

# Military Affairs

(LFB Budget Summary Document: Page 289)

## LFB Summary Items for Which an Issue Paper Has Been Prepared

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1	Standard Budget Adjustments (Paper #440)
3	Eliminate Long-Term Vacancies (Paper #441)
7	National Guard Readiness (Paper #442)
8	Military Property Program (Paper #443)





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April 17, 2015

Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #440

### Standard Budget Adjustments (Military Affairs)

[LFB 2015-17 Budget Summary: Page 289, #1]

#### CURRENT LAW

The Department of Military Affairs has a base budget of \$26,407,400 GPR, \$70,334,500 FED, \$6,743,600 PR, and \$1,180,900 SEG. Each biennium, the budget bill makes a series of routine adjustments to agency base budgets to account for expected changes in continuing costs. One such adjustment provides for the full funding of continuing position salaries and fringe benefits. Another adjustment provides a reduction in funding to account for expected turnover.

#### GOVERNOR

Provide \$289,500 GPR, \$94,400 PR, and \$368,200 FED annually for standard budget adjustments.

#### MODIFICATION

Delete \$10,800 GPR, \$42,300 PR, and \$89,200 FED annually from the bill to reflect adjustments in the calculation of full funding of continuing positions salaries and fringe benefits and turnover reduction.

**Explanation:** The bill calculated these adjustments to DMA's base budget in error. The modification: (a) corrects inadvertent errors made when computing full funding of continuing position salaries and fringe benefits (-\$10,800 GPR, -\$42,300 PR, and -\$89,300 FED annually); and (b) corrects an inadvertent error made when calculating turnover reduction (\$100 FED annually). The modifications apply to the following appropriations: (a) National Guard Operations general program operations (-\$10,800 GPR annually); (b) National Guard Operations program services (-\$42,300 PR annually); and (c) National Guard Operations federal aid appropriation (-\$89,200 FED annually).

<b>Change to Bill</b>	
GPR	- \$21,600
FED	- 178,400
PR	<u>- 84,600</u>
Total	- \$284,600

Prepared by: Michael Steinschneider



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April 17, 2015

Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #441

### Eliminate Long-Term Vacancies (Military Affairs)

[LFB 2015-17 Budget Summary: Page 290, #3]

#### CURRENT LAW

The Department of Military Affairs provides military and emergency management capability for both Wisconsin and the United States. The Department's base budget totals \$26,407,400 GPR and 80.63 GPR positions, \$70,334,500 FED and 338.35 FED positions, \$6,743,600 PR and 37.79 PR positions, and \$1,180,900 SEG and 0.0 SEG positions.

#### GOVERNOR

Eliminate 1.75 GPR positions and associated funding for the positions' salaries and fringe benefits costs, totaling \$79,300 GPR annually. In addition, reduce position authority by 0.67 PR position and 3.25 FED positions. Expenditure authority associated with the eliminated PR and FED positions is not deleted. The reduction in funding and position authority is associated with positions that have been vacant for twelve months or more, as of August, 2014.

#### DISCUSSION POINTS

1. Under the bill, the Governor recommends deleting \$79,300 GPR and 1.75 GPR positions annually as these positions have been vacant for 12 months or more. The reduction would represent approximately 2% of the 80.63 GPR-funded base positions for the agency. In addition, the bill deletes 0.67 PR position and 3.25 FED positions that had been vacant for 12 months or longer, as of August, 2014. Expenditure authority associated with the PR and FED positions is not deleted under the bill.
2. The table below identifies: (a) the positions that the administration initially proposed to

be eliminated; and (b) the salary and fringe costs associated with the positions. As the footnote to the table indicates, since August, 2014, 0.25 GPR position and 2.75 FED positions have been filled.

### Positions Proposed for Elimination

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Full-Time Equivalent</u>	<u>Salary and Fringe Costs</u>
GPR	National Guard Operations	General program operations	Facilities repair worker	1.00	\$40,800
			Facilities repair worker - advanced*	0.25	11,900
			Emergency government specialist	<u>0.50</u>	<u>26,600</u>
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>\$79,300</b>
FED		Federal aid	Operations program associate*	1.00	\$47,700
			Operations program associate*	1.00	47,700
			Facilities repair worker - advanced*	0.75	35,500
			Emergency government specialist	<u>0.50</u>	<u>26,600</u>
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>\$157,500</b>
PR	Emergency Management Services	Program services	Program and policy analyst	0.67	\$35,700
<b>Total</b>				<b>0.67</b>	<b>\$35,700</b>

\*Note that since August, 2014, this position has been filled by the Department.

3. While the bill identifies the number of positions eliminated, it does not specify the positions that must be eliminated. Rather, the bill identifies the appropriations from which positions must be eliminated. Given that certain positions proposed for elimination have been filled by the Department, the administration indicates it would work with the Department to identify vacant positions that could be eliminated and cause the least amount of harm to the Department's operations. As of March, 2015, the following number of vacancies exist in the appropriations from which positions are eliminated under the bill: (a) 4.0 GPR position vacancies in the general program operations appropriation [1.5 positions have been vacant for over 12 months and 2.5 positions have been vacant for under 12 months]; (b) 20.0 FED position vacancies in the federal aid appropriation [1.5 positions have been vacant for over 12 months and 18.5 positions have been vacant for under 12 months]; and (c) 3.42 PR positions vacancies in the program services appropriation [0.67 positions have been vacant for over 12 months and 2.75 positions have been vacant for under 12 months].

4. As DMA has been able to perform its various functions with a reduced number of filled positions for twelve months or more, and as DMA is being treated similarly to other state agencies that have also had long-term vacant positions reduced under the bill, the Committee could consider approving the Governor's recommendation [Alternative 1]. As a result, DMA's base budget would incur annual reductions totaling \$79,300 GPR, 1.75 GPR positions, 3.25 FED positions, and 0.67 PR position.

5. Generally, when an agency's position authority is reduced, funding appropriated to

support the eliminated positions' salary and fringe benefits costs is also eliminated. To this point, the bill reduces DMA's GPR funding authority by \$79,300. Should the Committee decide to eliminate FED and PR positions as proposed under the bill, the Committee could also reduce the Department's FED and PR expenditure authority associated with the eliminated positions' salary and fringe benefits costs [Alternative 5].

6. As the table above indicates, 0.25 GPR position and 2.75 FED positions proposed for elimination have been filled by the Department. Given that DMA has filled these positions, the positions no longer represent a long-term vacancy and one could argue the associated funding and position authority should not be eliminated. As a result, the Committee could modify the bill to restore \$11,900 GPR, 0.25 GPR position, and 2.75 FED positions annually to account for the filled positions [Alternative 2].

7. On the other hand, while the bill intends to eliminate positions that have been vacant for twelve months or longer, it could be argued that the ability of an agency to carry out its functions without certain vacant positions does not mean that there is not an impact to the agency and the public from not filling these positions. To this point, the Department indicates that, "The majority of the eliminated positions directly support the operations and maintenance of military facilities and the loss of these positions will have a negative impact on facility readiness and adequacy."

8. Further, vacancies in the Department's National Guard Operations program typically take many months to fill since potential employees must pass stringent federal background checks in order to access military facilities. Therefore, it could be argued that DMA should not be treated similarly to other state agencies that have also had long-term vacant positions reduced under the bill.

9. According to DMA, eliminating the 0.67 PR position under Emergency Management Services would not have a negative impact on its operations. Further, the Department indicates that Wisconsin Emergency Management does not have sufficient program revenues to support the position. The 0.67 PR position is supported by revenues generated as a result of the Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) program. The REP program is responsible for developing and maintaining Wisconsin's emergency plans to a nuclear incident, and exercising those response plans with affected local communities and utilities. Program revenue under the REP program is generated from payments made by utility companies in exchange for state assistance in complying with federal regulations related to radiological emergency preparedness.

