8	52.4	52.6	0.3
Greenfield	76.6	77.0	0.5	22.8	23.1	1.3
Janesville	101.6	102.9	1.3	31.6	32.5	2.7
Kenosha	161.2	167.6	4.0	60.2	61.6	2.4
La Crosse	95.0	97.3	2.5	34.2	34.8	1.8
Madison	570.2	598.1	4.9	202.9	209.9	3.4
Milwaukee	799.6	797.9	-0.2	248.4	248.9	0.2
New Berlin	90.2	91.2	1.1	24.7	25.0	1.2
Oshkosh	98.7	97.8	-0.9	33.3	34.3	2.9
Racine	98.6	102.5	4.0	52.1	53.1	2.0
Sheboygan	68.8	67.1	-2.5	21.7	21.7	0.2
Waukesha	121.8	124.5	2.2	54.5	56.2	3.0
Wausau	71.1	72.4	1.9	22.3	22.9	2.8
West Allis	107.3	108.1	0.8	39.3	39.5	0.4
W'watosa	130.2	132.9	2.1	39.1	40.1	2.6

Total levy changes ranged from 4.9% in Madison to -2.5% in Sheboygan. Milwaukee and Oshkosh also had declines.

■ *Municipal-only levies.* The table also summarizes (col's to right) municipality-only levies for this and last year. Fond du Lac reported the largest levy increase (4.6%) followed by Madison (3.4%). All other changes shown were 3.0% or less. None of the state's most populous cities cut their municipal-purpose levies. However, four limited their growth to under 0.5%: Green Bay, Milwaukee, West Allis, and Sheboygan. □



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Capital Notes

■ The state Department of Revenue has a new deputy secretary, Eileen O'Neill, who comes to the agency from five years as a policy advisor to the governor. O'Neill previously had worked on state legislative staff since 2001. Her undergraduate degree from UW-Madison is in political science.

■ Political pundits are noting a gubernatorial change of heart over announcing a re-election bid. Gov. Scott Walker (R) now says he will decide

after work on the 2017-19 state budget is completed next summer. He had earlier said he would make a decision by year's end.

Speculative reasons given for the delay vary but include: waiting to get a better read on the state's long-term fiscal and economic health; a similar pause to see if the governor's survey ratings recover from last year's White House run; leftover debt from the short-lived 2015 campaign; and Washington op-

portunities, in or out of government, come January. Not mentioned would be possible fatigue due to four major campaigns in roughly eight years.

■ Since 2000, annual changes in gross property taxes have averaged +3.0%. However, these averages vary from 3.3% for school districts, 3.2% for municipalities, and 2.8% for counties to 2.1% for the state and -1.5% for technical colleges (due to state levy "buy down"; see above).

They're off: State legislative candidates set for August primary, fall general

With papers filed, Wisconsin candidates have kicked off the 2016 campaign. Despite reported high voter interest nationally, only 224 hopefuls filed for 115 state legislative seats—the lowest number since at least 2000. In 41 districts, candidates are unopposed. In about half, there is no November contest between major party candidates, virtually guaranteeing election.

While the topsy-turvy presidential marathon continues over an uncharted course and partisan control of the U.S. Senate could come down to a photo-finish, Wisconsin politics this year will be relatively ho-hum, featuring a number of scratches, no-shows, and run-aways.



All lined up, nowhere to run

Since there is no gubernatorial election until 2018, state action this year centers on 16 of 33 state senate seats and all 99 assembly seats. Republicans currently hold majorities of 19-14 in the upper house and 63-36 in the lower house.

Action at the ballot box presumes electoral choice, however. And, as recent filing of candidate nomination papers reveals, 41 of the 115 districts on the ballot this year currently have only one candidate—six in the senate (3 Democrats and 3 Republicans) and 35 (17D, 18R) in the assembly.

That means that over 35% of legislative hopefuls have already crossed the finish line! And those figures only rise when candidates are included who have either

token, i.e., independent or third-party, or no post-primary opposition come November. In half of senate (8/16) districts and roughly the same proportion of assembly constituencies (48/99), the results of 2016 legislative races will be known after the August primary.

Viewed in reverse, of 115 districts on the ballot this year, voters in 59 (eight senate, 51 assembly) have a choice this fall between two major-party candidates. In only four of those will both parties also have primary contests.

This year not like others

With voter turnout traditionally up in presidential years, increased candidate interest in the legislature might be expected in 2016, especially given the pyrotechnics of the White House race.

