

Richland County

HHS & Veterans Standing Committee

September 26, 2022

NOTICE OF MEETING

Please be advised that the Richland County Health and Human Services & Veterans Standing Committee will convene at 10:30 a.m., Thursday, **September 29, 2022** in the Richland County Board Room of the Courthouse at 181 W. Seminary Street, Richland Center, WI and via videoconference and teleconference using the following information:

WebEx access and meeting documents can be found at:

<https://administrator.co.richland.wi.us/minutes/hhs-and-veterans/>

If you have any trouble accessing the meeting, please contact MIS Director Barbara Scott at 608-649-5922 (phone) or barbara.scott@co.richland.wi.us (email), or HHS & Veterans Standing Committee Chair Ingrid Glasbrenner at 608-604-5086 or ingrid.glasbrenner@co.richland.wi.us (email).

Agenda:

1. Call to Order
2. Proof of Notification
3. Approve Agenda
4. Approve Previous Meeting Minutes
5. Public Comment
6. Review & Discuss Committee Meeting Procedures & Meeting Time
7. Review & Discuss 2023 VSO Budget
8. Review & Discuss 2023 HHS Budget
9. Review & Discuss Mandated versus Non-Mandated Programs/Services in Richland County
10. Review & Discuss 2024-2027 Budget Levy Reductions per Resolution 22-96 Directives

Closing:

11. Future agenda items
12. Adjournment

BOH Board of Health Agenda Item: Per the Richland County Board Body Structure, the two citizen-veteran members are non-voting members for items specific to the Board of Health.

A quorum may be present from other Committees, Boards, or Commissions. No committee, board or commission will exercise any responsibilities, authority or duties except for the Finance and Personnel Committee.

CC: Committee Members
WRCO Broadcasting
Richland Observer
Valley Sentinel
Wisconsin Public Radio
County Clerk
County Administrator
Courthouse Bulletin Board

DHS Southern Regional Office –Larissa Tomczak & Kris Dejanovich
DCF Southern Regional Office –Wendean Marsh
DPH Southern Regional Office – Joseph Larson
Greater WI Agency on Aging Resources, Inc.
Dr. Neil Bard
Department Heads
County Board Supervisors

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HHS & Veterans Standing Committee

September 9, 2022

The Richland County Health and Human Services & Veterans Committee convened on Thursday, September 9, 2022, in the County Board room at 181 W. Seminary Street, in person, via videoconference and teleconference.

Committee members present included Ken Rynes, Francis Braithwaite, Lee Van Landuyt, Ingrid Glasbrenner, Tim Gottschall, Cindy Chicker, and Dr. Jerel Berres. Donald Seep, attended by Web Ex.

Department heads, staff, and public present were Karen Knock, Trisha Clements, Angie Rizner, Michael Windle, Meghan Rohn, Jaymie Bruckner, Stephanie Ronnfeldt, Rose Kohout, Clint Langreck, Derek Kalish, Jessica Tisdale, Larry Sebranek, Dominic Anderson, Bill Lobeck, Marge Freeman, and Tom Perry. Roxanne Klubertanz-Gerber, Sharon Pasold, Brittney Wirtz, Briana Turk, Tammy Wheelock, Shaun Murphy Lopez, and Barbara Scott logged in by WebEx. Gabriel Schmitt was present from MIS running the teleconferencing.

Not Present: Danielle Rudersdorf, Sherry Hillesheim, and Kerry Severson

Agenda:

1. **Call to order:** Committee Chair Ingrid Glasbrenner called the meeting to order at 10:30 a.m.
2. **Proof of notification:** Chair Ingrid Glasbrenner verified that the meeting had been properly posted.
3. **Approve Agenda:** Motion by Tim Gottschall, seconded by Cindy Chicker to approve the agenda and proper posting. Motion Carried.
4. **Approve Previous Meeting Minutes:** Motion by Ken Rynes, seconded by Lee Van Landuyt to approve the August 11, 2022 Health & Human Services & Veterans Standing Committee minutes. Motion carried.
5. **Public Comments:** Larry Sebranek, Dominic Anderson, Bill Lobeck, Marge Freeman, and Tom Perry provided public comments regarding Veteran Services Office operations.
6. **Review & Discuss 2024-2027 Budget Levy Reductions per Resolution 22-96:** Ingrid Glasbrenner reviewed the portion of the resolution tasking the Health and Human Services & Veterans Standing Committee with developing a recommended list of proposed projected levy reductions of \$320,000 in 2024, \$637,000 in 2025, \$783,000 in 2026 and \$1,004,000 in 2027. It was noted that the total amounts listed in the resolution are cumulative.

County Board Supervisor Shaun Murphy-Lopez provided the committee with a review of the educational information being used by the Referendum Ad Hoc Committee which provides context for the work of the committee, will serve as the basis for educational materials that will be developed for the public, and will assist with communication with the various County departments and committees. Materials include context regarding staffing levels, revenues and expenses, property tax levy, and operational vs. debt levy. Misconceptions surrounding three categories were addressed, including Health and Human Services, Pine Valley Community Village, and state shared revenues. A history of wage and benefit changes for county employees were also reviewed and it was highlighted that for the last decade annual pay increases have been skipped, and health insurance benefits have continued to be reduced. It was acknowledged that this path is no longer sustainable.

Shaun Murphy-Lopez outlined the next steps for the Referendum Ad Hoc Committee which include communicating directly with committees and department heads affected by a potential referendum, and obtaining questions committees may have. Information will also need to be obtained regarding how each committee plans to describe the identified property tax levy decrease, which budget amounts will be recommended as a permanent decrease, and which will be recommended for inclusion on a potential referendum. Research will be done on other potential operating levy referendums and the public will need to be educated. A report will be submitted to the Finance and Personnel Standing Committee.

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Lee Van Landuyt questioned if other counties are experiencing similar deficits. He also explained that the State has up to a \$5 Billion excess at this point and questioned if counties could join together to persuade the government to utilize some of this excess to assist struggling communities instead of raising property taxes. Shaun Murphy-Lopez explained that in June the County Board passed a resolution asking the State of Wisconsin to increase shared revenues to the County and forwarded the resolution onto the Wisconsin Counties Association, Governor Evers, and elected representatives. It was noted as a part of their policy book, the Wisconsin Counties Association advocates for increased shared revenues.

Ingrid Glasbrenner asked for clarification regarding what the Referendum Ad Hoc Committee is looking for regarding how each committee plans to describe the identified property tax levy decrease. It was explained that the committee must be able to explain to the public what services will be lost in each department if the referendum does not pass. This information needs to be provided to the Finance and Personnel Standing Committee by October 31, 2022. The County Clerk, Derek Kalish would need to be notified by the end of January 2023 if the decision is to move forward with a referendum.

Discussion was then held regarding ideas as to where services could be cut or reduced to meet the projected levy reductions put forward in Resolution 22-96.

- a. **2024-2027 Clerical Assistance for VSO:** Karen Knock discussed potential areas where reductions could be made as well as options still being researched, including reduction of per diem costs, donation of 5% wage increase for the Veterans Services Officer, and the transition of the cost of cemetery flags to the County Clerk's office. It was also explained that since cemetery flag holders are not covered by state statute, some counties have needed to eliminate the ability to provide them due to budget cuts. Karen Knock explained the Commitment to Veterans Support and Outreach Act being endorsed by Senator Baldwin which would provide federal aid to local offices and the Rural Veterans Coordination Program, a pilot program to help states provide services to rural veterans.

Discussion was held regarding the pros and cons of moving the Veterans Services Office to the Community Services Building and possibly utilizing support staff within Health and Human Services. Karen Knock explained that a Veterans Benefit Specialist is needed to be able to file claims, see walk-ins, and complete tasks she does when she is not available. It was stressed that removing this part-time position would diminish services. Karen Knock also discussed State Statute 45.80E regarding the need for separation from other departments, and a poll that had been previously conducted showing a large number of the veteran population would not come to Health and Human Services to receive services.

Discussion was held regarding the cost to maintain the current part-time Veterans Benefit Specialist Position and what the potential savings would be if this position were changed to a clerical position. Ingrid Glasbrenner explained that the committee needs to take a look at other counties around the state with similar veteran population, look at what they are doing, and if any of them are housed within Health and Human Services. Karen Knock noted she has already begun pulling this information together. It was requested the information be put in "black and white" so the committee is able to review the information.

Tim Gottschall questioned if there is any opportunity for consortiums or sharing of resources between counties. Karen Knock explained that there are two counties that do have a consortium where there is one Veterans Services Officer that works part time in one county and part time in the other county. Ken Rynes questioned the polling information that was discussed earlier and questioned when the poll took place and who was polled. Karen Knock explained the poll was taken before she was in her current position and was not able to provide details regarding the poll. Dr. Jerel Berres requested information regarding what services provided within the Veterans Services Office are mandated and what are not.

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- b. **2024-2027 HHS Levy Reduction:** Trisha Clements and Stephanie Ronnfeldt reviewed a document outlining potential reductions or increases in revenues for 2024, as well as potential reductions or increases in revenues still needing to be researched for 2025-2027. Potential reductions or areas of savings for 2024 included reductions to the placements funds, technology expenses, and Child and Youth Services comp time payouts and premium pay. Also included for 2024 was the potential to increase AMSO and Comprehensive Community Services expenses allocated to the agency, resulting in a reduction of tax levy. Other options discussed were the transition of a leased maintenance position to a county Custodian position, increasing utilization of SOR and Opioid Settlement funding, elimination of an APS/Crisis position, and withdrawing the request for the reclassification of the Youth Aide Worker position.

Options for potential reductions or areas of savings still needing additional research for 2025-2027 were discussed and included eliminating the purchase of a new Electronic Health Record system, maximizing revenue to free up base county allocations offsetting AMSO. Reduction in the MOE required by the Capital Consortium, requesting additional funding through the Capital Consortium, and utilize short term borrowing to cover Workman's comp were also discussed.

Dr. Jerel Berres noted the large of amount of funds being removed from placement allocations and questioned how it can be known what placement expenses will be. Trisha Clements discussed how the estimates were arrived at and acknowledged that placements are never a guarantee. It was clarified that the items listed do not included items that would be considered for the referendum and discussion has begun on what some of these options would be. Trisha Clements explained that through discussion it was determined that options should be tangible public. Some options that have been discussed are Aging Programs, the Nutrition Program, and the Transportation Program. It was noted that some of these programs do include some mandated services.

7. **Review & Discuss Statutory Role of VSO Board/Committee:** Ingrid Glasbrenner stated that Attorney Michael Windle was asked to attend the meeting to discuss the roll of the Veterans Services Board/Committee due to changes that have taken place in the last few years, including moving to a County Administrator structure, and absorbing the Veterans Services Committee into the Health and Human Services & Veterans Standing Committee. Michael Windle reviewed the statutes that govern the County Veterans Services Officer, and County Veterans Services Commission, and it was explained that the Commission has little to no role in the operation of the Veterans Services Office. While sole duty of the Veterans Services Commission is to dispense aide to needy veterans within the county, within the Committee Structure Document a provision was included in the definition of the Health and Human Services and Veterans Standing Committee that the Veterans Commission provides oversight and advice regarding the Veterans Services Department. Therefore, while there is no statutory requirement that the Commission and the Veterans Services Office interact, the County Board has elected to create this requirement and has the ability to change it.

Michael Windle provided his interpretation and advised that the Health and Humans Services & Veterans Standing Committee provide oversight over the Veterans Services Office but any employment issues pertaining the County Veterans Services Officer go to the County Administrator. The County Veterans Services officer must follow the County Handbook regarding policy and hiring practices.

8. **Review & Discuss Richland County Handbook Policy on Hiring:** Clint Langreck reviewed the policy regarding hiring in the Richland County Handbook as a result of questions that were raised regarding the procedure that was followed for filling the vacant Veterans' Benefits Specialist position. After review of the policy discussion was held to determine if recommendations for amendments should be made to the Finance and Personnel Committee. Tim Gottschall stated he was not in favor of making any amendments and feels the current policy gives the County Administrator and department heads the ability to do their jobs efficiently and effectively.
9. **Approve Behavioral Health Services Unit Restructuring Plan:** Trisha Clements explained that with the large number of vacancies, an opportunity was taken to review the structure of the Behavioral Health Unit and several changes were identified to ensure that the best services are being provided to the community in the most

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efficient way possible. Due to the difficulty in filling vacant positions, it was suggested that the three masters level Mental Health Therapist positions be converted to bachelor level Mental Health Case Manager positions. It was explained that Comprehensive Community Support programs are fully funded by Medicaid and are a source of revenue for the department. Therefore, if Service Facilitators are in house revenue generated assists with the areas of administration and finance as well. Trisha Clements noted it is also being requested that Corey Kanable, a current contracted Service Facilitator, receive one of the three Mental Health Case Manager positions. Dr. Jerel Berres questioned if there are currently any duties being performed by these positions that require a master's level position. It was explained that Service Facilitators may have either a master's level or bachelors level degree, however the recoupment level from the state differs.

Further discussion was held regarding transitioning currently leased staff into county positions and difficulties this has presented in the past. Tim Gottschall discussed the option of hiring Corey Kanable into one of the county positions, eliminating the need for the language regarding an employee appointment from the resolution. Discussion was held regarding the loss of benefit time that leased employees face when they transition from a leased position to a county position, and this would need to be resolved by resolution. Further discussion was held involving Attorney Michael Windle regarding how to address the lost benefit time for a long term leased employee who is hired into a county position without appointing them into the position. Michael Windle shared the concerns that were raised regarding appointing an individual into a position by resolution and advised a full County Board action be taken where a policy is created addressing the ability for a department head to request the County Administrator waive the standard benefit package for a long term leased employee being hired into a county position. Ingrid Glasbrenner suggested moving forward with the recommendation to restructure the positions with the issue of the appointment to be addressed separately. Motion by Tim Gottschall seconded by Lee Van Landuyt to approve a restructuring of the Behavioral Health Services Unit to include the elimination of three Mental Health Therapist positions, with the positions to be replaced by three Mental Health Case Manager positions for forward the recommendation onto the Finance and Personnel Committee and County Board for approval. Motion carried.

Motion by Tim Gottschall, seconded by Ken Rynes to approve a revision to the Richland County Handbook of Personnel Policies and Work Rules-Hiring and Employment Considerations section as noted below, and forward the recommendation onto the County Board for approval.

HIRING AND EMPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS (page 19-20)

1. Hiring for Long-Term Vacancies (90 days or longer):

- h. Department Heads shall have the ability to make a recommendation to the County Administrator requesting a variance from the hiring practices established in order to recognize leased or contracted staff by awarding them Richland County's standard benefit package for their accredited years of service in a similar or same position at the time when hired into a full-time county position. Motion carried.*

Tim Gottschall and Ken Rynes left the meeting.

VETERANS SERVICE OFFICE

Action Items:

10. 2022 Veterans Budget Summary: Derek Kalish provided an overview of the Veterans Services Office operating budget, and the expenditure guideline document which includes budgeted line items, month to date posted expenses, year to date posted expenses, and remaining balances for each budgeted line item. The report is generated and provided to department heads each month.

Karen Knock noted that an annual payment was made this month for computer software support. Ingrid Glasbrenner questioned an unbudgeted line item for unemployment insurance showing \$145.58 in expenses. Karen Knock explained this was most likely for the previous Benefit Specialist whose employment ended on March 1st.

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- 11. Approve Resolution Supporting Operation Green Light for Veterans:** Karen Knock discussed the history of Operation Green Light, an initiative to shine a light on the plight of veterans in counties across the country who are having a hard time connecting with benefits after serving their country. It was requested that a resolution be forwarded to the County Board that in observance of Operation Green Light, Richland County encourages its citizens to recognize the importance of honoring all those who made immeasurable sacrifices to preserve freedom by displaying a green light in a window or their place of business or residence November 7th -13th Motion by Don Deep, seconded by Lee Van Landuyt to approve to approved the Resolution Supporting Operation Green Light for Veterans as presented. Motion carried.

Administrative Report:

- 12. Veterans Services Office Director, Karen Knock:** Karen Knock Reported that the Veterans Services Office will have a booth at the Richland County Fair and this typically is a very successful outreach event. Upcoming events were discussed and the new Benefit Specialist were introduced on the morning show last week.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Consent Items:

- 13. HHS Expenditures Report (Vouchers and Expenditures over \$2,000 but less than \$10,000):** No discussion held.
- 14. 2022 HHS Budget Summary & Richland County Placement Report:** No discussion held.
- 15. 2022 HHS Contract Monitoring Report:** No discussion held.

Karen Knock left the meeting.

Action Items:

- 16. Approve HHS Contracts, Agreements and Amendments:**

RICHLAND COUNTY HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES 2022 AMENDED HHS CONTRACT/AGREEMENT/MOU APPROVALS (9-8-2022)		
IMPACT COMMUNITY PLANNING GROUP, LLC	Name change from Wisconsin Community Health Alliance, LLC.	
LORI KNSPP, INC.	Due to an increased need for respite and personal supports for children with disabilities being served by the Behavioral Health Unit. (Prairie du Chien)	Original Agreement Amount: \$9,000 To a total amount not to exceed \$11,000.

Motion by Lee Van Landuyt, seconded by Dr. Jerel Berres to approve the amended 2022 contracts. Motion carried.

RICHLAND COUNTY HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES 2022 NEW HHS CONTRACT/AGREEMENT/MOU APPROVALS (7-14-2022)		
THE RICHLAND HOSPITAL, INC.	To provide respite to ADRC consumers. (Richland Center)	For a total amount not to exceed \$3,000.

Motion by Dr. Jerel Berres, seconded by Lee Van Landuyt to approve the new 2022 contract. Motion carried.

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17. Approve the Application and Acceptance of an Employee-Sponsored Blood Drives Grant:

Rose Kohout discussed the Employee-Sponsored Blood-Drive Grant that would provide the Health and Human Services Department with \$25 for every voluntary blood donation through a blood drive for employees only who would be able to donate during work time. Motion by Cindy Chicker, seconded by Francis Braithwaite to approve the application and acceptance of an Employee-Sponsored Blood Drives Grant, allowing all Richland County employees to give blood through the Richland County sponsored blood drive on work time, and forward the recommendation onto the Finance & Personnel Committee for approval. Motion carried.

Administrative Report:

18. Director, Tricia Clements: Tricia Clements provided highlights and program updates for each unit of the agency including staffing updates, trainings, events, and updates on new and ongoing initiatives.

Personnel:

19. HHS Personnel Updates: Angie Rizner announced the hiring of Sydney Meeker, Economic Support Specialist, effective September 19, 2022; Caylie Wolf, Economic Support Specialist, effective September 19, 2022; and Teresa Nundahl, LTE Behavioral Health Services Clinical Supervision Consultant, effective August 22, 2022.

There were two resignations reported, including Toni Cabrera, Economic Support Specialist, effective September 7, 2022; and Kyla Luther, Substance Abuse Counselor, effective September 8, 2022.

Advertising or interviewing is occurring for the 10 vacant positions including the Behavioral Health Services Manager, Adult Protective Services Worker, Substance Abuse Counselor, Comprehensive Community Services Supervisor, 5 Mental Health Therapists, and a Child & Youth Services Case Manager. Vacant positions listed as "on-hold" are positions that are currently not being budgeted for.

20. Quarterly Review of HHS Organizational Chart: Angie Rizner discussed the changes that have occurred in the organizational chart since it was last reviewed. Angie Rizner also explained the color coding system and key codes. All vacancies and new hires were highlighted in each of the units as well.

Closing:

21. Future Agenda Items: Items requested to be placed on the next agenda included overview of 2023 Health and Human Services budget and the Veterans Services Office Budget, review advantages and disadvantages of housing the Veterans Services Office at the Community Services Building, beginning each committee meeting with the Pledge of Allegiance, and moving the meeting start time back to 9:30 am.

22. Adjournment: The next meeting is scheduled for October 13, 2022 at 10:30 a.m. in the Richland County Board room and via WebEx. Motion by Lee Van Landuyt, seconded by Dr. Jerel Berres. to adjourn the meeting. Motion carried.

Respectfully Submitted,
Meghan Rohn
Confidential Administrative Secretary

Expenditure Budget Comparison

GENERAL FUND

		-----ACTUAL DOLLARS-----				-----BUDGETS-----			
		12-31-2019	12-31-2020	12-31-2021	06-30-2022	REVISED BUDGET	2023 Request	DIFFERENCE	PCT
		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
VETERANS SERVICE GRANT PROJECT									
10.5549.0000.5111									
SALARIES - REGULAR		5,540.26	6,908.57	4,962.41	5,256.30	3,740.80	4,467.60	726.80	19.4
10.5549.0000.5112									
SALARIES - PART TIME		1,592.44	569.70	2,573.15	2,318.08	3,135.30	3,667.44	532.14	16.9
10.5549.0000.5150									
SECTION 125 PLAN-CO SHARE		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.76	0.00	10.76	100.0
10.5549.0000.5151									
FICA - COUNTY SHARE		523.58	572.09	572.48	579.46	526.02	622.33	96.31	18.3
10.5549.0000.5152									
RETIREMENT - COUNTY SHARE		362.89	447.19	334.96	341.67	464.13	528.77	64.64	13.9
10.5549.0000.5153									
DENTAL INSURANCE - CO SHA		52.39	0.00	52.39	0.00	49.77	0.00	49.77	100.0
10.5549.0000.5154									
HEALTH INSURANCE - CO SHA		420.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	405.38	0.00	405.38	100.0
10.5549.0000.5155									
LIFE INSURANCE-COUNTY SHA		1.24	1.36	1.24	1.24	1.84	0.62	1.22	66.3
10.5549.0000.5161									
HEALTH INS REIMBURSEMENT		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	166.00	0.00	166.00	100.0
10.5549.0000.5214									
TECHNOLOGY		0.00	0.00	3.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10.5549.0000.5336									
LODGING		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10.5549.0000.5339									
MILEAGE		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10.5549.0000.5819									
NEW EQUIPMENT		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10.5549.0000.5972									
VETERANS OUTREACH		6.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10.5549.0000.5999									
GRAVE MARKERS		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
PROJECT									
	TOTAL	8,500.00	8,498.91	8,500.00	8,496.75	8,500.00	9,286.76	786.76	9.2
VETERANS SERVICE GRANT									
	TOTAL	8,500.00	8,498.91	8,500.00	8,496.75	8,500.00	9,286.76	786.76	9.2
GENERAL FUND									
	TOTAL	8,500.00	8,498.91	8,500.00	8,496.75	8,500.00	9,286.76	786.76	9.2

Expenditure Budget Comparison

	-----ACTUAL DOLLARS-----				-----BUDGETS-----			
	12-31-2019	12-31-2020	12-31-2021	06-30-2022	REVISED BUDGET	2023 Request	DIFFERENCE	PCT
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GRAND TOTAL	8,500.00	8,498.91	8,500.00	8,496.75	8,500.00	9,286.76	786.76	9.2

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS PRINTED 15

Expenditure Budget Comparison

GENERAL FUND

		-----ACTUAL DOLLARS-----				-----BUDGETS-----			
		12-31-2019	12-31-2020	12-31-2021	06-30-2022	REVISED BUDGET	2023 Request	DIFFERENCE	PCT
		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
VETERAN SERVICE PROJECT									
10.5550.0000.5819									
NEW EQUIPMENT		1,725.13	267.96	0.00	0.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	0.0
10.5550.0000.5906									
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE		0.00	1,108.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10.5550.0000.5970									
CONTRACT SERVICES		2,496.82	8,591.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10.5550.0000.5972									
VETERANS OUTREACH		444.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10.5550.0000.5998									
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10.5550.0000.5999									
BILLS-NO-LINE DETAIL		0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
PROJECT									
TOTAL		93,942.46	79,596.83	68,926.70	24,018.56	73,571.38	77,180.70	3,609.32	4.9
VETERAN SERVICE									
TOTAL		93,942.46	79,596.83	68,926.70	24,018.56	73,571.38	77,180.70	3,609.32	4.9
GENERAL FUND									
TOTAL		93,942.46	79,596.83	68,926.70	24,018.56	73,571.38	77,180.70	3,609.32	4.9

Expenditure Budget Comparison

	-----ACTUAL DOLLARS-----				-----BUDGETS-----			
	12-31-2019	12-31-2020	12-31-2021	06-30-2022	REVISED BUDGET	2023 Request	DIFFERENCE	PCT
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GRAND TOTAL	93,942.46	79,596.83	68,926.70	24,018.56	73,571.38	77,180.70	3,609.32	4.9

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS PRINTED 29

FUND ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL 12-31- 2019	ACTUAL 12-31- 2020	ACTUAL 12-31- 2021	ACTUAL 06-30- 2022	REVISED BUDGET	2023 Request
10.5549.0000.5111	SALARIES - REGULAR	5,540.26	6,908.57	4,962.41	5,256.30	3,740.80	4,578.00
10.5549.0000.5112	SALARIES - PART TIME	1,592.44	569.70	2,573.15	2,318.08	3,135.30	3,610.80
10.5549.0000.5150	SECTION 125 PLAN-CO SHARE	.00	.00	.00	.00	10.76	.00
10.5549.0000.5151	FICA - COUNTY SHARE	523.58	572.09	572.48	579.46	526.02	626.45
10.5549.0000.5152	RETIREMENT - COUNTY SHARE	362.89	447.19	334.96	341.67	464.13	532.27
10.5549.0000.5153	DENTAL INSURANCE - CO SHAR	52.39	.00	52.39	.00	49.77	.00
10.5549.0000.5154	HEALTH INSURANCE - CO SHAR	420.21	.00	.00	.00	405.38	.00
10.5549.0000.5155	LIFE INSURANCE-COUNTY SHAR	1.24	1.36	1.24	1.24	1.84	.62
10.5549.0000.5161	HEALTH INS REIMBURSEMENT D	.00	.00	.00	.00	166.00	.00
10.5549.0000.5214	TECHNOLOGY	.00	.00	3.37	.00	.00	.00
10.5549.0000.5336	LODGING	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
10.5549.0000.5339	MILEAGE	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
10.5549.0000.5819	NEW EQUIPMENT	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
10.5549.0000.5972	VETERANS OUTREACH	6.99	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
10.5549.0000.5999	GRAVE MARKERS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
							9,348.14

FUND ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL 12-31- 2020	ACTUAL 12-31- 2021	ACTUAL 06-30- 2022	REVISED BUDGET	2023 Request
10.5550.0000.5111	SALARIES - REGULAR	32,558.75	36,511.54	19,195.96	41,299.50	43,033.20
10.5550.0000.5112	SALARIES - PART-TIME	18,608.41	20,361.87	1,261.96	18,669.42	19,031.04
10.5550.0000.5113	SALARIES - OVERTIME	14.24	276.74	.00	.00	.00
10.5550.0000.5150	SECTION 125 PLAN-CO SHARE	41.76	5.90	.00	.00	.00
10.5550.0000.5151	FICA - COUNTY SHARE	3,533.75	4,372.16	1,565.01	4,587.62	4,747.91
10.5550.0000.5152	RETIREMENT - COUNTY SHARE	2,187.31	2,459.92	1,153.54	3,897.98	4,220.37
10.5550.0000.5153	DENTAL INSURANCE-CO SHARE	497.71	.00	.00	.00	.00
10.5550.0000.5154	HEALTH INSURANCE - COUNTY	9,545.58	.00	.00	.00	.00
10.5550.0000.5155	LIFE INSURANCE - COUNTY SH	6.08	6.20	2.53	6.86	6.86
10.5550.0000.5161	HEALTH INS REIMBURSEMENT D	.00	352.38	.00	.00	.00
10.5550.0000.5212	VET SVC ATTORNEY FEES	336.00	156.00	.00	.00	.00
10.5550.0000.5214	COMPUTER SOFTWARE SUPPORT	34.66	900.00	.00	500.00	500.00
10.5550.0000.5225	TELEPHONE	884.53	823.48	379.80	660.00	660.00
10.5550.0000.5248	SERVICES ON MACHINES	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
10.5550.0000.5311	POSTAGE AND ENVELOPES	53.50	28.92	24.76	200.00	75.00
10.5550.0000.5319	OFFICE SUPPLIES	195.35	503.87	.00	600.00	600.00
10.5550.0000.5324	DUES	50.00	320.00	75.00	400.00	400.00
10.5550.0000.5326	ADVERTISING	594.00	692.30	.00	600.00	600.00
10.5550.0000.5334	REGISTRATION	160.00	120.00	.00	500.00	625.00
10.5550.0000.5335	MEALS	.00	.00	.00	300.00	300.00
10.5550.0000.5336	LODGING	328.00	708.00	360.00	800.00	800.00
10.5550.0000.5339	MILEAGE	.00	327.42	.00	300.00	300.00
10.5550.0000.5341	TRANSPORTATION	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
10.5550.0000.5819	NEW EQUIPMENT	267.96	.00	.00	250.00	250.00
10.5550.0000.5906	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	1,108.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
10.5550.0000.5970	CONTRACT SERVICES	8,591.24	.00	.00	.00	.00
10.5550.0000.5972	VETERANS OUTREACH	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
10.5550.0000.5998	DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
10.5550.0000.5999	BILLS-NO-LINE DETAIL	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

76,149.38

FUND ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL 12-31- 2019	ACTUAL 12-31- 2020	ACTUAL 12-31- 2021	ACTUAL 06-30- 2022	REVISED BUDGET	2023 Request
10.5551.0000.5141	PER DIEM - COMMISSION	1,110.00	810.00	630.00	30.00	900.00	
10.5551.0000.5151	FICA - COUNTY SHARE	85.07	62.10	48.30	2.30	69.00	
10.5551.0000.5328	FLAGS	650.22	1,534.41	1,160.26	1,156.50	1,000.00	
10.5551.0000.5331	FLAG HOLDERS	978.96	715.47	848.90	.00	1,500.00	
10.5551.0000.5339	MILEAGE - COMMISSION	417.89	350.87	214.77	17.34	422.28	
10.5551.0000.5719	AID	.00	.00	.00	.00	3,000.00	
10.5551.0000.5999	DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	

Veteran Services

Karen Knock

		Annual Hours	Hourly Rate		Employee (EE)	Employer (ER)	
2023 Annual Salary		1645	26.16			\$43,033.20	*4.5% increase
FICA	7.65%					\$3,292.04	
Retirement-EE	6.80%				\$2,926.26		
Retirement-ER	6.80%					\$2,926.26	
Health Ins-EE	12.00%	\$0.00	11		\$0.00		
Health Ins-ER	88.00%	\$0.00	11			\$0.00	
Dental Ins-EE	50.00%	\$0.00	11		\$0.00		
Dental Ins-ER	50.00%	\$0.00	11			\$0.00	
Life Ins-EE	100.00%	\$3.12	11		\$34.32		
Life Ins-ER	20.00%	\$3.12	11			\$6.86	
HRA						\$0.00	
Total					\$2,960.58	\$49,258.36	

Hugo Santiago

		Annual Hours	Hourly Rate		Employee (EE)	Employer (ER)	
2023 Annual Salary		896	21.24			\$19,031.04	*4.5% increase
FICA	7.65%					\$1,455.87	
Retirement-EE	6.80%				\$1,294.11		
Retirement-ER	6.80%					\$1,294.11	
Health Ins-EE	12.00%	\$0.00	11		\$0.00		
Health Ins-ER	88.00%	\$0.00	11			\$0.00	
Dental Ins-EE	50.00%	\$0.00	11		\$0.00		
Dental Ins-ER	50.00%	\$0.00	11			\$0.00	
Life Ins-EE	100.00%	\$0.00	11		\$0.00		
Life Ins-ER	20.00%	\$0.00	11			\$0.00	
HRA						\$0.00	
Total					\$1,294.11	\$21,781.03	

Veterans Service	
Salary	\$62,064.24
FICA	\$4,747.91
Retirement	\$4,220.37
Health Insurance	\$0.00
Dental Insurance	\$0.00
Life Insurance	\$6.86

HRA	\$0.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$71,039.39

check

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Veterans Service Grant (\$9,350.00)

Karen Knock

		Annual Hours	Hourly Rate		Employee (EE)	Employer (ER)
2023 Annual Salary		175	26.16			\$4,578.00
FICA	7.65%					\$350.22
Retirement-EE	6.50%				\$297.57	
Retirement-ER	6.50%					\$297.57
Health Ins-EE	12.00%	\$0.00	1		\$0.00	
Health Ins-ER	88.00%	\$0.00	1			\$0.00
Dental Ins-EE	50.00%	\$0.00	1		\$0.00	
Dental Ins-ER	50.00%	\$0.00	1			\$0.00
Life Ins-EE	100.00%	\$3.12	1		\$3.12	
Life Ins-ER	20.00%	\$3.12	1			\$0.62
HRA						\$0.00
Total					\$300.69	\$5,226.41

Hugo Santiago

		Annual Hours	Hourly Rate		Employee (EE)	Employer (ER)
2023 Annual Salary		170	21.24			\$3,610.80
FICA	7.65%					\$276.23
Retirement-EE	6.50%				\$234.70	
Retirement-ER	6.50%					\$234.70
Health Ins-EE	12.00%	\$0.00	1		\$0.00	
Health Ins-ER	88.00%	\$0.00	1			\$0.00
Dental Ins-EE	50.00%	\$0.00	1		\$0.00	
Dental Ins-ER	50.00%	\$0.00	1			\$0.00
Life Ins-EE	100.00%	\$0.00	1		\$0.00	
Life Ins-ER	20.00%	\$0.00	1			\$0.00
HRA			1			\$0.00
Total					\$234.70	\$4,121.73