10. Given that DMA has argued that eliminating the GPR and FED positions would have a negative impact on National Guard facility readiness and adequacy, and that vacant positions for National Guard operations typically take many months to fill due to federal background checks, the Committee could restore the eliminated position and funding authority, except for the 0.67 PR position [Alternative 3]. This alternative would restore \$79,300 GPR, 1.75 GPR positions, and 3.25 FED positions annually.

11. Alternatively, the Committee could deny the Governor's request and restore all position and funding authority eliminated under the bill [Alternative 4].

**ALTERNATIVES**

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to delete \$79,300 (all funds) and 5.67 positions annually to reflect the elimination of long-term vacant positions. The annual reductions would include \$79,300 GPR and 1.75 GPR positions, 3.25 FED positions, and 0.67 PR position. [The salary and fringe benefit costs associated with the eliminated 3.25 FED positions and 0.67 PR position total \$157,500 FED and \$35,700 PR annually.]

2. Modify the Governor's recommendation to restore \$11,900 GPR, 0.25 GPR position, and 2.75 FED positions annually to account for positions that have been filled by the Department. [The salary and fringe benefit costs associated with the remaining eliminated 0.5 FED position and 0.67 PR position total \$26,600 FED and \$35,700 PR annually.]

ALT 2	Change to Bill	
	Funding	Positions
GPR	\$23,800	0.25
FED	<u>0</u>	<u>2.75</u>
Total	\$23,800	3.00

3. Modify the Governor's recommendation to restore funding and position authority eliminated under the bill except for 0.67 PR position. [The salary and fringe benefit costs associated with the remaining eliminated 0.67 PR position total \$35,700 PR annually.]

ALT 3	Change to Bill	
	Funding	Positions
GPR	\$158,600	1.75
FED	<u>0</u>	<u>3.25</u>
Total	\$158,600	5.00

4. Delete the Governor's recommendation and restore all funding and position authority eliminated under the bill.

ALT 4	Change to Bill	
	Funding	Positions
GPR	\$158,600	1.75
FED	0	3.25
PR	<u>0</u>	<u>0.67</u>
Total	\$158,600	5.67

The following alternative may be combined with alternatives 1, 2, or 3.

5. In addition to Alternatives 1, 2, or 3, eliminate funding authority associated with the salary and fringe benefit costs of FED and PR positions eliminated under the bill. The funding that would be eliminated under this alternative is identified in the bracketed statement included with

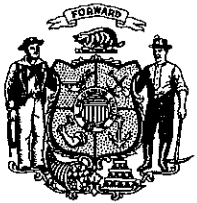


Alternatives 1, 2, and 3.

ALT 5	Change to Bill
<u>With Alternative 1</u>	
PR	- \$71,400
FED	- <u>315,000</u>
Total	- \$386,400
<u>With Alternative 2</u>	
PR	- \$71,400
FED	- <u>53,200</u>
Total	- \$124,600
<u>With Alternative 3</u>	
PR	- \$71,400

Prepared by: Michael Steinschneider





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April 17, 2015

Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #442

### National Guard Readiness (Military Affairs)

[LFB 2015-17 Budget Summary: Page 291, #7]

#### CURRENT LAW

Article V, section 4 of the Wisconsin Constitution designates the Governor as the commander-in-chief of the National Guard. The Adjutant General serves as the head of the Department of Military Affairs. Wisconsin's National Guard is comprised of the Wisconsin Army National Guard and the Wisconsin Air National Guard. The mission of the National Guard is to provide fully capable citizen-soldiers and citizen-airmen prepared for deployment to support community, state, and federal missions. The federal mission is to provide trained units, soldiers and airmen in time of war or national emergency, as directed by the President of the United States. The state mission is to assist civil authorities in protecting life and property, and preserving peace, order and public safety during emergencies, as directed by the Governor of Wisconsin.

Under regulations established by the United States Army and utilized by the Wisconsin Army National Guard, in order to be deployed into active duty a soldier must have participated in the Guard's soldier readiness processing (SRP) program within the last 12 months. Further, an SRP status check must be performed within 30 days of the soldier being deployed into active duty to ensure that the soldier participated in the SPR in the last 12 months. Currently, the federal government provides funding to support the state's SRP program.

The Department's National Guard Operations public emergencies sum sufficient appropriation is utilized to defray all expenditures of the National Guard when it is called into state service to meet situations arising from war, riot, natural disaster, or great public emergency, and in preparation for an anticipated call into state service for these emergencies. Under current practice, expenditures are only made from this appropriation in association with an activation of the National Guard for state active duty. Base funding for the appropriation is \$40,000 GPR annually.

## **GOVERNOR**

Provide \$500,000 GPR annually to the National Guard Operations public emergencies sum sufficient appropriation to support the state's soldier readiness processing program.

## **DISCUSSION POINTS**

1. The Wisconsin Army National Guard's assigned strength, as of March, 2015, is approximately 7,500 soldiers. In order to deploy these soldiers into active duty, current regulations require that soldiers participate in the Army National Guard's soldier readiness processing program within 12 months of deployment. Further, an SRP status check must be performed within 30 days of the soldier's deployment to confirm the soldier's participation in the program. If it is discovered that a soldier has not participated in the SRP program within the last 12 months, the soldier must participate in the program prior to deployment, thus delaying the soldier's activation.

2. The state's SRP program is conducted at Fort McCoy, a military base located in Monroe County that serves as a training center and deployment site for the Army National Guard. The Army Guard's SRP program annually: (a) validates the soldier's dental, medical, and personnel records; (b) provides the soldier an opportunity to update his or her records, religious preferences, family information, beneficiaries, wills, powers of attorney, and other personal issues; and (c) awards the soldier an opportunity to review life insurance options and education benefits. Currently, the Army National Guard operates its SRP program during a two-week time period, one month a year, as well as one weekend a month for the remaining 11 months. Roughly half of the Army National Guard's soldiers participate in the SRP program during the two-week period, while the remaining half participate in the program when it is operated one weekend a month for the remaining eleven months. This current level of operation allows the Army National Guard to maintain a roughly 95% to 100% readiness level, meaning that 95% to 100% of all Army National Guard soldiers will have participated in the SRP within the last 12 months and are available for immediate deployment into state or federal service.

3. In recent years, funding for the Army National Guard's SRP program has been directly supported by the federal National Guard Bureau (NGB), which is funded through the Department of Defense (DOD). Costs supported by the federal government included, but were not limited to, personnel, equipment, and medical tests.

4. Through discussions with DOD and the National Guard Bureau, however, the Wisconsin Army National Guard has been informed that DOD's budget for Army operations, and similarly the National Guard Bureau's budget, will be reduced during the 2015-16 and 2016-17 federal fiscal years. The anticipated reductions in DOD's budget are the result of the expected decrease in the number of overseas Army deployments, as well as budget cuts required under the federal sequester. Due to expected reductions to the NGB's budget, the NGB has informed the Wisconsin Army National Guard that it will most likely be unable to support the SRP program.

5. With regards to Wisconsin's Air National Guard, the administration indicates, "The [U.S.] Air Force has not reduced the funding provided to the Air National Guard to support readiness and deployment preparation because the deployment tempo of Air National Guard members will not be decreasing in future years. No additional funds are required to maintain 100%

readiness."

