OFFICIAL NOTICE AND AGENDA
of a meeting of the County Board, Committee, Agency, Corporation or Sub-Unit thereof,

COUNTY OF MARATHON
WAUSAU, WI 54403

MARATHON COUNTY BOARD SIZE TASK FORCE
AGENDA

SEPTEMBER 17, 2020
3:30 P.M.

210 RIVER DR., WAUSAU, WI

Task Force Purpose: *Determine the optimal number of Marathon County Supervisory Districts, each represented by on County Board Supervisor. In making this determination, the Task Force shall consider the expected impact of the proposed board size on: the ability to attract well qualified candidates and to foster competitive elections, the efficient functioning of county governance, and the cost of County Government.*

Members: *John Robinson – Chair, Craig McEwen - Vice Chair, Tim Buttke, Sandi Cihlar, Jacob Langenhahn, Arnold Schlei, Rick Seefeldt, David Eckmann, Deb Hager*

The meeting site identified above will be open to the public. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and associated public health directives, Marathon County encourages Task Force members and the public to attend this meeting remotely. To this end, instead of attendance in person, Task Force members and the public may attend this meeting by **telephone conference**. If Task Force members or members of the public cannot attend remotely, Marathon County requests that appropriate safety measures, including adequate social distancing, be utilized by all in-person attendees.

Persons wishing to attend the meeting by phone may call into the telephone conference beginning **five (5) minutes prior to the start time indicated above using the following number:**

PHONE NUMBER: 1-408-418-9388

Access Code: 146 178 3515

Password: 1234

When you enter the telephone conference, PLEASE PUT YOUR PHONE ON MUTE!

AGENDA ITEMS:

1. CALL TO ORDER;
2. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS;
3. PUBLIC COMMENT

POLICY DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION:

1. APPROVE MINUTES OF THE AUGUST 19, 2020 MEETING;
2. COMPARISONS AND CONSIDERATIONS USED BY OTHER COUNTIES;
3. DECISION MAKING CRITERIA;
4. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT PROCESS;
5. COUNTY BOARD SELF-ASSESSMENT SURVEY (HAGER);
6. NEXT STEPS;
7. NEXT MEETING DATE IS SEPTEMBER 30, 2020, at 3:30 PM:
8. ADJOURN.

Any person planning to attend this meeting who needs some type of special accommodation in order to participate should call the County Clerk's Office at 715-261-1500 or e-mail infomarathon@mail.co.marathon.wi.us one business day before the meeting.

SIGNED_____
Presiding Officer or Designee

FAXED TO:
News Dept. at Daily Herald (715-848-9361), City Pages (715-848-5887), Midwest Radio Group (715-848-3158), Marshfield News (877-943-0443), TPP Printing (715 223-3505)
Date: 09/11/2020
Time: 10:45 am
By: BI
Time/By:

NOTICE POSTED AT COURTHOUSE:
Date:
Time: a.m. / p.m.
By: County Clerk

MARATHON COUNTY BOARD SIZE TASK FORCE
MINUTES
August 19, 2020

MEMBERS: *John Robinson – Chair, Craig McEwen - Vice Chair, Tim Buttke, Sandi Cihlar, Jacob Langenhahn, Arnold Schlei, Rick Seefeldt, Deb Hager,*

OTHERS PRESENT: Kurt Gibbs, Rebecca Frisch, Dave Mack, Amanda Ley, Jamie Alberti, Ka Lo, Alyson Leahy, Gary Beastrom

AGENDA ITEMS:

1. Call to Order

In the presence of a quorum, with the agenda being properly signed and posted, the meeting was called to order by Chairman Robinson at 3:31 p.m. via WebEx.

2. Welcome and Introductions

All were welcomed and introductions were made.

3. Public Comment

The Public Comment period has be reinstated by the County Board.

No Comments were given by anyone at this time.

POLICY DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION:

4. Approve Minutes August 19, 2020 meeting

Action: **MOTION / SECOND BY BUTTKE / MCEWEN APPROVE THE JULY 15, 2020 MINUTES. MOTION CARRIED BY VOICE VOTE, NO DISSENT.**

5. The Agenda items of:

CONSIDERATIONS USED BY OTHER COUNTIES;

DECISION MAKING EVALUATION CRITERIA;

COMMENTS FROM THE COUNTY BOARD PRESENTATION;

COUNTY BOARD SELF-ASSESSMENT;

These items were all discussed during the overall conversation of the meeting and no one individual item was discussed with the intent to take action on them separately. Consensus was reached on how to proceed with items at the next meeting.

The overall discussion was as follows:

Robinson and McEwen gave additional information to the members regarding the comparisons between counties that have recently changed their Board sizes. They discussed issues from counties the members asked to see more information on.

Chippewa County went from 30 to 15 members. They cited burn out on the committees as the reason to change. They have only 4 women on the Board but are experiencing quorum issues for the committees. They now think they are too small of a Board.

Wood County went from 29 to 15 members and went from a per diem system to salaries for members. They also only have 2 women on the Board and feel they have the right size.

Fond du Lac County has 25 members, 19 men, 6 women and are experiencing operation issues on the Board but feel it's the right size.

St Croix County went from 31 to 19 members based on a citizen's referendum.

Further discuss about the geographic size of districts, the size of committees, the reasons for most Counties reducing their sizes, and the overall committee structure in the counties not just the standing committees that creates the problems.

The conversation then moved to the criteria needed to help members make a decision on the Board size. The questions asked were "what is the problem that needs fixing?", "Why consider a change?", and "What makes the board provide better delivery of services?"

For the evaluation criteria, qualitative questions should be asked not quantitative. Create a weighted scoring system using high, medium, and low for each measure and bring back next meeting.

Hager explained the survey mechanism for the Board self-assessment that will be given to the Executive Committee where themes will be identified and used to survey the full board.

Members agreed to discuss the evaluation criteria, other county considerations, the Board self-assessment, costs and compensation, and a public engagement process at the September 16th Task Force meeting.

6. Future Meetings and Schedule – September 16, 2020 and September 30, 2020
Action: THE NEXT MEETINGS WILL BE SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER 16, 2020 AS WELL AS SEPTEMBER 30, 2020 BOTH AT 3:30 PM AT 210 RIVER DRIVE, WAUSAU, WI AND VIA WEBEX.