Veterans Service Grant	
Salary	\$8,188.80
FICA	\$626.44
Retirement	\$532.27
Health Insurance	\$0.00
Dental Insurance	\$0.00
Life Insurance	\$0.62
HRA	\$0.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$9,348.14

September 29, 2022 Health and Human Services Budget Summary
5% Wage Increase/Insurance change to WRS

EXPENSES	2023 PROPOSED BUDGET	2023 REVENUE	2023 TAX LEVY	2022 APPROVED BUDGET	DIFFERENCE
Administration	1,059,893	780,057	279,836	1,091,921	(32,028)
Administration Personnel	763,757			709,006	54,751
Building & Operating Costs	296,136			382,915	(86,779)
Public Health & Nutrition	591,245	470,503	120,742	609,451	(18,206)
Public Health	335,192	249,768	85,424	358,678	(23,486)
Nutrition	256,053	220,735	35,318	250,773	5,280
Aging & Disability Resource Center	786,776	733,037	53,739	741,171	45,605
Elderly Services	365,527	311,788	53,739	343,000	22,527
Resource Center	421,249	421,249	-	398,171	23,078
Economic Support Unit	971,094	817,822	153,272	929,474	41,620
ESS Program	971,094			929,474	41,620
Child & Youth Services	829,273	792,223	37,050	785,317	43,956
Children & Youth Programs	829,273			785,317	43,956
Behavioral Health	4,492,483	4,181,037	311,446	4,162,307	330,176
Crisis Services	314,813	275,675	39,138	293,443	21,370
MH Outpatient	536,005	413,713	122,292	418,786	117,219
AODA Outpatient	215,092	206,526	8,566	160,092	55,000
CCS	2,801,865	2,801,865		2,759,668	42,197
Adult Protective Services	93,881	50,861	43,020	127,226	(33,345)
Treatment Court	157,614	130,511	27,103	158,772	(1,158)
Birth to Three Program	195,933	163,576	32,357	150,106	45,827
Children with Disabilities	177,280	138,310	38,970	94,214	83,066
TOTAL	8,730,764	7,774,679	956,085	8,319,642	411,122

PROGRAM FUNDS	2023 PROPOSED BUDGET	2023 REVENUE	2023 TAX LEVY	2022 TAX LEVY
HHS Funds	8,730,764	7,774,679	956,085	904,346
Fund 18	-	-	-	-
Fund 34	35,466	35,466	-	-
Fund 53	421,249	421,249	-	-
Fund 56	7,769,430	6,880,270	889,160	835,756
Fund 59	256,053	220,735	35,318	36,983
Fund 63	248,566	216,958	31,607	31,607

PLACEMENT FUNDS	2023 PROPOSED BUDGET	2023 REVENUE	2023 TAX LEVY	2022 TAX LEVY
HHS Funds	1,385,000	-	1,385,000	1,485,000
Fund 44	675,000	-	675,000	700,000
Fund 54	710,000	-	710,000	785,000

Department/Service	Mandated?	Law/s	Applicable Statutory Language	Summary Notes/Notes from Staff Review
Overall staffing levels	No	WI Statute 59.22	"... the board may establish the number of employees in any department or office including deputies to elective officers."	Unless noted otherwise in this spreadsheet (typically through the appointment of a department head), minimum staffing levels within departments are non-mandated, even for departments that are mandated.
Administration	Yes, but not level of staffing	WI Statute 59.17, 59.18, 59.19	"Counties . . . may by resolution of the board or by petition and referendum create the office of county executive or administrator . . . In any county which has not created the office of county executive or county administrator, the board shall designate . . . an elected or appointed official to serve as administrative coordinator of the county . . ."	The offices of County Executive and County Administrator are non-mandated. The office of County Administrative Coordinator is mandated if the former options are not chosen. A salary for the Administrative Coordinator is not mentioned in statute.
Ambulance	No	WI Statute 59.54(1), 256.12(2)(a)	"Any county, city, town, village, hospital, ambulance service provider, or combination thereof may , after submission of a plan approved by the department, conduct an emergency medical services program using emergency medical services practitioners for the delivery of emergency medical care to sick, disabled, or injured individuals at the scene of an emergency and during transport to a hospital..."	Requirements when a county does provide ambulance service are located in WI Administrative Code 110 under the Department of Health Services.
Animal Control - Dog License Fees	No	WI Statute 173, 59.54(20)	173.07 Powers and duties of humane officers. (1) Enforcement. A humane officer shall enforce ss. 95.21 and 944.18, this chapter, chs. 174 and 951 and ordinances relating to animals enacted by political subdivisions in which the humane officer has jurisdiction under s. 173.03 (3). (2) Investigation. A humane officer shall investigate alleged violations of statutes and ordinances relating to animals and, in the course of the investigations, may execute inspection warrants under s. 66.0119. (b) A humane officer shall accept into custody any animal delivered by a law enforcement officer or delivered under a court order. (2) Contract for services. Every person entering into a contract with a political subdivision under sub. (1) shall agree to do all of the following:(a) Provide adequate care and treatment of all animals delivered under the contract.(b) Maintain adequate records consistent with s. 173.17.(c) Release or dispose of animals under s. 173.23 or as provided in a court order. 59.54(20) Dogs running at large. The board may enact ordinances regulating the keeping, apprehension, impounding and destruction of dogs outside the corporate limits of any city or village, but such ordinances shall not conflict with ss. 174.01 and 174.042, and such ordinances may not apply in any town that has enacted an ordinance under s. 60.23 (30).	NOTES from Attorney Windle: While 173.07 spells out the duties of the human officers, 173.03 doesn't mandate the appointment of one. So this is not a mandated service.
Child Support	Yes, but not level of staffing	WI Stat. 59.53(5)	WI Dept of Children & Families contracts with counties to provide this service. 59.53 (5) (a) The board shall contract with the department of children and families to implement and administer the child and spousal support and establishment of paternity and the medical support liability programs provided for by Title IV of the federal social security act. The board may designate by board resolution any office, officer, board, department or agency, except the clerk of circuit court, as the county child support agency	Notes added by Child Support Dept. This is the wording per the Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) According to the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE), the program goals are "to ensure that children have the financial support of both their parents, to foster responsible behavior towards children, to emphasize that children need to have both parents involved in their lives, and to reduce welfare costs." The program is designed to: • Establish paternity on behalf of children whose parents were not married to each other at the time of the child's birth; • Establish court orders obligating parents to pay child support and provide health care for their children, including health insurance coverage; • Receive and disburse payments for: o Child support, o Family support- combination of support for the child(ren) and maintenance for the custodial person in a child support case; and o in cases where there is an order to make separate child support and spousal maintenance payments (alimony), to collect both child support and spousal maintenance. • Take administrative and legal actions necessary to enforce a support order when parents fail to pay the support they have been ordered to pay; and • Find parents who are not paying support and locate their income and assets, when necessary to establish or enforce a child support order. The child support enforcement program is often referred to as the IV-D program or, in some contexts, simply IV-D because it is authorized by Title IV, Part D of the Social Security Act. In Wisconsin, the Bureau of Child Support (BCS), part of the Department of Children and Families (DCF), Division of Family & Economic Security (DFES), oversees administration of the IV-D program. The program is operated locally by 71 county child support agencies (CSAs). State Statute 59.53(5) falls under the Federal Title IV-D program that is mentioned above. Therefore the services are both state and federally mandated—if that makes sense?
Clerk	Yes, but not level of staffing	WI Statute 59.20, 59.22, 59.23	"A county clerk . . . shall be chosen at the general election by the electors of each county . . . the board shall . . . for any elective office to be voted on in the county . . . establish the total annual compensation for services to be paid to the officer . . . every clerk shall appoint in writing one or more deputies . . . the board may . . . provide a salary for the deputy or deputies . . . the clerk may also appoint the number of assistant that the board authorizes and prescribes, and the assistants shall receive salaries that the board provides and fixes."	The positions of County Clerk and one deputy are mandated, as well as an annual salary for the Clerk. Deputy salary is non-mandated, as well as assistants to the Clerk. If an assistant/s are authorized by the Board, the State mandates that an assistant salary be provided.
Clerk of Circuit Court	Yes	WI Statute 59.4, 753.30	59.40(1)(a) Counties of less than 750,000 population. Every clerk of the circuit court shall appoint one or more deputies and the appointments shall be approved by the majority of circuit judges for the county, but shall be revocable by the clerk at pleasure, except in counties having a population of 750,000 or more. 753.30 In counties having only one circuit judge, the circuit judge, with the approval of the chief judge of the judicial administrative district, may appoint the clerk of court register in probate.	

Coroner	Yes	WI Statute 59.34, 979.01, 979.10,	979.01(1) All physicians, authorities of hospitals, sanatoriums, public and private institutions, convalescent homes, authorities of any institution of a like nature, and other persons having knowledge of the death of any person who has died under any of the following circumstances, shall immediately report the death to the sheriff, police chief, or medical examiner or coroner of the county where the death took place: 59.34(1)(a) Participate in inquest proceedings when required by law. The office may be occupied on a full-time or part-time basis and the officeholder shall be paid compensation as the board by ordinance provides. The duties performed by the county coroner and not vested in the medical examiner shall be performed by the clerk. The medical examiner may appoint such assistants as the board authorizes . 59.35 (1) Within 10 days after entering upon the duties of the office, the coroner shall appoint some proper person, who is a resident of the county, chief deputy coroner, and may appoint as many other deputy coroners as the coroner considers proper. The coroner may fill vacancies in the office of any such appointees, and may appoint a person to take the place of any deputy who becomes incapable of executing the duties of the office.	
Corporation Counsel	No	WI Statute 59.42	"... the Board may appoint a corporation counsel ... the county administrator shall have the authority to appoint and supervise the corporation counsel if the board authorizes the establishment of the office of corporation counsel."	
District Attorney	Yes, but not level of staffing, victim/witness services required	WI Statute 978, Victim/Witness Services- WI Statute 950	978.04 Assistants in certain prosecutorial units. The district attorney of any prosecutorial unit having a population of less than 100,000 may appoint one or more assistant district attorneys as necessary to carry out the duties of his or her office and as may be requested by the department of administration authorized in accordance with s. 978.047. 978.05(8) Administration. (a) Establish such offices throughout the prosecutorial unit as are necessary to carry out the duties of the office of district attorney. (b) Hire, employ, and supervise his or her staff and, subject to s. 978.043 (1), make appropriate assignments of the staff throughout the prosecutorial unit. The district attorney may request the assistance of district attorneys, deputy district attorneys, or assistant district attorneys from other prosecutorial units or assistant attorneys general who then may appear and assist in the investigation and prosecution of any matter for which a district attorney is responsible under this chapter in like manner as assistants in the prosecutorial unit and with the same authority as the district attorney in the unit in which the action is brought. Nothing in this paragraph limits the authority of counties to regulate the hiring, employment, and supervision of county employees. 950.07 Intergovernmental cooperation. The county board, district attorney, local law enforcement agencies, local social service agencies, victim and witness offices and courts shall all cooperate with each other to ensure that victims and witnesses of crimes receive the rights and services to which they are entitled under this chapter.	
Economic Development	No	WI Statute 59.57	"... the board may appropriate money for and create a county industrial development agency or to any nonprofit agency organized to engage or engaging in activities described in this paragraph, appoint an executive officer and provide staff and facilities to promote and develop the resources of the county and of its component municipalities."	
Elections	Yes, but not level of staffing	WI Statute 7.10, 7.60, 59.23	"Each county clerk shall provide ballots for every election in the county for all national, state and county office ... The county clerk shall supply sufficient election supplies for national, state and county elections to municipalities within the county ... With county board approval any county clerk may purchase or print the official forms of nomination papers for distribution to any person at cost or free. ... The county clerk may receive and store any unused ballots after an election upon request of any municipal clerk ... The county clerk shall distribute the ballots to the municipal clerks no later than 48 days before each partisan primary and general election and no later than 22 days before each other primary and election ... The county clerk shall distribute an adequate supply of separately wrapped official ballots to each municipal clerk so the municipal clerk may supply ballots to absent elector applicants ... Each county clerk shall assist the commission in conducting educational programs ... Each county clerk shall assist the commission in the training of elected officials ... On election night the county clerk shall keep the clerk's office open to receive reports from the ward inspectors and ... shall post all returns ... on an Internet site maintained by the county no later than 2 hours after receiving the returns. Not later than 9 a.m. on the Tuesday after each election the county board of canvassers shall open and publicly examine the returns ... Immediately after the canvass, the county clerk shall deliver or transmit to the elections commission a certified copy of each statement of the county board of canvassers ... The county clerk shall ... as the chief election officer of the county, perform all duties that are imposed on the clerk in relation to the preparation and distribution of ballots and the canvass and return of votes at general, judicial, and special elections."	Preparing and providing ballots and supplies to municipal clerks is mandated. Posting election results on the internet is mandated, and the process of canvassing and reporting votes from municipalities is also mandated. Distributing nomination papers is non-mandated.
Emergency Management	Yes, but not level of staffing	WI Statute 323	323.14(1)(a)2. Each county board shall designate a head of emergency management. 3. Each county board shall designate a committee of the board as a county emergency management committee, (a) The head of emergency management for each local unit of government shall implement the plan, (b) The head of emergency management for each county shall coordinate and assist in developing city, village, and town emergency management plans within the county, integrate the plans with the county plan,	

(Local) Emergency Planning Committee	Yes	WI Statute 59.54 (8) (a), 323.14	323.14(1)(a). Each county board shall designate a committee of the board as a county emergency management committee. 59.54(8) Local emergency planning committees. (a) The board shall do all of the following: 1. Create a local emergency planning committee, with members as specified in 42 USC 11001 (c), which shall have the powers and the duties established for such committees under 42 USC 11000 to 11050 and under ss. 323.60 and 323.61. 2. Control all expenditures by the committee that is created under this paragraph. 59.54(8)(a)3.3. Within the availability of state funds, take all actions that are necessary to ensure that the committee created under this paragraph properly executes the duties of a local emergency planning committee under 42 USC 11000 to 11050 and under ss. 323.60 and 323.61. 59.54(8)(b)1(b) The board may do any of the following: 1. Appropriate funds for the operation of the committee that is created under par. (a).	
Fair	No	WI Statute 93.23	93.23(1)(b) Except as provided in par. (c), state aid shall be paid on the premiums awarded at only one fair in each county. If the county conducts a fair such state aid shall be paid to the county. If the county does not conduct a fair such state aid shall be paid to the one society, board or association which conducts a fair and is designated by the county board.	
Family Court Commissioner	Yes	WI Stat. 767.405	757.68(2m)(a)1. 'Appointment.' In each county, except in a county having a population of 750,000 or more, the chief judge of the judicial administrative district shall, by order filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court on or before the first Monday of July of each year, appoint a circuit court commissioner to supervise the office of family court commissioner for the county. 767.105(1)(1) Information on available services. Upon the filing of an action affecting the family, the office of family court commissioner shall inform the parties of any services, including referral services, offered by the office of family court commissioner and by the director of family court services under s. 767.405. 767.405 Family court services. (1m) Director. (a) Except as provided in par. (b) and subject to approval by the chief judge of the judicial administrative district, the circuit judge or judges in each county shall designate a person meeting the qualifications under sub. (4) as the director of family court services in that county.	
Health & Human Services: Adult Protective Services	Yes, but not level of staffing	WI Statute 46.90, 55.043	"Each county board shall designate an agency in the county as the elder-adult-at-risk agency . . . Each elder-adult-at-risk agency shall develop a policy for notifying other investigative agencies, including law enforcement officials . . . Each elder-adult-at-risk agency shall receive reports of abuse, financial exploitation, neglect, or self-neglect of elder adults at risk. Each elder-adult-at-risk agency shall publicize the existence of an elder abuse reporting system in the county . . . Each county board shall designate an agency as the adult-at-risk agency . . . 'Adult at risk' means any adult who has a physical or mental condition that substantially impairs his or her ability to care for his or her needs . . . Each adult-at-risk agency shall develop a policy for notifying other investigative agencies, including law enforcement officials . . . Each adult-at-risk agency shall receive reports of abuse, financial exploitation, neglect, or self-neglect of adults at risk. Each adult-at-risk agency shall publicize the existence of an adult-at-risk abuse reporting system in the county . . .	
Health & Human Services: ADRC Elderly Services	Yes, but not level of some services and staffing. State/federal funding of some positions	WI Statute 46.283	46.82 (2) Aging unit; creation. A county board of supervisors of a county.. may choose to administer, at the county or tribal level, programs for older individuals that are funded under 42 USC 3001 to 3057n, 42 USC 5001 and 42 USC 5011. If a county board of supervisors choose not to administer the programs for older individuals, the department (WI DHS) shall direct the area agency on aging that serves the relevant area to contract with a private, nonprofit corporation to provide for the county, tribe or counties the services required under this section.	
Health & Human Services: ADRC Resource Center	Yes, but not level of some services and staffing. State/federal funding of some positions	WI Statute 46.283	46.283(1) Application for contract. (a) A county board of supervisors and, in a county with a county executive or a county administrator, the county executive or county administrator, may decide all of the following: 1. Whether to authorize one or more county departments under s. 46.21, 46.215, 46.22 or 46.23 or an aging unit under s. 46.82 (1) (a) 1., 2., or 3. to apply to the department(WI DHS) for a contract to operate a resource center and, if so, which to authorize and what client group to serve. 2. Whether to create a long-term care district to apply to the department(WI DHS) for a contract to operate a resource center. (c) A county board of supervisors may decide to apply to the department (WI DHS) for a contract to operate a multicounty resource center in conjunction with the county board or boards of one or more other counties (2) Exclusive contract. The department (WI DHS) may contract to operate a resource center with counties..., or with a private nonprofit organization if the department determines that the organization has no significant connection to an entity that operates a care management organization and if any of the following applies: (a) A county board of supervisors declines in writing to apply for a contract to operate a resource center.	CURRENT ADRC IS WITH CRAWFORD, JUNEAU AND SAUK COUNTIES. 46.2895 Long-term care district. (a) A county, a tribe or band, or any combination of counties or tribes or bands, may create a special purpose district that is termed a "long-term care district", that is a local unit of government, that is separate and distinct from, and independent of, the state and the county or tribe or band that created it, and that has the powers and duties specified in this section, if each county or tribe or band that participates in creating the district does all of the following: 1. Adopts an enabling resolution that does all of the following: a. Declares the need for establishing the long-term care district. b. Specifies the long-term care district's primary purpose, which shall be to operate, under contract with the department, a resource center under s. 46.283, a care management organization under s. 46.284, or a program described under s. 46.2805 (1) (a) or (b). c. Specifies the number of individuals who shall be appointed as members of the long-term care district board, the length of their terms, and, if the long-term care district is created by more than one county or tribe or band, how many members shall be appointed by each county or tribe or band.

Health & Human Services: Birth to Three/Early Intervention Services	Yes, but not level of funding above 1999 level	WI Statute 51.44	51.44 (3) (b) Funds that are distributed to counties under par. (a) may not be used to supplant funding from any other source. (c) No county may contribute less funding for early intervention services under this section than the county contributed for early intervention services in 1999, except that, for a county that demonstrated extraordinary effort in 1999, the department may waive this requirement and establish with the county a lesser required contribution. (4) Each county board of supervisors, except in Milwaukee County, and the Milwaukee County mental health board in Milwaukee County shall designate the appropriate county department under s. 46.21, 46.23 or 51.437, the local health department of the county or another entity as the local lead agency to provide early intervention services under the funding specified in sub. (3).	
Health & Human Services: Children & Youth Programs	Yes, but not level of some services and staffing. State/federal funding of some positions	WI Statute 48	48.06(2)(a) In counties having less than 750,000 population, the county board of supervisors shall authorize the county department or court or both to provide intake services required by s. 48.067 and the staff needed to carry out the objectives and provisions of this chapter under s. 48.069. Intake services shall be provided by employees of the court or county department	Richland County Programs administered: Child Protective Services, Youth Justice, Foster Care and Kinship Care, Independent Living
Health & Human Services: Crisis Services	Yes, but not level of some services and staffing. State/federal funding of some positions?	WI Statute Chapter 51	51.42(1)(b) County liability. The county board of supervisors except in Milwaukee County, has the primary responsibility for the well-being, treatment and care of the mentally ill, developmentally disabled, alcoholic and other drug dependent citizens residing within its county and for ensuring that those individuals in need of such emergency services found within its county receive immediate emergency servicesCounty liability for care and services purchased through or provided by a county department of community programs established under this section shall be based upon the client's county of residence except for emergency services for which liability shall be placed with the county in which the individual is found. For the purpose of establishing county liability, "emergency services" includes those services provided under the authority of s. 55.05 (4), 2003 stats., or s. 55.06 (11) (a), 2003 stats., or s. 51.15, 51.45 (11) (a) or (b) or (12), 55.13, or 55.135 for not more than 72 hours.	Notes from HHS: Emergency Detentions are mandated to be approved by both a law enforcement officer and per 51.15(2)(c) :The county department may approve the detention only if a physician who has completed a residency in psychiatry, a psychologist licensed under ch. 455, or a mental health professional, as determined by the department, has performed a crisis assessment on the individual and agrees with the need for detention and the county department reasonably believes the individual will not voluntarily consent to evaluation, diagnosis, and treatment necessary to stabilize the individual and remove the substantial probability of physical harm, impairment, or injury to himself, herself, or others. Crisis Services are funded through a combination of insurance and Medicaid reimbursements and county levy.
Health & Human Services: Economic support unit ESS program	Yes, but not level of some services and staffing. State/federal funding of some positions	WI Statute 46	46.22(1) County department of social services. (a) Creation. Except as provided under s. 46.23 (3) (b), the county board of supervisors of any county with a population of less than 750,000, or the county boards of 2 or more counties, shall establish a county department of social services on a single-county or multicounty basis. The county department of social services shall consist of a county social services board, a county social services director and necessary personnel.	Richland County Programs administered: BadgerCare Plus, Caretaker Supplement, Day Care Assistance, FoodShare, Fraud & Front-end Investigations, Market place assistance Medical Assistance and WI Home Energy Assistance. Created Cptal Consortium for Income Maintenance Programs with Adams, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Juneau Richland, Sauk and Sheboygan. Notes from HHS: Richland County provides to the consortium \$153,272 as their maintenance of effort. This has been this amount since 2012. each employee brings back to the county around \$16,000 yearly to help support overhead expenses. Support provides mandated state and federal public assistance programs from three state departments; DHS, DCF, and DOA
Health & Human Services: Institutional Costs	Yes	WI Statute 46.272, 48.645, 51.40, 51.42	" the county . . . shall provide long-term community support services to eligible children who have a disability . . . For a child seeking admission . . . to an institutional setting, the county in which the child has residence is the county of fiscal responsibility . . . The . . . county . . . shall grant aid on behalf of a dependent child [for children in foster care to] . . . a non-relative who cares for the dependent child in a foster home . . . [or] a subsidized guardian or interim caretaker . . . who cares for the dependent child . . . The county of residence of an individual aged 18 or older with developmental disability or serious or persistent mental illness, degenerative brain disorder, or other like incapacity who is residing in a facility is the county of responsibility for the individual . . . The county that is determined to be the county of responsibility shall reimburse any other county for all care, treatment, and services provided by the other county to the individual . . . A county department shall reimburse a mental health institute at the institute's daily rate for custody of any person who is ordered by a court located in that county to be examined at the mental health institute . . . A county department shall authorize all care of any patient in a state, local, or private facility under a contractual agreement . . . The need for inpatient care shall be determined by the program director . . . In consultation with . . . a licensed physician trained in psychiatry . . . In cases of emergency, a facility under contract with any county department shall charge the county department having jurisdiction in the county where the patient is found . . . "	Notes from HHS: Richland County utilizes Community Recovery Services, Comprehensive Community Services and Crisis Stabilization funding through Medicaid programs for adults to add psychosocial rehabilitation services into adult family homes and community based residential facilities for placements in the community for individuals who are not eligible for long term care settings.

Health & Human Services: Mental Health, including alcohol and drug treatment	Yes, but not level of staffing	WI Statute 51.42	<p><i>"The county board of supervisors . . . Has the primary responsibility for the well-being, treatment and care of the mentally ill, developmentally disabled, alcoholic and other drug dependent citizens residing within its county and for ensuring that those individuals in need of such emergency services found within its county receive immediate emergency services . . . County liability for care and services purchased through or provided by a county department of community programs established under this section shall be based upon the client's county of residence except for emergency services for which liability shall be placed with the county in which the individual is found . . . the county board of supervisors . . . shall establish a county department of community programs . . . to administer a community mental health, developmental disabilities, alcoholism and drug abuse program, make appropriations to operate the program and authorize the county department of community programs to apply for grants-in-aid . . . The county department of community programs shall consist of a county community programs board, a county community programs director and necessary personnel . . . A county department of community programs shall:</i></p> <p><i>1) Enter into contracts to render services . . . 2) Enter into contracts for the use of any facility . . . for the treatment of alcoholics or persons who are drug dependent if the county department of community programs deems it to be an effective and economical course to follow . . . 3) Plan for and establish a community developmental disabilities program . . . 4) Within the limits of available state and federal funds and of county funds required to be appropriated to match state funds, provide for the program needs of persons suffering from mental disabilities, including mental illness, developmental disabilities, alcoholism or drug abuse, by offering the following services: a) Collaborative and cooperative services with public health and other groups for programs of prevention. b) Comprehensive diagnostic and evaluation services . . . c) Inpatient and outpatient care and treatment . . . d) related research and staff in-service training . . . If state, federal and county funding for alcohol and other drug abuse treatment services provided under subd. 4 are insufficient to meet the needs of all eligible individuals, ensure that first priority for services is given to pregnant women who suffer from alcoholism . . . or are drug dependent. 5) Prepare a local plan which includes an inventory of all existing resources, identifies needed new resources and services . . . establishment of long-range goals . . . how the needs of homeless persons and adults with serious and persistent mental illness, children with serious emotional disturbances and minorities will be met by the county department of community programs . . . 6) Under the supervision of the county community programs director, using qualified personnel . . . be responsible for . . . programs related to mental health, developmental disabilities, alcoholism or drug abuse . . . Within the limits of state and county appropriations and maximum available funding from other sources, a county department of community programs may provide . . . the following services: a) . . . rehabilitation . . . services. b) Professional consultation. c) Public informational and educational services. d) Provide treatment and services that are specified in a conditional release plan approved by a court . . .</i></p>	<p>Counties are mandated to provide programs and funding for those who are mentally ill, developmentally disabled, alcoholics, and drug dependent. While the level of services is non-mandated, the prioritization of pregnant women who are alcohol or drug dependent is mandated.</p> <p>Treatment for alcohol and drug dependent individuals under a court-ordered release plan is non-mandated.</p> <p>Notes from HHS: Outpatient substance abuse treatment services are funded through SOR Grant funds, private insurance and state block grant funding. Outpatient mental health treatment services to include psychiatric treatment services are funded with state block grant funding, state community mental health allocation funding, insurance reimbursements and county levy. The Comprehensive Community Services Programming is funded through Medicaid funding and is 100% reimbursed. Comprehensive Community Services funds cover part of the Outpatient Clinic costs to include psychiatric care, mental health treatment and psychological assessments. The Comprehensive Community Services programming funds overhead and administrative costs to include funding administrative services that assist with billing and other administrative tasks for the programming.</p>
Health & Human Services: Nutrition	Yes, but not level of some services and staffing. State/federal funding of some positions	Title III Older Americans Act, WI Elders Act 235, WI Stats. 46.82, 59.53(11).	<p><i>(11) Senior citizen programs; appropriation; commission on aging. The board may:</i></p> <p><i>a) Appropriate funds to promote and assist county commissions on aging and senior citizens clubs and organizations within the county in their organization and activities. A county may cooperate with any private agency or group in such work.</i></p> <p><i>(b) Appoint a commission on aging under s. 46.82 (4) (a) 1., if s. 46.82 (4) (a) 1. is applicable.</i></p> <p><i>(c) Appropriate money to defray the expenses incurred by private organizations that provide homemaking services to elderly and handicapped persons within the county if the services will enable the persons to remain self-sufficient and to live independently or with relatives.</i></p> <p><i>46.82 (2) Aging unit; creation. A county board of supervisors of a county.. may choose to administer, at the county or tribal level, programs for older individuals that are funded under 42 USC 3001 to 3057n, 42 USC 5001 and 42 USC 5011. If a county board of supervisors choose not to administer the programs for older individuals, the department shall direct the area agency on aging that serves the relevant area to contract with a private, nonprofit corporation to provide for the county, tribe or counties the services required under this section. 46.82.(3) (a) Duties. Shall do all of the following: .5. Organize and administer congregate programs, which shall include a nutrition program and...</i></p>	
Health & Human Services: Public Health	Yes, but not level of some services and staffing. State/federal funding of some positions	WI Statutes mandate public health services outlined in chapters 250 (Health, Administration and Supervision), 251 (Local Health Officials), 252 (Communicable Diseases), 253 (Maternal and Child Health), 254 (Environmental Health), and 255 (Chronic Disease and Injuries).	<p><i>251.06 (1) In counties with a population of less than 750,000, the county board shall establish a single county health department, which shall meet the requirements of this chapter. 251.06 (3) A local health officer shall: (a) Administer the local health department in accordance with state statutes and rules. (b) Enforce state public health statutes and rules. (c) Enforce any regulations that the local board of health adopts. (e) Appoint all necessary subordinate personnel, "Subordinate personnel" under this paragraph may include any of the following: 1. A public health educator.. 2. A public health nutritionist, 3. A public health dental hygienist, 251.10 County health department, how financed. The county board shall appropriate funds for the operation of a single county health department that is established under s. 251.02 (1) and determine compensation of county health department employees. The local board of health shall annually prepare a budget of the proposed expenditures of the county health department for the ensuing fiscal year. 252.06 (5) The local health officer shall employ as many persons as are necessary to execute his or her orders and properly guard any place if quarantine or other restrictions on communicable disease are violated or intent to violate is manifested</i></p> <p><i>254.152 Delegation to local health departments. Except with respect to the department's (WI DHS) authority to promulgate rules under this chapter, the department (WI DHS) may designate local health departments as its agents in administering and enforcing ss. 254.11 to 254.178 and any rules promulgated under those sections. The department may not designate a local health department as its agent unless the department provides a grant that the department determines to be sufficient for the local health department to carry out any responsibilities as an agent designated under this section.</i></p>	<p>Current Public Health Unit Programs and Services. Communicable disease: Immunizations, Investigation and Follow up, Tuberculosis Prevention and Control, TB Dipensary, Rabies Prevention and Control. General Public Health Programs: Loan Closet, WI Partnership Program Grant, WI Well Woman Program, Tobacc Control/Wisconsin WINS, School Health, Richland Community Free Clinic. Nutrition: Senior Congregate & Home Delivered Meals. Maternal Child Health Programs: MCH Systems Initiative, Prenatal Care Coordination. Environmental Health: Private Well Testing, Radon, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention, Human Health Hazards. Preparedness & Response: Preparedness & Response Highlights.</p>

Highway	Yes, but not level of staffing	WI Statute Chapter 83	"... the ... county administrator <u>shall</u> appoint and supervise the county highway commissioner ... the salary of the county highway commissioner <u>shall</u> be as determined under s. 59.22 [set by the county board] ... the salaries, expenses of maintaining an office and the necessary traveling expenses of the county highway commissioner, assistants and special highway patrolmen in counties having such patrolmen <u>may</u> be paid monthly out of the general fund ... The county board, or one of its committees to which it may delegate such authority, <u>may</u> appoint traffic officers for the enforcement of law relating to the highways or their use ... A county board <u>may not</u> make deletions from a county trunk system ... without the approval of the governing body of the city, village or town in which the proposed deletion is located ... The County trunk system <u>shall</u> be marked and maintained by the county ... If any county board determines to improve any portion of a county trunk highway with county funds, it <u>may</u> assess not more than 40 percent of the cost of the improvement but not over \$1,000 in any year against the town, village or city in which the improvement is located as a special tax ... Any county board <u>may</u> enter into contracts with cities, villages and towns within the county borders to enable the county to construct and maintain streets and highways in such municipalities ... The county board <u>shall</u> annually levy a tax of not more than 2 mills on the dollar, in addition to all other taxes, and the proceeds shall be known as the "County Road and Bridge Fund" ...	The position of county highway commissioner and their salary is mandated. Counties are not allowed to remove highways from their trunk systems without the approval of the respective local municipality. While marking and maintenance of county highways are mandated, the levels of marking, maintenance, and staff are non-mandated.
Land Conservation	Yes, but not level of staffing although funding provided for some positions.	WI Statute 92	92.02. (1) The legislature finds that the soil resources of this state are being depleted by wind and water erosion and that the waters of this state are being polluted by nonpoint sources of pollution. The legislature further finds that these are statewide problems endangering the health and welfare of the state's citizens, its recreational resources, agricultural productivity and industrial base. (2) The legislature declares it to be the policy of this state to halt and reverse the depletion of the state's soil resources and pollution of its waters. (3) It is the intent of the legislature to implement this policy by enacting this soil and water conservation law to: (a) Establish goals and standards for conservation of soil and water resources; (b) Provide for cost sharing, technical assistance, educational programs and other programs to conserve soil and water resources; (c) Encourage coordinated soil and water conservation planning and program implementation; and 92.02(3)(d)(d) Enable the regulation of harmful land use and land management practices by county ordinance where necessary to achieve the purposes of this chapter. 92.09 Land conservation committee staff. The land conservation committee <u>may</u> employ county soil and water conservation staff, subject to the approval of the county board. The county soil and water conservation staff is responsible for the administration of the county soil and water conservation program and may exercise the powers granted to the land conservation committee. 92.10 Land and water resource management planning program. (1) Creation. There is created a land and water resource management planning program. The department, board and land conservation committees jointly <u>shall</u> develop and administer this program.	State provides 100% salary/fringe for 1st position and then percentages of 2nd and 3rd position.
Management Information Systems	Yes and no			MIS provides support for both mandated and non-mandated services across the County operation.
911 outlay	No	WI Statute 256.35	256.35(2) Emergency phone system. a) Every public agency <u>may</u> establish and maintain within its respective jurisdiction a basic or sophisticated system under this section. Such a system <u>shall</u> be in a central location. (b) Every basic or sophisticated system established under this section <u>shall</u> be capable of transmitting requests for law enforcement, fire fighting and emergency medical and ambulance services to the public safety agencies providing such services. (d) Public agencies, including agencies with different territorial boundaries, <u>may</u> combine to establish a basic or sophisticated system established under this section. f) Every basic or sophisticated system established under this section shall utilize the direct dispatch method, the relay method or the transfer method.	
Parks	No, but payback required on some grants	WI Statute 27.02, 2022 and 2009 correspondence from Wisconsin DNR	"... <u>wherein the county board has by resolution</u> provided for a county parks commission ... In any county with a ... county administrator, ... the county administrator <u>shall</u> appoint and supervise a general manager of the park system ... [the DNR] <u>may</u> seek reimbursement of aids of the [Pine River Recreational] trail is closed to snowmobile users who paid for those improvements prior to the end of that useful life ... [the DNR] would consider bridges to have a useful life of 10 years, and trail rehabs to have a useful life of 5 years ... [all Pine River Recreational Trail grants received over the past 10 years total ~\$545,000] ... As a past recipient of a LWCF grant for outdoor recreation purposes, your community accepted <u>legal obligations</u> through a grant agreement related to the park, trail or recreation area that the LWCF funds were used for ... Pier Park Development; Campus Tennis Courts and Basketball Court ... Specifically, your community agreed to permanently manage the entire property for public outdoor recreation purposes in compliance with the provisions of the LWCF Program ... "	The establishment of a county parks commission is non-mandated. In counties with such a resolution and an administrator, the administrator is mandated to appoint and supervise a general manager. The DNR may require that certain snowmobile grants be returned if the Pine River Recreational Trail is closed to snowmobilers. Legal obligations related to Pier Park and UW-Richland tennis and basketball courts may require County management.
Property Lister	No	79.09	"Any county board <u>may</u> appoint a county real property lister and may appropriate funds for the operation of the department of such lister."	