6. Since it is anticipated that the federal government will not support the Army National Guard's SRP program during the 2015-17 biennium, the bill provides state funding to support the program. Specifically, the bill provides \$500,000 GPR annually to the National Guard Operations public emergencies sum sufficient appropriation. [Base funding for the sum sufficient appropriation is \$40,000 GPR annually.] Funding under the bill would be utilized to support the Army National Guard's SRP program for one weekend a month, eleven months out of the year. In addition, the Department would utilize federal funding that is allocated for training to support the SRP program for a two-week period, one month out of the year. The Department indicates that this utilization of both state and federal funding would allow the Army National Guard to maintain a 95% to 100% readiness level.

7. The National Guard Operations public emergencies appropriation is utilized in association with an activation of the National Guard. Accordingly, to the extent that state funding is utilized to support the Army National's Guard's SRP program, the Governor intends to activate the National Guard on an ongoing basis. The National Guard members called into active duty would be the military dental, medical, and administrative personnel who would administer the SRP program.

8. If state funding is not provided to support the SRP program then, due to the anticipated federal funding reductions, the Army National Guard's readiness level will drop by roughly half. As a result, approximately 3,750 of the Army National Guard's 7,500 soldiers would not be immediately available to be called into state active duty service, due to the fact that the soldiers would not have participated in the SRP program within the last 12 months. Therefore, if those soldiers were needed for state active duty, they would have to participate in the SRP program before being deployed, thus delaying their response.

9. With regards to the costs associated with the SRP program, the state would have to support the cost of 92 military dental, medical, and administrative personnel. Personnel costs include pay, lodging, travel, and other incidental costs. Other costs, such as building maintenance, equipment, and medical tests would continue to be covered by the federal government. The table below identifies the annual personnel costs that would be supported by the state. Annual costs are based on the fact that the state would support the SRP program for one weekend a month (two days), eleven months out of the year.

**State Costs Associated With the Wisconsin Army  
National Guard's Soldier Readiness Processing Program**

Base Pay and Allowance*	\$302,800
Travel	171,500
Lodging**	22,300
Incidental Costs	<u>10,100</u>
Total	\$506,700

\*Base pay and allowances are set by the U.S. Army.

\*\*Lodging is based on the \$11 per night rate that will be charged by the state's billeting operation at the Wisconsin Military Academy at Fort McCoy.

10. Funding under the bill is provided to the National Guard Operations sum sufficient public emergencies appropriation. As a sum sufficient appropriation, the Department does not require legislative approval to expend amounts beyond what is appropriated, as long as the expenditures are made for purposes authorized under statute. Appropriations are typically created as sum sufficient if the Legislature determines that the state should fund any amount necessary to support the program for which the appropriation was created. The public emergencies appropriation has been sum sufficient since the Department of Military Affairs was created during the 1967-69 biennium (the appropriation also existed as a sum sufficient prior to the creation of DMA). Under current law, the appropriation is authorized to, "defray all expenditures of the Wisconsin National Guard ... when is (sic) called into state service to meet situations arising from war, riot, natural disaster, or great public emergency and *in preparation for an anticipated call into state service for these emergencies.*" [Emphasis added]

11. While DMA has been informed that it is expected that the National Guard Bureau will not support the state's Army National Guard SRP program due to federal budget reductions during the 2015-16 and 2016-17 federal fiscal years, the federal budget for these years has yet to be established and the reduction in federal funding for the SRP program is not definite. Regarding the utilization of state funds for the SRP, the administration indicates that, "The department will continue to spend all available federal funding for the SRP before spending state funds. If federal funding is not reduced as expected, the state funding will not be expended..."

12. Given that the Department anticipates reductions in federal funding for the SRP program and that providing state funds for the SRP program would allow the Wisconsin Army National Guard to maintain 95% to 100% readiness, the Committee could approve the Governor's recommendation and provide the Department \$500,000 GPR annually to its National Guard Operations sum sufficient appropriation [Alternative 1].

13. Alternatively, the Committee could modify the Governor's recommendation to account for the following: (a) the different start dates of the state fiscal year and the federal fiscal year; and (b) subsequent to the introduction of the budget bill, the Department provided a more detailed calculation of the anticipated annual state costs of the SRP program.

14. The federal fiscal year begins October 1<sup>st</sup>, while the state fiscal year begins July 1<sup>st</sup>. Given that the anticipated federal budget reductions would begin in federal fiscal year 2016, it is expected that the reductions would not impact the state for the first three months of state fiscal year 2016. As a result, it could be argued that the amount provided under the bill for state fiscal year 2015-16 should be reduced in order to provide eight months of funding for the SRP program as opposed to 11 months of funding. Further, as indicated in the table above, the annual costs of supporting the Army National Guard's totals \$506,700. Based on these considerations, the Committee could modify the amounts provided under the bill by -\$131,500 GPR in 2015-16 and \$6,700 GPR in 2016-17 [Alternative 2]. Under this alternative, the bill would be modified to provide DMA \$368,500 GPR in 2015-16 and \$506,700 GPR in 2016-17 to support the Army National Guard's SRP program.

15. On the other hand, the Committee could delete the provision due to the fact that federal reductions are not definite since the federal budget for the 2015-16 and 2016-17 federal fiscal year

has yet to be established [Alternative 3]. As a result, funding for the public emergencies sum sufficient appropriation would remain at \$40,000 GPR annually during the 2015-17 biennium.

16. It should be noted, however, that while the federal budget for the 2015-16 and 2016-17 federal fiscal year has yet to be established, the Department indicates that federal funding reductions for the state's Army National Guard SRP program should be expected.

17. Further, given that the public emergencies appropriation is sum sufficient, the Department does not require legislative approval to expend amounts beyond that appropriated to support the SRP program. The Department indicates that if the federal government reduces its funding for the state's SRP program, the Governor intends to activate the National Guard on an ongoing basis and utilize the sum sufficient appropriation to support the SRP program. Therefore, if the Committee decides not to increase the appropriation's expenditure authority, it may be anticipated that actual expenditures would exceed appropriated amounts.

## ALTERNATIVES

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to provide \$500,000 GPR annually to the Department of Military Affairs National Guard Operations public emergencies sum sufficient appropriation to support the Wisconsin Army National Guard's soldier readiness processing program.

2. Modify the amounts provided under the bill by -\$131,500 GPR in 2015-16 and \$6,700 GPR in 2016-17 to account for the following: (a) the different start dates of the state fiscal year and the federal fiscal year; and (b) a recalculation of the anticipated annual state costs of the SRP program.

ALT 2	Change to Bill
GPR	- \$124,800

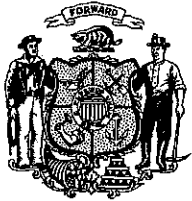
3. Delete provision.

ALT 3	Change to Bill
GPR	- \$1,000,000

Prepared by: Michael Steinschneider







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April 17, 2015

Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #443

### **Military Property Program (Military Affairs)**

[LFB 2015-17 Budget Summary: Page 292, #8]

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#### **CURRENT LAW**

Section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1997 permits the federal Department of Defense (DOD) to transfer excess military property to eligible state and local law enforcement agencies for use in counter-drug, counter-terrorism, and other law enforcement activities. Law enforcement agencies are eligible to participate in the program if the agency's primary function is the enforcement of applicable federal, state, and local laws, and its compensated full-time law enforcement officers have arrest and apprehension powers. The federal government does not charge receiving law enforcement agencies for the equipment itself, but the receiving agencies are responsible for costs associated with the transportation, upkeep and disposal of equipment, and insurance. In addition, in Wisconsin the state requires the agencies to pay an annual \$500 enrollment fee to participate in the program.

Excess military property available under the military property program (the 1033 program) includes aircraft, tactical and utility vehicles, firearms, as well as a variety of equipment, supplies, and tools. Certain items that have more strictly civilian applications typically become the property of receiving agencies after one year and there are no further tracking or reporting responsibilities associated with this equipment. All other equipment under the program, such as aircraft and firearms, are conditionally transferred, and the receiving agencies and the state have an ongoing responsibility to track and report this equipment to the federal government. All conditionally transferred equipment may be recalled by the federal government, and must be returned to the federal government or disposed of in compliance with federal regulations if no longer needed.