7. Adjourn
Action: There being no further business to come before the members, **ROBINSON ADJOURNED THE MEETING OF THE MARATHON COUNTY BOARD SIZE TASK FORCE AT 5:00 PM.**

Submitted by:
Dave Mack, Program Manager
Marathon County Conservation, Planning and Zoning
DM: CK
September 10, 2020

County Comparisons

Statistical Information

Sept. 17, 2020

County	Expenditures per Capita	Levy per Capita	Highway Miles	2019 Population	Board size	Population per District	Administration Type	Sq Miles	Sq. Miles per District	Board Members Male	Board Members Female	Standing Committees	Members	
Brown	$755	$347	975.3	252,452	28	10,100	Exec	529.71	18.92	20	8	6	5	Executive 7
Chippewa	$980	$301	721.4	64,881	15	4,300	Admin	1,008.37	67.22	11	4	7	5	
Eau Claire	$1,016	$349	835	103,159	29	3,600	Admin	637.98	22.00	13	16	9	5	Human Services 6 + 4 Citizens
Fond du Lac	$1,112	$440	767.9	104,423	25	4,200	Exec	719.55	28.78	19	6	5	5	3 classes of committees
Kenosha	$1,143	$413	505.6	170,071	23	7,400	Exec	271.99	11.83	17	6	7	5	Executive 8 Planning Development & Extension Education 5
La Crosse	$870	$300	564.3	119,484	29	4,100	Admin	451.69	15.58	16	13	6	2-9	Judiciary & Law 2; Veterans Aging Long Term Care 5; Heatlh and Human Services Bd 6 of 9; Planning, Resourcesa & Development 5 & 1 FS; Public Works & Infrastructure 7
Marathon	$737	$371	1,228.80	136,517	38	3,600	Admin	1,544.98	40.66	29	9	7	7	Exec 10; ERC 8 board + Towns and FS
Outagamie	$753	$332	685.4	187,092	36	5,200	Exec	637.52	17.71	25	11	7	5	
Ozaukee	$639	$246	309.5	89,905	26	3,500	Admin	233.08	8.96	20	6	6	5	Executuve 6
Portage	$957	$435	868	71,680	25	2,900	Exec	800.68	32.03	19	6	11+	5	
Racine	$1,154	$286	305.7	196,487	21	9,400	Exec	332.5	15.83	18	3	6	7	Health & Human Development 6; Exec 10
Rock	$852	$439	426.2	160,444	29	5,500	Admin	718.14	24.76	21	8	9	5	Land Conservation 7 & FS
St Croix	$972	$406	655.8	89,692	19	4,700	Admin	722.33	38.02	14	5	5	5	Community Development 5& FS, Health & Human Services Bd 6 & 3 citizens
Sheboygan	$877	$434	898.3	116,547	25	4,700	Admin	511.27	20.45	18	7	9	5	
Washington	$611	$276	363.9	137,637	26	5,300	Exec	430.7	16.57	20	6		5	
Waukesha	$560	$270	812.6	405,991	25	16,200	Exec	549.57	21.98	21	4	7	7	
Winnebago	$701	$406	439.1	170,580	36	4,700	Exec	434.49	12.07	27	9	13	5	Land Conversation 5 & 2 citizens, Legislative 16 mbrs.
Wood	$891	$366	648.7	75,450	19	4,000	Coord PT	793.12	41.74	17	2	7	5	Conservation, Education & Economic Development 5 & FS; HHS 5 & 4 citizens
Average	$955	$390	548.4	206,806*	26.45*	8,525*		638.32*	24.13*	374	155			
Median of All Counties	$1,064	$496	549.4	41,588										

* Average of the 20 Counties Shown

County Board Size in Wisconsin

Wisconsin's History of Big Boards

- New York v. Pennsylvania models

At the basic level, there are two models of county board. Wisconsin has adopted the New York model, made up of larger citizen boards of "volunteers" called supervisors. Some other states adopted the Pennsylvania model of government, made up of smaller boards with part-time or full-time paid commissioners.

The "New York" model of county government is known for large boards of citizen "volunteers" and for its transparency and openness due to the committee structure. In order to have a committee structure, supervisors are needed to participate on those committees. Larger-sized county boards resulted.

Before 1965, the size of the county board was determined by the number of municipalities within the county. Each town chair, a representative from every village and a person from each aldermanic district were on the county board, causing some counties to have 70 to 80 members.

- WI Counties compared to other states
    - 7 out of top 10 biggest boards in the nation

Differences between role of Counties in Wisconsin and in the Nation

- Average size boards: The average size of county boards in Wisconsin is 25 members, while the national average of county boards is 5.

- Services provided by counties in WI

Another explanation for the differences between average sizes of county boards is the duties and responsibilities of those counties. The State of Wisconsin places more requirements on county governments in the area of human services than any other state. According to the National Association of Counties, there are only 13 states that require counties to provide human services, and Wisconsin is one of them. Of those 13 states, counties in Wisconsin provide the most human services on behalf of the state. In addition to human services, county governments are also required to provide law enforcement, funding for courts, road repair and maintenance, environmental programs and numerous other programs.

Branches and organization of County Government

- Prior to 1960, Wisconsin county boards functioned as both the legislative and the executive branches. However, as county government became more complex and the population became more urbanized, the *Wisconsin Statutes* were amended to permit the creation of a separate, elected position of county executive to administer and monitor county departments and exercise other specified powers.

- In 1985, the legislature created the position of appointed county administrator. The administrator is responsible for the annual budget, providing oversight to county department heads, and reporting to the county board.

- Wisconsin currently has ten elected county executives and ten appointed administrators.

- This legislation also required all counties that do not choose to create either an administrator or an executive office, to designate an administrative coordinator. The administrative coordinator is "responsible for coordinating all administrative and management functions of the county government not otherwise vested by law in boards or commissions, or in elected officers." Fifty-two counties have adopted this form of administrative option.

Changes to the Size of County Boards in Wisconsin

- Wisconsin Act 100 was signed into law in January 2006.

- Act 100 Created two mechanisms for changing county board size (not applicable to Milwaukee or Menominee Counties):

    - County board can pass a resolution (simple majority vote by the board)

    - "Citizen Initiative" process
      This mechanism is a petition and referendum process. A petition can be circulated to obtain signatures that equal 25 percent of the countywide vote for county supervisor. After the petition is certified with enough signatures, a referendum question is placed on the next general election ballot. Unlike the advisory referendum questions counties can place on a ballot, these referendum questions are binding. If a new number is selected by the voters, the county must redistrict using the last census numbers.

- Act 100 Requires redistricting when a new size is selected.

- Act 100 stipulates that re-sizing can only happen one time between each census.