Register in Probate	Yes, but not level of staffing	WI Statute 851.71, 753.30	<p>851.71(2) In each county, the judges of the county shall appoint and may remove a register in probate. Appointments and removals may be made only with the approval of the chief judge. Before entering upon duties, the register in probate shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office and file it, together with the order of appointment, in the office of the clerk of circuit court.</p> <p>851.71(2)(2) One or more deputies may be appointed in the manner specified in sub. (1).</p> <p>(3) The salary of the register in probate and of any deputies shall be fixed by the county board and paid by the county. 851.75 Register in probate may be appointed deputy clerk. With the written approval of the chief judge of the judicial administrative district, the circuit judges for the county may appoint the register in probate a deputy clerk. Appointments by the circuit judges under this section shall be revocable by the circuit judges, subject to the approval of the chief judge, at pleasure. The appointments and revocations shall be in writing and shall be filed in the clerk's office. 753.30(1) In counties having only one circuit judge, the circuit judge, with the approval of the chief judge of the judicial administrative district, may appoint the clerk of court register in probate. The appointments are revocable at the pleasure of the circuit judge.</p>	
Register of Deeds	Yes	WI Statute 59.20, 59.22, 59.23	<p>"A county register of deeds . . . shall be chosen at the general election by the electors of each county . . . the board shall . . . for any elective office to be voted on in the county . . . establish the total annual compensation for services to be paid to the officer . . . Every register of deeds shall appoint one or more deputies, who shall hold office at the register's pleasure. The appointment shall be in writing and shall be recorded in the register's office. The deputies or deputies shall aid the register in the performance of the register's duties under the register's direction . . . "</p>	The positions of County Register of Deeds and one deputy are mandated, as well as an annual salary for the Register of Deeds.
Sheriff's Department	Yes, but not level of staffing	WI Statute 59.26, 59.33, 302	<p>59.26 Sheriff; undersheriff; deputies. 59.26(1)(1) Within 10 days after entering upon the duties of the office of sheriff, the sheriff shall appoint some proper person, who is a resident of the county, undersheriff. (a) One for each city and village in the county that has 1,000 or more inhabitants. (b) One for each assembly district in the county, except the district in which the undersheriff resides, which contains a village having less than 1,000 inhabitants and does not contain a city or village having more than 1,000 inhabitants.</p> <p>59.26(2)(2) Subject to sub. (10), the sheriff may appoint as many other deputies as the sheriff considers proper. The sheriff does not have unilateral statutory authority under sub. (2) to determine the total number of deputies to be appointed. Section 59.22 plainly provides that a county board may establish the number of employees in any department or office including deputies to elective officers, and that section prevails over sub. (2). Thus, the county board, and not the sheriff, has the authority to regulate the number of law enforcement officers employed by the county. Milwaukee Deputy Sheriffs' Ass'n v. Milwaukee County, 2016 WI App 56, 370 Wis. 2d 644, 883 N.W.2d 154, 15-1577.</p>	<p>59.27 Sheriff; duties. The sheriff of a county shall do all of the following:</p> <p>(1) Take the charge and custody of the jail maintained by the county and the persons in the jail, and keep the persons in the jail personally or by a deputy or jailer. (2) Keep a true and exact register of all prisoners committed to any jail under the sheriff's charge. (3) Attend upon the circuit court held in the sheriff's county during its session.</p> <p>4) Personally, or by the undersheriff or deputies, serve or execute all processes, writs, precepts and orders (7) Perform all other duties required of the sheriff by law. (13) Enforce all city, or village, ordinances in a city, or village, in which the sheriff provides law enforcement services under a contract described under s. 62.13 (2s) (a). 59.28(1) Sheriffs and their undersheriffs and deputies shall keep and preserve the peace in their respective counties and quiet and suppress all affrays, riots, unlawful assemblies and insurrections;</p> <p>302.37(1)(a)(i) The sheriff or other keeper of a jail shall constantly keep it clean and in a healthful condition and pay strict attention to the personal cleanliness of the prisoners and shall cause the clothing of each prisoner to be properly laundered. The sheriff or keeper shall furnish each prisoner with clean water, towels and bedding. The sheriff or keeper shall serve each prisoner 3 times daily with enough well-cooked, wholesome food. The county board shall prescribe an adequate diet for the prisoners in the county jail. 3)</p> <p>(a) The county or municipality shall furnish its jail with necessary bedding, clothing, toilet facilities, light and heat for prisoners.</p> <p>(b) The owner of a lockup facility shall furnish toilet facilities, light and heat for prisoners. 302.38(1) If a prisoner needs medical or hospital care or is intoxicated or incapacitated by alcohol or another drug the sheriff, superintendent or other keeper of the jail or house of correction shall provide appropriate care or treatment. 302.41 Care of prisoners. Whenever there is a prisoner in any jail there shall be at least one person of the same sex on duty who is wholly responsible to the sheriff or keeper for the custody, cleanliness, food and care of such prisoner. 302.42 Jailer constantly at jail. There shall be a keeper or custodian or attendant present at every jail while there is a prisoner therein.</p>
Soil Conservation Cost Sharing		WI Statute 92.07(3)?	no tax levy in 2022	
Southwest Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission	No	WI Statute 66.0309	<p>A local unit may withdraw from a regional planning commission at the end of any fiscal year by a two-thirds vote of the members-elect of the governing body taken at least 6 months before the effective date of the withdrawal. However, the local unit shall be responsible for its allocated share of the contractual obligations of the regional planning commission continuing beyond the effective date of its withdrawal.</p>	
Surveyor	Yes, but many counties have part-time surveyor (27 counties) per 2020 WCA Handbook	WI Statute 59.20(2), 59.45 (1), 59.74(2)	<p>The county surveyor shall do all of the following:</p> <p>1. Execute, personally or by a deputy, all surveys that are required by the county or by a court. Surveys for individuals or corporations may be executed at the county surveyor's discretion. (2) Surveyor; deputies. The county surveyor may appoint and remove deputies at will on filing a certificate thereof with the clerk. c) In those counties where there are no county surveyors a petition can be made to the board by any resident of this state requesting the board to appoint a professional land surveyor to act in the capacity of the county surveyor.</p>	
Symons	No	Unknown, requested from staff		<p>Notes from Symons: While our services are not mandated, we do provide the classes in line 21 for the ADRC that are mandated.</p> <p>Notes from HHS: The way that we are able to provide a high level of Health Promotion programming to our communities Seniors is through Symons Recreation. We get a small amount of funding for this service and through partnering with Symons we have been able to provide classes including: Stepping On, Strong Bodies, Tai Chi, PALS (Physical Activity for Lifelong Success), and added Walk With Ease this year.</p>

Treasurer	Yes, but not level of staffing	WI Statute 59.20, 59.22, 59.25	"A county treasurer . . . <u>shall</u> be chosen at the general election by the electors of each county . . . the board <u>shall</u> . . . for any elective office to be voted on in the county . . . establish the total annual compensation for services to be paid to the officer . . . every treasurer <u>shall</u> appoint one deputy to aid the treasurer . . . the board <u>may</u> . . . provide a salary for the deputy."	The positions of County Treasurer and one deputy are mandated, as well as an annual salary for the Treasurer. Deputy salary is non-mandated.
UW Extension	No	WI Statute 59.56	"A board <u>may</u> establish and maintain an educational program in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin, referred to in this subsection as 'University Extension Program.'"	
UW Food Service	No			
UW Richland	No	WI Statute 59.56	"The board <u>may</u> appropriate money for the construction, remodeling, expansion, acquisition or equipping of land, buildings and facilities for a University of Wisconsin college campus, as defined in s. 36.05 (6m), if the operation of it has been approved by the board of regents."	
Veterans	Yes, but not level of staffing	WI Statute 45.80, 59.535	"... the county administrator <u>shall</u> appoint and supervise a county veterans service officer... The salary of the county veterans service officer <u>shall</u> be fixed by the county board prior to or at the time of the service officer's election... The county veterans service officer <u>shall</u> do all of the following: a) Advise persons living in the service officer's county who served in the U.S. armed forces regarding any benefits to which they may be entitled or any complaint or problem arising out of such service and render to them and their dependents all possible assistance. b) Make such reports to the county board as the county board requires. c) Cooperate with federal and state agencies that serve or grant aids or benefits to former military personnel and their dependents. d) Furnish information about veterans burial places within the county as required by s. 45.62 (2). e) Perform the duties prescribed by law... separately and distinctly from any other county department... The county veterans service officer <u>may</u> do any of the following: a) Inform persons living in the service officer's county who are members of the national guard or of a reserve unit of the U.S. armed forces or dependents of those persons regarding potential benefits... and general deployment information... b) Cooperate with federal and state agencies that serve or grant aids or benefits to members of the national guard or reserve units of the U.S. armed forces... The county board <u>shall</u> provide the county veterans service officer with office space, clerical assistance, and any other needs that will enable the officer to perform the [required] duties... In any county with a... county administrator, the county veterans service officer <u>may</u> appoint assistant county veterans service officers... Each county veterans service officer <u>shall</u> cause to cause to be interred in a decent and respectable manner in any cemetery in this state... the body of any veteran, spouse, or surviving spouse who was living in the county at the time of death and who dies not leaving sufficient means to defray the necessary expenses of a decent burial... every town board, village board, or common council of every city shall at all times see that the graves and tombstones of all veterans... and of the spouses... receive proper and decent care... The expense of the care of the graves... <u>shall</u> be borne by the county where the graves are located... Every county board <u>shall</u> annually levy... a tax... for the purpose of providing aid to needy veterans, the needy spouses, surviving spouses, minor and dependent children of the veterans, and the needy parents of veterans... The... county veterans service officer <u>shall</u> file that estimate with the county board... The board <u>may</u> furnish upon the petition of 5 residents of any municipality in their county an appropriate metal marker for the grave of each soldier, sailor or marine served with honor in the U.S. armed forces, buried within the municipality... The board <u>may</u> appropriate money for the collection, publication or distribution of war records... The board <u>may</u> appropriate funds for the execution of the duties of the county veterans service officer and the county veterans service commission.	The position of veterans service officer and an annual salary is mandated. Advising on benefits for veterans living in Richland County is mandated, but advising on benefits for veterans living outside Richland County is non-mandated. Advising on benefits for members of the national guard or reserve units is also non-mandated. The appointment of assistants is non-mandated. Burial costs of veterans and their spouses who did not leave money for that purpose is mandated. Maintenance costs of veterans' graves (and their spouses) is mandated. Providing aid to needy veterans, their spouses, children, and parents is mandated. Metal markers for graves are non-mandated.
Video Conferencing	?			
Zoning	Yes, but not level of staffing	WI Statute 59.69, 59.72	59.69 Planning and zoning authority. (1) Purpose. It is the purpose of this section to promote the public health, safety, convenience and general welfare; to encourage planned and orderly land use development; to protect property values and the property tax base; to permit the careful planning and efficient maintenance of highway systems; to ensure adequate highway, utility, health, educational and recreational facilities; to recognize the needs of agriculture, forestry, industry and business in future growth; to encourage uses of land and other natural resources which are in accordance with their character and adaptability; to provide adequate light and air, including access to sunlight for solar collectors and to wind for wind energy systems; to encourage the protection of groundwater resources; to preserve wetlands; to conserve soil, water and forest resources; to protect the beauty and amenities of landscape and man-made developments; to provide healthy surroundings for family life; and to promote the efficient and economical use of public funds. To accomplish this purpose the board <u>may</u> plan for the physical development and zoning of territory within the county as set forth in this section and <u>shall</u> incorporate therein the master plan adopted under s. 62.23 (2) or (3) and the official map of any city or village in the county adopted under s. 62.23 (6). 2. Notwithstanding subd. 1. and s. 59.698, in a county with a county zoning agency and county administrator, county administrator <u>shall</u> appoint and supervise the head of the county zoning agency and the county building inspector, in separate or combined positions. The appointment is subject to confirmation by the board unless the board, by ordinance, elects to waive confirmation or unless the appointment is made under a civil service system competitive examination procedure established under s. 59.52 (8) or ch. 63. The board, by resolution or ordinance, may provide that, notwithstanding s. 17.10 (6), the head of the county zoning agency and the county building inspector, whether serving in a separate or combined position, if appointed under this subdivision, may not be removed from his or her position except for cause. 59.69 (11) Procedure for enforcement of county zoning ordinance. The board <u>shall</u> prescribe rules, regulations and administrative procedures, and provide such administrative personnel as it considers necessary for the enforcement of this section, and all ordinances enacted in pursuance thereof.	59.72 Land Information: (a) No later than June 30, 2017, the board <u>shall</u> post on the Internet, in a searchable format determined by the department of administration, the following information related to individual land parcels: 1. Property tax assessment data as provided to the county by municipalities, including the assessed value of land, the assessed value of improvements, the total assessed value, the class of property, as specified in s. 70.32 (2) (a), the estimated fair market value, and the total property tax. 2. Any zoning information maintained by the county. 3. Any property address information maintained by the county. 4. Any acreage information maintained by the county. 59.72(3)(3) Land information office. The board <u>may</u> establish a county land information office or <u>may</u> direct that the functions and duties of the office be performed by an existing department, board, commission, agency, institution, authority, or office

Richland County Committee

Agenda Item Cover

Agenda Item Name: Directive Resolutions

Department	Administration	Presented By:	Administrator
Date of Meeting:	02 Aug 2022	Action Needed:	Vote
Disclosure:	Open Session	Authority:	Structure E
Date submitted:	01 Aug 2022	Referred by:	
Action needed by no later than (date)		Resolution	<u>N/A</u> , prepared, reviewed

Recommendation and/or action language:

- 1) The committee took previous action to forward resolutions to the board for consideration. It would be appropriate for an action to “reconsider” prior to taking any action on the items advanced out of committee.
- 2) Motion to... (possibly amend) and (possibly advance to the county board for consideration)

Background: *(preferred one page or less with focus on options and decision points)*

The attached resolutions constitute a package of directives intended to help the county explore and solve financial problems moving into the 2024 budget and beyond.

Attachments and References:

15a City/County (changed to) Symons and RED – Directive Resolution	15f Joint Ambulance – Directive Resolution
15b Pine Valley and Child Support – Directive Resolution	15ff Joint Ambulance (Proposed Amendments) – Directive Resolution
15c Fair, Recycling and Parks – Directive Resolution	15g Various Standing –Directive Resolution
15d Education – Directive Resolution	

Financial Review:

(please check one)

<input type="checkbox"/>	In adopted budget	Fund Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Apportionment needed	Requested Fund Number	
X	Other funding Source	Impacts many budgets, pending amendments and adoption	
<input type="checkbox"/>	No financial impact		

(summary of current and future impacts)

Approval:

Review:

Clinton Langreck

Department Head

Administrator, or Elected Office (if applicable)

RESOLUTION NO. 22 - __

A Resolution Directing the Various Richland County Standing Committees to Consider Services, Develop Options and Propose a Recommendation on Future Operations.

Whereas, the Richland County Board Accepted the County Administrator's Financial Conditions Report that illustrated the financial challenges in maintaining all current county provided services; and

Whereas, the Richland County Board Adopted the County Administrator's Financial and Capital Plan that iterates the Richland County's Strategic Plan calling for prioritization of services and reductions in levy expenditures on both mandated and non-mandated services; and

Whereas, the Richland County has received numerous petitions and concerns regarding the elimination, reduction or displacement of such highly valued services, and recognizes the importance that these services have to the community, and is taking actions to investigate a possible transition of these services.

Now therefore be it resolved, by the Richland County Board of Supervisors that the Various Departments and Services listed below have been identified for service consideration and possible future funding reductions, and

Be it further resolved, the Various Standing Committees listed below are tasked to work in conjunction with county administration, supporting staff, and community partner to consider services, develop and evaluate options and make a recommendation, to the County Board, on future operations of the various Departments and Services listed below; and

Be it further resolved, that the Health and Human Services and Veterans Standing Committee is specifically tasked with the following:

Regarding Services Provided through Health and Human Services and Veterans Services

1. Service Consideration Matrix — Evaluate services under the guidance of the Service Consideration Matrix (of the Richland County Strategic Plan), finalize responses by a majority vote of the committee and submit the responses to the County Administrator to present to the Rules and Strategic Planning Standing Committee, Finance and Personnel Standing Committee and the Richland County Board.
2. Levy Expenditure Reduction— Develop a course of action, if possible, where departments and budgets under supervision have a total projected, levy operational expense reduction of \$350,000 entering into 2024 and the same sustained reduction beyond. These adjustments in levy expenditures must account for projected increases in COLA and Compensation Policy and other employee benefits included with the financial plan.

Be it further resolved, that the Public Safety Standing Committee is specifically tasked with the following:

Regarding Services Provided through Sheriff's Office, Clerk of Courts Office, Corner's Office, District Attorney's Office, Register in Probates Office and Emergency Management

3. Service Consideration Matrix — Evaluate services under the guidance of the Service Consideration Matrix (of the Richland County Strategic Plan), finalize responses by a majority vote of the committee and submit the responses to the County Administrator to present to the Rules and Strategic Planning Standing Committee, Finance and Personnel Standing Committee and the Richland County Board.
4. Levy Expenditure Reduction— Develop a course of action, if possible, where departments and budgets under supervision have a total projected, levy operational expense reduction of \$350,000 entering into 2024 and the same sustained reduction beyond. These adjustments in expenditure must account for projected increases in COLA and Compensation Policy and other employee benefits included with the financial plan.

Be it further resolved, that the Public Works Standing Committee is specifically tasked with the following:

Regarding Services Provided through Highway Department, Courthouse Maintenance and Management Information Systems

5. Service Consideration Matrix — Evaluate services under the guidance of the Service Consideration Matrix (of the Richland County Strategic Plan), finalize responses by a majority vote of the committee and submit the responses to the County Administrator to present to the Rules and Strategic Planning Standing Committee, Finance and Personnel Standing Committee and the Richland County Board.
6. Levy Expenditure Reduction— Develop a course of action, if possible, where departments and budgets under supervision have a total projected, levy operational expense reduction of \$350,000 entering into 2024 and the same sustained reduction beyond. These adjustments in expenditure must account for projected increases in COLA and Compensation Policy and other employee benefits included with the financial plan.

Be it further resolved, that the Finance and Personnel Standing Committee is specifically tasked with the following:

Regarding Services Provided through County Administrator, County Clerk, County Treasurer, County Board and ancillary budgets

7. Service Consideration Matrix — Evaluate services under the guidance of the Service Consideration Matrix (of the Richland County Strategic Plan), finalize responses by a majority vote of the committee and submit the responses to the County Administrator to present to the Rules and Strategic Planning Standing Committee, Finance and Personnel Standing Committee and the Richland County Board.
8. Levy Expenditure Reduction— Develop a course of action, if possible, where departments and budgets under supervision have a total projected, levy operational expense reduction of \$200,000 entering into 2024 and the same sustained reduction beyond. These adjustments in expenditure must account for projected increases in COLA and Compensation Policy and other employee benefits included with the financial plan.

Be it further resolved, that the Various Standing Committee Chairs, through the powers established of setting agendas, is responsible for completing these specified tasks by no later than the June 6th, 2023 Finance and Personnel Standing Committee Meeting; and

~~**Be it further resolved**, that if the Various Standing Committees are unable to complete these tasks and deliver a recommendation to the Finance and Personnel Standing Committee by the (matching date above) the Richland County Administrator is tasked to:~~

- ~~9. Develop courses of action, if possible, where departments and budgets under supervisions of committees listed above have a projected, levy operational expense reductions as specified above, entering into 2024 and the same sustained reduction beyond, under guidance of the Finance and Personnel Standing Committee.~~

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Resolution shall be effective immediately upon its passage and publication.

VOTE ON FOREGOING RESOLUTION

AYES _____ NOES _____

RESOLUTION _____

DEREK S. KALISH
COUNTY CLERK

DATED JULY 19th, 2022

RESOLUTION OFFERED BY THE
FINANCE AND PERSONNEL COMMITTEE

		FOR	AGAINST
Marty Brewer			
Shaun Murphy-Lopez			
Steve Carrow			
Melissa Luck			
Timothy Gotschall			
David Turk			
Steve Williamson			
Marc Couey			
Gary Manning			

Veterans

Options for Reductions:								
Department/ Budget/ Account:	Function /Service/ Position:	Dollar/Cost:	Year of first reduction:	Service Impact:	Workaround or alternative delivery or service:	Reference 12 AUG 2022 Financial Workbook	Request consideration to add to Referendum levy exemption	
	Veterans 10.5551	Cemetery flag holders provided by the Veterans Service office to the Next of Kin	\$ 1,300.00	Projected Expense (2023)	The families may not come in for other services available	Keep brochures available for families to order their own	Yes	
	Veterans 10.5551	decreasing Commission per diem by 750.00	\$750.00	2023	There would be no impact	/	No	
	Veterans 10.5551	Commission Mileage reduction by 200.00	\$ 200.00	2023	There would be no impact	/	No	
	Veterans 10.5549	Canceled Computer program contract - ETK	\$ 918.00	2024	Ability to file claims online	Creating a VA.gov online account for every Veteran and filing through there	No	

Directive:	\$ 122,000.00
Recommendation: Reduction:	Running Total Column:
Yes	\$ 1,300.00
Yes	\$ 750.00
Yes	\$ 200.00
Yes	\$ 918.00

Directive:	\$ 243,000.00
Recommendation: Reduction:	Running Total Column:
Yes	\$ 1,300.00
Yes	\$ 750.00
Yes	\$ 200.00
Yes	\$ 918.00

Directive:	\$ 299,000.00
Recommendation: Reduction:	Running Total Column:
Yes	\$ 1,300.00
Yes	\$ 750.00
Yes	\$ 200.00
Yes	\$ 918.00

Directive:	\$ 383,000.00
Recommendation: Reduction:	Running Total Column:
Yes	\$ 1,300.00
Yes	\$ 750.00
Yes	\$ 200.00
Yes	\$ 3,500.00

	Veteran 10.5550	Eliminating Benefits Specialist position	\$ 22,738.64	2024	decrease in services, depthed duties, and outreach	Using 2 part time employees from HHS	17.92	Yes

No please extend until 2027 to monitor population	\$ 22,738.64

No please extend to 2027 to monitor population	\$ 22,738.64

No please extend to 2027 to monitor population	\$ 22,738.64

Yes	\$ 22,738.64

VetPop2020: A Brief Description

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) completed a new Veteran Population Projection Model, VetPop2020, including the projections for each fiscal year from 2020 to 2050. The model will be used by the Office of Enterprise Integration (OEI) as well as other VA offices for strategic, long-term planning and to understand demographic characteristics of Veteran population. This paper summarizes the design, data sources and results of the new model. Details of all aspects of the development and content of the model are available from the Analytics Service in the Office of Data Governance and Analytics in OEI.

VetPop2020 is the latest in a series of Veteran Population Projection Models that provide data widely used both inside and outside VA as the official estimate and projection of the total number of Veterans and their demographic characteristics. The new model maintains the general approach from the prior model, VetPop2018, and incorporates more recent information from the U.S. Veterans Eligibility Trends and Statistics (USVETS) (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs 2020) and other data sources such as the American Community Survey (ACS) (U.S. Census Bureau 2019/2020).¹

What's New

- The model incorporates more recent administrative data on actual separations through 9/30/2020, that are identified in USVETS, the integrated database of VA and U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) administrative information.
- The net-migration assumption at the state level is based on the historical longitudinal data from VA and U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS).
- Projections of the new Veterans in the future years are mainly based on the projections by the DoD Office of the Actuary.
- The VetPop2020 estimate of the starting population is about 144 thousand (0.7%) lower than the VetPop2018 projection, due to updated information from USVETS and ACS.

Methodology

VetPop2020 is a deterministic population projection model that estimates and projects the living and deceased Veteran population at the end of each Federal Fiscal Year (FY) from 2020 to 2050. Using the best available Veteran data at the end of FY2020 as the base population, living and deceased Veteran counts are projected by key demographic characteristics such as age and gender at various geographic levels for the next 30 years.

VetPop2020 estimates the starting population count at the baseline date, 9/30/2020, and projects one year at a time by accounting for mortality, migration, and separation assumptions. The first task of baseline estimation involves selecting the qualifying individuals from USVETS to ensure only those with valid identity and federal active-duty service, other than training, are

¹ See the Major Data Sources section for a description of these and other sources.

included. As done in the previous models, the next step is to blend in the latest ACS estimates of Veteran population to account for data limitations in the USVETS administrative data on the older Veterans. However, due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on 2020 ACS data collection and its data quality, the Census Bureau did not produce the standard 1-year products. Therefore, VetPop2020 mortality assumptions were applied to the 2019 ACS 1-year estimates to serve as a proxy of the 2020 estimates and blended with USVETS data.

The blended data then represent the estimated living Veteran population at the end of FY2020. The Veteran population counts so obtained represent the end of subsequent FYs are then adjusted by subtracting deaths, applying state level net-migration assumptions, and then adding new military separations. Iteratively, the Veteran population is projected for each subsequent fiscal year to obtain projections for 30 fiscal years. Each year's projections are at the national and state levels by the core demographics of age, gender and race/ethnicity. Additional characteristics including period of service, officer status, and branch of service are projected by allocating the respective national or state projections. Race, ethnicity, and period of service projections are available at national and state levels. Officer status and branch of service projections are available at the national level.

For each projection year, the state level projections by age and gender are allocated to counties using general population trends obtained from Woods & Poole Economics (W&P) (Woods&Poole Economics 2021). In addition, the county allocation model accounts for impacts of military base installations and the foreign-born population in each county.

Key Assumptions

The information on those with valid identity and military service records in USVETS is assumed to be fully representative of younger Veterans while the ACS estimates are considered as the benchmark for the number of older aged Veterans.

Mortality assumptions are based on Veteran mortality information from USVETS and U.S. general population mortality data from the *2021 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds* (2021 OASDI Trustees Report) (Board of Trustees 2021) which is produced by the Social Security Administration (SSA). Mortality projections are developed by single year of age and gender by blending the mortality rates between VA and SSA. The blended mortality rates are then smoothed and projected for the next 30 years using implied mortality improvement factors from the 2021 OASDI Trustees Report. Therefore, for the years 2020 through 2023, the blended mortality rates reflect increases in death rates due to the COVID-19 pandemic that are assumed in the Report.

Migration assumptions are developed using Veteran information from USVETS and migration data from IRS. The linkage of IRS and USVETS became available for VetPop2020 through the data sharing agreement between IRS, the Census Bureau, and VA. Based on the analysis of yearly migration patterns for fiscal years 2008 through 2020 (migration years 2008-2009 through 2019-2020), the net-migration rate was projected via a 5-year weighted moving average method

starting with migration year 2015-2016. Given the relatively small amount of migration, net-migration at the state level by age group and gender is modeled for VetPop2020.

Separation assumptions account for future military separations from the U.S. Armed Forces. Projected separations by the DoD Office of the Actuary for the military services (Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps) are used as the main driver of future separations and are assumed to reflect projected changes in future military strength by fiscal year. For separations from non-DoD agencies (Coast Guards, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and U.S. Public Health Service) and federally activated National Guards and Reserves, historic information in USVETS is used in estimation.

As in the prior VetPop models, we assume that the change in ratio of Veterans to the general population in the projection years relative to the ratio at baseline date is the same for both the county level and the state level. Also, counties with higher percentages of Armed Forces personnel or lower percentages of foreign-born are assumed to have more Veterans than other counties.

Major Data Sources

The U.S. Veterans Eligibility Trends and Statistics database, also produced by the Analytics Service in the Office of Data Governance and Analytics within OEI, is a collection of datasets made from the integration of Veteran information from the benefits and services administered by VA with military separations data from the Department of Defense to support department-wide analyses on the Veteran population. Although much of the Veteran population is represented by the two data sources, information on some Veterans who have not had a relationship with VA and who served only prior to 1970, is not complete.² This limitation may explain the higher estimates by the ACS of Veterans at older ages. Another limitation is related to geography. For the Veterans included in the integrated data, information on their residence may not be available or current as not all Veterans are required to report or update such information with VA.

DoD's separation projection (U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Actuary 2020) is part of their annual valuation on military retirement system and includes projected separations by age, officer status, length of service, and type of separation from Active and Reserve components for each projection year.

The American Community Survey is an ongoing annual survey by the Bureau of the Census conducted in every county across the nation, including every municipality in Puerto Rico. As the largest nationally representative survey in the U.S. with a sample of about 3 million households each year, the ACS collects essentially the same detailed demographic, social, economic, and housing information previously collected every ten years on the decennial Census long-form questionnaire. In VetPop models, ACS has been used as a benchmark and incorporated into baseline estimations in a way that recognizes differences between survey data and administrative records. In ACS, Veteran status is self-, or proxy-reported while administrative

² In 1973, historic information was destroyed in a fire at the National Personnel Records Center.
<https://www.archives.gov/personnel-records-center/fire-1973>

records contain empirical indicators of Veteran status. Also, due to a 2-month residence rule in ACS, the survey universe is different than administrative records, with an undercount of people who are highly mobile. Finally, the ACS is based on a sample and thus ACS estimates can have high variability, particularly for less populated areas. Despite these differences, the ACS is a high-quality benchmark for Veteran data.

Selected Results

VetPop2020 estimates 19.4 million living Veterans at the baseline of 9/30/2020, which is consistent with the VetPop2018 projection of 19.5 million (a difference of only 144 thousand or 0.7%). The women Veteran estimate is 2.0 million in both VetPop models.

Over the next 30 years, the total Veteran population is projected to steadily decrease (-1.6%) while the women Veteran population is projected to increase slightly (+0.3%). This is consistent with the VetPop2018 model which projected a decline of -1.7% and an increase of +0.3% for the total and women Veteran populations, respectively.

The “White, non-Hispanic” and “Hispanic or Latino (of any race)” estimates are 75.1% and 7.9%, respectively, in FY2020. By FY2050, those are projected to change, 62.1% and 15.3% respectively.

Conclusion

VetPop2020 is the 10th generation of the Veteran Population Projection Model with updated information on Veterans. The main data source of USVETS continues to improve in terms of data quality and increased coverage of the Veteran population. The projected overall trends are similar to the prior model, VetPop2018.