Effective November 14, 2013, the Governor designated Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) within the Department of Military Affairs (DMA) as the agency

responsible for oversight of the state's participation in the military property program. Under the current operation of the program, WEM ensures that participating law enforcement agencies are complying with federal regulations under the program. In addition, WEM has contracted with the Wisconsin Technical College System Foundation, Inc. (WTCSF) to assist in the administration of the program. The Foundation has indicated, however, that it does not wish to continue its duties relating to the 1033 program.

The Department's base funding to administer the 1033 program is \$92,500 GPR annually.

The Emergency Management Services program services annual PR appropriation is utilized to support, conferences, training, and other services provided by WEM. The appropriation also provides support for WEM's radiological emergency preparedness program.

## **GOVERNOR**

Provide \$97,300 GPR and -\$19,800 FED in 2015-16 and \$95,200 GPR and -\$19,800 FED in 2016-17, and convert 0.2 FED position into a GPR-funded position, in order for DMA to assume all administrative duties relating to the federal military property program.

In addition, convert the Emergency Management Services annual PR appropriation to a continuing, all monies received, appropriation. The Department would utilize the continuing appropriation to collect fees from law enforcement agencies participating in the military property program.

## **DISCUSSION POINTS**

### **Background**

1. In order to participate in the 1033 program, a state must sign a Memorandum of Agreement with DOD's Defense Logistics Agency. Under the agreement, failure to meet requirements related to compliance, inventory, reporting and recordkeeping will result in the suspension or termination of the state's participation.

2. Prior to 2013 Act 20, both the 1033 program and federal Homeland Security grant funds were administered by the Department of Administration's Office of Justice Assistance (OJA). Under Act 20, however, OJA was dissolved and its various functions, programs and staff were transferred to DMA and the Departments of Justice and Corrections. As part of the reorganization, the administration of federal Homeland Security grant funds was transferred from OJA to DMA. In addition, effective November 14, 2013, the Governor designated WEM to provide oversight for the 1033 program.

3. In overseeing the 1033 program, WEM is responsible for ensuring that the state and participating law enforcement agencies comply with federal law governing the state's participation in the program. As a part of this responsibility, WEM staff completes an onsite review of each law enforcement agency that possesses conditionally transferred property under the program (property

that maybe recalled by the federal government) every four years. [The Department indicates that it may perform onsite reviews more frequently if: (a) the law enforcement agency is in possession of a large amount of conditionally transferred property; or (b) the law enforcement agency recently had issues complying with federal regulations.] The Department also maintains an up-to-date list of property which: (a) will be unconditionally transferred to the receiving law enforcement agencies after one year; and (b) is conditionally transferred, and must be tracked on an ongoing basis until recalled by or returned to the federal government, or disposed of in accordance with federal regulations.

4. In addition, as did OJA, DMA contracts with the Wisconsin Technical College System Foundation, Inc. to provide certain administrative duties relating to the 1033 program. Notably, WTCSF: (a) communicates with and registers participating law enforcement agencies; (b) identifies, acquires, distributes, and disposes of military property; (c) reviews 1033 property requests submitted by law enforcement agencies; (d) operates a warehouse location to house the military property before it is distributed to law enforcement agencies; (e) maintains a website listing available military property for participating law enforcement agencies; and (f) maintains inventory and other records.

5. Table 1 identifies the 2014-15 budget for the WTCSF to administer its responsibilities under the 1033 program. The Foundation supports its activities related to the 1033 through the following estimated revenue sources: (a) an annual payment totaling \$92,500 from DMA; (b) annual enrollment fees (\$500) paid by the participating law enforcement agencies; (c) transportation reimbursements paid by the participating law enforcement agencies; (d) program income (primarily proceeds from auctioned equipment that may be unconditionally transferred); and (e) carryover funding from the prior fiscal year.

**TABLE 1**

**2014-15 1033 Program Budget for the  
Wisconsin Technical College System Foundation**

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Personnel	\$85,000
Indirect costs	50,000
Warehouse rent	18,000
Transportation	10,000
Services/Travel	<u>10,000</u>
Total	\$173,000

6. The Department indicates that while the 1033 program was administered by OJA, the Office utilized federal homeland security grants to fund its staff that carried out the 1033 program activities. After the responsibilities of the 1033 program were transferred to DMA, the Department concluded that support of the 1033 program support was not a permissible use of federal funding. Further, while the 1033 program was administered by OJA, annual payments to WTCSF totaling \$92,500 were paid from DOA's federal resource acquisition support grants appropriation.

7. At the May 6, 2014, s. 13.10 meeting, the Committee transferred \$92,500 GPR annually from DOA to DMA in order for DMA to continue to make annual payments to WTCSF. In addition, due to the fact that DMA argued that federal homeland security grant funds could not be utilized to administer the 1033 program, the Committee transferred \$46,000 GPR in 2013-14 and \$95,200 GPR in 2014-15 on a one-time basis from DMA's energy costs; energy related assessments GPR appropriation to DMA's emergency management services general program operation GPR appropriation. As a result of the s. 13.10 meeting, DMA's base budget for administering the 1033 program is \$92,500 GPR annually.

8. Under the 1033 program, excess military property is available from the federal Department of Defense on a "where is, as is" basis. The program provides a wide variety of excess equipment to law enforcement agencies, including: (a) cloths; (b) boots; (c) blankets; (d) first aid supplies; (e) body armor and other protective equipment; (f) tools; (g) office supplies (including storage cabinets, chairs, copiers, printers, fax machines, lamps, and telephones); (h) cameras; (i) video cameras; (j) computers; (k) televisions; (l) boats; (m) cars; (n) motorcycles; (o) trucks; (p) all-terrain vehicles; (q) mine resistant ambush protected vehicles (MRAPs); and (r) weapons. With regards to MRAPs, DMA indicates that DOD makes modifications to these vehicles to reflect their anticipated usage in a civilian law enforcement context. In particular, the gun turrets on these vehicles are typically removed before transfer to local law enforcement agencies.

9. Law enforcement agencies seeking to acquire excess military property may submit a request through a website managed by DOD. In addition, agencies may contact WTCSF, as the Foundation acts as a transitional distribution point (TDP). As a TDP, WTCSF acquires excess military property and stores it in a warehouse until a law enforcement agency decides that it would like the property. According to DMA, law enforcement agencies, "strongly prefer having the 1033 program warehouse available. The warehouse allows the state administrator to obtain sought-after equipment when it becomes sporadically available. Without a warehouse, law enforcement agencies would only be able to obtain some of this equipment if they happened to be looking when it becomes available."

10. Whether the law enforcement agency requests 1033 property through DOD's website or directly from WTCSF, the Foundation reviews each request for 1033 property to ensure the following: (a) the requesting agency is a law enforcement agency; (b) the agency has or will pay the \$500 enrollment fee as well as transportation costs; (c) the agency is compliant with program requirements; (d) the agency has provided justification for receiving the property; and (e) the agency is not requesting more equipment than its number of officers warrant. Certain items that have more strictly civilian applications typically become the property of receiving agencies after one year and there are no further tracking or reporting responsibilities associated with this equipment. All other equipment under the program, such as aircraft and firearms, are conditionally transferred, and the receiving agencies and the state have an ongoing responsibility to track and report this equipment to the federal government. All conditionally transferred equipment may be recalled by the federal government, and must be returned to the federal government or disposed of in compliance with federal regulations if no longer needed.