Pro and Con on Smaller Boards

- **"Smaller boards cost less"**
  - Per a 2003 WISTAX Report, "the nearer the county board is to its legal maximum the lower county spending is relative to similar-sized counties." This report also states, "If a county increased its board size by one, its spending per capita would be expected to fall approximately $8 to $10."
  - As a result, the county's bond rating may be negatively impacted, which makes bonding more expensive
  - Small boards may create a need for full-time supervisors, which may increase rather than decrease spending on salaries and benefits
  - Staff may be needed in extreme cases

- **"Smaller boards create more competition for board seats"**
  - Again, small boards would increase the time commitment ~~would increase~~ for supervisors. As a result, candidates may be harder to find
  - In 2006 in Pepin, Florence and Bayfield Counties, a total of 37 seats had only 1 contested race among them.
  - In 2006 in Sheboygan County, 34 seats had only 11 contested races

- **"Smaller boards mean better representation"**
  - Fewer seats mean a loss of diversity, experience and backgrounds
  - Fewer people can participate as supervisors
  - Rural representation will decline as districts get bigger: fewer rural seats

- **"Smaller boards make it easier to hold officials accountable"**
  - How do we hold our elected officials accountable?
  - Constituent/supervisor ratio will increase, representation per constituent will decrease
  - Full time supervisors could be harder to reach outside business hours, since they would want to be at work during usual business hours – when non-government-employed people tend to be at work themselves. Thus, it could be said that possibility exists of special interest groups getting more involved, leaving less role for "ordinary people" to lobby the board
  - Some would argue that accountability is also a role of the county executive, or the county administrator

- **"It'll be easy"**
  The mechanism (ordinance or referendum) is the easy part. Redistricting can be difficult. Careless execution of redistricting may violate the 14th amendment of the US Constitution.
  - Can't change ward lines or split wards; must use whole wards or municipalities
  - Districts must be substantially equal in population

- **Quorums for committees: implications for violating open meetings laws**

Changes to board size since 2005 Act 100

Counties that have changed their size since 2005 Act 100

County	Current Size 2006	Board Size now
Fond du Lac	36	18
Green Lake (no referendum)	21	19
Marinette[1]	30	30
Price[2] (one failed April 2006, one passed April 2007)	21	13 (as passed)
Waukesha (no referendum)[3]	35	25
Waushara	21	11
Winnebago (no referendum)	38	36
Wood	38	19
Douglas	28	7
Walworth	25	11
Grant	31	17 (in 2010)

Counties that had a referendum fail to pass

County	Current size in 2006	Proposed size
Jackson (failed April 2007)	19	11
Price (one failed April 2006, one passed April 2007)	21	7 (failed)
Rusk (failed April 2007)	21	13

Counties that attempted to downsize but did not

County	Current Size 2006	Board Size in 2008
Marinette[4]	30	30
Dane	37	37

Counties with a downsizing petition circulating (Spring 2008)

County	Current Size	Proposed Size
Outagamie	36	18

[1] The resolution to downsize was rescinded due to new districts did not comply with the substantially equal requirement of redistricting.
[2] A referendum to downsize from 21 to 7 members failed in April 2006; another downsizing to 13 passed in April 2007.
[3] A petition to downsize from 35 to 11 was abandoned when the board acted to reduce to 25.
[4] The resolution to downsize was rescinded due to new districts did not comply with the substantially equal requirement of redistricting.

CERTIFICATION FOR BALLOT PLACEMENT

Pursuant to Wisconsin State Statutes 59.10(3)(cm)(2), "Except as provided in subd. 2., the electors of a county may, by petition and referendum, decrease the number of supervisors at any time after the first election is held following enactment of a decennial supervisory district plan under para. (b)…." "The county clerk shall promptly determine the sufficiency of a petition filed under this subdivision. Upon determination that a petition is sufficient, or if any or more valid alternative petitions are filed, upon determination that the petitions are sufficient, the county clerk shall call a referendum concurrently with the next spring or general election in the county that is held not earlier than 42 days after the determination is made. …"

I, Cindy Campbell, St. Croix County Clerk, certify a petition to reduce the number of supervisors in St. Croix County government from thirty-one (31) to nineteen (19) was filed in my office on August 27, 2008. On September 9, 2008, I determined the number of signatures received was 2006, which is a sufficient number of signatures needed for ballot placement. I further certify the following question will be placed on the November 4, 2008 ballot:

"Shall the board of supervisors of St. Croix County be decreased from 31 members to 19 members?"

Cindy Campbell

Cindy Campbell, St. Croix County Clerk
September 23, 2008

St. Croix County Board Reorganization

Administration Committee Meeting

August 5, 2009

Chuck Whiting-Administrative Coordinator
&
Pete Kling-UWEX

Outline

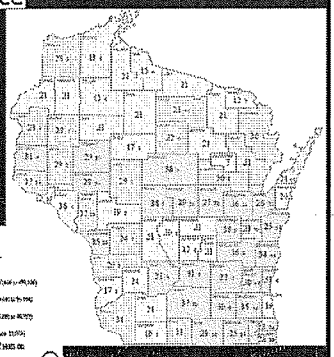
- Goals
- The Changing Size of County Boards and Committees
  - Board Size and Committee Structure
- St. Croix County
  - Current Structure
  - Future Structure
- Discussion of Major Issues

Goals for Today

- Broader participation by board members and increased understanding of organizational issues (what changes will occur as a result of the new structure)
- Assure that geographical representation of county is maintained on committees.
- Agree on committee structure (smaller number or the same?)
- Recommend a committee structure for the County Board to consider.
- Establish a timeline for approval

Wisconsin At A Glance

- Average county board size is 25
- Average constituency level per county board member is 2,282



County Board Sizes, April 2006

The Changing Size of County Boards

- Douglas County...30 to 28 (to ease the redistricting process)
- Dane County...39 to 37
- Waukesha County...35 to 25.
- Wood County... 38 to 19
- Price County...21 to 13. (Price County referendum to go from 21 to 7 members failed in April 2006)
- Kenosha County...27 to 28

Brief Overview of County Committee Structure

- State statute mandate the existence of certain committees including:
  - Ag and Extension
  - Board of Health
  - Commission on Aging
  - Human Services
  - Emergency Management
  - Highway
  - Land Conservation
  - Local Emergency Planning
  - Traffic Safety
  - Veterans Services

County Committee Structure Continued...