For questions on the VetPop2020 model, please contact the Analytics Service via e-mail at VANCVAS@VA.GOV.

References

- Board of Trustees. 2021. *The 2019 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds*. Washington, D.C.: Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds.
- U.S. Census Bureau. 2019/2020. *American Community Survey*. Suitland, MD.
- U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Actuary. 2020. *Valuation of the Military Retirement System*. Alexandria, Virginia: Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA).
- U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. 2020. *U.S. Veterans Eligibility Trends and Statistics*. Washington, DC.
- Woods&Poole Economics. 2021. *Complete U.S. Demographic Database File*. Washington, D.C.

Possible Cost savings of reducing Veterans Benefits Specialist	\$23,868.29
Annual computer licensing program user (ETK)	450.00
*This program has been recommended for elimination from the budget	
Annual dues for the WI CVSO	\$75.00

Possible cost increase of reducing Veterans Benefits Specialist	
Clerical Staff	\$23,868.29
Phone Operator	\$17,399.20
Possible Mileage costs due to increased home visits paid per mile x average of 10 miles back and forth x 60% of last year's office visitors =	\$5,887.44
Potential need for a County Issued cell phone	\$600.00

<https://www.va.gov/vetdata/expenditures.asp>

After a lengthy background check, the Veterans Benefits Specialist is accredited by the Federal government and permitted access to Veterans claims to quickly assess claims as they flow through the process. They are specially trained to operate within the 38 CFR, HIPAA, filling out forms when necessary, understanding how to read discharge papers and medical records, and work with the VA (medical and Compensation/Pension), DOD, CHAMPVA, Tricare, DFAS, Departments of Navy, Air Force, Space Force, Marines, Army, and Navy.

County Offices that we work with within the County and receive referrals from: The Sheriffs Dept/Jail, Child Support, Pine Valley, EMS, Register of Deeds, District Attorney, and Clerk of Courts. We also receive dozens of walk-ins from those offices. My office should be located with other offices I work with a refer people to us.

Outside offices we work with: other CVSOs, funeral homes, monument companies, hospitals, Probation and Parole, VORP, DWD, WDVA, DMV, DNR, cemeteries, rental managers, Community organizations, Salvation Army, DEERS, NARA, Passages,

Eliminating the Veterans Benefits Specialist position would decrease services on a big scale. Fewer Veterans would receive in office services. The CVSO would have to attend more outreach events alone meaning less in office time, and if anything were to happen to the CVSO the office would be completely closed with no services. Also the CVSO would have less time for Department head duties.

Here are some additional statistics from the VA concerning rural Veterans and their struggles.

Rural Veteran Health Care Challenges

Almost a quarter of all Veterans in the United States, 4.7 million, return from active military careers to reside in rural communities. Veterans choose rural communities for a variety of reasons: closer proximity to family, friends and community; open space for recreation; more privacy; lower cost of living; or less crowded towns and schools. While Veterans may enjoy

the benefits of rural living, they may also experience rural health care challenges that are intensified by combat-related injuries and illnesses.

In rural areas, basic levels of health care or preventative care may not be available to support residents' long-term health and well-being.

Compared to urban areas, rural communities tend to:

- Have higher poverty rates
- Have more elderly residents
- Have residents with poorer health
- Have fewer physician practices, hospitals and other health delivery resources

Just like any rural resident, it may be difficult for rural Veterans and their caregivers to access health care and other services due to rural delivery challenges, including:

- Hospital closings due to financial instability
- Fewer housing, education, employment and transportation options
- Greater geographic and distance barriers
- Limited broadband internet
- Higher uninsured rates
- Difficulty of safely aging in place in rural America

VA recognizes the need to provide accessible care to rural Veterans and allocates 32 percent of its health care budget to rural Veteran care.

Rural Veteran Demographics

There are 4.7 million rural and highly rural Veterans with 2.7 million enrolled in VA.

- 58 percent of rural Veterans are enrolled in the VA health care system – significantly higher than the 38 percent enrollment rate of urban Veterans
- 58 percent of rural enrolled Veterans have at least one service connected condition
- 8 percent of enrolled rural Veterans are women
- 10 percent of enrolled rural Veterans are minorities
- 44 percent earn less than \$35,000 annually
- 27 percent do not access the internet at home

Rural Veterans enrolled in VA's health care system are also significantly older: 55 percent are over the age of 65.

- This older Veteran population is medically complex and more likely to be diagnosed with diabetes, obesity, high blood pressure and heart conditions that require more frequent, ongoing and costly care

The next generation of rural Veterans also has multiple medical and combat-related issues, which will require significant on-going access to care.

- More than 301,000 rural Veterans served in Iraq and Afghanistan

Here is the money returned to 44 Landowners with the help of this office \$112,314

Wisconsin Income Per Return for Fiscal Year 2021

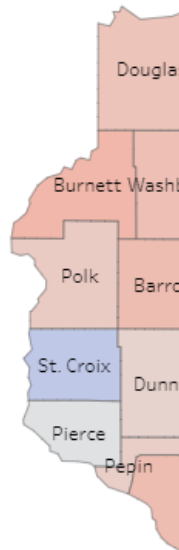


Measure to Chart

Wisconsin Income Per Return

Year

2021



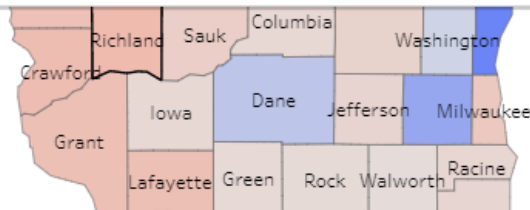
County: Richland
Fiscal Year: 2021
Mapped Measure: Wisconsin Income Per Return
Mapped Value: 46,694 (Dollars per Return)

Additional Measures:

	Count	Amount	Per Return	Per Claim	% of Returns
Wisconsin Income	7,827	365.5 M	46,694	46,694	100%
Net Tax	5,265	13.8 M	1,759	2,614	67.3%
Earned Income Credit	674	291,874	37.29	433.0	8.6%
Farmland Pres. Credit	249	450,557	57.56	1,809.5	3.2%
Homestead Credit	378	194,464	24.85	514.5	4.8%
Veterants Credit	44	112,314	14.35	2,552.6	0.6%

Notes:

- Wisconsin Income count is the number of returns filed. All other counts are the number of returns reporting non-zero amounts for that measure.
- Amounts are the total dollar value reported.
- Per Return is the amount divided by the number of returns.
- Per Claim is the amount divided by the number of returns reporting non-zero amounts for that measure.
- Share of returns is the percentage of returns with a non-zero amount for that measure.
- For confidentiality, values have been censored for counties with fewer than 10 credit claimants. Those values are included under the category, 'Unknown, Out-of-state'.



21,020 108,658

As this is one of the state departments, if you refer to the Committee folder to review the GDX, we help to bring in 12.096M

Although the Veterans population is expected to drop, the claims numbers are growing, and getting more complicated requiring more work face to face appointments. As this was presented to the Wisconsin Counties Association

2015 - 2020

VetPop	405,729	VetPop	352,072
Claims	59,204	Claims	65,598
GDX	\$2,756,150,000	GDX	\$3,447,137,000
C&P	\$1,118,396,000	C&P	\$1,447,600,000
VA Pat's	121,747	VA Pat's	121,267
Health \$	\$1,377,096,000	Health \$	\$1,768,665,000



Some Key Demographics

- “VA’s 2018 population model estimates for 2021 indicate there are 5.9 million American Veterans who served during the Vietnam Era, and 7.8 Million who served during the Gulf War 78% of veterans in 2021 served during wartime.”
[Pew Research Center “The Changing Face of America’s Veteran Population” April 5, 2021 by Katherine Shaeffer.](#)
- “41% of Post 9/11 active-duty veterans have disability ratings, compared to 25% of other era’s.”
[2019 Annual Survey of Veterans Employment and Status, Dept of Labor’s Bureau of Labor Statistics](#)
- “Post 9/11 Veterans More Likely than Non-veterans to be Employed and they earn more”



[The Employment, Earnings, and Occupations of Post-9/11 Veterans](#)
November 10, 2020, US Census Bureau Report Number ACS-46, Clayton Gumber and Jonathan Vespa

I am asking the Committee to consider funding the Veterans Benefits Specialist until 2027. At that time we can reassess the Veterans population and income to see if its following the one estimate.

	Ashland	Bayfield	Crawford	Green Lake	Kewaunee	Price	Richland	Rusk	Taylor
Veterans Population	1,252	1,349	1,243	1,228	1,138	1,258	1,176	1,141	1,307
Total Expenditure	\$11,492	\$13,379	\$13,468	\$11,830	\$15,720	\$12,884	\$12,096	\$12,767	\$10,722
Office Staff	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
<i>County Veterans Service Officer (CVSO)</i>	1 [FT]	1 [FT]	1 [FT]	1 [FT]	1 [FT]	1 [FT]	1 [FT]	1 [FT]	1 [FT]
<i>Admin Assistant</i>			1 [FT]		1 [FT]				
<i>Deputy CVSO</i>	1 [FT]			1 [3/4T]					
<i>Veterans Benefits Specialist</i>		1 [PT]				1 [FT]	1 [PT]		1 [FT]

Surrounding Counties CVSO Office	Crawford	Grant	Iowa	Sauk	Vernon
<i>Located with HHS?</i>	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes	Yes/No	No
<i>Building Name</i>	Crawford County Admin Bldg	Grant County Admin Bldg	Iowa County HHS	Sauk County West Square Building	Courthouse

COUNTY VETERANS SERVICE GRANT — FEDERAL BENEFITS SERVICE DELIVERY REPORT

The information requested on this form is authorized for collection by Ch. 45, Wis. Stats. and VA 8.02, Wis. Admin. Code. The information collected is used to determine eligibility for programs administered by the department. Completion of this form is voluntary; however, failure to furnish the requested information may result in denial of eligibility for programs. Personally identifiable information collected on this form is not likely to be used for any other purpose. This department does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, or disability in employment or provision of services.

REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2022 ; **FOR** IOWA **CVSO**
From January 1, 2022 , to December 31, 2022

FEDERAL BENEFITS

ACTIVITY	NUMBER	COMMENTS
1. Power of Attorney Indicate the number of new VA Form 21-22s submitted to WDVA/Other VSOs for representation	6 / 8	8 - American Legion
2. Disability Compensation Indicate the number of new VA Form 21-526s reconsiderations VA 21-526 or 21-527 or other communications submitted for compensation benefits to WDVA/VA or other VSO	22	
3. Pension Indicate the number of VA Form 21-527s or other communications submitted for veterans Pension benefits to WDVA/VA or other VSO	0	
4. Medical Expenses for Pension Indicate the number of VA Form 21p-8416s submitted for Unreimbursed Medical Expenses for pension and death pension to WDVA/VA or other VSO	1	
5. Loan Guaranty Indicate the number of Federal Home Loan applications submitted	0	
6. Educational Indicate the number of Federal Educational benefit applications submitted	2	
7. Vocational Rehabilitation Indicate the number of Federal VocRehab applications submitted	0	
8. Medical Indicate the number of VA Form 1010EZ forms submitted for enrollment into VA Healthcare	8	
9. USDVA Notice of Disagreement Indicate the number of Notice of Disagreements, VA Form 21-0958, DRO Request forms submitted to WDVA/VA or other VSO	1	
10. USDVA Waiver Requests Indicate the number of requests for waivers of Federal benefits regulations submitted	0	
11. BVA Appeals Indicate the number of VA Form 9s submitted to WDVA/VA or other VSO	0	
12. Insurance Indicate the number of applications for VA Insurance programs submitted	0	
13. Burial Allowances Indicate the number of applications for VA Burial Allowance submitted	4	
14. Flag Applications Indicate the number of applications submitted for Burial Flags	8	VSO provides information for funeral home submittal
15. Marker Applications Indicate the number of applications submitted for Burial Markers	16	
16. DIC Indicate the number of applications for Dependency and Indemnity Compensation, VA Form 21-534, submitted to WDVA/VA or other VSO	3	
17. Survivor's Pension Indicate the number of applications for VA Death Pension, VA Form 21-534, submitted to WDVA/VA or other VSO	0	
18. Discharge Correction Indicate the number of applications for discharge upgrades submitted	0	
19. Miscellaneous Indicate the number of applications for other federal benefits, not listed, submitted by your office. Include types in comments.	0	

COUNTY VETERANS SERVICE GRANT — FEDERAL BENEFITS SERVICE DELIVERY REPORT

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REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR

2022

; FOR

Richland

CVSO

From January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022

FEDERAL BENEFITS

ACTIVITY	NUMBER	COMMENTS
1. Power of Attorney Indicate the number of new VA Form 21-22s submitted to WDVA/Other VSOs for representation	<u>1</u> / <u>45</u>	<u>American Legion</u>
2. Disability Compensation Indicate the number of new VA Form 21-526s reconsiderations VA 21-526 or 21-527 or other communications submitted for compensation benefits to WDVA/VA or other VSO	<u>37</u>	
3. Pension Indicate the number of VA Form 21-527s or other communications submitted for veterans Pension benefits to WDVA/VA or other VSO	<u>3</u>	
4. Medical Expenses for Pension Indicate the number of VA Form 21p-8416s submitted for Unreimbursed Medical Expenses for pension and death pension to WDVA/VA or other VSO	<u>3</u>	
5. Loan Guaranty Indicate the number of Federal Home Loan applications submitted	<u>1</u>	
6. Educational Indicate the number of Federal Educational benefit applications submitted	<u>2</u>	
7. Vocational Rehabilitation Indicate the number of Federal VocRehab applications submitted	<u>1</u>	
8. Medical Indicate the number of VA Form 1010EZ forms submitted for enrollment into VA Healthcare	<u>29</u>	
9. USDVA Notice of Disagreement Indicate the number of Notice of Disagreements, VA Form 21-0958, DRO Request forms submitted to WDVA/VA or other VSO	<u>0</u>	
10. USDVA Waiver Requests Indicate the number of requests for waivers of Federal benefits regulations submitted	<u>0</u>	
11. BVA Appeals Indicate the number of VA Form 9s submitted to WDVA/VA or other VSO	<u>0</u>	
12. Insurance Indicate the number of applications for VA Insurance programs submitted	<u>26</u>	
13. Burial Allowances Indicate the number of applications for VA Burial Allowance submitted	<u>21</u>	
14. Flag Applications Indicate the number of applications submitted for Burial Flags	<u>56</u>	
15. Marker Applications Indicate the number of applications submitted for Burial Markers	<u>37</u>	
16. DIC Indicate the number of applications for Dependency and Indemnity Compensation, VA Form 21-534, submitted to WDVA/VA or other VSO	<u>5</u>	
17. Survivor's Pension Indicate the number of applications for VA Death Pension, VA Form 21-534, submitted to WDVA/VA or other VSO	<u>1</u>	
18. Discharge Correction Indicate the number of applications for discharge upgrades submitted	<u>1</u>	
19. Miscellaneous Indicate the number of applications for other federal benefits, not listed, submitted by your office. Include types in comments.	<u>241</u>	<u>0969, 0995, 686, 4142, 10210, 4192, 0972, 10208</u>



Wis. Stat. Chapter 45

Wisconsin Department
of Veterans AffairsP.O. Box 7843, Madison, WI 53707-7843
(608) 266-1311 | 1-800-WIS-VETS (947-8387) | WisVets.com

COUNTY VETERANS SERVICE GRANT — FEDERAL BENEFITS SERVICE DELIVERY REPORT

The information requested on this form is authorized for collection by Ch. 45, Wis. Stats. and VA 8.02, Wis. Admin. Code. The information collected is used to determine eligibility for programs administered by the department. Completion of this form is voluntary; however, failure to furnish the requested information may result in denial of eligibility for programs. Personally identifiable information collected on this form is not likely to be used for any other purpose. This department does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, or disability in employment or provision of services.

REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR

From January 1, 2022 , to December 31, 2022 ; FOR Crawford CVSO

ACTIVITY

FEDERAL BENEFITS

ACTIVITY	NUMBER	COMMENTS
1. Power of Attorney Indicate the number of new VA Form 21-22s submitted to WDVA/Other VSOs for representation	48	
2. Disability Compensation Indicate the number of new VA Form 21-526s reconsiderations VA 21-526 or 21-527 or other communications submitted for compensation benefits to WDVA/VA or other VSO	38	
3. Pension Indicate the number of VA Form 21-527s or other communications submitted for veterans Pension benefits to WDVA/VA or other VSO	1	
4. Medical Expenses for Pension Indicate the number of VA Form 21p-8416s submitted for Unreimbursed Medical Expenses for pension and death pension to WDVA/VA or other VSO	1	
5. Loan Guaranty Indicate the number of Federal Home Loan applications submitted	0	
6. Educational Indicate the number of Federal Educational benefit applications submitted	0	
7. Vocational Rehabilitation Indicate the number of Federal VocRehab applications submitted	3	
8. Medical Indicate the number of VA Form 1010EZ forms submitted for enrollment into VA Healthcare	49	
9. USDVA Notice of Disagreement Indicate the number of Notice of Disagreements, VA Form 21-0958, DRO Request forms submitted to WDVA/VA or other VSO	0	
10. USDVA Waiver Requests Indicate the number of requests for waivers of Federal benefits regulations submitted	0	
11. BVA Appeals Indicate the number of VA Form 9s submitted to WDVA/VA or other VSO	19	0995 + 0996
12. Insurance Indicate the number of applications for VA Insurance programs submitted	0	
13. Burial Allowances Indicate the number of applications for VA Burial Allowance submitted	8	
14. Flag Applications Indicate the number of applications submitted for Burial Flags	30	
15. Marker Applications Indicate the number of applications submitted for Burial Markers	32	
16. DIC Indicate the number of applications for Dependency and Indemnity Compensation, VA Form 21-534, submitted to WDVA/VA or other VSO	0	
17. Survivor's Pension Indicate the number of applications for VA Death Pension, VA Form 21-534, submitted to WDVA/VA or other VSO	10	
18. Discharge Correction Indicate the number of applications for discharge upgrades submitted	1	
19. Miscellaneous Indicate the number of applications for other federal benefits, not listed, submitted by your office. Include types in comments.	254	21-572 21-0538 21-0779 21-0966 21-2680 21-4138 21-4142 24-0296 SF 180 EIC-Fax PTC-Fax 21-0781 21-0845 21-4192 21-674 21-686C 21-8940

Order Military Records
SF 180 - Request Pertaining to Military Records (used to obtain DD 214 discharge records)
Intent to File to Establish an Effective Date
VA Form 21-0966 - Intent to File a Claim
Application Forms
DD Form 108 - Application for Retired Pay Benefits (Army)
DD Form 149 - Application for Correction of Military Record
DD Form 2860 - Claim for Comabt-Related Special Compensation (CRSC)
VA Form 10-0103 - HISA Grant Application
VA Form 10-10CG - Application for Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers Program
VA Form 10-10CG(S) - Application for the Program of Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers – Spanish
VA Form 10-10EC - Application for Extended Care Services
VA Form 10-10EZ - Application for Health Care
VA Form 10-10HS - Request for Hardship Determination
VA Form 10-3542 - Veteran/Beneficiary Claim for Reimbursement of Travel Expenses
VA Form 10-5345 - Request for and Authorization to Release Health Information
VA Form 10-8678 - Application for Annual Clothing Allowance
VA Form 20-10207 - Request Priority of Processing a Claim
VA Form 21-0779 - Request for Nursing Home Information
VA Form 21-4192 - Request for Employment Infomation in Connection with Claim for Disability Benefits
VA Form 21-526EZ - Veteran's Application for Disability Compensation & Related Benefits
VA Form 21-8940 - Veteran's Application for Increased Compensation Based on Unemployability
VA Form 21P-527EZ - Application for Veterans Pension
VA Form 21P-530EZ - Application for Burial Benefits
VA Form 21P-534EZ - Surviving Spouse or Child's Application for Survivor's Pension, Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC), and/or Accrued Benefits
VA Form 22- 1990 - Veterans' Education Benefit Application - Service member
VA Form 22-1990e - Veterans' Education Benefit Application - for Family Member to use Transferred Benefits
VA Form 22-1995 - Request for Change of Program or Place of Training
VA Form 22-5490 - Dependents' Application for VA Education Benefits
VA Form 22-5495 - Dependents' Request for Change of Program or Place of Training
VA Form 27-2008 - Application for US Flag for Burial Purposes

VA Form 28-10212 - Chapter 31 Request for Assistance
VA Form 28-1900 - Application for Vocational Rehabilitation for Claimants with Service-Connected Disabilities
VA Form 28-8832 - Education/Vocational Counseling Application (Chapter 36)
VA Form 29-336 - Designation of Beneficiary—Government Life Insurance
VA Form 3288 - Request for Consent to Release Information from Individual's Records
VA Form 40-1330 - Claim for Standard Government Headstone or Marker
VA Form 40-1330M - Claim for Government Medallion for Placement in a Private Cemetery
Supporting Forms
VA Form 10-10EZR - Health Benefits Update Form
VA Form 20-10208 - Document Evidence Submission
VA Form 21-0845 - Authorization to Disclose Personal Information to a Third Party
VA Form 10-307 - Notice of Disagreement
VA Form 21-0969 - Income and Assets Statement
VA Form 21-0972 - Alternate Signer Certification
VA Form 21-10210 - Lay/Witness Statement
VA Form 21-22a - Appointment of Individual as Claimant's Representative
VA Form 21-2680 - Examination for Housebound Status or Permanent need for Regular Aid and Attendance (Completed by Claimant's Physician)
VA Form 21-4138 - Statement In Support Of Claim
VA Form 21-4140 - Employment Questionnaire
VA Form 21-4142 - Consent To Release Medical Information to the VA
VA Form 21P-509 - Statement of Dependency of Parent(s)
VA Form 21P-527 - Income, Net Worth, and Employment Statement
Supplemental Information Forms
VA Form 21P-0516-1 - EVR Veteran with No Children
VA Form 21P-0517-1 - EVR Veteran with Children
VA Form 21P-0518-1 - EVR Surviving Spouse with No Children

VA Form 21-526b - Change in Existing Compensation
VA Form 21P-8049 - Request for Details of Expenses
VA Form 21P-8416 - Medical Expense Report
VA Form 5655 - Financial Status Report
Decision Review Forms
DD Form 293 - Application for the Review of Discharge from the Armed Forces of the United States
VA Form 10182 - Request for Board Appeal
VA Form 20-0995 - Supplemental Claim
VA Form 20-0996 - Request for Higher-Level Review
VA Form 9 - Appeal to Board of Veterans' Appeals

Related To
Disability, Family member benefits, Pension
Housing assistance
Family member benefits, Health care
VHA
VHA
Health care
VHA
Family member benefits, Health care
Health care
Health care
VBA
Disability
Disability
Disability
Disability
Pension
VBA
Disability, Family member benefits, Pension
Education and training
Education and training, Family member benefits
Education and training, Service member benefits
Education and training, Family member benefits
Education and training, Family member benefits
VBA

Careers and employment
Careers and employment
Careers and employment, Service member benefits
Life insurance
VACO
Burials and memorials
Burials and memorials
Health care
VBA
Burials and memorials, Pension, Records
Decision reviews and appeals
Disability, Family member benefits, Pension, Service member benefits
VBA
VBA
Burials and memorials, Careers and employment, Disability, Education and training, Family member benefits, Health care, Housing assistance, Life insurance, Pension, Service member benefits
Disability, Family member benefits, Pension
Careers and employment, Disability, Education and training, Health care, Housing assistance, Life insurance, Pension
Disability
Disability, Health care
Family member benefits, Pension
Pension
Pension
Pension
Family member benefits

Disability
Family member benefits
Disability, Family member benefits, Health care, Pension
VACO
Decision reviews and appeals
Decision reviews and appeals
Decision reviews and appeals
Disability

FY21 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF VA EXPENDITURES (GDX)

FY21 Summary of Expenditures by State Expenditures in \$000s										
County/ Congressional District	Veteran Population*	Total Expenditure	Compensation & Pension	Construction	Education & Vocational Rehabilitation/ Employment	Loan Guaranty#	General Operating Expenses	Insurance & Indemnities	Medical Care	Unique Patients**
ADAMS	1,982	\$ 24,741	\$ 6,983	\$ -	\$ 100	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41	\$ 17,617	1,026
ASHLAND	1,252	\$ 11,492	\$ 6,420	\$ -	\$ 281	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 131	\$ 4,660	419
BARRON	3,380	\$ 31,170	\$ 15,763	\$ -	\$ 627	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 57	\$ 14,724	1,344
BAYFIELD	1,349	\$ 13,379	\$ 6,478	\$ -	\$ 148	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39	\$ 6,714	595
BROWN	14,946	\$ 135,380	\$ 65,437	\$ -	\$ 5,637	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,191	\$ 63,115	5,806
BUFFALO	934	\$ 10,609	\$ 5,881	\$ -	\$ 298	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23	\$ 4,406	403
BURNETT	1,693	\$ 18,864	\$ 8,228	\$ -	\$ 112	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80	\$ 10,443	710
CALUMET	2,420	\$ 17,222	\$ 6,547	\$ -	\$ 583	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58	\$ 10,034	1,083
CHIPPEWA	4,464	\$ 41,300	\$ 20,275	\$ -	\$ 1,140	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 368	\$ 19,516	1,873
CLARK	1,835	\$ 21,216	\$ 10,162	\$ -	\$ 370	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 178	\$ 10,506	770
COLUMBIA	3,951	\$ 45,472	\$ 20,606	\$ -	\$ 1,304	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 146	\$ 23,416	1,498
CRAWFORD	1,243	\$ 13,468	\$ 5,538	\$ -	\$ 247	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 86	\$ 7,597	453
DANE	24,787	\$ 233,683	\$ 87,247	(39)	\$ 10,300	\$ -	\$ 1,991	\$ 2,547	\$ 131,639	7,717
DODGE	5,508	\$ 46,006	\$ 18,952	\$ -	\$ 1,282	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 565	\$ 25,206	1,922
DOOR	2,167	\$ 17,168	\$ 7,850	\$ -	\$ 518	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 457	\$ 8,343	790
DOUGLAS	3,549	\$ 42,460	\$ 22,030	\$ -	\$ 1,390	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87	\$ 18,953	1,496
DUNN	2,607	\$ 25,027	\$ 13,761	\$ -	\$ 1,095	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80	\$ 10,091	964
EAU CLAIRE	6,570	\$ 48,712	\$ 24,597	\$ -	\$ 2,303	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 294	\$ 21,519	2,025
FLORENCE	499	\$ 8,607	\$ 2,627	\$ -	\$ 38	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6	\$ 5,935	310
FOND DU LAC	6,613	\$ 46,685	\$ 21,748	\$ -	\$ 1,423	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 152	\$ 23,363	1,959
FOREST	888	\$ 12,673	\$ 5,370	\$ -	\$ 34	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10	\$ 7,259	450
GRANT	2,772	\$ 25,806	\$ 12,536	\$ -	\$ 802	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 154	\$ 12,315	976
GREEN	2,049	\$ 22,358	\$ 9,721	\$ -	\$ 423	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 149	\$ 12,065	793
GREEN LAKE	1,228	\$ 11,830	\$ 5,884	\$ -	\$ 273	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 90	\$ 5,584	464
IOWA	1,517	\$ 11,559	\$ 4,379	\$ -	\$ 252	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 125	\$ 6,802	469
IRON	542	\$ 7,540	\$ 2,999	\$ -	\$ 26	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 61	\$ 4,453	304
JACKSON	1,589	\$ 22,012	\$ 9,648	\$ -	\$ 337	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55	\$ 11,972	749
JEFFERSON	4,626	\$ 47,106	\$ 20,327	\$ -	\$ 1,587	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 465	\$ 24,727	1,780
JUNEAU	2,171	\$ 32,396	\$ 13,125	\$ -	\$ 528	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 144	\$ 18,600	1,064
KENOSHA	9,781	\$ 103,849	\$ 49,251	\$ -	\$ 5,069	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 565	\$ 48,963	3,257
KEWAUNEE	1,138	\$ 15,720	\$ 6,460	\$ -	\$ 290	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 125	\$ 8,845	563
LA CROSSE	8,135	\$ 73,531	\$ 35,423	\$ -	\$ 3,297	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 397	\$ 34,414	3,281
LAFAYETTE	865	\$ 8,338	\$ 3,705	\$ -	\$ 281	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ 4,348	302
LANGLADE	1,707	\$ 21,046	\$ 10,621	\$ -	\$ 290	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100	\$ 10,035	741
LINCOLN	2,263	\$ 25,912	\$ 13,887	\$ -	\$ 373	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 103	\$ 11,550	1,002
MANITOWOC	5,544	\$ 47,811	\$ 23,980	\$ -	\$ 1,431	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 504	\$ 21,896	2,193
MARATHON	7,798	\$ 67,590	\$ 31,962	\$ -	\$ 2,232	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 508	\$ 32,888	2,972
MARINETTE	3,669	\$ 54,852	\$ 24,504	\$ -	\$ 786	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 145	\$ 29,417	1,807
MARQUETTE	1,413	\$ 17,350	\$ 7,793	\$ -	\$ 252	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 59	\$ 9,247	600
MENOMINEE	252	\$ 2,655	\$ 1,258	\$ -	\$ 30	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12	\$ 1,355	70
MILWAUKEE	42,010	\$ 602,132	\$ 173,672	1,835	\$ 18,943	\$ -	\$ 45,886	\$ 3,481	\$ 358,315	14,025
MONROE	4,562	\$ 127,448	\$ 38,429	1,100	\$ 2,219	\$ -	\$ 913	\$ 196	\$ 84,590	2,707
OCONTO	2,748	\$ 34,254	\$ 15,775	\$ -	\$ 529	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 122	\$ 17,828	1,373
ONEIDA	3,271	\$ 39,418	\$ 19,722	\$ -	\$ 513	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ 188	\$ 18,990	1,434
OUTAGAMIE	10,156	\$ 87,015	\$ 46,581	\$ -	\$ 4,126	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 901	\$ 35,406	3,767
OZAUKEE	4,414	\$ 35,130	\$ 18,086	\$ -	\$ 1,570	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 539	\$ 14,935	1,096
PEPIN	490	\$ 5,211	\$ 2,540	\$ -	\$ 98	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15	\$ 2,558	194
PIERCE	2,459	\$ 25,483	\$ 13,522	\$ -	\$ 1,393	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 176	\$ 10,392	819
POLK	3,259	\$ 35,421	\$ 15,319	\$ -	\$ 705	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 119	\$ 19,277	1,289
PORTAGE	4,410	\$ 39,360	\$ 18,521	\$ -	\$ 1,363	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 373	\$ 19,102	1,772
PRICE	1,258	\$ 12,884	\$ 6,750	\$ -	\$ 223	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55	\$ 5,855	556
RACINE	11,726	\$ 116,318	\$ 52,926	\$ -	\$ 4,034	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,052	\$ 58,305	3,543
RICHLAND	1,176	\$ 12,096	\$ 4,907	\$ -	\$ 158	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62	\$ 6,969	467
ROCK	10,943	\$ 86,389	\$ 36,702	\$ -	\$ 3,441	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 608	\$ 45,638	3,470
RUSK	1,141	\$ 12,767	\$ 6,371	\$ -	\$ 162	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42	\$ 6,192	504
ST. CROIX	4,860	\$ 48,828	\$ 23,747	\$ -	\$ 2,022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 324	\$ 22,735	1,867
SAUK	4,082	\$ 49,089	\$ 23,304	\$ -	\$ 1,081	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 539	\$ 24,165	1,813
SAWYER	1,504	\$ 16,026	\$ 7,920	\$ -	\$ 232	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 108	\$ 7,766	671
SHAWANO	2,941	\$ 25,654	\$ 12,974	\$ -	\$ 414	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 154	\$ 12,112	1,165
SHEBOYGAN	7,124	\$ 42,021	\$ 20,521	\$ -	\$ 2,177	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 317	\$ 19,006	1,950
TAYLOR	1,307	\$ 10,722	\$ 5,111	\$ -	\$ 193	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50	\$ 5,368	477
TREMPEALEAU	1,731	\$ 19,389	\$ 9,814	\$ -	\$ 348	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 109	\$ 9,118	735
VERNON	1,819	\$ 20,058	\$ 9,325	\$ -	\$ 464	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 69	\$ 10,200	834
VILAS	2,224	\$ 23,725	\$ 11,049	\$ -	\$ 212	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 258	\$ 12,207	1,034
WALWORTH	5,470	\$ 51,586	\$ 23,519	\$ -	\$ 2,354	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200	\$ 25,512	1,759

FY21 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF VA EXPENDITURES (GDX)

FY21 Summary of Expenditures by State Expenditures in \$000s										
County/ Congressional District	Veteran Population*	Total Expenditure	Compensation & Pension	Construction	Education & Vocational Rehabilitation/ Employment	Loan Guaranty#	General Operating Expenses	Insurance & Indemnities	Medical Care	Unique Patients**
WASHBURN	1,527	\$ 20,313	\$ 10,115	\$ -	\$ 300	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 54	\$ 9,844	656
WASHINGTON	7,641	\$ 62,645	\$ 29,011	\$ -	\$ 3,045	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 444	\$ 30,144	2,040
WAUKESHA	22,099	\$ 177,182	\$ 78,468	\$ -	\$ 8,046	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,043	\$ 88,625	5,359
WAUPACA	4,178	\$ 47,869	\$ 26,237	\$ -	\$ 1,201	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 282	\$ 20,150	1,557
WAUSHARA	1,999	\$ 25,219	\$ 11,880	\$ -	\$ 236	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 52	\$ 13,050	911
WINNEBAGO	11,217	\$ 85,328	\$ 45,460	\$ -	\$ 3,897	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 980	\$ 34,990	3,627
WOOD	5,382	\$ 57,286	\$ 27,443	\$ -	\$ 1,178	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 430	\$ 28,235	2,388
WISCONSIN (Totals)	342,823	\$ 3,538,859	\$ 1,515,682	\$ 2,895	\$ 114,671	\$ -	\$ 48,795	\$ 24,706	\$ 1,832,111	122,859

FY21 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF VA EXPENDITURES (GDX)

FY21 Summary of Expenditures by State Expenditures in \$000s										
County/ Congressional District	Veteran Population*	Total Expenditure	Compensation & Pension	Construction	Education & Vocational Rehabilitation/ Employment	Loan Guaranty#	General Operating Expenses	Insurance & Indemnities	Medical Care	Unique Patients**
CONG. DIST (01)	42,890	\$ 408,911	\$ 184,070	\$ -	\$ 17,429	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,045	\$ 204,367	13,091
CONG. DIST (02)	38,855	\$ 371,944	\$ 147,220	\$ (38)	\$ 14,032	\$ -	\$ 1,991	\$ 3,672	\$ 205,067	12,905
CONG. DIST (03)	49,169	\$ 540,654	\$ 244,116	\$ 964	\$ 16,021	\$ -	\$ 913	\$ 2,683	\$ 275,957	20,293
CONG. DIST (04)	28,099	\$ 440,287	\$ 116,163	\$ 1,835	\$ 12,671	\$ -	\$ 45,886	\$ 2,328	\$ 261,404	9,698
CONG. DIST (05)	40,310	\$ 372,232	\$ 153,737	\$ (1)	\$ 15,275	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,428	\$ 199,794	11,530
CONG. DIST (06)	45,706	\$ 377,036	\$ 182,955	\$ -	\$ 12,973	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,079	\$ 178,029	15,161
CONG. DIST (07)	52,144	\$ 582,436	\$ 269,598	\$ 135	\$ 11,794	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ 2,934	\$ 297,969	21,923
CONG. DIST (08)	45,652	\$ 445,360	\$ 217,822	\$ -	\$ 14,475	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,537	\$ 209,525	18,258
WISCONSIN (Totals)	342,823	\$ 3,538,859	\$ 1,515,682	\$ 2,895	\$ 114,671	\$ -	\$ 48,795	\$ 24,706	\$ 1,832,111	122,859
Notes:										
* Veteran population estimates, as of September 30, 2021, are produced by the VA Predictive Analytics and Actuary Service (VetPop 2018).										
# Prior to FY 08, "Loan Guaranty" expenditures were included in the Education & Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (E&VRE) programs. Currently, all "Loan Guaranty" expenditures are attributed to Travis County, TX, where all Loan Guaranty payments are processed. VA will continue to improve data collection for future GDX reports to better distribute loan expenditures at the state, county and congressional district levels.										
** Unique patients are patients who received treatment at a VA health care facility. Data are provided by the Allocation Resource Center (ARC).										
Expenditure data sources: USASpending.gov for Compensation & Pension (C&P) and Education and Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (E&VRE) Benefits; Veterans Benefits Administration Insurance Center for the Insurance costs; the VA Financial Management System (FMS) for Construction, Medical Research, General Operating Expenses, and certain C&P and Readjustment data; and the Allocation Resource Center (ARC) for Medical Care costs.										
1. Expenditures are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars. For example, \$500 to \$1,000 are rounded to \$1; \$0 to \$499 are rounded to \$0; and "\$-" = 0 or no expenditures.										
2. The Compensation & Pension expenditures include dollars for the following programs: veterans' compensation for service-connected disabilities; dependency and indemnity compensation for service-connected deaths; veterans' pension for nonservice-connected disabilities; and burial and other benefits to veterans and their survivors.										
3. Medical Care expenditures include dollars for medical services, medical administration, facility maintenance, educational support, research support, and other overhead items. Medical Care expenditures do not include dollars for construction or other non-medical support.										
4. Medical Care expenditures are allocated to the patient's home location, not the site of care.										