11. Property obtained through the 1033 program must be placed into use within one year

of receipt, unless the condition of the property renders it unusable, in which case, controlled property must be returned to DOD. Further, law enforcement agencies are generally not required to undergo specific training to participate in the 1033 program. It should be noted, however, that in November, 2014, DOD began requiring that all law enforcement agencies requesting an armored vehicle (such as an MRAP) submit a certified training plan, including use of force training, with any request for armored vehicles. This requirement applies to agencies that have an armored vehicle in its possession already. Further, as a result of a review of the 1033 program (along with other similar federal programs) the WTCSF indicates that DOD may also start implementing training requirements as a condition of other high priority transfers, such as weapons.

12. There are approximately 590 law enforcement agencies in Wisconsin. In 2013-14, 45 Wisconsin law enforcement agencies were enrolled in the 1033 program, including one state agency, the Department of Natural Resources. In 2014-15, 59 agencies have enrolled in the program (as of March, 2015), including two state agencies, the Department of Natural Resources and the Wisconsin State Patrol.

13. In 2012-13, the estimated fair market value of property acquired under the 1033 program totaled \$994,100, including \$966,500 in property to local law enforcement agencies and \$27,600 to state law enforcement agencies. In 2013-14, the estimated fair market value of property acquired under the 1033 program totaled \$3,403,800, including \$3,351,400 in property to local law enforcement agencies and \$52,400 to state law enforcement agencies.

14. Appendix I provides the following information regarding the property acquired under the 1033 program on either a conditional or unconditional basis from February, 2014, through February, 2015: (a) a description and quantity of the property acquired; (b) the law enforcement agency that acquired the property; and (c) whether the property was transferred on a conditional or unconditional basis. Appendix II provides a list of the following high-priority conditionally transferred equipment currently in the possession of Wisconsin law enforcement agencies: (a) weapons; (b) armored vehicles; and (c) aircraft. As Appendix II indicates, the vast majority of the high-priority equipment currently in the possession of Wisconsin law enforcement agencies is rifles and pistols.

#### **Analysis of Governor's Recommendation**

15. On May 19, 2014, WTCSF sent a letter to the Secretary of DOA as well as the Director of WEM indicating that the Foundation will not continue to contract to operate the 1033 program after June 30, 2016. Accordingly, DMA indicates that it wishes to take over all responsibilities related to the 1033 program. The bill provides DMA the resources to assume these new responsibilities, beginning July 1, 2015.

16. Specifically, the bill provides \$97,300 GPR and -\$19,800 FED in 2015, \$95,200 GPR and -\$19,200 FED in 2016-17, and converts 0.2 FED position into a GPR-funded position. In addition to funding provided under the bill, the Department would utilize \$92,500 GPR and 1.0 GPR position of existing annual funding and position authority, as well as \$18,500 PR in 2015-16 and \$8,500 PR in 2016-17, to administer the program. Existing GPR funding would be derived from funding that was transferred to DMA from DOA as a result of the May, 2014, s. 13.10 meeting.

Program revenue for the state's administration of the 1033 program would be generated from the \$500 enrollment fee charged to the participating law enforcement agencies.

17. Table 2 identifies the Department's proposed 2015-17 budget to administer the 1033 program. The 1.0 program administrator position would be responsible for managing the day-to-day activities of the program, as well as communicating with law enforcement agencies and acquiring excess property that law enforcement agencies may desire. The 0.1 program supervisor and program analyst positions would be responsible for: (a) overseeing the state and law enforcement agencies' compliance with federal regulations related to the 1033 program; (b) preparing reports; and (c) data entry. The 1.3 community services technicians would be primarily responsible for traveling to participating law enforcement agencies to perform onsite compliance reviews of law enforcement agencies that participate in the program. Finally, the 0.5 facilities repair worker would be responsible for handling and maintaining 1033 property that is housed at the warehouse in Camp Williams. [If DMA is provided the resources to assume all administrative duties relating to the 1033 program, the Department intends to rent a warehouse at Camp Williams similar to the warehouse currently operated by the WTCSF.]

**TABLE 2**

**DMA's 2015-17 Budget for Administration of the 1033 Program**

<u>Item</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>
<b>Salary and Fringe</b>		
Program administrator - 1.0 GPR position	\$53,300	\$53,300
Program supervisor - 0.1 GPR position	10,700	10,700
Program analyst - 0.1 GPR position	9,100	9,100
Community services technician lead - 0.5 LTE	28,000	28,000
Community services technician senior - 0.8 LTE	35,800	35,800
Facilities repair worker advanced - 0.5 LTE	16,800	16,800
Rent	20,000	20,000
Travel	15,000	15,000
Supplies	7,500	7,500
One-time moving, equipment, and set up costs	<u>12,100</u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$208,300</b>	<b>\$196,200</b>

18. In addition to providing the Department resources to administer the 1033 program, the bill converts the Emergency Management Services program services annual PR appropriation to a continuing appropriation. The Department would utilize the appropriation to provide partial support for the administration of the 1033 program from funds collected as a result of the \$500 annual enrollment fee and the reimbursements for transporting 1033 property. The Department indicates that the appropriation should be made continuing due to the variability of costs relating to transporting military property to the law enforcement agencies and to the warehouse. Under current law, the program services appropriation may be utilized to expend and receive monies for conferences, training, and other services provided by WEM. In addition, the appropriation is utilized to provide

support for the Department's radiological emergency preparedness program. Base funding and position authority for the PR appropriation is \$2,642,800 and 11.79 positions.

19. In support of the state's continued involvement of the 1033 program, the administration indicates the following:

"The federal military property program provides useful equipment to state and local law enforcement agencies at a minimal cost. In most cases this equipment is beyond the fiscal means of the agencies receiving it. The benefits of this program include: enhanced safety and security to law enforcement officers; increased training capacity; quicker response to life-threatening emergencies; augmented capacity to respond to natural disasters and other potential catastrophic situations; and improved logistical support. Eliminating this program would reduce the ability of state and local law enforcement agencies to train for, plan, and respond to many emergency situations they face on a daily basis. This includes the potential for impairing the safety and well-being of the citizens of Wisconsin."

20. Given the equipment to which the 1033 program provides law enforcement agencies access, and that the WTCSF indicates it no longer wishes to provide assistance administering the 1033 program, the Committee could approve the Governor's request and provide \$97,200 GPR and -\$19,800 FED in 2015, \$95,200 GPR and -\$19,200 FED in 2016-17, and convert 0.2 FED position into a GPR-funded position. Further, the Committee could convert the Emergency Management Services program services PR appropriation from an annual appropriation to a continuing appropriation [Alternative 1].

21. Alternatively, the Committee could modify the Governor's recommendation by making any of the following modifications to the bill.

22. *Technical Modifications.* The Committee could make technical adjustments to the Governor's recommendation. All of the GPR funding provided under the bill is provided to the Emergency Management Services general program operations GPR appropriation. The Department indicates, however, that funding that would be utilized to rent the warehouse at Camp Williams should be provided to the National Guard Operations general program operations GPR appropriation, given that Camp Williams is an Army National Guard base. As Table 2 indicates, rent costs associated with the warehouse totals \$20,000 annually. Further, as indicated above, DMA would utilize 1.0 existing GPR position in order to support the program administrator position, identified in Table 2. To fill this position, the Department intends to reassign one position from its Emergency Management Services federal aid, state operations appropriation. Therefore, the federal aid, state operations appropriation could be reduced by \$53,300 FED and 1.0 FED position annually [Alternative 2a].