- Statutes also provide for the establishment of additional optional committees such as:
  - Airport Commission
  - Community Relations/Social Development Commission
  - County Zoning Adjustment Board
  - Immigration Board
  - County Library Planning Committee
  - Mosquito Control Commission
  - Planning and Zoning Committee
  - Solid Waste Management Board

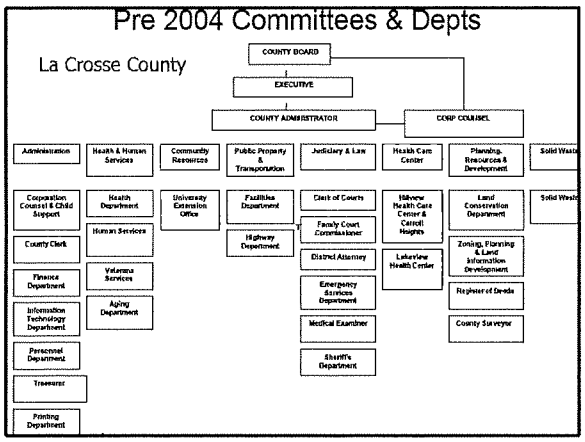
County Committee Structure Continued...

- Statutes also provide Counties with autonomy when it comes to organizing their administrative structure. Typical committees include:
  - Administrative or Executive
  - Information Technology
  - Finance
  - County Fair
  - Health and Human Services
  - Personnel or Human Resources
  - Public Protection
  - Parks and Recreation

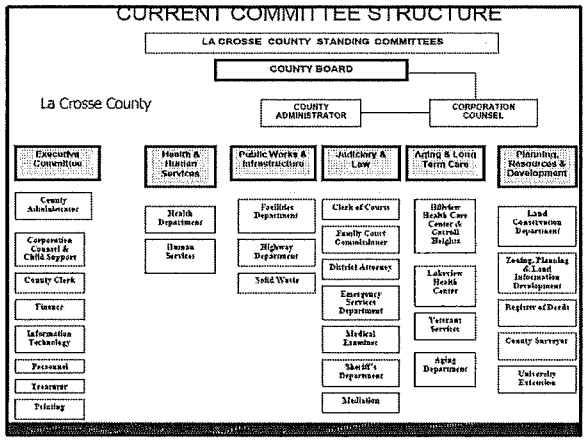
The Changing Structures of County Committees

- La Crosse...29 to 6
  - 6 standing and 13 special
- Ozaukee...29 to 6
  - 6 functional and 13 special
- Douglas...20+ to 8
  - 8 functional and 8 special
- Wood...31 to 6
  - 6 functional and 21 special

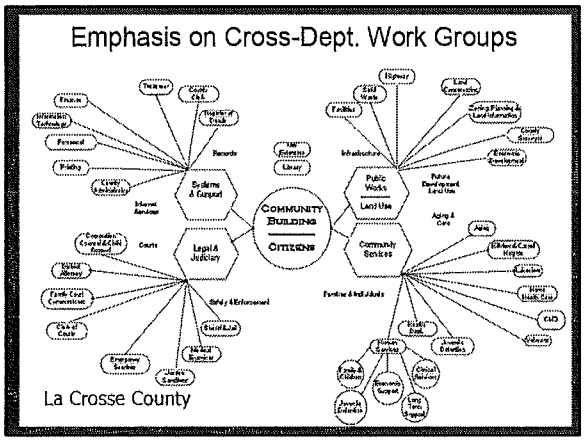
Pre 2004 Committees & Depts



CURRENT COMMITTEE STRUCTURE



Emphasis on Cross-Dept. Work Groups



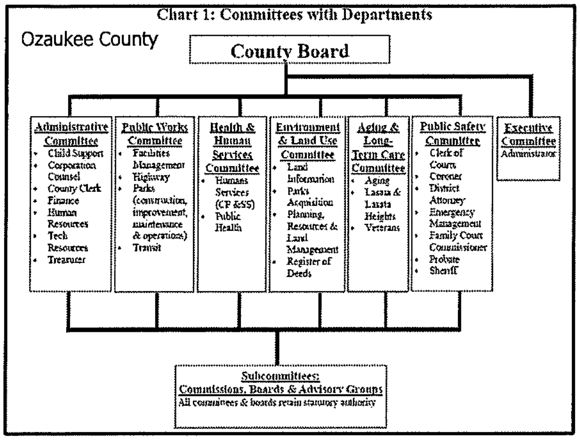


Chart 1: Committees with Departments
Ozaukee County
County Board
Administrative Committee
Child Support
Corporation Counsel
County Clerk
Finance
Human Resources
Tech Resources
Treasurer
Public Works Committee
Facilities Management
Highway
Parks (construction, improvement, maintenance & operations)
Transit
Health & Human Services Committee
Humans Services (CP &SS)
Public Health
Environment & Land Use Committee
Land Information
Parks Acquisition
Planning, Resources & Land Management
Register of Deeds
Aging & Long-Term Care Committee
Aging
Lasata & Lasata Heights
Veterans
Public Safety Committee
Clerk of Courts
Coroner
District Attorney
Emergency Management
Family Court Commissioner
Probate
Sheriff
Executive Committee
Administrator
Subcommittees:
Commissions, Boards & Advisory Groups
All committees & boards retain statutory authority