However, candidate numbers are not only low this year, they are at historic lows. The table below tells the story for the past eight legislative elections dating back to 2000, both by house and party.

■ *By house.* This year, there are 31 senate and 193 assembly hopefuls for a

total of 224. Even though 2014 was an “off-year,” more men and women (246) ran for the legislature that year, 208 for the assembly and 38 for the senate. Part of the reason for the drop may be the number of open seats this year (12; three in the upper house, nine in the lower) compared to two years ago (29). When an incumbent retires, more candidates tend to run for the open seat.

But there must be more to the reduced totals this year, for they are also the lowest since at least 2000, in each house and in total (again, see table). In the last presidential year (2012), 297 individuals ran for the legislature, and two years prior, even more (314) ran. One possible explanation is redistricting. Candidate totals have declined since 2010; however, it is also worth noting that candidate totals are lower this year than they were both immediately before (40%) and after (33%) districts were redrawn in 2012.

■ *By party.* Neither party is immune from the decline. Republicans are at a historic low (96 candidates); the previous low (111) was 2008, also a presidential year. Even this total is misleadingly high, since 15 of the 96 candidates are contesting primaries for open seats already held by the party.

Democrats are fielding a total of 124 legislative candidates this year vs. 104 two years ago. However, since they generally field more candidates in

Declining Interest in, Competition for State Legislative Seats

Candidate Count by House and Party, 2000-16

House/Party	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
<i>House</i>									
Assembly	203	216	229	207	244	273	261	208	193
Senate	35	36	39	36	25	41	36	38	31
<i>Party</i>									
Republican	122	130	127	115	111	171	118	133	96
Democrat	105	102	121	119	146	117	164	104	124
Other	11	20	20	9	12	26	15	9	4
Total	238	252	268	243	269	314	297	246	224

presidential years when turnout favors them, a more telling comparison would be with the two most recent presidential years. The party's total this year is off from both 2012 (164) and 2008 (146).

Party strength?

If grassroots strength is judged based on party ability to field candidates, neither major party impressed this year. Democrats now hold 50 legislative seats, of which 44 are "up" this fall, yet Republicans left 33 without candidates, including both Democratic assembly leaders. Similarly, this year, the GOP is defending 71 of the 82 seats it holds, yet Democrats left 23 unchallenged.

Might this suggest a crack in major-party dominance? Only if it means a third force is ready to mount a challenge. The remaining party to field candidates was the Libertarian Party, and it ran just three.

The total number of third-party or independent candidates this year is at a modern low (four). In 2014, the total was nine; in 2012, it was 15. The high for 2000-16 was 26 candidates in 2010, followed by 20 in both 2002 and 2004.

The other problem

Media coverage of the presidential race leaves the impression that public interest in politics is now high.

Republicans had 17 presidential aspirants and high primary turnout. Democrats endured a long primary campaign that continued through the final day. And, pollsters tell us that voters are very angered by government performance.

But approaching partisan contests in Wisconsin raise a troubling question. If voters are unusually engaged, why did relatively few run for the legislature, even though, compared to Congress, state-local campaigns are cheaper and less vitriolic, and state service is more likely to yield results? Is government the problem, or do we citizens share blame due to inattentiveness, apathy, or laziness? □



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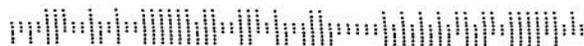


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Capital Notes

■ Dates for 2016 partisan primary and general elections are August 9 and November 8, respectively.

■ Wisconsin has 71 district attorney (DA) offices, with Shawano and Menominee counties sharing a DA. Of those, two-thirds have only one candidate filing nomination papers for the upcoming elections. When counties with only primary contests are added, voters in over four-fifths of counties will have no choice

for DA between major-party candidates come November.

■ A new state law terminates the Government Accountability Board at the end of this month, replacing it with two bodies, one overseeing elections and the other ethics. Members of the Ethics Commission are: Republican appointees Katie McCallum and former Rep. Pat Strachota; Democratic members David Halbrooks and former Attorney General

Peg Lautenschlager; and gubernatorial nominees Mac Davis and Robert Kinney, both former judges.

■ A coalition of private- and public-sector interests groups is organizing to advocate a solution to long-term transportation financing in Wisconsin under the acronym DRIVE. Meanwhile, the governor says he will not support gas tax or fee increases unless there are off-setting tax cuts.