23. *Appropriation Structure.* The Committee could maintain the program services PR appropriation as an annual appropriation but increase the appropriation's expenditure authority. Under the bill, the program services annual PR appropriation is converted to a continuing appropriation. As a continuing appropriation, authorized expenditure levels could be modified without legislative approval to reflect available balances in a given year. Base funding for the appropriation is \$2,642,800. In order to retain more oversight over the Department's utilization of funding in the appropriation, the Committee could maintain it as an annual appropriation. Under this

alternative, the Department would not be authorized to make expenditures above appropriated amounts unless authorized by the Legislature under separate legislation or authorized by the Committee under s. 16.515 of the statutes.

24. Further, from 2009-10 through 2013-14, the WTCSF collected an average of \$206,200 in revenues associated with: (a) the \$500 application fee; (b) transportation reimbursements; and (c) program income (primarily proceeds from auctioned equipment that may be unconditionally transferred). As a result, the Committee could decide to maintain the program services appropriation as an annual appropriation, but increase the appropriation's expenditure authority by \$206,200 annually in order to account for anticipated program revenue that DMA would generate while administering the 1033 program [Alternative 2b].

25. *Program Fees.* Using \$10,000 GPR in 2016-17 provided in the bill and base resources, the Department indicates that it will implement a reduction of the \$500 annual enrollment fee for smaller law enforcement agencies, beginning in 2016-17. The GPR funding will be used to replace PR revenue no longer generated from smaller agencies. While the Department has not yet decided how it would implement the reductions, DMA anticipates that the reductions would be implemented on a tiered system based on the number of law enforcement officers an agency employs with the maximum enrollment fee remaining at \$500. Due to the limited resources typically allocated to smaller law enforcement agencies, DMA states that these agencies have a greater need for the equipment accessible under the 1033 program, but have the fewest funds to support the enrollment fee.

26. However, given that the fee structure based on agency size has not yet been determined and that some relatively small law enforcement agencies currently participate in the program with the \$500 enrollment fee, it could be argued that funding could be reduced by \$10,000 GPR in 2016-17. As a result, a flat \$500 fee would continue to apply for any Wisconsin law enforcement agency wishing to access the 1033 program. [Alternative 2c]

27. On the other hand, the Committee could delete the Governor's recommendation [Alternative 3]. Under this alternative, additional funding and position authority would not be provided to DMA to support its duties related to the 1033 program. It should be noted that if funding is not provided, the Department indicates that the state's involvement in the 1033 program may be terminated. Specifically, the Department states that:

"If the requested funding and position is not provided, the department will be unable to meet the state's requirements under the Memorandum of Agreement with the Defense Logistics Agency [DOD]. Under the terms of the agreement, 1033 program participation of all law enforcement agencies in the state could be suspended or terminated for failure to comply with any of the terms of agreement, the state plan of operation or federal statutes and regulations. If the state is terminated from the program, all federal property provided under the 1033 program will have to be returned."

28. Recently, concerns have been expressed about an increasing use of military equipment in local policing. As a result, in December, 2014, the United States Executive Office of the President issued an initial review of federal programs that support local law enforcement equipment acquisition, including the 1033 program. The report found that, on the whole, these



federal programs have been valuable and have provided state and local law enforcement with "needed assistance as they carry out their critical missions in helping to keep the American people safe." The report did identify, however, four areas that should be looked into to better ensure the appropriate use of federal programs to maximize the safety and security of police officers and the communities they serve: (a) local community engagement; (b) federal coordination and oversight; (c) training requirements; and (d) the community policing model.

29. If the Governor's recommendation is deleted [Alternative 3] and as a result the state's involvement in the 1033 program is discontinued, there would be costs to the state and local governments since all federal property conditionally provided under the 1033 program would have to be either returned or disposed. Further, DMA would incur costs associated with overseeing the logistics of eliminating the program. In order to mitigate these costs, DMA could utilize its annual base budget of \$92,500 GPR associated with the 1033 program. This funding could be deleted during the 2017-19 biennium. It should be noted, however, that the Department does not have a clear estimate of the costs associated with eliminating the program.

## ALTERNATIVES

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation and provide the Department of Military Affairs \$97,300 GPR and -\$19,800 FED in 2015-16, \$95,200 GPR and -\$19,800 FED in 2016-17, and convert 0.2 FED position into a GPR-funded position, in order for DMA to assume all administrative duties relating to the federal military property program. Further, convert the Emergency Management Services program services annual PR appropriation to a continuing, all monies received, appropriation.

2. Approve the Governor's request, but make any or all the following modifications:

a. Make the following technical adjustments: (a) transfer \$20,000 GPR annually for rent costs from the Emergency Management Services general program operations appropriation to the National Guard Operations general program operations appropriation; and (b) reduce funding and position authority for the Emergency Management Services federal aid, state operations appropriation by \$53,300 FED and 1.0 position annually.

ALT 2a	Change to Bill	
	Funding	Positions
FED	-\$106,600	- 1.00

b. Maintain the Emergency Management Services program services PR appropriation as an annual appropriation and increase the appropriation's expenditure authority by \$206,200 PR annually.

ALT 2b	Change to Bill
PR	\$412,400

- c. Reduce funding provided under the bill by \$10,000 GPR in 2016-17.

<b>ALT 2c</b>	<b>Change to Bill</b>
GPR	- \$10,000

3. Delete provision.

<b>ALT 3</b>	<b>Change to Bill</b>	
	Funding	Positions
GPR	- \$192,500	- 0.20
FED	<u>39,600</u>	<u>0.20</u>
Total	- \$152,900	0.00

Prepared by: Michael Steinschneider  
Attachments

## APPENDIX I

### Property Acquired under the 1033 Program, February, 2014 - February, 2015

<u>Law Enforcement Agency</u>	<u>Item Description</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Conditional Property</u>
Appleton Police Department	Mine Resistant Vehicle	1	X
Appleton Police Department	Belt, Vehicular Safety	1	X
Appleton Police Department	Lighting Kit	1	X
Appleton Police Department	Inverter, Electrical	1	X
Appleton Police Department	Cover, Electrical	3	
Brown County Sheriff	Mine Resistant Vehicle	1	X
Brown County Sheriff	Camera, Digital	5	
Brown County Sheriff	Flat Panel Monitor	6	
Clark County Sheriff	Mine Resistant Vehicle	1	X
De Pere Police Department	M16A2 Rifles	6	X
Denmark Police Department	Light Kit, Weapons	2	X
Denmark Police Department	Kit, Artic	2	X
Dept. of Natural Resources	Sight, Reflex	433	X
Dept. of Natural Resources	Compass, Magnetic, Unmounted	1	
Dept. of Natural Resources	Sight, Rear	15	X
Dept. of Natural Resources	Mitten Set, Extreme	28	
Dept. of Natural Resources	Sight, Thermal	2	X
Dept. of Natural Resources	Illuminator, Infrared	10	X
Dodge County Sheriff	Mine Resistant Vehicle	1	X
Door County Sheriff	Mine Resistant Vehicle	1	X
Dunn County Sheriff	Mine Resistant Vehicle	1	X
Dunn County Sheriff	M16A2 Rifle	5	X
Eau Claire County Sheriff	Mine Resistant Vehicle	1	X
Forest County Sheriff	Mine Resistant Vehicle	1	X
Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission	Tractor, Wheeled, Industrial	1	
Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission	Safe	1	
Green Bay Police Department	M16A2 Rifle	45	X
Jefferson County Sheriff	Mine Resistant Vehicle	1	X
Juneau County Sheriff	Small Craft Boat	1	
Juneau County Sheriff	Buttstock, Subassembly	25	X
Juneau County Sheriff	Floodlight Set, Trailer Mounted	1	
Juneau County Sheriff	M16A2 Rifles	10	X
Kronenwetter Police Department	M14 Rifle	3	X
La Crosse Police Department	Mine Resistant Vehicle	1	X
Lincoln County Sheriff	Mine Resistant Vehicle	1	X
Lyndon Station Police Department	Camera System, Reconnaissance	1	X
Lyndon Station Police Department	Viewing Set, Infrared	1	X
Madison Police Department	Safety Goggles	30	
Madison Police Department	Sight, Reflex	50	X
Madison Police Department	Firing Attachment, Blank	40	X