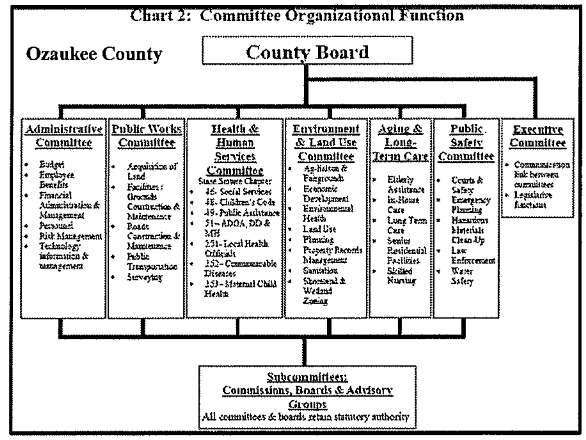
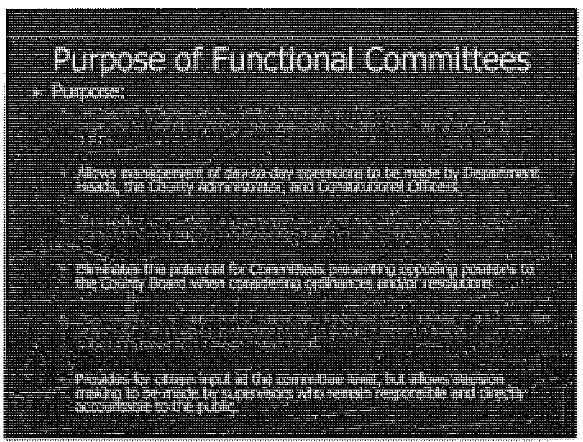
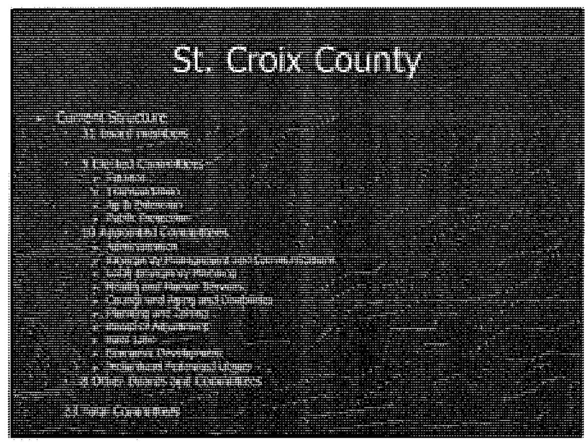
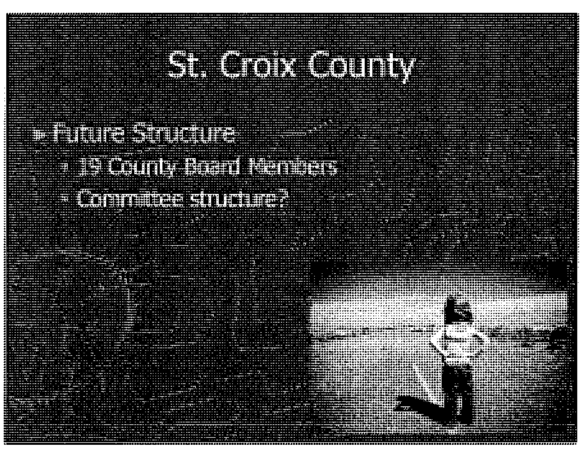
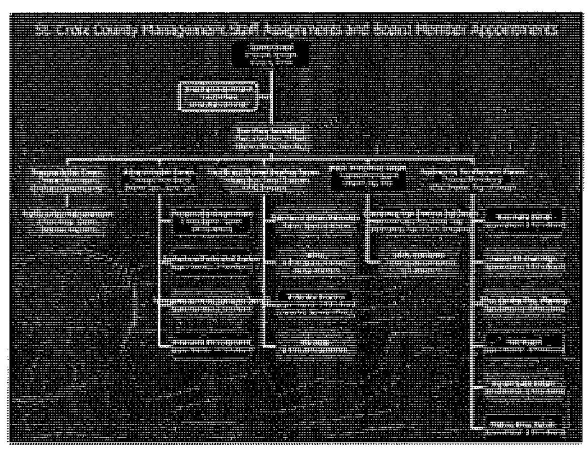


Chart 2: Committee Organizational Function
Ozaukee County
County Board
Administrative Committee
Budget
Employee Benefits
Financial Administration & Management
Personnel
Risk Management
Technology information & management
Public Works Committee
Acquisition of Land
Facilities / Grounds Construction & Maintenance
Roads Construction & Maintenance
Public Transportation
Surveying
Health & Human Services Committee
State Statute Chapter
46- Social Services
48- Children's Code
49- Public Assistance
51- ADOA, DD & MH
251- Local Health Officials
252- Communicable Diseases
253- Maternal Child Health
Environment & Land Use Committee
Ag-liaison & Fairgrounds
Economic Development
Environmental Health
Land Use
Planning
Property Records Management
Sanitation
Shoreland & Wetland Zoning
Aging & Long-Term Care
Elderly Assistance
In-Home Care
Long Term Care
Senior Residential Facilities
Skilled Nursing
Public Safety Committee
Courts & Safety
Emergency Planning
Hazardous Materials Clean Up
Law Enforcement
Water Safety
Executive Committee
Communication link between committees
Legislative functions
Subcommittees:
Commissions, Boards & Advisory Groups
All committees & boards retain statutory authority

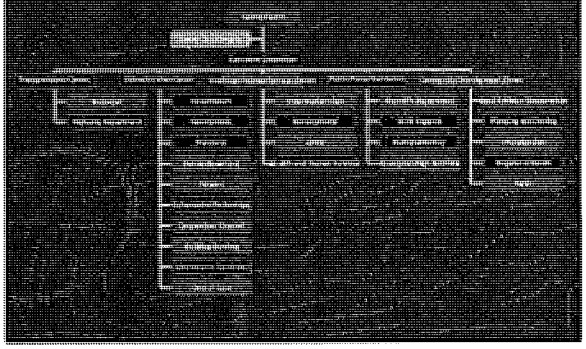

Purpose of Functional Committees
Purpose:
Allows management of day-to-day operations to be made by Department heads, the County Administrator, and Constitutional Officers.
Eliminates the potential for Committees presenting opposing positions to the County Board when considering ordinances and/or resolutions.
Provides for citizen input at the committee level, but allows decision making to be made by supervisors who remain responsible and directly accountable to the public.


St. Croix County
Current Structure


St. Croix County
Future Structure
19 County Board Members
Committee structure?


St. Croix County Management Staff Assignments and Board Member Appointments

St. Croix County Committee Oversight and Department Reporting



Executive Committee?

- Pros:
  - Ensures representation from each committee (assuming members are committee chairs), and the two selected Chair and Vice Chair of the Board
  - Can coordinate cross-committee and cross-departmental issues such as budget and personnel
  - Creates committee aware of each other committees' issues
- Cons:
  - Concern a "superior" committee that may negate another committee's actions
  - Need to avoid duplicate committee chairs
  - No history in County, would need clear by-laws for responsibilities

St. Croix Reorganization Issues to Address

- Improve communication and information within the Board, with more understanding of issues and ability to set direction for the organization.
- Ensure adequate and equitable representation of the geographic areas of the County.
- Maintain close working and reporting relationships with departments.
- Improve the Board's ability to address organization-wide issues relative to its ability to address departmental issues.
- Improve administrative support for committees and the Board and their meetings.