2022

A publication of Forward Analytics

A Division of the Wisconsin Counties Association

THE GREEN BOOK

A book of county facts, 5th Edition









2022

Prepared by

Forward Analytics

A division of the Wisconsin Counties Association

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Introduction

Wisconsin counties play a critical role in our state's prosperity. Their leadership was evident during the past two "pandemic" years.



As we move out of pandemic mode, counties will continue to lead the state forward by providing critical health and social services to the state's most vulnerable citizens, providing important law enforcement services, and maintaining both county and state highways. County governments provide these and a vast array of other services in the most efficient and cost-effective manner possible.

Long range, strategic thinking is essential to successfully carry out the county mission, with data playing an important role. To this end, Forward Analytics, a division of the Wisconsin Counties Association, is pleased to present the 5th edition of *The Green Book, A Book of County Facts*.

This fact book provides useful information on county government structure, county demographics, finances, and economic well being.

County officials can use the data contained in *The Green Book* for a variety of purposes, including economic development planning, gauging future service needs, or projecting future revenues and expenditures.

In addition to the 50 pages of data for all counties, a data sheet containing all of *The Green Book* data for your county can be found at the back of the book.

The Green Book is also available interactively at www.forward-analytics.net. If you would like additional copies to share, give us a call at 608-663-7188.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark D. O'Connell".

Mark D. O'Connell, President & CEO
Wisconsin Counties Association

How to Use This Book

The Green Book is organized into four color-coded sections, each with data on a variety of measures:

- *Wisconsin's Counties* (orange) details county administration type and board size.
- *Population* (blue) shows five-year population change, the size of various age cohorts, veteran population, and educational attainment.
- *Finances* (red) includes information on county revenues, spending, and debt.
- *Economy/Development* (purple) highlights jobs and unemployment, commuting patterns, income and poverty, property values, and county highway miles.

Most measures have information on two pages. On the first page is a color-coded map that organizes counties into four groups of 18 (quartiles) based on their ranking. For those unfamiliar with county locations, a map can be found on page 2. For each measure, the 18 counties with the lowest data values are shown with the lightest color; the 18 with the highest values are darkest. The key below the map shows the ranges for each quartile.

The second page displays a table of detailed information for each county. The statewide average and median (half of counties lower, half higher) are shown below the table.

In the back of the book is a county insert that summarizes your county's information on all of the measures in *The Green Book*. For each measure, it also shows the county's rank among the 72 counties, as well as the state average.



County Government in Brief

The boundaries of Wisconsin's 72 counties were drawn by the legislature and are specified in state law. Generally, county boundary lines run north to south and east to west or follow major geographic features.

Counties are governed by a county board of supervisors who are elected to two-year terms. While a "self-organized" county can opt to have supervisor terms concurrent or staggered, none have chosen the latter option. Thus, all supervisors in the state are elected in the spring election of even-numbered years.

Each county determines the size of its board, subject to a statutory maximum that is based on county population. Board size can be changed following the decennial census. Additionally, the number of supervisors can be reduced once between each decennial census by resolution or by citizen petition and referendum.

Counties must have a central administrative officer. A county can create an office of county executive or county administrator, or it can designate an individual holding an existing elective or appointive office (other than county supervisor) to also serve as the administrative coordinator.

County constitutional officers are elected to four-year terms in the fall partisan general election. These include the county clerk, county treasurer, register of deeds, clerk of circuit court, and sheriff.

Counties provide a variety of services, many of which are state mandated. They enforce the state's criminal laws and incarcerate many violators of those laws. They maintain state-mandated vital and property records, and oversee elections. They also administer state human service programs and maintain both county and state roads.

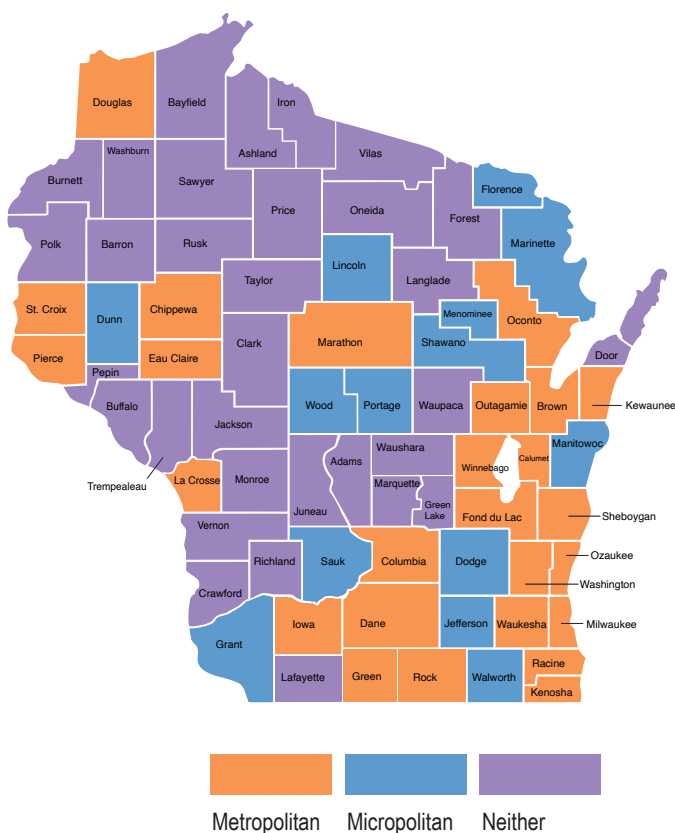
Wisconsin's Counties

County Types

One way to characterize Wisconsin counties is by how urban or rural they are. Urban counties can be thought of as part of a metropolitan statistical area, or MSA, which is a group of counties with close economic ties and relatively high population at its core. Twenty-six counties in Wisconsin are part of an MSA. A micropolitan statistical area is a county or group of counties (sometimes from different states) with close economic ties and centered on a core area of 10,000 to 50,000 people. Fourteen counties fall into this category. The remaining 32 counties are neither metropolitan nor micropolitan. Most economic researchers consider micropolitan and “neither” counties rural.

Wisconsin County Map, 2022

Metropolitan, Micropolitan, Neither



County Board Size

While maximum county board sizes are set by state law and depend on population, some boards are smaller due to board policy or approval by voters in a referendum. Board members are elected by district. The average number of residents per district varies widely, from fewer than 1,000 in 14 counties to nearly 53,000 in Milwaukee County.

Board Size and Population Per District, 2022 (in thousands)

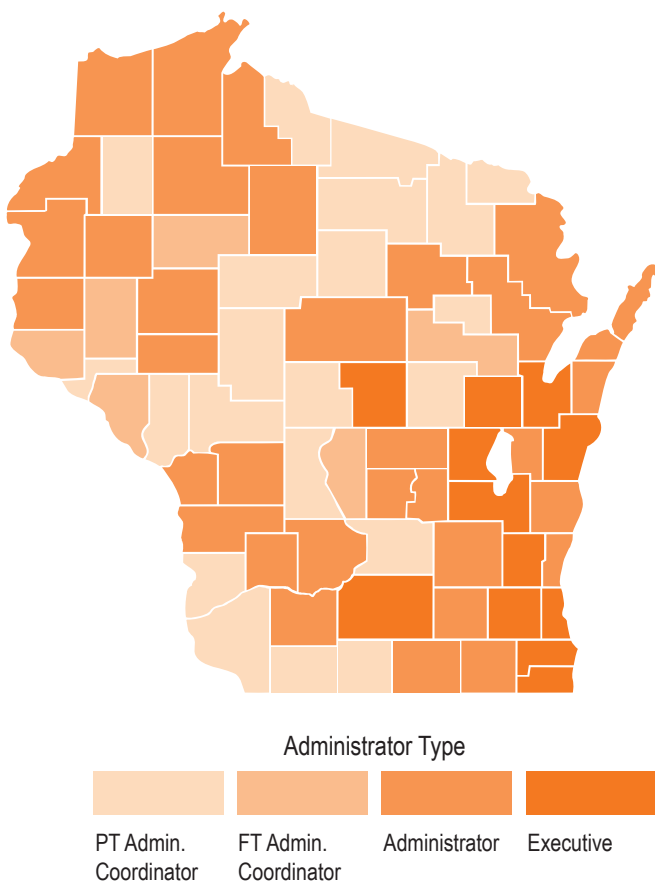
County	Bd. Size	Pop./ Dist.	County	Bd. Size	Pop./ Dist.
Adams	20	1.0	Marathon	38	3.7
Ashland	21	0.8	Marinette	30	1.4
Barron	29	1.6	Marquette	17	0.9
Bayfield	13	1.2	Menominee	7	0.6
Brown	26	10.3	Milwaukee	18	52.6
Buffalo	14	1.0	Monroe	16	3.0
Burnett	21	0.7	Oconto	31	1.3
Calumet	21	2.6	Oneida	21	1.7
Chippewa	21	3.1	Outagamie	36	5.3
Clark	29	1.2	Ozaukee	26	3.5
Columbia	28	2.1	Pepin	12	0.6
Crawford	17	1.0	Pierce	17	2.5
Dane	37	14.9	Polk	15	3.0
Dodge	33	2.7	Portage	25	2.9
Door	21	1.4	Price	13	1.1
Douglas	21	2.1	Racine	21	9.4
Dunn	29	1.5	Richland	21	0.9
Eau Claire	29	3.6	Rock	29	5.6
Florence	12	0.4	Rusk	19	0.8
Fond du Lac	25	4.2	St. Croix	19	4.9
Forest	21	0.4	Sauk	31	2.1
Grant	17	3.1	Sawyer	15	1.1
Green	31	1.2	Shawano	27	1.6
Green Lake	19	1.0	Sheboygan	25	4.7
Iowa	21	1.1	Taylor	17	1.2
Iron	15	0.4	Trempealeau	17	1.8
Jackson	19	1.1	Vernon	19	1.6
Jefferson	30	2.8	Vilas	21	1.1
Juneau	21	1.3	Walworth	11	9.5
Kenosha	23	7.5	Washburn	21	0.8
Kewaunee	20	1.0	Washington	21	6.7
La Crosse	30	4.0	Waukesha	25	16.4
Lafayette	16	1.1	Waupaca	27	2.0
Langlade	21	1.0	Waushara	11	2.2
Lincoln	22	1.3	Winnebago	36	4.7
Manitowoc	25	3.3	Wood	19	4.0

County Administration

Wisconsin provides counties with three options for the daily management of county government. A county executive is elected every four years in nonpartisan spring elections. The executive appoints certain personnel, submits budgets, and exercises veto powers. A county administrator is appointed by the county board and has many of the same powers as an executive. Administrators do not have veto power. Counties not choosing one of these two options are required to designate an administrative coordinator, either on a full-time or part-time basis.

In 2022, 12 counties had an elected county executive and 33 had a county administrator. The remaining 27 counties designated either a full-time (6) or part-time (21) administrative coordinator.

Administration Type, 2022



Source: Wisconsin Counties Association, 6/1/22

Administration Type, 2022

<u>County</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Type</u>
Adams	Coord.-FT	Marathon	Admin.
Ashland	Admin.	Marinette	Admin.
Barron	Admin.	Marquette	Admin.
Bayfield	Admin.	Menominee	Coord.-PT
Brown	Exec.	Milwaukee	Exec.
Buffalo	Coord.-FT	Monroe	Admin.
Burnett	Admin.	Oconto	Admin.
Calumet	Admin.	Oneida	Coord.-PT
Chippewa	Admin.	Outagamie	Exec.
Clark	Coord.-PT	Ozaukee	Admin.
Columbia	Coord.-PT	Pepin	Coord.-PT
Crawford	Coord.-PT	Pierce	Coord.-FT
Dane	Exec.	Polk	Admin.
Dodge	Admin.	Portage	Exec.
Door	Admin.	Price	Admin.
Douglas	Admin.	Racine	Exec.
Dunn	Coord.-FT	Richland	Admin.
Eau Claire	Admin.	Rock	Admin.
Florence	Coord.-PT	Rusk	Coord.-FT
Fond du Lac	Exec.	St. Croix	Admin.
Forest	Coord.-PT	Sauk	Admin.
Grant	Coord.-PT	Sawyer	Admin.
Green	Coord.-PT	Shawano	Coord.-FT
Green Lake	Admin.	Sheboygan	Admin.
Iowa	Admin.	Taylor	Coord.-PT
Iron	Coord.-PT	Trempealeau	Coord.-PT
Jackson	Coord.-PT	Vernon	Admin.
Jefferson	Admin.	Vilas	Coord.-PT
Juneau	Coord.-PT	Walworth	Admin.
Kenosha	Exec.	Washburn	Coord.-PT
Kewaunee	Admin.	Washington	Exec.
La Crosse	Admin.	Waukesha	Exec.
Lafayette	Coord.-PT	Waupaca	Coord.-PT
Langlade	Admin.	Waushara	Admin.
Lincoln	Coord.-PT	Winnebago	Exec.
Manitowoc	Exec.	Wood	Coord.-PT

Exec. = Executive; Admin. = Administrator
 Coord. = Administrative Coordinator; PT = part-time; FT = full-time



There are many aspects to county population figures. The most basic is whether it is growing or declining. However, it is also useful to know how many school-aged or working-aged people reside in the county. How many retirees live there? What levels of education do adult residents have?

Understanding county demography can help policymakers gauge a region's potential for growth and the degree to which current and future service demands are placed on county government.

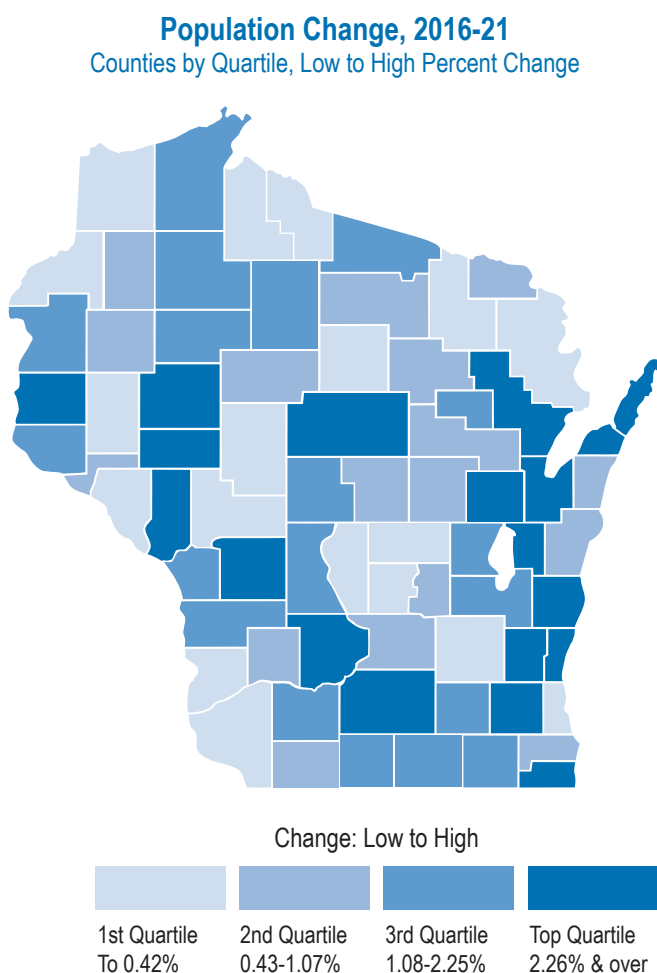
Six demographic measures are provided in this section. Although presented separately, some of these measures are related to each other. For example, the working-age share of the population depends not only on the size of that age group, but also on the size of the school-aged and senior populations.

Over the past two decades, the fastest-growing counties tended to be more urban and have a younger population. Compared to slower-growing counties, a larger portion of their population is of working age. However, that appears to be slowly changing in recent years. After years of minimal growth and at times decline, some rural counties are again adding residents due almost entirely to migration from other counties and from other states.

Population Change

Population change in a county arises from both internal and external factors. Three internal factors affect population: the number of births, the number of deaths, and the number of people moving out of the county. Externally, population is affected by the number of people moving into the county from other states, countries, or Wisconsin counties.

Population change can have both economic and service implications. A growing population spurs local businesses and demand for public services. A shrinking population can mean less economic activity and a smaller tax base.



Source: Wisconsin Demographic Services Center

Population Change, 2016-21

County	% Change	County	% Change
Adams	0.26	Marathon	2.55
Ashland	-0.60	Marinette	0.21
Barron	0.97	Marquette	0.39
Bayfield	1.76	Menominee	1.17
Brown	3.77	Milwaukee	-0.18
Buffalo	0.38	Monroe	3.41
Burnett	0.15	Oconto	2.89
Calumet	5.32	Oneida	0.99
Chippewa	2.65	Outagamie	4.15
Clark	0.42	Ozaukee	4.73
Columbia	0.85	Pepin	0.66
Crawford	0.26	Pierce	1.68
Dane	6.45	Polk	1.92
Dodge	0.08	Portage	1.05
Door	3.42	Price	1.30
Douglas	-0.23	Racine	1.00
Dunn	-0.80	Richland	0.57
Eau Claire	3.56	Rock	1.26
Florence	0.69	Rusk	1.27
Fond du Lac	1.60	St. Croix	7.24
Forest	-0.30	Sauk	3.35
Grant	-2.17	Sawyer	1.78
Green	1.47	Shawano	0.44
Green Lake	0.52	Sheboygan	2.99
Iowa	1.33	Taylor	1.03
Iron	0.29	Trempealeau	3.04
Jackson	0.17	Vernon	2.25
Jefferson	1.10	Vilas	1.97
Juneau	1.48	Walworth	2.11
Kenosha	2.26	Washburn	1.00
Kewaunee	0.78	Washington	4.41
La Crosse	1.94	Waukesha	3.59
Lafayette	1.02	Waupaca	0.68
Langlade	0.72	Waushara	0.34
Lincoln	0.30	Winnebago	0.81
Manitowoc	0.48	Wood	1.28

Statewide Measures

Average	1.48%	Median	1.07%
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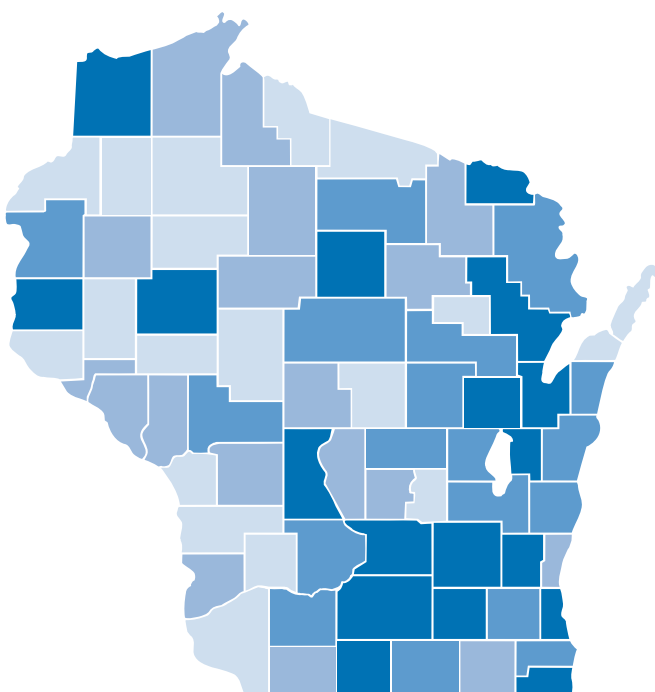
Working-Age Population

Counties with larger working-age populations often have higher average incomes. These counties have a greater number of wage earners over which to spread the cost of public services and, likely, fewer residents in need of county services.

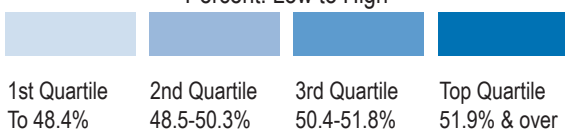
In 2019, residents 25 to 64 years of age (prime working ages) accounted for 51.4% of Wisconsin's population, down from 52.7% four years earlier. As the senior population grows rapidly for the foreseeable future, this percentage will continue to fall.

Percentage of Population 25 to 64, 2019

Counties by Quartile, Low to High Percent



Percent: Low to High



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Percentage of Population 25 to 64, 2019

County	% 25-64	County	% 25-64
Adams	50.3	Marathon	51.6
Ashland	48.7	Marinette	50.3
Barron	49.2	Marquette	49.9
Bayfield	48.8	Menominee	43.8
Brown	51.9	Milwaukee	52.7
Buffalo	49.8	Monroe	50.3
Burnett	47.6	Oconto	52.7
Calumet	53.6	Oneida	50.4
Chippewa	52.5	Outagamie	53.1
Clark	45.3	Ozaukee	49.8
Columbia	53.2	Pepin	49.0
Crawford	48.7	Pierce	48.3
Dane	52.3	Polk	51.5
Dodge	54.5	Portage	47.7
Door	47.6	Price	49.5
Douglas	52.8	Racine	51.7
Dunn	45.9	Richland	47.8
Eau Claire	47.9	Rock	51.6
Florence	53.8	Rusk	48.4
Fond du Lac	51.3	St. Croix	53.3
Forest	49.0	Sauk	50.9
Grant	44.3	Sawyer	48.1
Green	51.9	Shawano	50.4
Green Lake	48.1	Sheboygan	51.4
Iowa	51.5	Taylor	50.2
Iron	47.8	Trempealeau	49.6
Jackson	51.7	Vernon	47.2
Jefferson	52.5	Vilas	46.7
Juneau	52.7	Walworth	48.5
Kenosha	53.3	Washburn	48.1
Kewaunee	50.5	Washington	52.7
La Crosse	47.8	Waukesha	51.8
Lafayette	49.0	Waupaca	51.5
Langlade	49.2	Waushara	50.6
Lincoln	52.8	Winnebago	51.2
Manitowoc	51.2	Wood	50.3

Statewide Measures

Average

51.4%

Median

50.3%

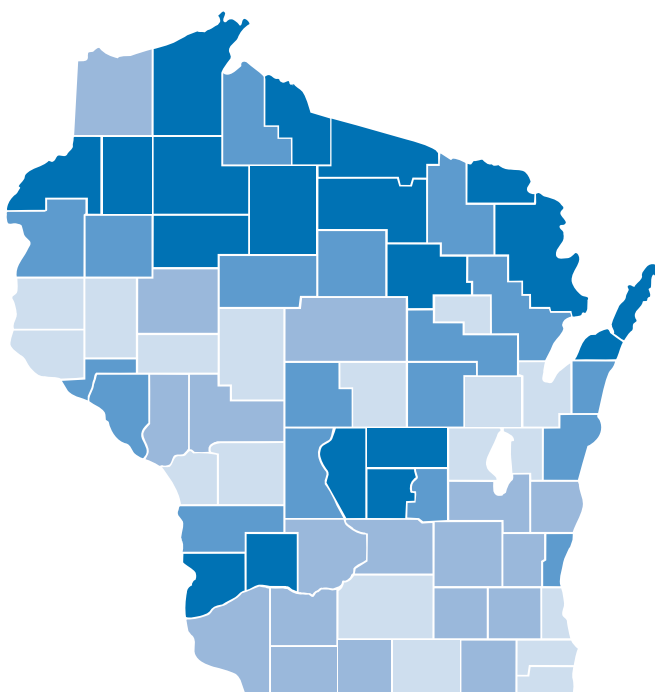
Senior Population

Wisconsin, like the rest of the nation, is experiencing the retirement of the large baby-boom generation. Since 2010, Wisconsin's 65-or-older population has increased by nearly 240,000. As this group leaves the workforce, counties may struggle with worker shortages. Additionally, as this large group ages, the demand for assisted living, nursing homes, and various social services will rise.

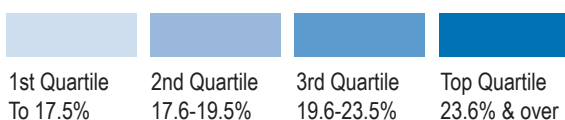
Residents 65 or older accounted for 17.5% of the state's population in 2019, up from 13.7% in 2010. In 55 of 72 counties, the senior share of the population was above the state average. In 13 counties, seniors accounted for more than a quarter of the population.

Percentage of Population 65 or Older, 2019

Counties by Quartile, Low to High Percent



Percent: Low to High



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Percentage of Population 65 or Older, 2019

County	% 65+	County	% 65+
Adams	30.2	Marathon	18.2
Ashland	20.2	Marinette	24.5
Barron	22.6	Marquette	25.1
Bayfield	28.2	Menominee	14.0
Brown	15.4	Milwaukee	14.0
Buffalo	22.8	Monroe	17.5
Burnett	29.4	Oconto	20.9
Calumet	15.7	Oneida	26.7
Chippewa	18.4	Outagamie	15.3
Clark	17.0	Ozaukee	20.4
Columbia	18.4	Pepin	23.5
Crawford	24.0	Pierce	15.3
Dane	14.2	Polk	21.3
Dodge	18.2	Portage	17.3
Door	30.5	Price	26.5
Douglas	19.2	Racine	17.1
Dunn	16.1	Richland	23.6
Eau Claire	16.2	Rock	17.1
Florence	27.1	Rusk	24.8
Fond du Lac	19.0	St. Croix	14.7
Forest	23.1	Sauk	19.1
Grant	17.7	Sawyer	26.7
Green	19.3	Shawano	21.6
Green Lake	22.8	Sheboygan	18.5
Iowa	19.5	Taylor	19.6
Iron	32.1	Trempealeau	18.4
Jackson	19.3	Vernon	20.0
Jefferson	17.7	Vilas	31.0
Juneau	20.8	Walworth	18.4
Kenosha	14.6	Washburn	27.4
Kewaunee	20.9	Washington	18.5
La Crosse	16.9	Waukesha	19.2
Lafayette	19.4	Waupaca	21.3
Langlade	24.7	Waushara	25.0
Lincoln	22.2	Winnebago	16.8
Manitowoc	21.1	Wood	21.1

Statewide Measures

Average	17.5%	Median	19.5%
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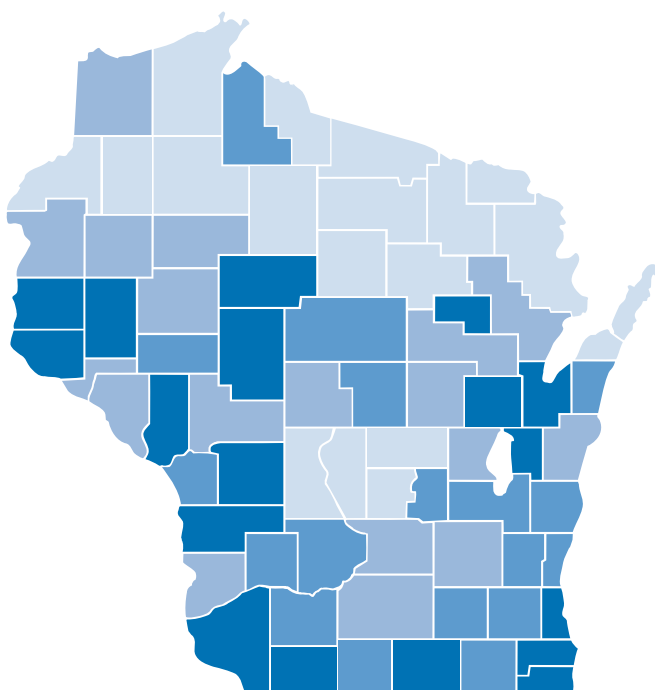
School-Age Population

Since 2010, Wisconsin's school-aged population has declined by more than 50,000. In 2010, the 5-to-19 year old cohort comprised more than 20% of the state population. In 2019, it was down to 18.7%.

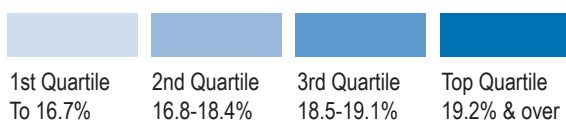
It is often said that the children of today are the workers of tomorrow. For counties, the number of young people represents a potential future workforce. Declines in this cohort will likely lead to future workforce challenges.