<u>Law Enforcement Agency</u>	<u>Item Description</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Conditional Property</u>
Madison Police Department	Tychem F Coverall	75	X
Madison Police Department	Charger, Battery	1	
Madison Police Department	Goggles, Ballistic	153	
Madison Police Department	Camera System, Reconnaissance	1	X
Madison Police Department	Binocular	2	X
Madison Police Department	Adapter Rail, Weapon	10	
Madison Police Department	Night Vision Equipment	2	X
Madison Police Department	Bipod, Rifle	2	X
Marquette County Sheriff	Vest, Combat Medical	12	
Marquette County Sheriff	Medic Set	6	
Marquette County Sheriff	Net, Cargo Tie Down	1	
Marquette County Sheriff	Sling, Bag and Case	1	
Marshfield Police Department	Field Pack	40	
Marshfield Police Department	Sight, Reflex	15	X
Marshfield Police Department	Flashlight	40	
Marshfield Police Department	Sight, Telescopic	2	X
Marshfield Police Department	Liner, Wet Weather	6	
Marshfield Police Department	Shirt, Cold Weather	5	
Marshfield Police Department	Shirt, Cold Weather	5	
Marshfield Police Department	Bag Deployment	15	
Milwaukee Police Department	Rack, Storage Small	4	
Milwaukee Police Department	Boots, Cold Weather	6	
Milwaukee Police Department	Pouch, 9MM Magazine	4	
Milwaukee Police Department	Pouch, Utility 100 Rounds	10	
Milwaukee Police Department	Sight, Reflex	18	X
Necedah Police Department	Truck and Truck Tractor	1	
Necedah Police Department	Shop Equipment	1	
Necedah Police Department	Generator Set, Diesel	1	
Neenah Police Department	Mine Resistant Vehicle	1	X
Oak Creek Police Department	Mine Resistant Vehicle	1	X
Portage County Sheriff	Mine Resistant Vehicle	1	X
Racine County Sheriff	Mine Resistant Vehicle	1	X
Sawyer County Sheriff	Mine Resistant Vehicle	1	X
Stevens Point Police Department	Mine Resistant Vehicle	1	X
Sturgeon Bay Police Department	Flat Panel Monitor	6	
Sturgeon Bay Police Department	Laptop Computer	22	
Sturgeon Bay Police Department	Utility Vehicle	1	
Sturgeon Bay Police Department	Telescope, Straight	1	X
Sturgeon Bay Police Department	Receiver, Home Stereo	1	
Sturgeon Bay Police Department	Camera System, Digital	12	
Sturgeon Bay Police Department	Display Unit	10	
Sturgeon Bay Police Department	Outboard Motor	1	
Sturgeon Bay Police Department	Binocular	7	
Sturgeon Bay Police Department	Headset-Microphone	1	
Sturgeon Bay Police Department	Television, Personal	2	

<u>Law Enforcement Agency</u>	<u>Item Description</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Conditional Property</u>
Sturgeon Bay Police Department	Lens, Camera	1	
Sturgeon Bay Police Department	Binocular	7	X
Sturgeon Bay Police Department	Pelican Case	13	
Sturgeon Bay Police Department	Truck, Lift, Fork	1	
Sturgeon Bay Police Department	Telescope, non-inverting	6	X
Sturgeon Bay Police Department	Telephone	10	
Sturgeon Bay Police Department	Rack, Storage Small	6	
Sturgeon Bay Police Department	Spineboard	10	
Superior Police Department	Mine Resistant Vehicle	1	X
Tomah Police Department	Mine Resistant Vehicle	1	X
Town of Turtle Police Department	M16A2 Rifles	2	X
Vilas County Sheriff	M16A2 Rifles	10	X
Waunakee transitional distribution point*	Tool Kit, General Mechanic's	34	
Waunakee transitional distribution point*	Parka, Snow Camouflage	400	
Waunakee transitional distribution point*	Strap, Involuntary	208,000	
Waunakee transitional distribution point*	Tent, Fabric	12	
Waunakee transitional distribution point*	Tarpaulin	35	
Waunakee transitional distribution point*	Safety Goggles	75	
Waunakee transitional distribution point*	Boots, Flyers	4	
Waunakee transitional distribution point*	Trousers, Snow Camo	750	
Waunakee transitional distribution point*	Seat, Folding Crew	32	
Waunakee transitional distribution point*	Lift Raft, Inflatable	2	X
Waunakee transitional distribution point*	Scissors, General	8	
Waunakee transitional distribution point*	Bag, Driving Equipment	59	
Waunakee transitional distribution point*	Barrier, Vehicle Arresting	4	
Waunakee transitional distribution point*	Seat, Vehicular	54	
Waunakee transitional distribution point*	Bag, Tools and Spare Parts	167	
Waunakee transitional distribution point*	Blanket	14	
Waupaca County Sheriff	Mine Resistant Vehicle	1	X
Wisconsin State Patrol	M16A2 Rifle	325	X
Wood County Sheriff	Rifle, 5.56 MM	8	X

\*The Waunakee transitional distribution point is the warehouse currently operated by the Wisconsin Technical College System Foundation, Inc.



## APPENDIX II

### High-Priority Conditionally Transferred Equipment in Law Enforcement Possession (Weapons, Armored Vehicles, and Aircraft)

<u>Law Enforcement Agency</u>	<u>Items (Quantity)</u>
Adams County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (9)
Altoona Police Dept	Rifle (15)
Antigo Police Dept	Rifle (6)
Appleton Police Dept	Mine resistance ambush protection vehicle (1)
Arcadia Police Dept	Rifle (5); Pistol (5)
Barron County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (12)
Bayfield County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (9); Pistol (7)
Belmont Police Dept	Rifle (1)
Beloit Police Dept	Rifle (4)
Berlin Police Dept	Rifle (6)
Black River Falls Police Dept	Rifle (8); Grenade Launcher (1)
Blue Mounds Police Dept	Rifle (1)
Brown County Sheriff's Office	Rifle (17); Commercial armored vehicle (1)
Buffalo County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (2)
Burnett County Sheriff's Dept	Rifle (15)
Butler Police Dept	Rifle (2); Pistol (7)
Calumet County Sheriff Dept	Armored truck (1)
Campbell Police Dept	Rifle (3)
Cedarburg Police Dept	Rifle (1)
Chilton Police Dept	Rifle (3)
Chippewa County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (16)
Chippewa Falls Police Dept	Rifle (5)
Clark County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (12); pistol (18); mine resistance ambush protection vehicle (1)
Clear Lake Police Dept	Rifle (4); pistol (4)
Colfax Police Dept	Rifle (2)
Columbia County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (29)
Columbus Police Dept	Rifle (2)
Crawford County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (8)
Cuba City Police Dept	Rifle (2)
Dane County District Attorney's Office*	Rifle (3)
Dane County Sheriff Office	Rifle (151)
Darlington Police Dept	Rifle (2)
De Forest Police Dept	Rifle (4)
De Pere Police Dept	Rifle (18)
Delafield Police Dept	Rifle (6)

Law Enforcement Agency

Items (Quantity)