Executive Committee and/or Committee of the Whole

- Executive committee and Committee of the whole are not incompatible
- Pros of Committee of the Whole:
  - Whole Board acts as body on cross-committee or cross-department issues
  - All supervisors included
  - Would allow for "business meeting" and "work session" meetings each month
  - Familiar feel to some current Board meetings
- Cons of Committee of the Whole:
  - Goes right, 38 per cannot instead of number on Executive Committee
  - Meeting issues management would need to be determined, could be cumbersome
  - Meeting fatigue

Action Options to Address

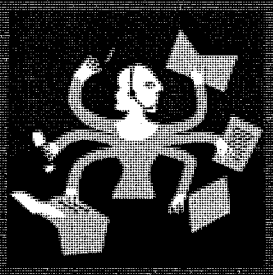
1. Rearrange the Board meeting room to create face to face seating so Board members can talk with each other rather than at the Chair.
2. Develop leadership amongst the Board through an executive committee made up of committee chairs, the Board chair and Board vice chair.
3. Get issues to the Board more fully vetted by committees, particularly budget development and monitoring.
4. Streamline committees into five basic function areas, but increase the committee membership to seven, to ensure more participation by Board members and better geographical representation on committees. Most Board members would be able to serve on two committees under this structure, and thereby become more familiar with issues and departments within the County.
5. When and when needed or appropriate, a work group committee of three supervisors from a committee could be formed to address particular issues or functions, much like the ad hoc negotiating committee has done. Committees such as the ADRC would continue under this approach keeping supervisors with citizen representatives.
6. Responsibilities of the Executive Committee would be foremost the budget, but also other issues that need resolution between committees or on behalf of the Board. Aside from the budget responsibilities, it would be similar to the current Administration Committee.
7. In addition to an Executive Committee, five committees covering the basic function responsibilities of County government would be the Transportation Committee, the Health and Human Services Committee, the Public Protection Committee, the Administrative Services Committee and the Community Development Committee.

8. Establishing a regular schedule of these six committees on a monthly basis in a way that avoids overlapping meetings and provides for enough time to have issues move from one committee to another committee when needed within the month would more properly address issues. This would mean scheduling committee meetings at least two days apart in order to allow agendas to be modified. The schedule would culminate with the Executive Committee and then the full County Board.
9. Staff expectations should be adjusted to provide meeting information to committee members in sufficient advance of their committee meeting so as to allow committee members more time to study and prepare for the meeting discussions and decisions. This should also assist in keeping meetings moving along so supervisors can spend their time wisely. Three member work group committees can also be used to prepare for issues coming to the regular full committee meeting.

Reorganization Options in Reference to January 7 Memo

- Executive Committee versus Committee of the Whole with bi-monthly meetings
- Second Board meeting – first business day of the month or first Monday
- 5 committee members versus 7
- Would 2 of 5, or 3 of 7 meeting require meeting notices?
- Some versus none of subcommittees selection of committee members by chair appointment, election or combination
- Veterans under Admin or HHS
- Courts under Admin or Public Protection
- Reconfigure Board meeting room or eliminate the back row
- Set meeting schedule or not, other than Board meeting?

Current and Potential Future Committee Assignments



Current Supervisor Assignments

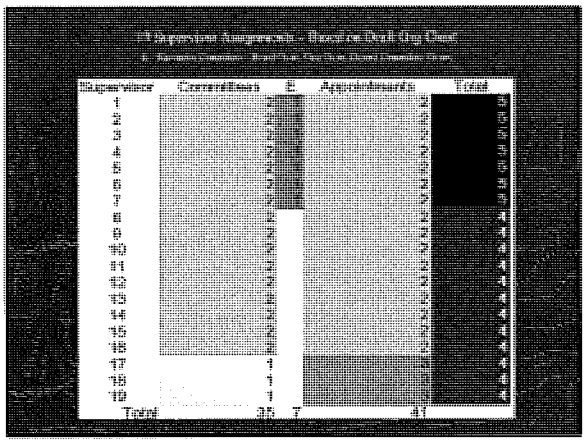
District	Supervisor	Committees	E	Appointments	Total
1	Raebel	2	1		2
2	Schrank			1	1
3	Speer	4	1		4
4	Hurtgen	1		1	2
5	Peavey	2	1	1	3
6	G. Peterson	2	1	2	4
7	Grant	2	1	1	3
8	Tellijohn				0
9	Larson	2	1		2
10	King	3	1		3
11	Horne			1	1
12	Mortensen	2		1	1
13	Wentz	3	1	2	5
14	Ruetz	4	1	1	5
15	D. Peterson	2	1		2
16	Ostness	2		1	3
17	Sather	1			1
18	Marzolf	3	1	3	6
19	Norton-Bauman	2	1	1	3
20	Post	1		1	2
21	Rebholz	3	1		3
22	Cranmer			1	1
23	Standafer	3	1		3
24	Borup	3	1		3
25	Malick	2	1		2
26	Hermsen	1		2	3
27	Kolbe			2	2
28	Leonard	2	1		2
29	Luckey	3	1	2	5
30	Demulling	1	1		1
31	Tommerdahl	1	1		1

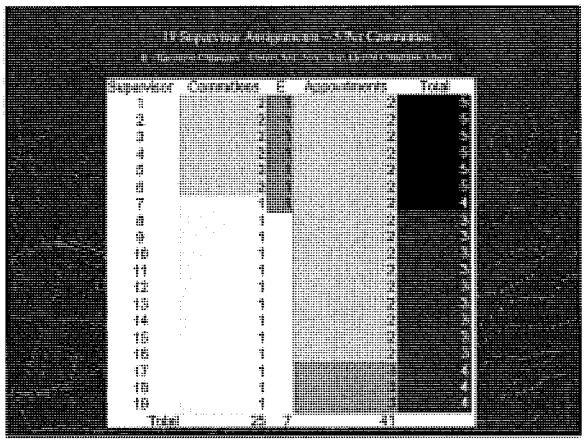
Current Supervisor Assignments by Committee

District	Supervisor	Committees	E	Appointments	Total
3	Speer	4	1		4
14	Ruetz	4	1	1	5
10	King	3	1		3
13	Wentz	3	1	2	5
18	Marzolf	3	1	3	6
21	Rebholz	3	1		3
23	Standafer	3	1		3
24	Borup	3	1		3
29	Luckey	3	1	2	5
1	Raebel	2	1		2
5	Peavey	2	1	1	3
6	G. Peterson	2	1	2	4
7	Grant	2	1	1	3
9	Larson	2	1		2
12	Mortensen	2		1	3
15	D. Peterson	2	1		2
16	Ostness	2		1	3
19	Norton-Bauman	2	1	1	3
25	Malick	2	1		2
28	Leonard	2	1		2
4	Hurtgen	1		1	2
17	Sather	1			1
20	Post	1		1	2
26	Hermsen	1		2	3
30	Demulling	1	1		1
31	Tommerdahl	1	1		1
2	Schrank			1	1
8	Tellijohn				0
11	Horne			1	1
22	Cranmer			1	1
27	Kolbe			2	2