Percentage of Population 5 to 19, 2019

Counties by Quartile, Low to High Percent



Percent: Low to High



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Percentage of Population 5 to 19, 2019

County	% 5-19	County	% 5-19
Adams	12.3	Marathon	19.0
Ashland	19.0	Marinette	16.1
Barron	17.9	Marquette	16.2
Bayfield	14.5	Menominee	26.8
Brown	19.9	Milwaukee	19.8
Buffalo	17.0	Monroe	20.6
Burnett	14.8	Oconto	17.0
Calumet	20.4	Oneida	14.1
Chippewa	18.3	Outagamie	19.6
Clark	23.8	Ozaukee	18.8
Columbia	17.7	Pepin	17.2
Crawford	17.4	Pierce	20.9
Dane	17.9	Polk	17.5
Dodge	17.0	Portage	18.6
Door	14.0	Price	15.5
Douglas	17.2	Racine	19.1
Dunn	20.0	Richland	18.8
Eau Claire	18.6	Rock	19.3
Florence	12.3	Rusk	17.0
Fond du Lac	18.4	St. Croix	20.7
Forest	16.7	Sauk	18.8
Grant	20.9	Sawyer	16.3
Green	18.7	Shawano	17.9
Green Lake	18.4	Sheboygan	18.6
Iowa	18.9	Taylor	19.8
Iron	13.5	Trempealeau	20.0
Jackson	18.1	Vernon	21.4
Jefferson	19.0	Vilas	14.0
Juneau	16.5	Walworth	19.1
Kenosha	19.9	Washburn	16.0
Kewaunee	18.4	Washington	18.6
La Crosse	18.9	Waukesha	18.5
Lafayette	20.0	Waupaca	17.1
Langlade	16.5	Waushara	15.4
Lincoln	15.3	Winnebago	18.0
Manitowoc	17.5	Wood	17.8

Statewide Measures

Average	18.7%	Median	18.4%
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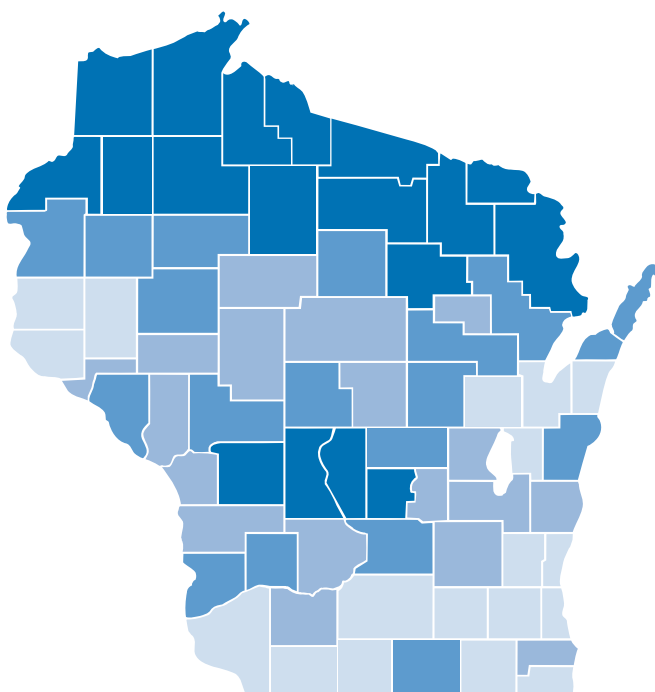
Veterans

Every Wisconsin county has a veterans service office to assist veterans in navigating the complicated network of state and federal benefits. The size of the veteran population varies widely by county.

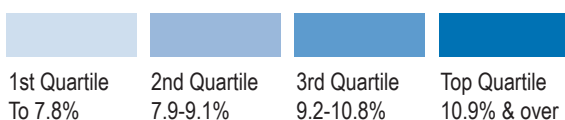
Statewide, veterans comprised an estimated 7.9% of the 18-or-older population in 2019. In 26 mostly rural counties, that percentage was above 10%. The state's two largest counties had significant numbers of veterans, but they comprised a relatively small percentage of the population.

Veterans, Percentage of Adult Population, 2019

Counties by Quartile, Low to High Percent



Percent: Low to High



Source: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, 2019 estimate

Veterans, Percentage of Adult Population, 2019

County	% Veterans	County	% Veterans
Adams	12.2	Marathon	7.8
Ashland	10.9	Marinette	12.0
Barron	10.1	Marquette	11.8
Bayfield	11.5	Menominee	8.9
Brown	7.7	Milwaukee	6.2
Buffalo	9.5	Monroe	14.1
Burnett	14.1	Oconto	9.6
Calumet	6.5	Oneida	11.8
Chippewa	9.2	Outagamie	7.4
Clark	8.0	Ozaukee	6.5
Columbia	9.2	Pepin	9.0
Crawford	10.2	Pierce	7.6
Dane	5.9	Polk	9.9
Dodge	8.2	Portage	8.2
Door	9.9	Price	12.2
Douglas	11.0	Racine	8.2
Dunn	7.6	Richland	9.1
Eau Claire	8.3	Rock	9.2
Florence	14.3	Rusk	10.8
Fond du Lac	8.6	St. Croix	7.3
Forest	13.4	Sauk	8.6
Grant	7.3	Sawyer	11.8
Green	7.4	Shawano	9.7
Green Lake	8.7	Sheboygan	8.4
Iowa	8.6	Taylor	8.9
Iron	12.0	Trempealeau	8.4
Jackson	10.4	Vernon	8.5
Jefferson	7.3	Vilas	12.8
Juneau	10.8	Walworth	7.0
Kenosha	7.8	Washburn	12.8
Kewaunee	7.5	Washington	7.5
La Crosse	9.0	Waukesha	7.1
Lafayette	7.3	Waupaca	10.8
Langlade	11.8	Waushara	10.6
Lincoln	10.6	Winnebago	8.6
Manitowoc	9.4	Wood	10.1

Statewide Measures

Average

7.9%

Median

9.1%

Educational Attainment

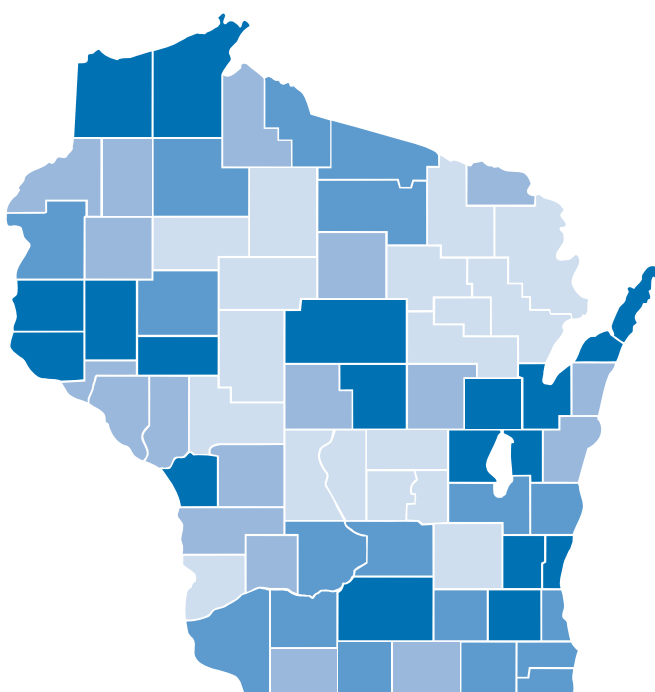
Higher-paying jobs often require a post-secondary degree, be that an associate, bachelor's, or advanced degree. The percentage of a county's 25-or-older population with at least an associate degree indicates the availability of a skilled workforce demanded by today's employers.

In 2020, 41.8% of state residents 25 or older had at least an associate degree. That percentage was less than 37% in 2013. This population was concentrated in urban counties and counties with two- or four-year universities.

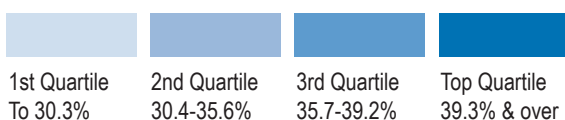
In 14 less-populous counties, residents with at least an associate degree accounted for under 30% of the population.

Percentage with Associate Degree or More, 2020

Counties by Quartile, Low to High Percent



Percent: Low to High



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Percentage with Associate Degree or More, 2020

County	% Assoc. +	County	% Assoc. +
Adams	23.0	Marathon	39.8
Ashland	32.6	Marinette	28.1
Barron	34.6	Marquette	25.0
Bayfield	44.4	Menominee	28.6
Brown	43.0	Milwaukee	39.2
Buffalo	33.6	Monroe	33.2
Burnett	32.7	Oconto	29.2
Calumet	44.4	Oneida	38.5
Chippewa	38.2	Outagamie	43.4
Clark	23.9	Ozaukee	57.5
Columbia	36.7	Pepin	31.9
Crawford	30.0	Pierce	42.3
Dane	62.2	Polk	36.0
Dodge	30.0	Portage	44.6
Door	43.7	Price	30.1
Douglas	39.4	Racine	36.6
Dunn	41.1	Richland	30.8
Eau Claire	48.6	Rock	35.2
Florence	33.3	Rusk	29.7
Fond du Lac	35.9	St. Croix	51.1
Forest	26.7	Sauk	35.8
Grant	37.2	Sawyer	35.7
Green	36.0	Shawano	29.1
Green Lake	30.3	Sheboygan	37.1
Iowa	37.3	Taylor	26.4
Iron	37.4	Trempealeau	33.8
Jackson	26.8	Vernon	34.7
Jefferson	38.3	Vilas	38.3
Juneau	26.2	Walworth	38.9
Kenosha	37.8	Washburn	35.5
Kewaunee	33.4	Washington	45.0
La Crosse	49.1	Waukesha	54.2
Lafayette	31.4	Waupaca	31.8
Langlade	27.3	Waushara	25.2
Lincoln	31.2	Winnebago	40.1
Manitowoc	34.4	Wood	33.4

Statewide Measures

Average	41.8%	Median	35.6%
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Counties provide many local services, from child welfare services, to assisting veterans and the elderly, to maintaining both county and state roads. Understanding where counties spend their dollars and how they pay for public services is an essential part of a county official's job.

According to the most recent state figures available, total spending by county governments averaged just over \$1,020 per capita in 2020. By county, spending ranged from under \$650 to more than \$2,900 per resident. Counties with relatively small populations and significant fixed costs often have higher per capita costs.

The largest share of county expenditures, about a third, paid for health and human service programs delivered to a variety of groups, including children, seniors, veterans, and the mentally ill. That percentage varies by county.

Counties have several sources of revenue to fund the services they provide. Property taxes typically account for about 40% of revenues, although that too differs from county to county. State aid, particularly for human services, accounts for more than a quarter of revenues on average.

In recent decades, the 0.5% optional sales tax has been adopted by most counties in Wisconsin. It typically contributes 10% or less of revenues.

Note: Spending figures are self-reported using Wisconsin Department of Revenue accounts. It should be noted that counties can differ on how spending is categorized. Users should be cautious when comparing spending categories.

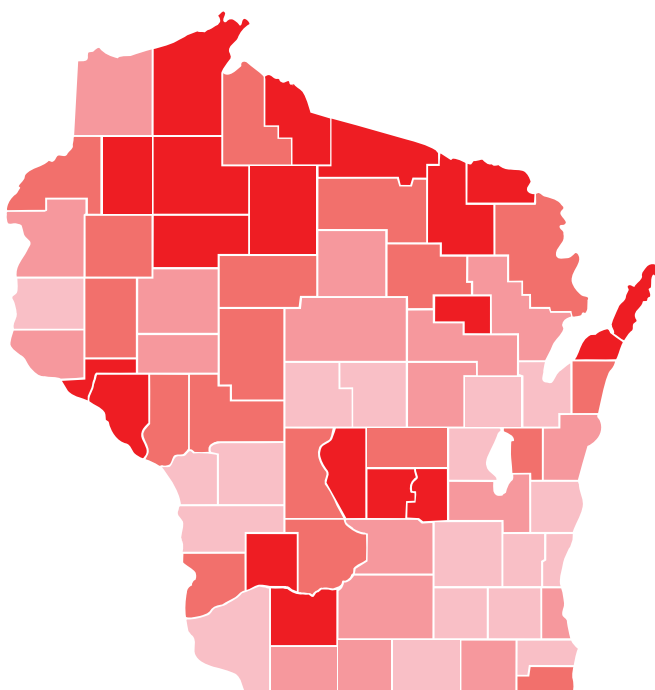
Total Spending

County government spending depends on a variety of factors, including poverty, crime, and miles of county and state roads. Spending figures reported here are provided by counties to the Wisconsin Department of Revenue and include both operating and capital expenditures. They are presented here on a per capita basis to adjust for county population differences.

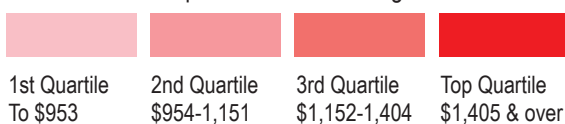
Per capita spending in 2020 averaged \$1,021 per resident statewide and was generally higher in less populous counties.

Total County Expenditures Per Capita, 2020

Counties by Quartile, Low to High Amount



Expenditures: Low to High



Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue: County and Municipal Revenues and Expenditures (CMRE)

Total County Expenditures Per Capita, 2020

<u>County</u>	<u>Total Exp.</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Total Exp.</u>
Adams	\$1,693	Marathon	963
Ashland	1,383	Marinette	1,333
Barron	1,233	Marquette	1,594
Bayfield	1,787	Menominee	2,229
Brown	871	Milwaukee	1,115
Buffalo	1,453	Monroe	851
Burnett	1,360	Oconto	1,050
Calumet	1,300	Oneida	1,236
Chippewa	1,066	Outagamie	755
Clark	1,156	Ozaukee	706
Columbia	1,147	Pepin	1,748
Crawford	1,181	Pierce	971
Dane	1,112	Polk	996
Dodge	929	Portage	934
Door	1,781	Price	1,673
Douglas	1,143	Racine	682
Dunn	1,191	Richland	1,490
Eau Claire	1,021	Rock	953
Florence	2,290	Rusk	1,725
Fond du Lac	1,143	St. Croix	913
Forest	1,514	Sauk	1,215
Grant	759	Sawyer	1,696
Green	1,106	Shawano	1,077
Green Lake	1,489	Sheboygan	924
Iowa	1,488	Taylor	1,259
Iron	2,933	Trempealeau	1,193
Jackson	1,396	Vernon	904
Jefferson	887	Vilas	1,578
Juneau	1,398	Walworth	960
Kenosha	1,353	Washburn	2,262
Kewaunee	1,376	Washington	661
La Crosse	946	Waukesha	646
Lafayette	959	Waupaca	1,109
Langlade	1,284	Waushara	1,404
Lincoln	1,042	Winnebago	729
Manitowoc	975	Wood	942

Statewide Measures

Average	\$1,021	Median	\$1,151
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Highway Expenditures

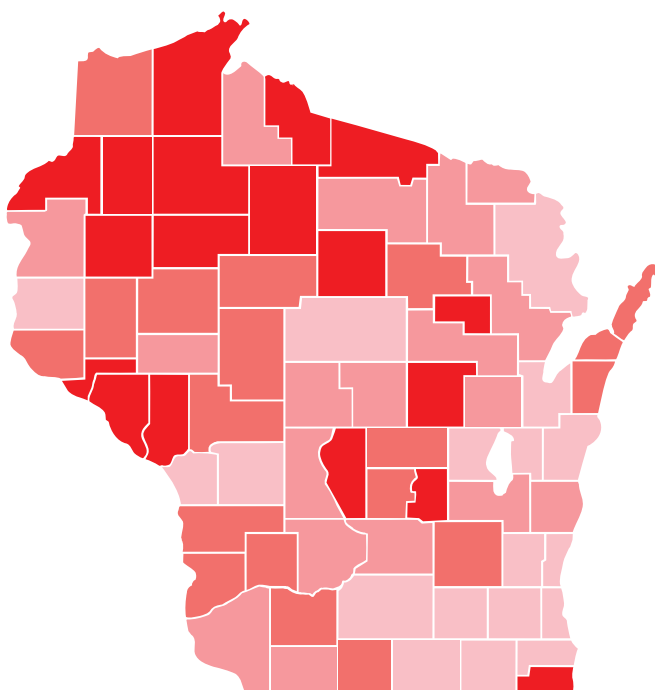
Counties are responsible for maintaining, repairing, and upgrading county highways. They are also responsible for maintaining any state or interstate highways within their boundaries. In some cases, counties also maintain town roads.

A county's highway expenditures depend on road miles, pavement condition, and weather. Since capital spending is included, spending can be volatile due to material and equipment purchases.

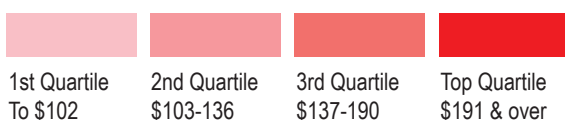
Statewide, county highway spending averaged \$93 per capita in 2020. As counties are responsible for state and interstate highways, expenditures listed here will not correlate perfectly with the county road miles reported on page 55.

Highway Expenditures Per Capita, 2020

Counties by Quartile, Low to High Amount



Expenditures: Low to High



Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, CMRE

Highway Expenditures Per Capita, 2020

<u>County</u>	<u>Hwy. Exp.</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Hwy. Exp.</u>
Adams	\$282	Marathon	83
Ashland	123	Marinette	80
Barron	221	Marquette	175
Bayfield	293	Menominee	228
Brown	73	Milwaukee	30
Buffalo	290	Monroe	85
Burnett	203	Oconto	135
Calumet	102	Oneida	112
Chippewa	137	Outagamie	115
Clark	161	Ozaukee	66
Columbia	117	Pepin	207
Crawford	186	Pierce	178
Dane	60	Polk	117
Dodge	157	Portage	112
Door	175	Price	213
Douglas	148	Racine	37
Dunn	190	Richland	175
Eau Claire	106	Rock	41
Florence	118	Rusk	319
Fond du Lac	113	St. Croix	100
Forest	116	Sauk	109
Grant	134	Sawyer	207
Green	140	Shawano	111
Green Lake	233	Sheboygan	102
Iowa	184	Taylor	188
Iron	238	Trempealeau	255
Jackson	176	Vernon	151
Jefferson	86	Vilas	344
Juneau	118	Walworth	49
Kenosha	230	Washburn	471
Kewaunee	180	Washington	64
La Crosse	68	Waukesha	59
Lafayette	116	Waupaca	208
Langlade	171	Waushara	141
Lincoln	195	Winnebago	47
Manitowoc	75	Wood	118

Statewide Measures

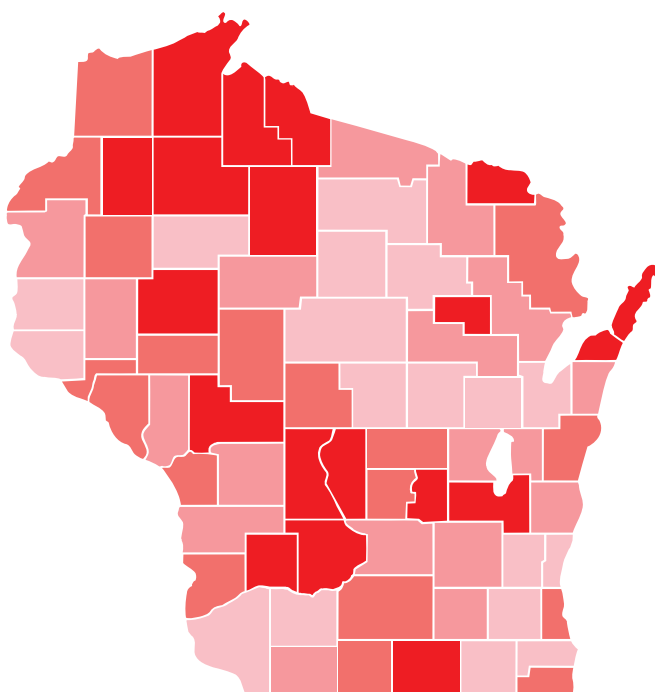
Average	\$93	Median	\$136
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Health & Human Services

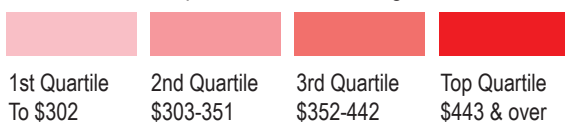
The largest expenditure category for counties is health and human services (HHS), accounting for one-third of all county spending. According to the Wisconsin Department of Revenue, spending in this area includes “health officers, health inspections, mental health programs, general relief, cemetery, humane shelter, institution care, social programs, aging and veterans programs.” In 2020, HHS spending averaged \$341 per capita statewide. Among individual counties, spending ranged from \$119 to \$1,034 per capita.

HHS Expenditures Per Capita, 2020

Counties by Quartile, Low to High Amount



Expenditures: Low to High



Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, CMRE

HHS Expenditures Per Capita, 2020

<u>County</u>	<u>HHS Exp.</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>HHS Exp.</u>
Adams	\$517	Marathon	211
Ashland	583	Marinette	376
Barron	425	Marquette	389
Bayfield	505	Menominee	1,034
Brown	271	Milwaukee	352
Buffalo	351	Monroe	345
Burnett	352	Oconto	326
Calumet	349	Oneida	287
Chippewa	453	Outagamie	300
Clark	435	Ozaukee	219
Columbia	308	Pepin	442
Crawford	385	Pierce	294
Dane	430	Polk	318
Dodge	320	Portage	291
Door	455	Price	538
Douglas	375	Racine	119
Dunn	350	Richland	484
Eau Claire	432	Rock	535
Florence	458	Rusk	301
Fond du Lac	458	St. Croix	251
Forest	317	Sauk	516
Grant	294	Sawyer	529
Green	403	Shawano	341
Green Lake	453	Sheboygan	331
Iowa	194	Taylor	351
Iron	688	Trempealeau	327
Jackson	462	Vernon	307
Jefferson	339	Vilas	339
Juneau	546	Walworth	292
Kenosha	430	Washburn	452
Kewaunee	324	Washington	233
La Crosse	432	Waukesha	216
Lafayette	306	Waupaca	302
Langlade	291	Waushara	437
Lincoln	190	Winnebago	313
Manitowoc	351	Wood	365

Statewide Measures

Average	\$341	Median	\$351
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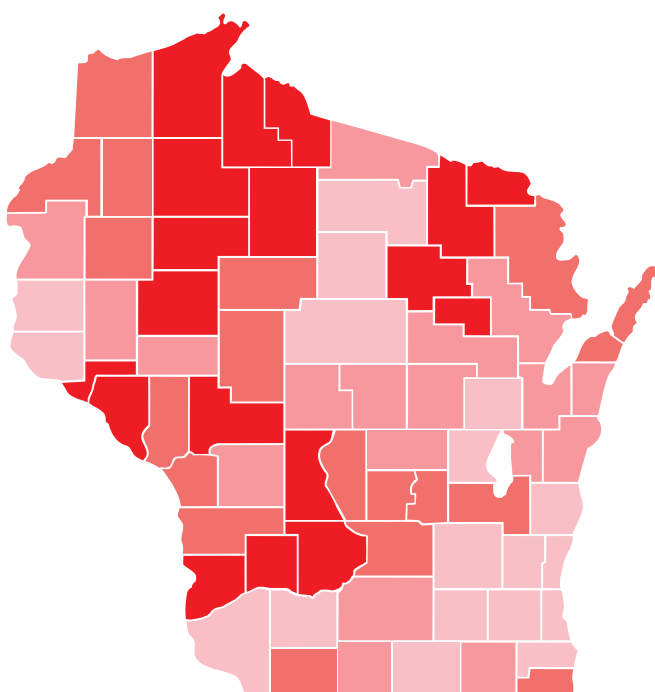
State Aids

State aids fund about 27% of the cost of county services. The largest share of these aids helps pay for a variety of human service programs. Counties also receive state assistance for health, highways, and law enforcement, as well as county and municipal aids (shared revenues) that can be used for any purpose. Taken together, shared revenues and aids for health and human services accounts for about 80% of the total.

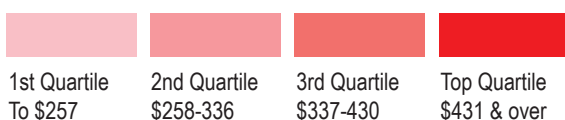
Total state aids to counties averaged \$271 per person across the state in 2020, up from \$240 in 2019. Generally, per capita aids were highest in the north and lowest in the southeast.

Total State Aids Per Capita, 2020

Counties by Quartile, Low to High Amount



Aids: Low to High



Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, CMRE

Total State Aids Per Capita, 2020

County	State Aid	County	State Aid
Adams	\$398	Marathon	211
Ashland	487	Marinette	337
Barron	337	Marquette	348
Bayfield	543	Menominee	1,169
Brown	263	Milwaukee	215
Buffalo	611	Monroe	260
Burnett	391	Oconto	261
Calumet	273	Oneida	230
Chippewa	484	Outagamie	224
Clark	365	Ozaukee	195
Columbia	358	Pepin	564
Crawford	510	Pierce	251
Dane	314	Polk	295
Dodge	211	Portage	258
Door	366	Price	515
Douglas	367	Racine	184
Dunn	333	Richland	522
Eau Claire	327	Rock	109
Florence	742	Rusk	599
Fond du Lac	341	St. Croix	173
Forest	431	Sauk	451
Grant	257	Sawyer	446
Green	288	Shawano	297
Green Lake	391	Sheboygan	227
Iowa	218	Taylor	430
Iron	559	Trempealeau	351
Jackson	470	Vernon	360
Jefferson	246	Vilas	286
Juneau	589	Walworth	269
Kenosha	396	Washburn	383
Kewaunee	326	Washington	181
La Crosse	361	Waukesha	160
Lafayette	350	Waupaca	305
Langlade	432	Waushara	286
Lincoln	242	Winnebago	244
Manitowoc	314	Wood	335

Statewide Measures

Average	\$271	Median	\$336
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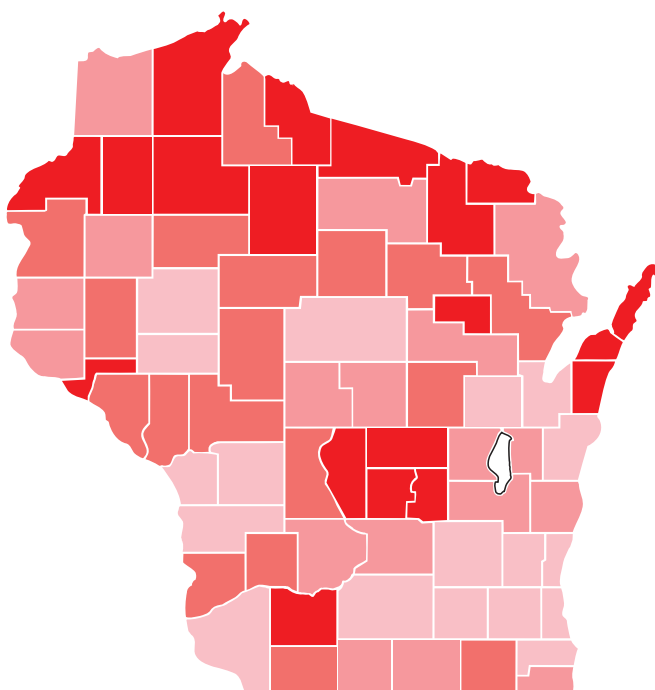
Property Tax Levy

The property tax is the largest local revenue source for counties. On average, property taxes account for more than 40% of county revenues. In 2021, counties levied \$2.4 billion in property taxes, or \$403 per capita.

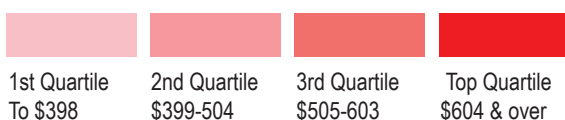
Since 2005, increases in county property taxes have been tied to net new construction in the county (see page 53). The highest property taxes per capita were found primarily in northern and central Wisconsin. Levies were above \$700 per resident in 12 counties and below \$300 per capita in four counties.

County Levy Per Capita, 2021/22

Counties by Quartile, Low to High Amount



Property Tax Levies: Low to High



Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

County Levy Per Capita

Levied in 2021, Payable in 2022

County	Prop. Tax	County	Prop. Tax
Adams	\$899	Marathon	385
Ashland	567	Marinette	411
Barron	479	Marquette	917
Bayfield	742	Menominee	639
Brown	345	Milwaukee	328
Buffalo	517	Monroe	391
Burnett	787	Oconto	541
Calumet	422	Oneida	486
Chippewa	314	Outagamie	341
Clark	538	Ozaukee	233
Columbia	495	Pepin	640
Crawford	555	Pierce	485
Dane	380	Polk	528
Dodge	398	Portage	466
Door	1,030	Price	770
Douglas	405	Racine	306
Dunn	529	Richland	579
Eau Claire	381	Rock	455
Florence	999	Rusk	595
Fond du Lac	471	St. Croix	405
Forest	664	Sauk	481
Grant	254	Sawyer	765
Green	490	Shawano	423
Green Lake	903	Sheboygan	439
Iowa	636	Taylor	591
Iron	925	Trempealeau	518
Jackson	529	Vernon	380
Jefferson	393	Vilas	790
Juneau	603	Walworth	583
Kenosha	435	Washburn	694
Kewaunee	617	Washington	272
La Crosse	306	Waukesha	276
Lafayette	513	Waupaca	556
Langlade	566	Waushara	800
Lincoln	521	Winnebago	411
Manitowoc	381	Wood	404

Statewide Measures

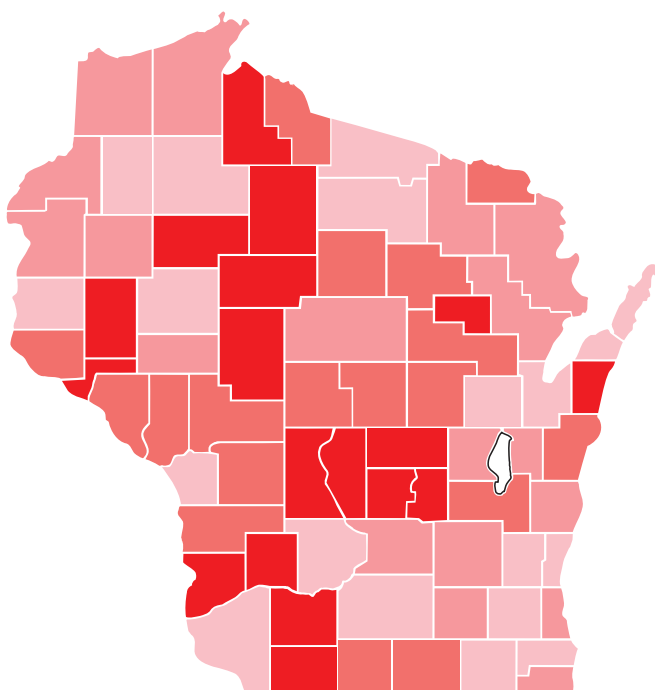
Average	\$403	Median	\$504
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Property Tax Rates

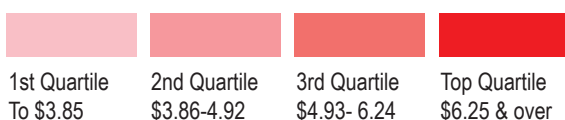
Property tax rates vary widely by county. The tax rate is a ratio of the county levy to the value of all taxable property in the county, excluding the value in tax incremental finance (TIF) districts. Generally, counties with higher tax levies have higher rates, while those with more taxable property value have lower rates. In 2021/22, the highest rates were mostly in central and north central Wisconsin. Statewide, the county property tax rate averaged \$3.80 per \$1,000 of taxable property value, down from \$3.97 in the prior year.

County Property Tax Rates, 2021/22

Counties by Quartile, Low to High Amount



Rate: Low to High



Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

County Property Tax Rate (per \$1,000 of Value)

Levied in 2021, Payable in 2022

County	Tax Rate	County	Tax Rate
Adams	\$6.45	Marathon	4.55
Ashland	7.09	Marinette	4.00
Barron	4.59	Marquette	7.67
Bayfield	3.95	Menominee	6.96
Brown	3.72	Milwaukee	4.29
Buffalo	5.55	Monroe	4.95
Burnett	3.98	Oconto	4.70
Calumet	4.87	Oneida	2.29
Chippewa	3.10	Outagamie	3.55
Clark	8.04	Ozaukee	1.55
Columbia	4.42	Pepin	6.74
Crawford	6.69	Pierce	5.06
Dane	2.90	Polk	4.10
Dodge	4.78	Portage	5.03
Door	3.56	Price	7.41
Douglas	4.45	Racine	3.30
Dunn	6.36	Richland	7.82
Eau Claire	3.97	Rock	5.42
Florence	6.15	Rusk	6.80
Fond du Lac	5.73	St. Croix	3.12
Forest	4.89	Sauk	3.85
Grant	3.56	Sawyer	3.27
Green	5.06	Shawano	4.97
Green Lake	6.81	Sheboygan	4.77
Iowa	6.29	Taylor	8.11
Iron	5.31	Trempealeau	6.19
Jackson	6.06	Vernon	5.16
Jefferson	4.02	Vilas	2.22
Juneau	6.60	Walworth	3.43
Kenosha	4.28	Washburn	3.76
Kewaunee	6.88	Washington	2.16
La Crosse	3.21	Waukesha	1.74
Lafayette	6.67	Waupaca	6.24
Langlade	6.18	Wausara	6.61
Lincoln	5.47	Winnebago	4.65
Manitowoc	5.00	Wood	5.33

Statewide Measures

Average	\$3.80	Median	\$4.92
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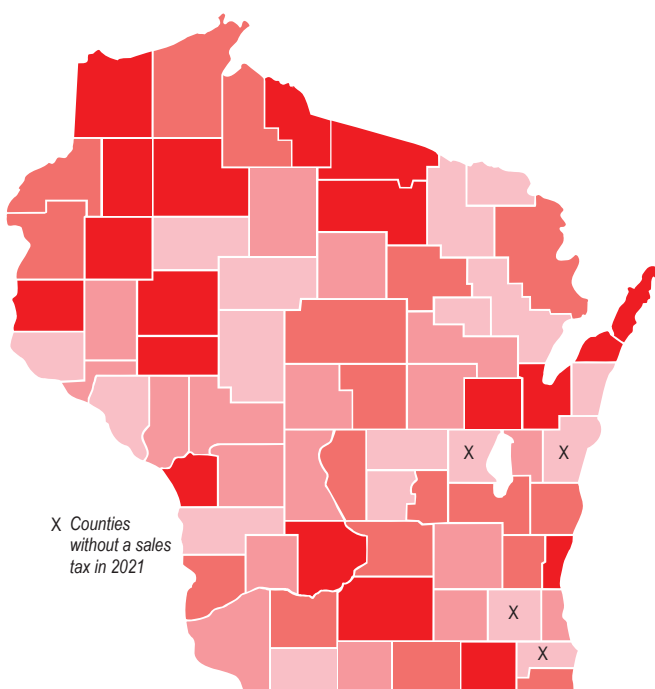
County Sales Taxes

The state allows counties to impose a half-cent sales tax. In 2021, 68 of 72 counties imposed the tax. Counties without the tax are Manitowoc, Racine, Waukesha, and Winnebago.