Delavan Police Dept	Rifle (7); pistol (4)
Denmark Police Dept	Rifle (3); pistol (2)
Department Of Natural Resources	Rifle (7)
Department Of Justice	Rifle (99); pistol (13)
Dodge County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (9); mine resistance ambush protection vehicle (1)
Door County Sheriff Dept	Mine resistance ambush protection vehicle (1)
Dunn County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (9); mine resistance ambush protection vehicle (1)
Eau Claire County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (33); mine resistant ambush protection vehicle (1)
Eau Claire Police Dept	Rifle (20)
Ellsworth Police Dept	Rifle (2)
Fond Du Lac County Sheriff's Dept	Rifle (11)
Fond Du Lac Police Dept	Rifle (44)
Forest County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (2); mine resistant ambush protection vehicle (1)
Fox Point Police Dept	Rifle (6)
Freedom Police Dept	Rifle (1)
Grant County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (9)
Grantsburg Police Dept	Rifle (1)
Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife	Rifle (4)
Green Bay Police Dept	Rifle (76)
Green County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (4)
Green Lake County Sheriff's Office	Rifle (4)
Hales Corners Police Dept	Rifle (6)
Highland Police Dept	Rifle (1)
Hillsboro Police Dept	Rifle (1)
Holmen Police Dept	Rifle (2); pistol (2)
Horicon Police Dept	Rifle (6)
Hurley Police Dept	Rifle (2)
Independence Police Dept	Rifle (5); pistol (4); revolver (4)
Iowa County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (9); pistol (7)
Iron County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (2)
Iron River Police Dept	Rifle (3); pistol (3)
Jackson County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (8)
Janesville Police Dept	Rifle (14)
Jefferson County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (31); mine resistant ambush protection vehicle (1)
Jefferson Police Dept	Rifle (6)
Juneau County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (45); pistol (10); mine resistant ambush protection vehicle (1)
Kenosha County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (45); utility helicopter (1)
Kenosha Police Dept	Rifle (32)
Kewaunee County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (24)
Kiel Police Department	Rifle (2)



<u>Law Enforcement Agency</u>	<u>Items (Quantity)</u>
Kronenwetter Police Dept	Rifle (3)
La Crosse County Sheriff's Dept	Rifle (16); pistol (7)
La Crosse Police Dept	Rifle (45); pistol (2); mine resistant ambush protection vehicle (1)
Lac Du Flambeau Police Dept	Rifle (8)
Lafayette County Sheriff's Dept	Rifle (1)
Lake Geneva Police Dept	Rifle (1)
Lake Mills Police Dept	Rifle (2)
Langlade County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (10)
Lavalle Police Dept	Rifle (1)
Lincoln County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (11); mine resistant ambush protection vehicle (1)
Linn Police Dept	Rifle (3)
Lodi Police Dept	Rifle (2)
Lyndon Station Police Dept	Rifle (1)
Madison Police Dept	Rifle (4); mine resistant ambush protection vehicle (1)
Marinette County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (2)
Marquette County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (20); pistol (10); armored truck (1)
Mauston Police Dept	Rifle (10)
Menasha Police Dept	Rifle (4)
Mequon Police Dept	Rifle (7)
Merrillan Police Dept	Rifle (1)
Milwaukee County Sheriff's Dept	Rifle (9)
Milwaukee Police Dept	Rifle (8); pistol (4)
Monroe County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (5)
Montello Police Dept	Rifle (1)
Monticello Police Dept	Rifle (1)
Muskego Police Dept	Rifle (6)
Necedah Police Dept	Rifle (4); pistol (2)
Neenah Police Dept	Rifle (8); mine resistant ambush protection vehicle (1)
New Berlin Police Dept	Rifle (15)
New Holstein Police Dept	Rifle (3)
New Lisbon Police Dept	Rifle (2)
North Fond Du Lac Police Dept	Rifle (4)
Oak Creek Police Dept	Rifle (27); mine resistant ambush protection vehicle (1)
Onalaska Police Dept	Rifle (6)
Oneida County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (3)
Oregon Police Dept	Rifle (5)
Osceola Police Dept	Rifle (1); pistol (1)
Oshkosh Police Dept	Rifle (20)
Ozaukee County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (22); armored truck (1)
Park Falls Police Dept	Rifle (2)

Law Enforcement Agency

Items (Quantity)

Pewaukee Village Police Dept	Rifle (12); pistol (10)
Pierce County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (58); pistol (20)
Platteville Police Dept	Rifle (2)
Portage County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (28); armored truck (1); mine resistant ambush protection vehicle (1)
Portage Police Dept	Rifle (12)
Prairie Du Chien Police Dept	Rifle (4)
Prescott Police Department	Pistol (14)
Racine County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (41); pistol (14); mine resistant ambush protection vehicle (1); armored vehicle (1)
Racine Police Dept	Armored truck (1)
Reedsburg Police Dept	Rifle (6)
River Hills Police Dept	Rifle (6)
Roberts Police Dept	Rifle (4)
Rock County Sheriff Office	Rifle (53)
Saint Croix County Sheriffs Dept	Rifle (28); mine resistant ambush protection vehicle (1)
Sauk County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (42)
Sawyer County Sheriff Dept	Mine resistance ambush protection vehicle (1)
Sheboygan County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (5)
Sheboygan Police Dept	Rifle (4)
Shell Lake Police Dept	Rifle (2)
South Milwaukee Police Dept	Rifle (6)
Sparta Police Dept	Rifle (4); revolver (4)
Stevens Point Police Dept	Mine resistance ambush protection vehicle (1)
Sturgeon Bay Police Dept	Rifle (4); pistol (4)
Sturtevant Police Dept	Rifle (2)
Superior Police Dept	Rifle (6); mine resistant ambush protection vehicle (1)
Taylor County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (3)
Theresa Police Dept	Rifle (2)
Thiensville Police Dept	Rifle (2)
Tomah Police Dept	Mine resistance ambush protection vehicle (1)
Town Of Mukwonago Police Dept	Pistol (14)
Turtle Police Department	Rifle (2)
Twin Lakes Police Dept	Rifle (6)
Univ Of Wi La Crosse Police Dept	Rifle (5); pistol (2)
Univ Of Wi Whitewater Police	Rifle (14)
Vilas County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (14)
Village Of Mukwonago Police Dept	Rifle (5)
Walworth County Sheriffs Office	Rifle (48)
Washburn County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (17)
Washington County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (38)
Waukesha County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (23)

Law Enforcement Agency

Items (Quantity)

Waukesha Police Dept	Rifle (50)
Waunakee Police Dept	Rifle (6)
Waupaca County Sheriff Dept	Mine resistance ambush protection vehicle (1)
Waupun Police Dept	Rifle (4)
Waushara County Sheriffs Dept	Rifle (5)
West Salem Police Dept	Rifle (1)
Wisconsin State Patrol	Rifle (485)
Wild Rose Police Dept	Rifle (1); pistol (2)
Winnebago County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (2)
Wood County Sheriff Dept	Rifle (45); pistol (43); shotgun (8); mine resistant ambush protection vehicle (1)
Woodruff Police Dept	Rifle (6); pistol (2)

\*Note that while the Dane County District Attorney's office is not a law enforcement agency, it does employ investigators with arrest and apprehension authority.



## MILITARY AFFAIRS

### LFB Summary Items for Which No Issue Paper Has Been Prepared

<u>Item #</u>	<u>Title</u>
2	Minor Transfers within Appropriations
4	Expenditure Authority Increases Related to Estimated Program Revenues
5	Federal Revenue Reestimate
6	Transfer Federal Revenue from Local Assistance to Transfers to Other State Agencies
9	Emergency Management Administration
10	Agency Services Appropriation
11	Fuel and Utilities

### LFB Summary Items to be Addressed in a Subsequent Paper

<u>Item #</u>	<u>Title</u>
12	Debt Service
13	Office of Continuity of State Government