Current Supervisor Assignments by Committees and Appointments

District	Supervisor	Committees	E	Appointments	Total
18	Marzolf	3	1	3	6
14	Ruetz	4	1	1	5
13	Wentz	3	1	2	5
29	Luckey	3	1	2	5
3	Speer	4	1		4
6	G. Peterson	2	1	2	4
10	King	3	1		3
21	Rebholz	3	1		3
23	Standafer	3	1		3
24	Borup	3	1		3
5	Peavey	2	1	1	3
7	Grant	2	1	1	3
12	Mortensen	2		1	3
16	Ostness	2		1	3
19	Norton-Bauman	2	1	1	3
26	Hermsen	1		2	3
1	Raebel	2	1		2
9	Larson	2	1		2
15	D. Peterson	2	1		2
25	Malick	2	1		2
28	Leonard	2	1		2
4	Hurtgen	1		1	2
20	Post	1		1	2
27	Kolbe			2	2
17	Sather	1			1
30	Demulling	1	1		1
31	Tommerdahl	1	1		1
2	Schrank			1	1
11	Horne			1	1
22	Cranmer			1	1
8	Tellijohn				0





Committee Size: 5 committee members versus 7

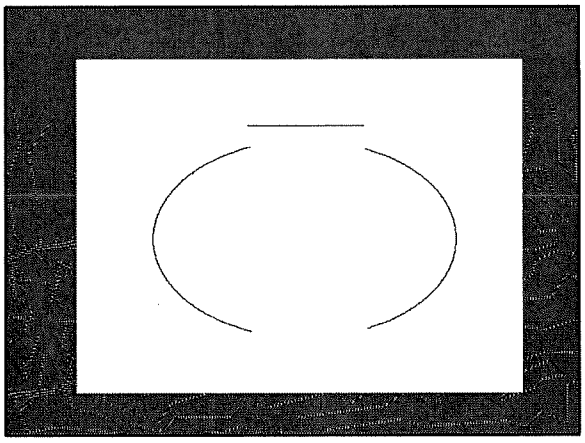
- Pros of 5 member committees:
  - Traditional County committee size, familiarity with meeting dynamics
  - Cost less in per diems than 7
  - Lets supervisors specialize more by being on fewer committees
- Cons of 5 member committees:
  - Doesn't allow for "cross pollination" of committee membership, can reinforce silo interests
  - Potential for geographic misrepresentation
  - Less general supervisor involvement if committees are reduced in number

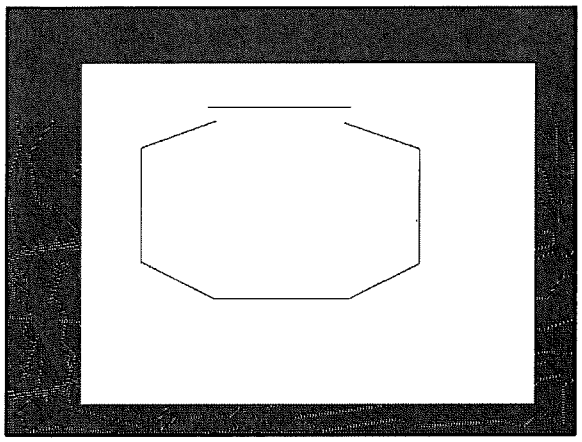
Committee Size: 7 committee members vs. 5

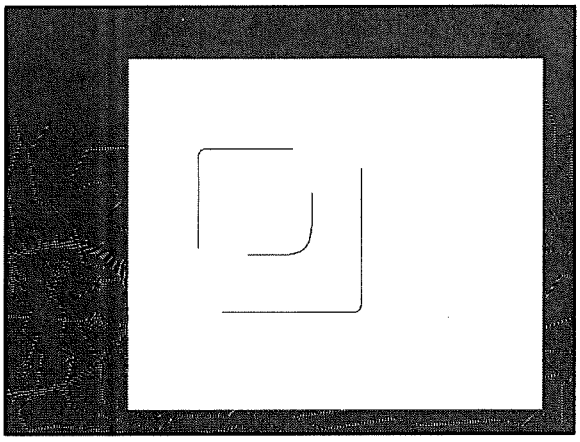
- Pros of 7 member committees:
  - More supervisors familiar with more than one committee, bigger picture outlook
  - More likely to provide geographical representation on each committee
  - Lets members break out into smaller sub-committee work groups
- Cons of 7 member committees:
  - Cost more in per diems
  - Could require more structure or formality in issue deliberation
  - Sense of too much supervisor involvement could develop/meeting fatigue

Board Room Configuration Options

- Remove back row, leaves 19 seats, supervisors face the Chair - minimal change and cost
- Reconfigure seats for supervisors to face each other – would require redesigning space, supervisor sitting and desk arrangement. Could allow redoing back of Board room for more and flexible meeting space.
- Consider media and presentation enhancements

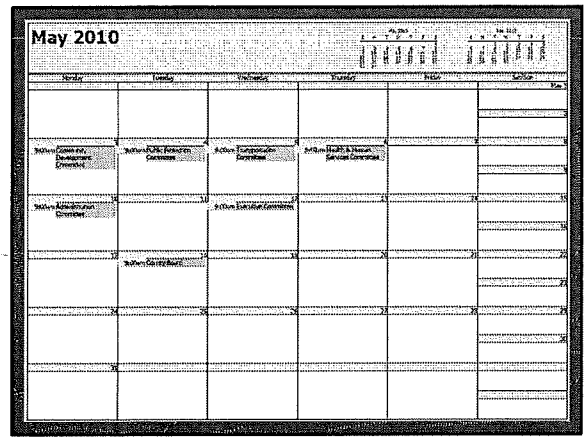


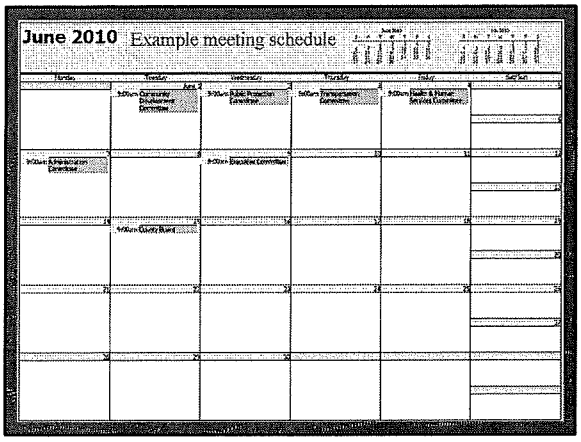




Additional Items to Consider

- Synchronizing committee meetings and board meeting
- Develop a timeline for board approval of reorganization