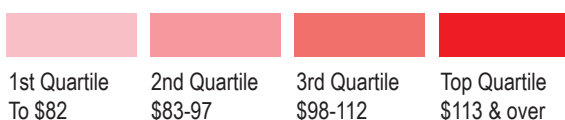
Counties that have regional retail centers collect more sales taxes per capita than others. Retail sales remained strong even through the pandemic. As a result, collections per capita in 2021 were 8.4% higher than in 2020.

County Sales Tax Revenue Per Capita, 2021

Counties by Quartile, Low to High Amount



Sales Taxes: Low to High



Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

County Sales Tax Revenue Per Capita, 2021

County	Sales Tax	County	Sales Tax
Adams	\$104	Marathon	112
Ashland	111	Marinette	110
Barron	122	Marquette	79
Bayfield	107	Menominee	26
Brown	123	Milwaukee	95
Buffalo	75	Monroe	94
Burnett	102	Oconto	72
Calumet	92	Oneida	167
Chippewa	115	Outagamie	117
Clark	77	Ozaukee	114
Columbia	108	Pepin	91
Crawford	111	Pierce	72
Dane	125	Polk	103
Dodge	92	Portage	108
Door	194	Price	87
Douglas	121	Racine	0
Dunn	87	Richland	82
Eau Claire	121	Rock	112
Florence	81	Rusk	76
Fond du Lac	98	St. Croix	116
Forest	82	Sauk	177
Grant	83	Sawyer	155
Green	91	Shawano	86
Green Lake	100	Sheboygan	103
Iowa	106	Taylor	78
Iron	112	Trempealeau	83
Jackson	83	Vernon	77
Jefferson	92	Vilas	164
Juneau	88	Walworth	125
Kenosha	110	Washburn	113
Kewaunee	69	Washington	107
La Crosse	128	Waukesha	0
Lafayette	71	Waupaca	87
Langlade	107	Waushara	79
Lincoln	92	Winnebago	0
Manitowoc	0	Wood	95

Statewide Measures

Average	\$92*	Median	\$97
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**When counties without the sales tax are excluded, the average was \$108.*

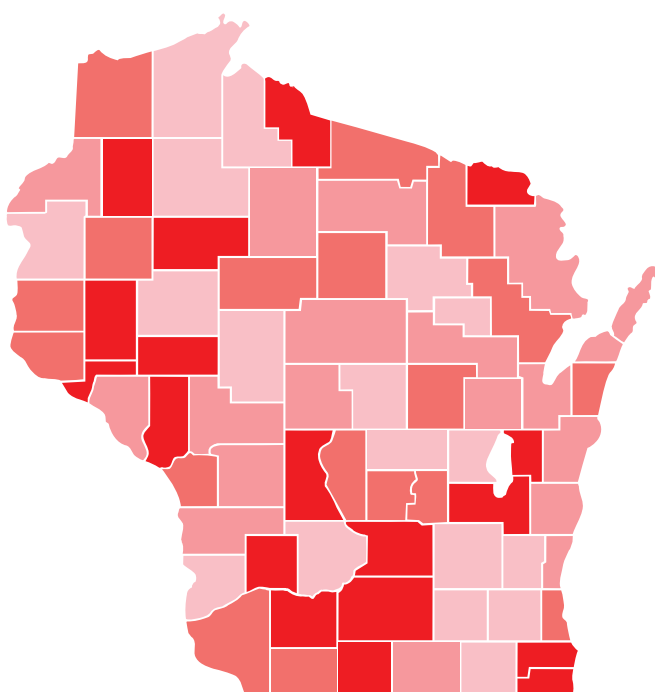
County Debt

Counties typically borrow to pay for long-term capital projects, such as major highway construction, new or expanded jails, or other buildings. Typically, the debt is repaid over 20 years. The primary type of borrowing by counties is general obligation debt that is backed by the credit and taxing authority of the county.

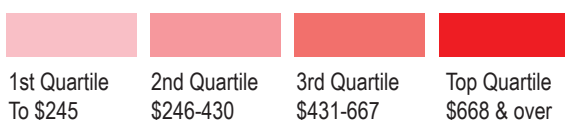
On average in 2020, counties owed \$459 per capita in general obligation debt, up from \$447 in 2019. Two counties, Dodge and Walworth, were debt free in 2020.

General Obligation (GO) Debt Per Capita, 2020

Counties by Quartile, Low to High Amount



Debt: Low to High



Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, CMRE

General Obligation (GO) Debt Per Capita, 2020

<u>County</u>	<u>GO Debt</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>GO Debt</u>
Adams	\$502	Marathon	309
Ashland	157	Marinette	407
Barron	638	Marquette	636
Bayfield	188	Menominee	93
Brown	295	Milwaukee	462
Buffalo	334	Monroe	358
Burnett	265	Oconto	485
Calumet	802	Oneida	255
Chippewa	155	Outagamie	353
Clark	216	Ozaukee	249
Columbia	904	Pepin	1,693
Crawford	245	Pierce	568
Dane	778	Polk	241
Dodge	0	Portage	202
Door	406	Price	257
Douglas	651	Racine	855
Dunn	1,100	Richland	1,414
Eau Claire	816	Rock	264
Florence	730	Rusk	762
Fond du Lac	703	St. Croix	652
Forest	544	Sauk	137
Grant	466	Sawyer	139
Green	860	Shawano	414
Green Lake	650	Sheboygan	247
Iowa	1,147	Taylor	489
Iron	1,953	Trempealeau	1,112
Jackson	285	Vernon	288
Jefferson	241	Vilas	498
Juneau	732	Walworth	0
Kenosha	744	Washburn	931
Kewaunee	465	Washington	84
La Crosse	667	Waukesha	208
Lafayette	447	Waupaca	550
Langlade	120	Waushara	81
Lincoln	483	Winnebago	222
Manitowoc	320	Wood	364

Statewide Measures

Average	\$459	Median	\$430
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A county's economic health is dependent on many factors including its demography, and is intertwined with county finances. Income, poverty, unemployment, and property values help determine a county's ability to prosper and to provide public services. These factors can also point to the need for services, whether it be income maintenance, health care, job assistance, or redevelopment.

Like some of the other measures in this book, these economic factors are often related. High per capita incomes are correlated with less poverty and joblessness, and often a larger property tax base. The reverse is also true: Low average incomes are often accompanied by poverty, unemployment, and less property ownership.

The geography of the state reflects these economic factors. Many counties in the southwest, rural center, and north illustrate the combination of modest incomes, above average poverty, and shrinking labor forces.

One way for a county to move from a position of relative disadvantage to one of prosperity is through economic expansion. Employment growth is one indicator. New construction is another measure of economic activity. This is especially important for local governments because new construction determines allowable increases in the property tax levy.

Construction activity has been greatest in counties with easy interstate access – areas that run from Brown County in the northeast, south to the Illinois border, and then northwest through Madison to La Crosse and toward Minneapolis.

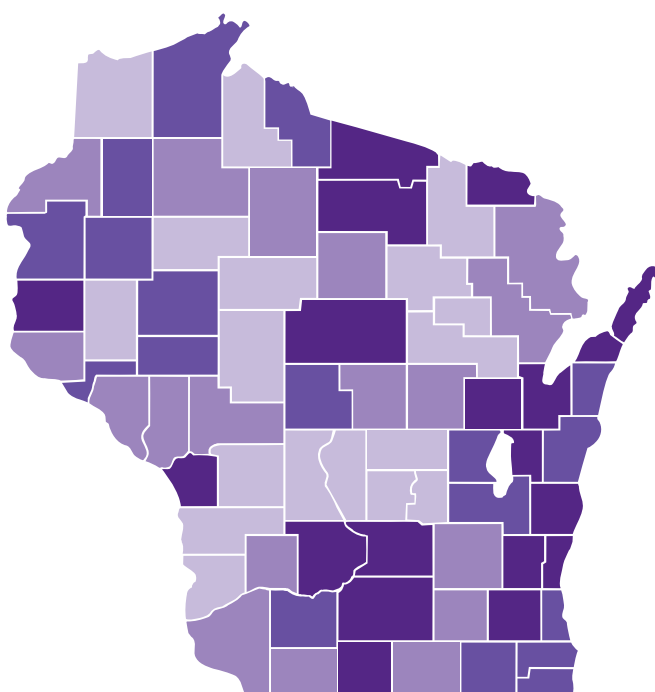
Personal Income

Personal income is a broad economic measure that includes total wages, dividends and interest, rental income, and government payments, among others. To compare large and small counties, we report this measure on a per capita basis.

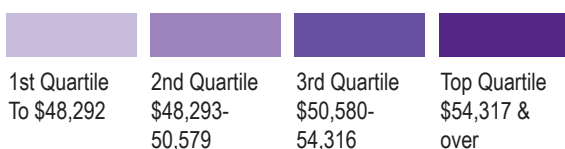
In 2020, Wisconsin's per capita personal income (PCPI) was \$55,593. This measure was affected by two unusual events in 2020. The pandemic led to massive layoffs in the spring and summer. However, the lost income from those layoffs was partly offset by additional federal unemployment payments and federal stimulus payments.

Per Capita Personal Income, 2020

Counties by Quartile, Low to High Amount



PCPI: Low to High



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Per Capita Personal Income, 2020

County	PCPI	County	PCPI
Adams	44,159	Marathon	55,136
Ashland	44,520	Marinette	49,557
Barron	53,179	Marquette	45,391
Bayfield	53,369	Menominee	35,082
Brown	56,093	Milwaukee	51,002
Buffalo	50,518	Monroe	45,741
Burnett	48,574	Oconto	50,060
Calumet	55,460	Oneida	54,861
Chippewa	50,639	Outagamie	54,862
Clark	46,154	Ozaukee	87,395
Columbia	56,134	Pepin	54,316
Crawford	46,113	Pierce	48,775
Dane	66,094	Polk	50,730
Dodge	48,547	Portage	49,815
Door	66,516	Price	49,837
Douglas	45,962	Racine	53,094
Dunn	44,626	Richland	48,516
Eau Claire	52,141	Rock	48,836
Florence	56,604	Rusk	48,292
Fond du Lac	52,813	St. Croix	59,602
Forest	44,657	Sauk	55,166
Grant	49,410	Sawyer	50,276
Green	56,620	Shawano	47,067
Green Lake	47,898	Sheboygan	55,616
Iowa	53,603	Taylor	46,070
Iron	53,164	Trempealeau	48,324
Jackson	49,528	Vernon	44,976
Jefferson	49,591	Vilas	55,140
Juneau	42,620	Walworth	53,546
Kenosha	51,229	Washburn	52,457
Kewaunee	52,638	Washington	62,506
La Crosse	54,532	Waukesha	75,958
Lafayette	48,891	Waupaca	49,711
Langlade	48,036	Waushara	44,594
Lincoln	50,216	Winnebago	50,840
Manitowoc	50,829	Wood	50,929

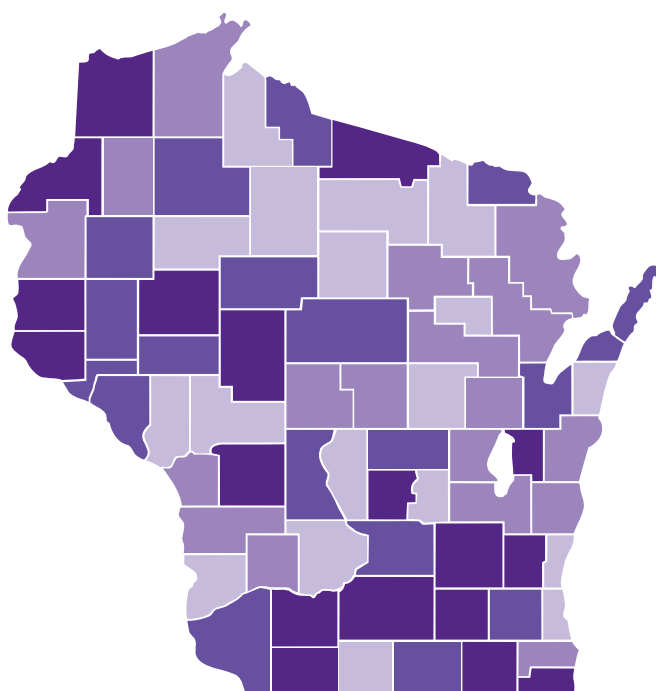
Statewide Measures

Average	\$55,593	Median	\$50,579
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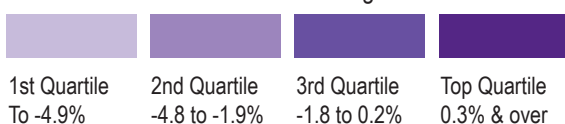
Employment Growth

Job growth is important for the economic health of counties. Monthly and annual changes can sometimes be an aberration due to unusual activity. Thus, five-year changes are presented here to smooth those aberrations. However, the pandemic continued to negatively impact job numbers in 2021. During 2016-21, the number of jobs state-wide declined 1.0%. In 21 counties, the number of jobs in 2021 was greater than in 2016.

Five-Year Job Growth, 2016-21
Counties by Quartile, Low to High Percent



Growth: Low to High



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly
Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW)

Five-Year Job Growth (%), 2016-2021

County	Job Growth	County	Job Growth
Adams	-13.4	Marathon	-1.1
Ashland	-5.4	Marinette	-3.4
Barron	-1.2	Marquette	2.0
Bayfield	-3.3	Menominee	-8.0
Brown	-1.1	Milwaukee	-5.9
Buffalo	0.2	Monroe	2.0
Burnett	0.5	Oconto	-3.2
Calumet	10.0	Oneida	-4.9
Chippewa	2.2	Outagamie	-2.4
Clark	1.6	Ozaukee	-6.7
Columbia	-1.3	Pepin	-0.7
Crawford	-7.5	Pierce	2.7
Dane	1.9	Polk	-2.8
Dodge	0.7	Portage	-4.3
Door	-1.9	Price	-12.6
Douglas	1.9	Racine	-2.5
Dunn	0.1	Richland	-4.7
Eau Claire	-1.3	Rock	0.1
Florence	-1.0	Rusk	-8.8
Fond du Lac	-1.9	St. Croix	2.5
Forest	-5.9	Sauk	-6.2
Grant	-0.9	Sawyer	-0.4
Green	-5.9	Shawano	-2.9
Green Lake	-9.2	Sheboygan	-1.9
Iowa	0.3	Taylor	0.0
Iron	-1.9	Trempealeau	-11.5
Jackson	-10.4	Vernon	-3.0
Jefferson	2.6	Vilas	3.7
Juneau	-1.7	Walworth	0.9
Kenosha	8.8	Washburn	-4.1
Kewaunee	-7.9	Washington	2.8
La Crosse	-2.4	Waukesha	-0.4
Lafayette	7.2	Waupaca	-6.6
Langlade	-2.6	Waushara	-0.8
Lincoln	-6.1	Winnebago	-2.5
Manitowoc	-2.3	Wood	-4.3

Statewide Measures

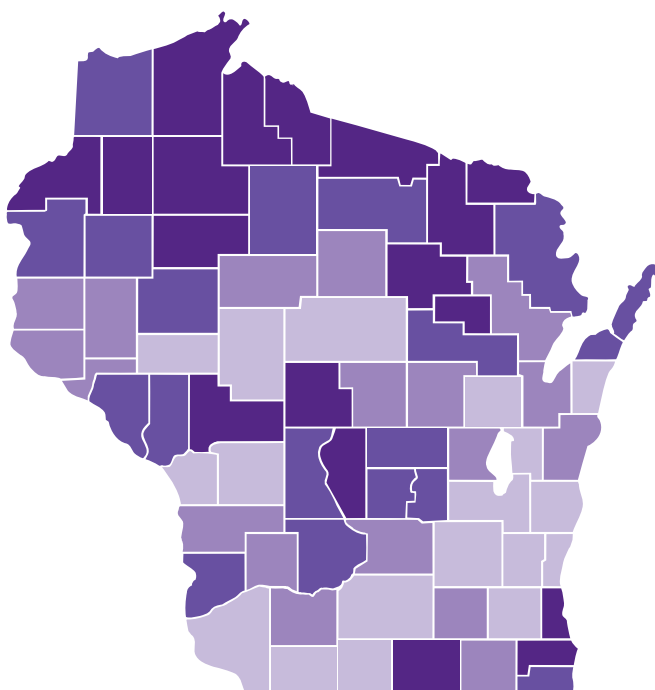
Average	-1.0%	Median	1.9%
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Unemployment

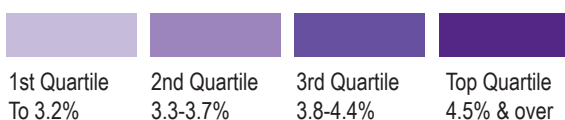
The unemployment rate is another measure of economic health. The rate is calculated as the number of county residents 16 or older who are unemployed and looking for work as a percentage of the total workforce in the county.

The rate spiked from 3.3% in 2019 to 6.3% in 2020 due to the pandemic. In 2021, the average statewide rate fell to 3.8%. Unemployment tends to be higher in the state's rural northern counties.

Unemployment Rate, 2021
Counties by Quartile, Low to High Rate



Unemployment Rate: Low to High



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment Rate (%), 2021

County	Rate	County	Rate
Adams	6.2	Marathon	3.0
Ashland	5.0	Marinette	4.4
Barron	3.9	Marquette	4.4
Bayfield	5.7	Menominee	8.6
Brown	3.4	Milwaukee	5.4
Buffalo	4.2	Monroe	3.2
Burnett	5.3	Oconto	3.7
Calumet	2.8	Oneida	4.3
Chippewa	3.9	Outagamie	3.1
Clark	3.2	Ozaukee	3.1
Columbia	3.4	Pepin	3.4
Crawford	4.4	Pierce	3.4
Dane	2.8	Polk	4.2
Dodge	3.2	Portage	3.5
Door	4.4	Price	4.2
Douglas	4.4	Racine	4.7
Dunn	3.6	Richland	3.5
Eau Claire	3.2	Rock	4.4
Florence	4.8	Rusk	4.4
Fond du Lac	3.2	St. Croix	3.4
Forest	6.7	Sauk	4.0
Grant	3.0	Sawyer	5.1
Green	3.0	Shawano	3.7
Green Lake	4.3	Sheboygan	3.1
Iowa	3.4	Taylor	3.3
Iron	6.4	Trempealeau	3.7
Jackson	5.2	Vernon	3.2
Jefferson	3.3	Vilas	4.7
Juneau	4.3	Walworth	3.6
Kenosha	4.3	Washburn	4.5
Kewaunee	2.8	Washington	3.1
La Crosse	3.0	Waukesha	3.1
Lafayette	2.6	Waupaca	3.5
Langlade	4.5	Waushara	4.2
Lincoln	3.7	Winnebago	3.2
Manitowoc	3.4	Wood	4.4

Statewide Measures

Average	3.8%	Median	3.7%
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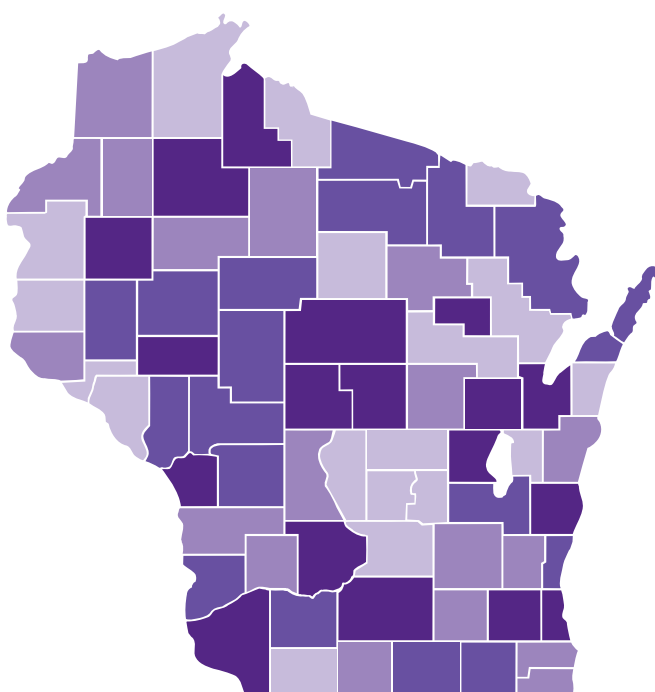
Commuting

Commuting in or out of a county can be the result of many factors. Workers typically seek high-paying jobs. Many also choose to live in locations with particular amenities, e.g., good schools, affordable housing, and parks and recreation. The place with good jobs may be in a different county than the one with amenities, which results in commuting.

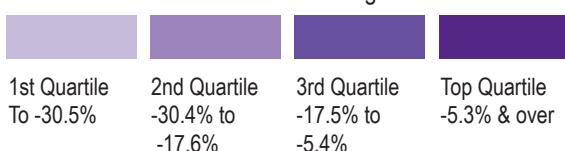
Here, net commuting is measured as the number of commuters into a county minus the number commuting out as a percentage of the total county workforce. A positive figure indicates the county attracts more workers than the number leaving, a negative number indicates the converse.

Net In-Commuting, Percentage of Labor Force, 2019

Counties by Quartile, Low to High Percent



Percent: Low to High



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Net In-Commuting, Percentage of Labor Force, 2019

County	% Net In	County	% Net In
Adams	-41.1	Marathon	4.2
Ashland	1.0	Marinette	-13.6
Barron	-3.8	Marquette	-38.5
Bayfield	-33.6	Menominee	25.5
Brown	20.5	Milwaukee	11.4
Buffalo	-56.1	Monroe	-8.1
Burnett	-25.6	Oconto	-54.6
Calumet	-40.3	Oneida	-15.8
Chippewa	-13.8	Outagamie	9.9
Clark	-8.9	Ozaukee	-5.4
Columbia	-31.9	Pepin	-36.1
Crawford	-13.5	Pierce	-27.9
Dane	19.8	Polk	-31.4
Dodge	-19.6	Portage	-1.0
Door	-12.7	Price	-20.9
Douglas	-23.1	Racine	-27.8
Dunn	-12.6	Richland	-24.2
Eau Claire	21.7	Rock	-11.4
Florence	-42.9	Rusk	-22.4
Fond du Lac	-6.6	St. Croix	-32.5
Forest	-15.5	Sauk	3.2
Grant	1.8	Sawyer	-3.4
Green	-18.0	Shawano	-32.4
Green Lake	-37.7	Sheboygan	3.3
Iowa	-17.2	Taylor	-7.8
Iron	-33.2	Trempealeau	-17.1
Jackson	-14.0	Vernon	-28.6
Jefferson	-22.9	Vilas	-10.5
Juneau	-20.3	Walworth	-15.7
Kenosha	-19.3	Washburn	-21.7
Kewaunee	-41.7	Washington	-19.2
La Crosse	20.7	Waukesha	20.4
Lafayette	-36.8	Waupaca	-27.2
Langlade	-26.6	Waushara	-39.6
Lincoln	-30.5	Winnebago	8.8
Manitowoc	-21.3	Wood	4.8

Statewide Measures

Average	-1.7%	Median	-17.6%
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Poverty

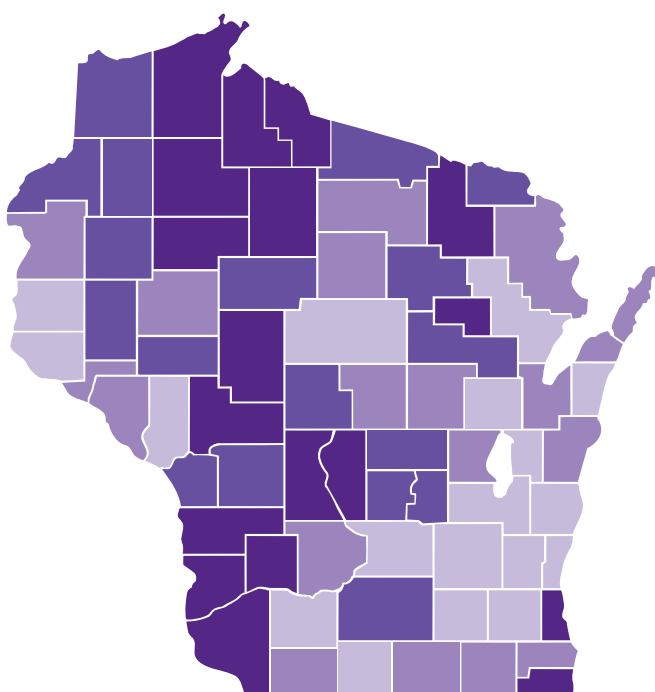
Reducing poverty can limit demand for tax-funded public services. The federal government set the 2020 poverty level for a family of four at \$26,200. Families with incomes at or below that level are considered in poverty.

The statewide poverty rate averaged 10.0% in 2020, down from 10.4% in 2019. Generally, poverty was lowest in southeast Wisconsin and highest in the north and southwest.

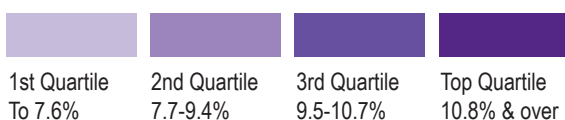
Note: For 2022, the income cutoff for a family of four is \$27,750.

Poverty Rate, 2020

Counties by Quartile, Low to High Rate



Rate: Low to High



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Poverty Rate (%), 2020

County	Poverty Rate	County	Poverty Rate
Adams	12.3	Marathon	6.7
Ashland	12.5	Marinette	9.4
Barron	10.0	Marquette	10.3
Bayfield	11.0	Menominee	22.6
Brown	8.5	Milwaukee	19.0
Buffalo	8.0	Monroe	10.5
Burnett	10.7	Oconto	7.6
Calumet	4.5	Oneida	7.8
Chippewa	9.4	Outagamie	6.6
Clark	13.1	Ozaukee	4.3
Columbia	6.9	Pepin	9.1
Crawford	13.3	Pierce	7.3
Dane	9.6	Polk	8.9
Dodge	7.2	Portage	8.3
Door	7.8	Price	11.2
Douglas	10.0	Racine	9.4
Dunn	10.1	Richland	13.4
Eau Claire	9.8	Rock	9.3
Florence	10.6	Rusk	11.7
Fond du Lac	7.6	St. Croix	4.9
Forest	12.0	Sauk	8.1
Grant	12.0	Sawyer	12.3
Green	7.4	Shawano	10.3
Green Lake	9.7	Sheboygan	7.6
Iowa	7.2	Taylor	9.6
Iron	11.2	Trempealeau	7.3
Jackson	12.7	Vernon	11.9
Jefferson	7.3	Vilas	9.7
Juneau	11.9	Walworth	8.3
Kenosha	11.0	Washburn	10.4
Kewaunee	6.7	Washington	5.1
La Crosse	10.0	Waukesha	4.2
Lafayette	8.8	Waupaca	8.0
Langlade	10.7	Waushara	10.5
Lincoln	7.7	Winnebago	8.7
Manitowoc	7.9	Wood	9.4

Statewide Measures

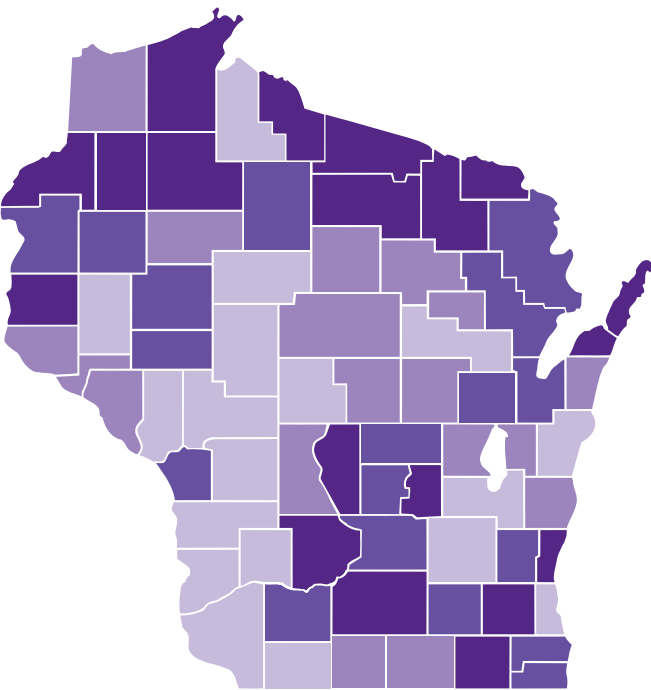
Average	10.0%	Median	9.4%
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Property Values

Equalized values are state estimates of the current market value of all taxable property in an area, in this case a county. Per capita values tend to be higher in counties with more businesses and in those with more vacation property owned by nonresidents. Statewide, values averaged \$110,450 per capita in 2021, a 5.5% increase from 2020.

Of the 10 counties with the highest equalized value per capita, eight are in the rural north. These are generally sparsely-populated counties with large amounts of vacation homes, most of it owned by nonresidents. Also in this group is Door County which is also rural with a large number of vacation properties.

Equalized Values Per Capita, 2021
Counties by Quartile, Low to High Values



Per Capita Value (\$ Thousands): Low to High			
			
1st Quartile To \$89,001	2nd Quartile \$89,002- 99,176	3rd Quartile \$99,177- 130,669	Top Quartile \$130,670 & over

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

Equalized Values Per Capita, 2021

<u>County</u>	<u>Eq. Value</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Eq. Value</u>
Adams	\$146,527	Marathon	91,877
Ashland	81,527	Marinette	105,187
Barron	106,970	Marquette	120,727
Bayfield	188,852	Menominee	91,777
Brown	99,804	Milwaukee	81,595
Buffalo	95,655	Monroe	82,957
Burnett	198,853	Oconto	115,614
Calumet	93,415	Oneida	213,238
Chippewa	106,491	Outagamie	100,249
Clark	69,496	Ozaukee	155,263
Columbia	113,647	Pepin	96,683
Crawford	83,867	Pierce	98,740
Dane	139,296	Polk	130,669
Dodge	85,419	Portage	99,103
Door	294,156	Price	105,389
Douglas	93,513	Racine	99,248
Dunn	86,766	Richland	74,658
Eau Claire	100,541	Rock	90,286
Florence	163,621	Rusk	89,644
Fond du Lac	84,847	St. Croix	133,540
Forest	136,122	Sauk	134,415
Grant	74,399	Sawyer	234,321
Green	98,575	Shawano	87,457
Green Lake	133,975	Sheboygan	97,310
Iowa	103,821	Taylor	75,669
Iron	174,343	Trempealeau	88,252
Jackson	89,011	Vernon	77,091
Jefferson	102,445	Vilas	356,924
Juneau	94,736	Walworth	173,225
Kenosha	115,149	Washburn	186,625
Kewaunee	92,403	Washington	130,539
La Crosse	101,709	Waukesha	162,386
Lafayette	79,620	Waupaca	91,271
Langlade	92,668	Waushara	123,343
Lincoln	98,163	Winnebago	92,694
Manitowoc	78,065	Wood	79,719

Statewide Measures

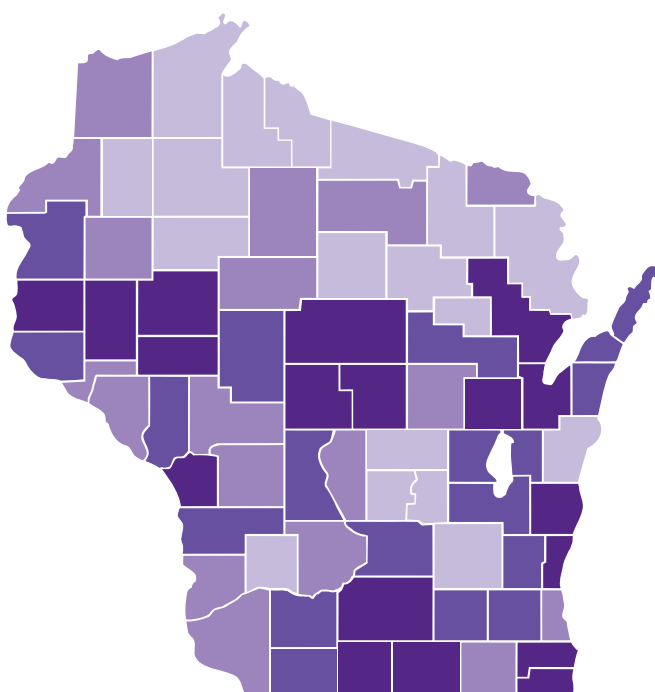
Average	\$110,450	Median	\$99,176
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New Construction

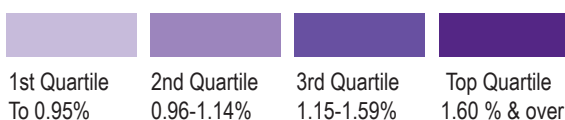
Net new construction measures the value of new taxable buildings in an area. This measure serves a dual purpose. First, it provides a measure of economic activity in a county. Second, the percentages are used in the state levy limit formula to determine the amount by which counties can increase their property tax levies. Net new construction for 2021 (activity during 2020) averaged 1.6% statewide, the same as in 2020.

For 2021, 45 counties had net new construction greater than their prior year figure, including eight with increases of 0.5% or more.

Net New Construction, 2021
Counties by Quartile, Low to High Percent Change



Percent: Low to High



Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

Net New Construction (%), 2021

County	% NNC	County	% NNC
Adams	1.04	Marathon	1.94
Ashland	0.63	Marinette	0.87
Barron	1.12	Marquette	0.90
Bayfield	0.66	Menominee	-0.03
Brown	1.91	Milwaukee	1.01
Buffalo	0.97	Monroe	0.98
Burnett	1.07	Oconto	1.88
Calumet	1.49	Oneida	1.00
Chippewa	1.98	Outagamie	1.86
Clark	1.49	Ozaukee	1.68
Columbia	1.26	Pepin	1.06
Crawford	0.96	Pierce	1.25
Dane	2.08	Polk	1.35
Dodge	0.86	Portage	1.89
Door	1.20	Price	1.00
Douglas	1.12	Racine	2.74
Dunn	1.65	Richland	0.67
Eau Claire	2.00	Rock	2.60
Florence	1.05	Rusk	0.60
Fond du Lac	1.35	St. Croix	2.16
Forest	0.82	Sauk	0.95
Grant	1.06	Sawyer	0.80
Green	1.69	Shawano	1.52
Green Lake	0.84	Sheboygan	1.95
Iowa	1.27	Taylor	1.13
Iron	0.54	Trempealeau	1.50
Jackson	0.98	Vernon	1.42
Jefferson	1.21	Vilas	0.87
Juneau	1.33	Walworth	1.11
Kenosha	3.25	Washburn	0.81
Kewaunee	1.17	Washington	1.59
La Crosse	1.78	Waukesha	1.54
Lafayette	1.35	Waupaca	1.12
Langlade	0.88	Waushara	0.92
Lincoln	0.95	Winnebago	1.15
Manitowoc	0.86	Wood	1.98

Statewide Measures

Average	1.59%	Median	1.14%
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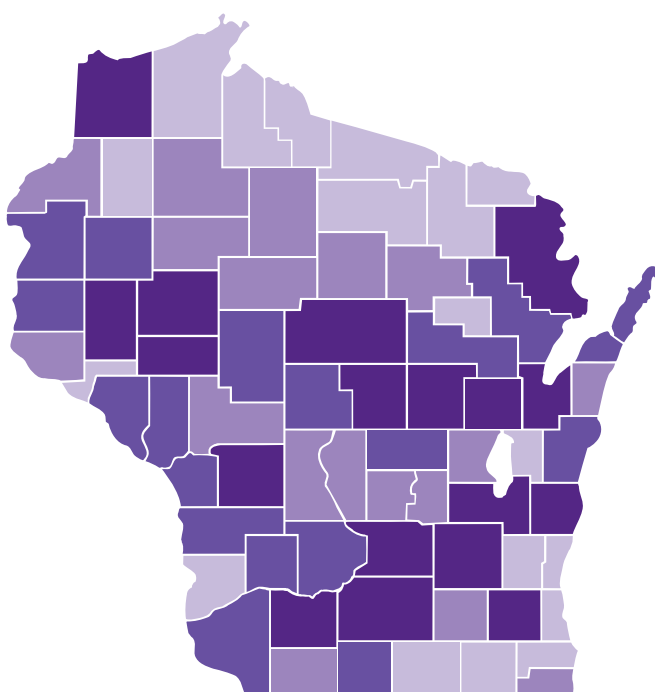
County Highway Miles

Wisconsin has more than 40,000 miles of county highways that county governments must maintain. By comparison, total state and interstate highway miles total less than 12,000.

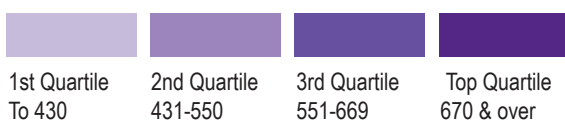
Among many factors accounting for the number of highway miles, geography is among the most important – large counties generally have more county highway miles than small ones.

Caution: Since county highway spending includes expenditures for maintenance of state and interstate highways within the county, it should not be combined with the figures here to calculate spending per mile.

County Highway Miles, 2021 Counties by Quartile, Low to High Miles



Road Miles: Low to High



Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation

County Highway Miles, 2021

County	Miles	County	Miles
Adams	453.1	Marathon	1,235.1
Ashland	182.5	Marinette	669.8
Barron	592.6	Marquette	474.4
Bayfield	345.5	Menominee	73.0
Brown	798.2	Milwaukee	409.8
Buffalo	635.7	Monroe	688.0
Burnett	440.1	Oconto	637.2
Calumet	272.2	Oneida	342.5
Chippewa	981.9	Outagamie	743.6
Clark	602.0	Ozaukee	322.1
Columbia	714.4	Pepin	309.4
Crawford	265.0	Pierce	497.4
Dane	1,088.8	Polk	662.7
Dodge	1,077.7	Portage	888.9
Door	590.9	Price	440.1
Douglas	673.7	Racine	338.0
Dunn	851.7	Richland	593.0
Eau Claire	844.4	Rock	429.8
Florence	98.2	Rusk	510.1
Fond du Lac	778.9	St. Croix	668.8
Forest	218.1	Sauk	618.7
Grant	620.7	Sawyer	459.6
Green	555.7	Shawano	588.7
Green Lake	456.5	Sheboygan	910.0
Iowa	734.0	Taylor	496.8
Iron	134.5	Trempealeau	583.2
Jackson	462.2	Vernon	570.4
Jefferson	512.6	Vilas	408.5
Juneau	468.5	Walworth	389.1
Kenosha	501.6	Washburn	397.8
Kewaunee	437.1	Washington	363.9
La Crosse	556.4	Waukesha	885.7
Lafayette	544.5	Waupaca	673.7
Langlade	542.1	Waushara	666.8
Lincoln	542.5	Winnebago	454.4
Manitowoc	571.6	Wood	650.1

Statewide Measures

Average	558.3	Median	550.1
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POPULATION APPENDIX



To provide comparative figures for the state's diverse 72 counties, much of the data contained in this report is presented on a per capita basis. However, there are times when users may prefer totals rather than per capita figures. To facilitate that, the appendix that follows provides two years of population figures: 2020 and 2021.

Population Appendix

Population, 2020

County	Population	County	Population
Adams	20,701	Marathon	137,237
Ashland	15,871	Marinette	41,255
Barron	46,522	Marquette	15,387
Bayfield	15,334	Menominee	4,267
Brown	264,821	Milwaukee	944,099
Buffalo	13,671	Monroe	46,882
Burnett	15,486	Oconto	38,853
Calumet	53,338	Oneida	36,268
Chippewa	65,339	Outagamie	187,661
Clark	34,725	Ozaukee	90,630
Columbia	57,134	Pepin	7,393
Crawford	16,679	Pierce	42,413
Dane	543,408	Polk	44,628
Dodge	90,005	Portage	71,670
Door	28,770	Price	14,170
Douglas	44,246	Racine	195,766
Dunn	44,788	Richland	18,034
Eau Claire	103,959	Rock	160,120
Florence	4,467	Rusk	14,879
Fond du Lac	104,370	St. Croix	90,949
Forest	9,183	Sauk	63,343
Grant	52,572	Sawyer	16,903
Green	36,967	Shawano	41,739
Green Lake	19,178	Sheboygan	116,924
Iowa	23,915	Taylor	20,793
Iron	5,909	Trempealeau	30,047
Jackson	20,828	Vernon	30,496
Jefferson	84,692	Vilas	21,769
Juneau	27,250	Walworth	104,086
Kenosha	170,514	Washburn	15,993
Kewaunee	20,746	Washington	138,268
La Crosse	120,447	Waukesha	406,785
Lafayette	17,007	Waupaca	52,155
Langlade	20,063	Waushara	24,436
Lincoln	28,800	Winnebago	169,861
Manitowoc	81,349	Wood	75,381

Statewide Measures

Total	5,854,594	Median	41,497
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Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, January 1 Estimates

Population, 2021

County	Population	County	Population
Adams	20,784	Marathon	138,934
Ashland	15,879	Marinette	41,502
Barron	46,822	Marquette	15,485
Bayfield	15,474	Menominee	4,306
Brown	267,612	Milwaukee	947,241
Buffalo	13,756	Monroe	47,430
Burnett	15,568	Oconto	39,300
Calumet	54,420	Oneida	36,567
Chippewa	65,832	Outagamie	189,938
Clark	35,034	Ozaukee	92,035
Columbia	57,552	Pepin	7,463
Crawford	16,787	Pierce	42,014
Dane	551,989	Polk	45,086
Dodge	90,033	Portage	71,628
Door	29,090	Price	14,269
Douglas	44,315	Racine	197,249
Dunn	44,218	Richland	18,057
Eau Claire	105,349	Rock	161,899
Florence	4,504	Rusk	14,971
Fond du Lac	104,944	St. Croix	93,150
Forest	9,251	Sauk	64,272
Grant	51,952	Sawyer	17,052
Green	37,448	Shawano	41,937
Green Lake	19,242	Sheboygan	118,495
Iowa	24,146	Taylor	20,955
Iron	5,918	Trempealeau	30,289
Jackson	20,779	Vernon	30,791
Jefferson	85,187	Vilas	22,088
Juneau	27,422	Walworth	104,759
Kenosha	171,455	Washburn	16,088
Kewaunee	20,885	Washington	140,052
La Crosse	120,331	Waukesha	410,666
Lafayette	17,134	Waupaca	52,676
Langlade	20,138	Waushara	24,555
Lincoln	28,873	Winnebago	170,400
Manitowoc	81,792	Wood	75,959

Statewide Measures

Total	5,901,473	Median	41,720
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Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, January 1 Estimates



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Madison, Wisconsin
www.forward-analytics.net

September 29, 2022 Health and Human Services Resolution Response SUMMARY

A Resolution Directing The Various Richland County Standing Committees To Consider Services, Develop Options And Propose A Recommendation On Future Operations.

Be it further resolved, that the Health and Human Services and Veterans Standing Committee is specifically tasked with the following:

Regarding Services Provided through Health and Human Services and Veterans Services

“Develop a recommended list of proposed projected levy reductions (in comparing to the 2022 budget) of \$320,000 in 2024, \$637,000 in 2025, \$783,000 in 2026, and \$1,004,000 in 2027, including but not limited to lines 1.01 through 1.92 and 17.01 through 17.92 in the 5-year financial plan.”

	Column2	2024	2025	2026	2027
Directive:		\$ 320,000.00	\$ 637,000.00	\$ 783,000.00	\$ 1,004,000.00
		\$ 320,000.00	\$ 317,000.00	\$ 146,000.00	\$ 221,000.00
Funds	2022 Levy Amount				
34	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
44	\$ 700,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 160,000.00	\$ 200,000.00
53	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
54	\$ 785,000.00	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 140,000.00	\$ 200,000.00
56	\$ 835,755.89	\$ 254,356.00	\$ 625,626.75	\$ 579,915.56	\$ 592,032.44
59	\$ 36,982.89	\$ 5,033.00	\$ 5,033.00	\$ 5,033.00	\$ 5,033.00
63	\$ 31,607.37	\$ -	\$ 9,604.00	\$ 9,604.00	\$ 9,604.00
Total		\$ 359,389.00	\$ 740,263.75	\$ 894,552.56	\$ 1,006,669.44
Overage		\$ 39,389.00	\$ 103,263.75	\$ 111,552.56	\$ 2,669.44

2024 HHS REVISED Reduction Options Explained:

Fund 44

\$ 20,000.00	Includes the 2023 Budget Directive to reduce our Placement fund.
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Fund 54

\$ 80,000.00	Includes the 2023 Budget Directive to reduce our Placement fund.
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Fund 56

\$5,044	Reduction in cost of leased Maintenance position by filling a county Custodian position.
\$4,859	Reduction of cleaning staff expenses in anticipation of sharing of services with courthouse custodial staff.
\$172,897	Behavioral Health Restructure

\$10,000	Reallocated Support Staff payroll as a direct program expense vs AMSO
\$20,000	Reduction in Public Health Tax Levy needs due to utilization of SOR Grant funding and Opiod Settlement Funding.
\$9,650	Reduction in Tax Levy that was needed to make the WHEAP program whole due to reduced allocation by the state.
\$26,882	Reduction due to elimination of APS/Crisis position (created in 2019 and never filled).
\$5,024	Strike 5-year Financial Plan request to reclassify Youth Aide Worker position.

Fund 59

\$ 5,033.00	Restructure of the administration of the Nutrition program could potentially result in a reduction.
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2025-2027 HHS Additional Reduction Options Explained:

Fund 44

\$ 180,000.00	Additional Reduction in Fund 44 due to completion of TPRs and an aging out child.
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Fund 54

\$ 120,000.00	Additional Reduction in Fund 54 based on historical utilization.
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Fund 56

\$ 100,000.00	Removed request to purchase a new EHR in 2025. As well as 2026/2027 maintenance of \$10,000 per year.
\$ 36,836.96	Possible reduction in the match requirements as set by the state for the CLTS program.
\$ 187,052.41	Postpone filling Positions due to attrition.
\$ 8,327.00	Additional Reallocation of Support Staff payroll as a direct program expense vs AMSO
\$ 15,594.00	Reduction in technology expenses (amount may need to be re-evaluated annually based on MIS recommendations).
\$ 9,250.00	Implement operational changes in CYS resulting in a reduction in regular comp payout.
\$ 13,000.00	Implement operational changes in CYS resulting in a reduction in on-call premium pay.

Fund 63

\$ 9,604.00	Possible reduction in the match requirements as set by the state for the Transportation program.
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Richland County Health and Human Services
Possible Referendum Items
September 29, 2022

1. APS/Crisis worker
2. Two Mental Health Therapists (otherwise they will be part time contracted)
3. CLTS (Children's Long Term Support) Match
4. Treatment Court
5. CST – Coordinated Service Team
6. Technology
7. Aging Programs/Transportation
8. Placements

Richland County Referendum Ad Hoc Committee

Agenda Item Cover

Agenda Item Name: Public education information report

Department	County Board	Presented By:	Shaun Murphy-Lopez
Date of Meeting:	9/27/22	Action Needed:	Motion
Disclosure:	Open Session	Authority:	Resolution 22-74
Date submitted:	9/27/22	Referred by:	Motion at 9/7/22 meeting

Recommendation and/or action language: Motion to adopt an updated public education information report to use in communicating with the public, committees, boards, agencies, and other bodies, and refer staffing comparison information to the HHS & Veterans Standing Committee for use at their upcoming 9/29/22 meeting.

Background: At the September 7th meeting of the Referendum Ad Hoc Committee, the committee adopted a public education information report. Attached is an updated version for the committee's consideration, as well as a version with tracked changes.

Staffing comparisons have revealed that the Richland County Health & Human Services Department may be overstaffed when compared to the peer counties of Bayfield, Burnett, and Kewaunee. This information is recommended for referral to the HHS & Veterans Standing Committee to inform their efforts to reduce the property tax levy allocated to the Health & Human Services Department.

Attachments and References:

06A Public Education 092722	06B Public Education 092722 Tracked Changes
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Financial Review:

(please check one)

<input type="checkbox"/>	In adopted budget	Fund Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Apportionment needed	Requested Fund Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other funding Source		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No financial impact		

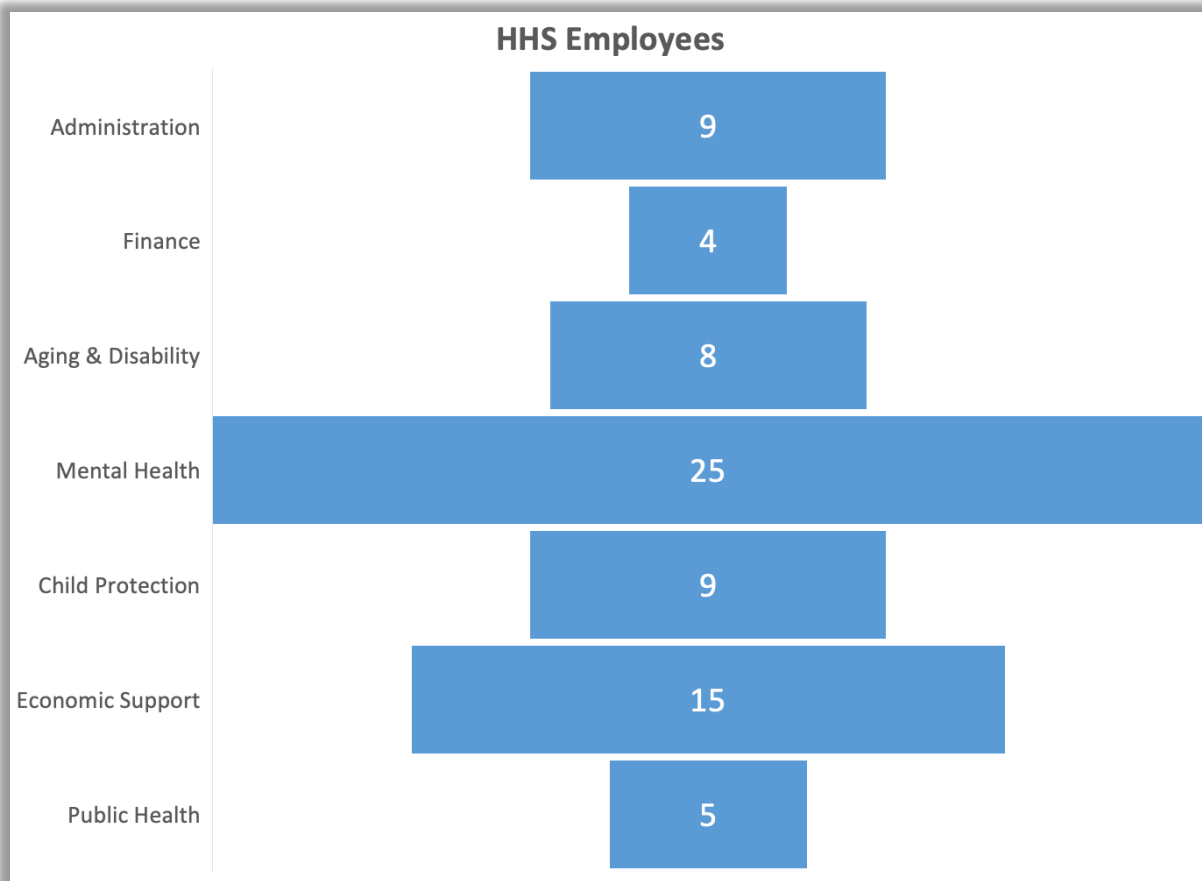
Approval:

Review:

Department Head

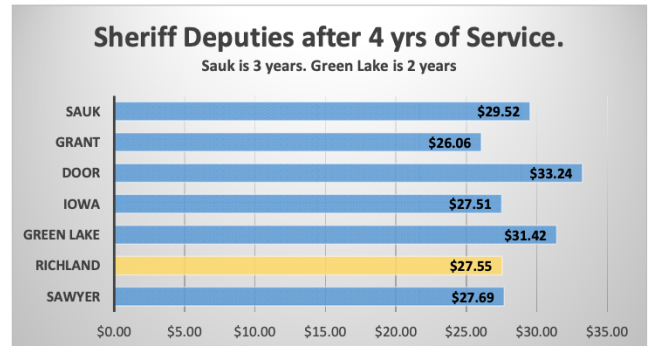
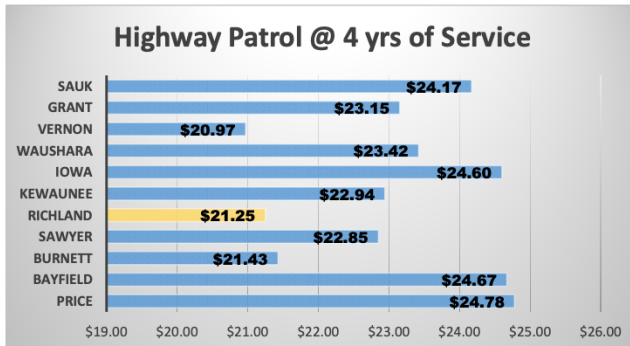
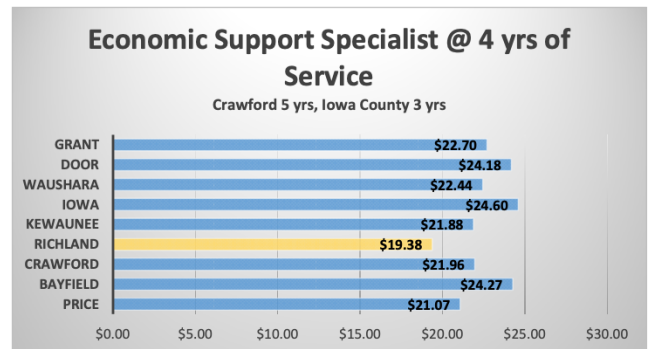
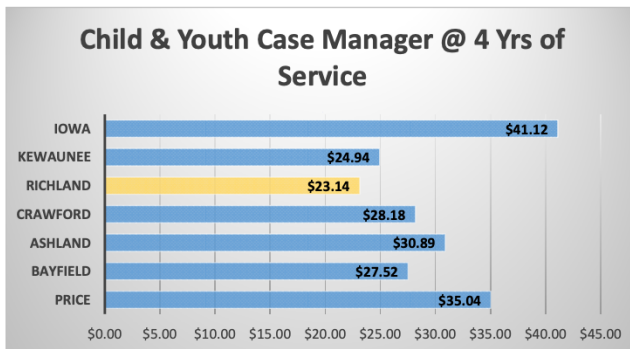
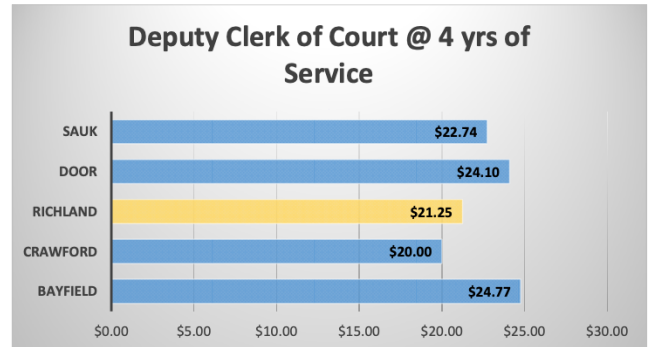
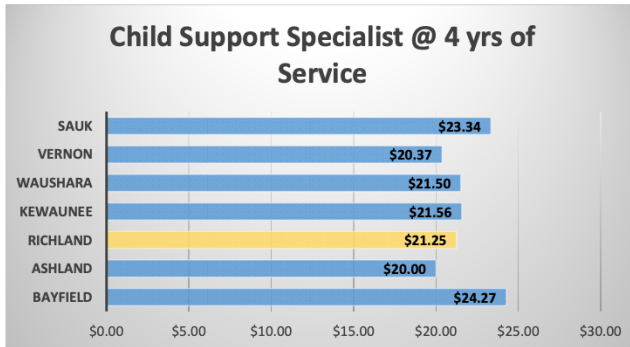
Administrator, or Elected Office (if applicable)

People also often think HHS is primarily a welfare agency. **While economic support is important, it's one of only 5 main areas of service to residents.** More employees are dedicated to mental health services than economic support, as shown in this chart:



Note: Over the coming months, the Referendum Ad Hoc Committee will be working with the Health & Human Services and Veterans Standing Committee to better understand how federal and state funding is tied to employee positions.

Current wages for select positions show how Richland County compares to peer counties in the following charts:



Current staffing levels for County departments show how Richland County compares to peer counties in the following charts:

Department	Richland*	Bayfield**	Burnett***	Kewaunee****	Grant*****	Sauk*****
Population of County	17,300	16,200	16,500	20,600	51,900	65,800
Pine Valley Community Village	85				112	125
Health & Human Services	75	47	47	43	110	195
Sheriff	33	46	39	37	57	53
Highway	30	26	22	28	52	62
Ambulance / Emergency Management	8	1	1	2	2	2
UW-Extension	5	6	2	6	6	7
Administration	4	2	5	6	5	13
Land Conservation & Parks	4	15	10	9	4	12
Clerk of Court	3	5	8	4	9	15
Management Information Systems	3	4	2	2	5	14
Symons Rec Complex	3					
Treasurer	3	2	3	2	3	3
Zoning & Sanitation	3	11	5	1	4	6
Child Support Office	2	3	3	3	6	11
Clerk	2	4	5	2	4	4
Courthouse Maintenance	2	3	6	4	6	14
District Attorney	2	4	4	2	4	8
Register of Deeds	2	3	2	2	3	3
Register in Probate	2			3	3	2
UW Food Service	2					
Veterans Service	2	1	2	2	2	5
Coroner	1		5		1	
Corporation Counsel	1		2	1	1	6
Economic Development	1	1	1			1
Fair & Recycling	1				3	
Airport			4		0	1
Family Court	0			1		2
Total	279	184	178	160	402	564

*Richland County: Rounded to nearest whole number; full-time + contract staff included; part-time/seasonal/reserve/limited term staff generally not included

** Bayfield County: Full-time employees only (no part-time employees included); Clerk of Court includes Register in Probate; Zoning includes 5 Land Records employees; Economic Development is Tourism; Land Conservation includes 11 Forestry employees

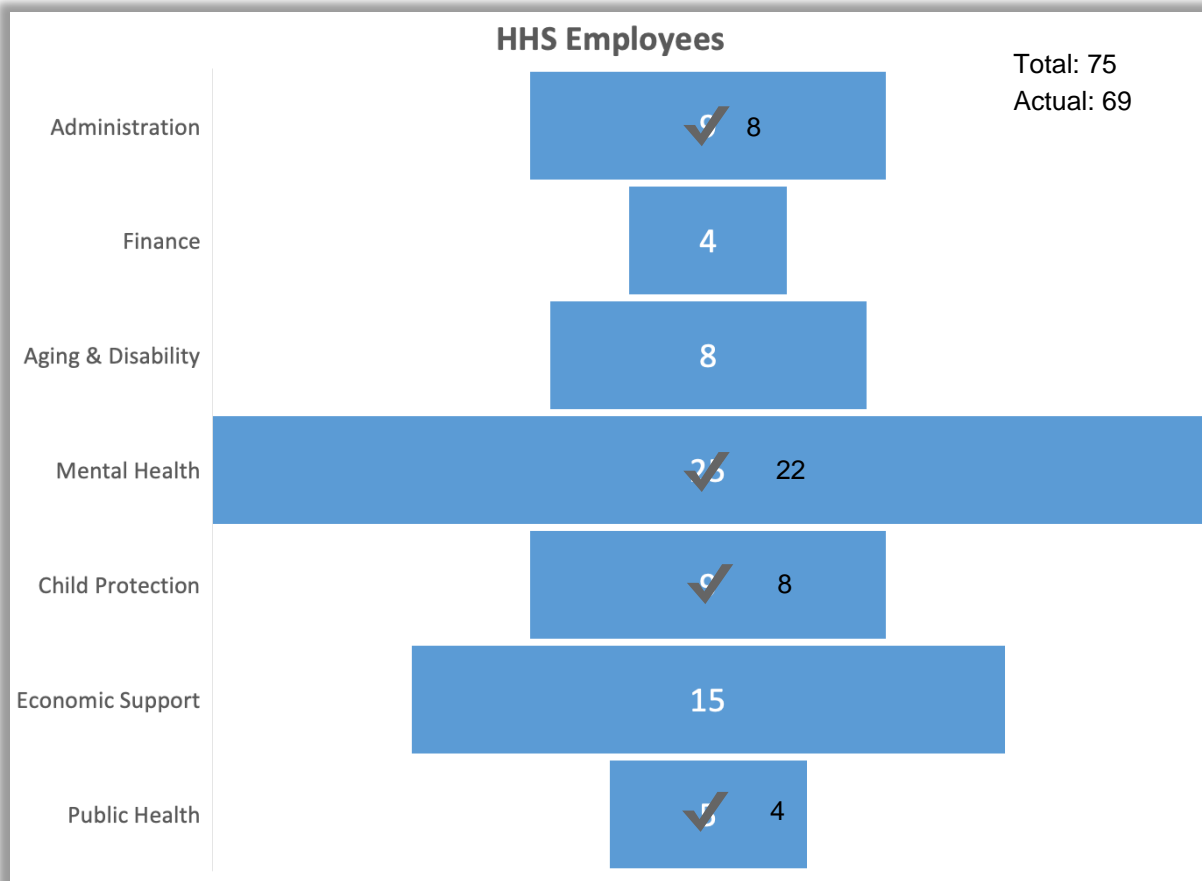
*** Burnett County: Part-time employees included; Courthouse Maintenance is Maintenance; Zoning includes 3 Surveyor/Land Records employees; Land Conservation includes 6 Forestry employees

**** Kewaunee County Notes: FTE employee count (individual employee count is not shown); Courthouse Maintenance is Maintenance; Land Conservation & Parks includes Fair and Zoning; Zoning is Land Information

***** Grant County: FTE employee count (individual employee count is not available); Administration includes Finance & Personnel Dept staff (no Administrator); Courthouse Maintenance is Facilities & Maintenance, Grant County contributes to an Economic Development Corporation

***** Sauk County: Individual employee count (including part-time employees) but no contracted employees are included except UW Extension; Courthouse Maintenance is Building Services; MIS includes GIS and property lister; Economic Development is Community Development Coordinator

People also often think HHS is primarily a welfare agency. **While economic support is important, it's one of only 5 main areas of service to residents.** More employees are dedicated to mental health services than economic support, as shown in this chart:



Note: Over the coming months, the Referendum Ad Hoc Committee will be working with the Health & Human Services and Veterans Standing Committee to better understand how federal and state funding is tied to employee positions.

Authorized Full-Time Equivalent Positions

2022

<u>Position is in this Dept. Budget</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Staff Members</u>
Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC)	11.6	13
Bloomfield Health and Rehabilitation Center	53.48	70
Child Support	2.44	3
Clerk of Court	4	4
Coroner	0.3	3
Corporation Counsel	0	0
County Administrator	1	1
County Clerk	1.87	2
Court Ordered Programs	1	1
District Attorney	3.5	4
Emergency Management	1.8	2
Employee Relations	1	1
Environmental Services	4	4
Family Court		
Finance Department	2.75	3
Health Department	5.8	6
Highway Department	42	42
Information Technology	3	3
Iowa County Airport	0	0
Land Conservation	3.8	4
Planning and Development	3	3
Register in Probate	1.5	2
Register of Deeds	2.4	3
Sheriff's Department	49	53
Social Services	22	22
Treasurer	2	2
UW- Extension	1	1
Veterans Service Office	1	1
Total Authorized County Positions	225.24	253

Health and Human Services Program/Staff Comparison

	Richland (17,408)		Bayfield (15,088)	Burnett (15,363)	Kewaunee (20,398)
	Services Provided	# of Staff	Services Provided	Services Provided	Services Provided
ADRC	X	7	X	No	No
Outpatient Clinic	X	4	No	No	X
Crisis	X	1	No	No	X
CLTS	X	1.5	X	X	X
BT3	X	1.5	X	X	X
CCS	X	9	Regional	X	X
CSP	No	0	No		X
APS	X	1	X	X	X
CST	X	1	No	X	X
WHEAP	No	0	X	X	
CPS	X	8	X	X	X
Public Health	X	3	No	X	No
Treatment Court	X	1	No	X	No
Nutrition	X	1	X	No	No
SOR Grant	X	1		No	X
Transportation	X	1	X	No	X
Economic Support	X	15	-9	-9	-9
WIC	No	0	No	X	No
Cleaning/Maintenance	X	1	Centralized	Centralized	Centralized
Director	X	1	x	x	x
Fiscal	X	4	?	?	In house/Centralized?
Human Resources	X	3	Centralized	Centralized	Centralized
Reception	X	3	?	?	?
Total Programs Provided:	17 <i>(Includes Fiscal or Reception)</i>		9 <i>(Does not Include Fiscal or Reception)</i>	11 <i>(Does not Include Fiscal or Reception)</i>	9 <i>(Does not Include Fiscal or Reception)</i>
Revised Staff Comparison: <i>(total # of staff in Richland Co. reduced by the # of staff designated for programs not provided.)</i>	69		-24 <i>(Does not Include Fiscal or Reception)</i> 45	-28 <i>(Does not Include Fiscal or Reception)</i> 41	-33 <i>(Does not Include Fiscal or Reception)</i> 36