Summary

1. Agree on committee structure (smaller number of the same?)
2. Broader participation by board members and increased understanding of organizational issues (what changes will occur as a result of the new structure)
3. Assure that geographical representation of county is maintained on committees
4. Recommend a committee structure for the County Board to consider
5. Establish a timeline for approval

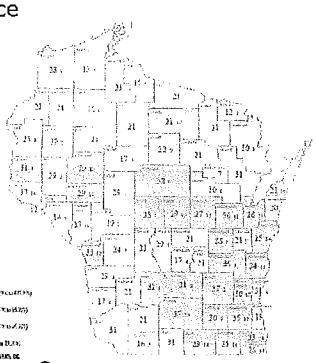
St. Croix County Board Reorganization

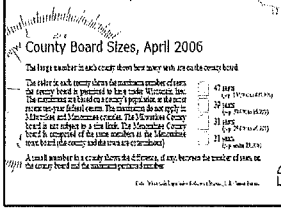
St. Croix County Board Meeting
August 18, 2009

Pete Kling
St. Croix County UW-Extension
and
Chuck Whiting
St. Croix County Administrative Coordinator

Wisconsin At A Glance

- Average county board size is 25
- Average constituency level per county board member is 2,282



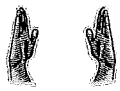


Outline

- The Changing Size of County Boards and Committees
  - Board Size and Committee Structure
- St. Croix County
  - Current Structure
  - Future Structure
- Discussion of Major Issues

The Changing Size of County Boards

- Douglas County...30 to 28 (to ease the redistricting process)
- Dane County...39 to 37
- Waukesha County...35 to 25.
- Wood County... 38 to 19
- Price County...21 to 13. (Price County referendum to go from 21 to 7 members failed in April 2006)
- Kenosha County...27 to 28



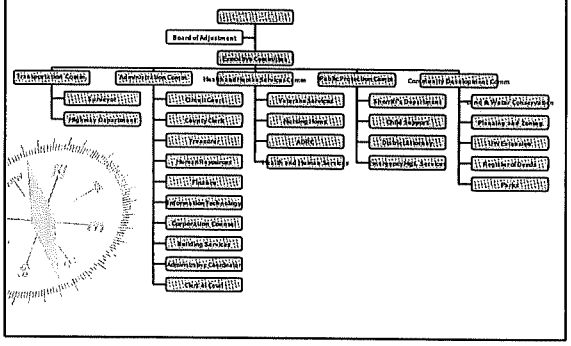
Goals for Today

- Broader participation by board members and increased understanding of organizational issues (what changes will occur as a result of the new structure?)
- Provide additional input for Administration Committee.
- Discuss future committee structure
- Assure that geographical representation of county is maintained on committees.
- Establish a timeline for approval

Brief Overview of County Committee Structure

- State statute mandate the existence of certain committees including:
  - Ag and Extension
  - Board of Health
  - Commission on Aging
  - Human Services
  - Emergency Management
  - Highway
  - Land Conservation
  - Local Emergency Planning
  - Traffic Safety
  - Veterans Services

St. Croix County Committee Oversight and Department Reporting



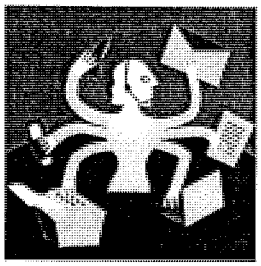
Executive Committee and/or Committee of the Whole

- Executive committee and Committee of the whole are not incompatible
- Pros of Committee of the Whole:
  - Whole Board acts as body on cross-committee or cross-department issues
  - All supervisors included
  - Would allow for "business meeting" and "work session" meetings each month
  - Familiar feel to some current Board meetings
- Cons of Committee of the whole:
  - Costs more, 19 per diems instead of number on Executive Committee
  - Meetings issues management would need to be determined, could be cumbersome
  - Meeting fatigue

Executive Committee?

- Pros:
  - Ensures representation from each committee (assuming members are committee chairs), and the two selected Chair and Vice Chair of the Board
  - Can coordinate cross-committee and cross-departmental issues such as budget and personnel
  - Creates committee aware of each other committees' issues
- Cons:
  - Concern a "superior" committee that may negate another committee's actions
  - Need to avoid duplicate committee chairs
  - No history in County, would need clear by-laws for responsibilities

Current and Potential Committee Assignments



St. Croix Reorganization Issues to Address

- Improve communication and information within the Board, with more understanding of issues and ability to set direction for the organization.
- Ensure adequate and equitable representation of the geographic areas of the County.
- Maintain close working and reporting relationships with departments.
- Improve the Board's ability to address organization-wide issues relative to its ability to address departmental issues.
- Improve administrative support for committees and the Board and their meetings.

Current Supervisor Assignments

District	Supervisor	Committees	E	Appointments	Total
1	Raebel	2	1		2
2	Schrank			1	1
3	Speer	4	1		4
4	Hurtgen	1		1	2
5	Peavey	2	1	1	3
6	G. Peterson	2	1	2	4
7	Grant	2	1	1	3
8	Telljohn				0
9	Larson	2	1		2
10	King	3	1		3
11	Horne			1	1
12	Mortensen	2		1	3
13	Wentz	3	1	2	5
14	Ruetz	4	1	1	5
15	D. Peterson	2	1		2
16	Ostness	2		1	3
17	Sather	1			1
18	Marzolf	3	1	3	6
19	Norton-Bauman	2	1	1	3
20	Post	1		1	2
21	Rebholz	3	1		3
22	Cranmer			1	1
23	Standafer	3	1		3
24	Borup	3	1		3
25	Mellick	2	1		2
26	Hermsen	1		2	3
27	Kolbe			2	2
28	Leonard	2	1		2
29	Luckey	3	1	2	5
30	Damulling	1	1		1
31	Tommerdahl	1	1		1

Current Supervisor Assignments by Committee

District	Supervisor	Committees	E	Appointments	Total
3	Speer	4	1		4
14	Ruetz	4	1	1	5
10	King	3	1		3
13	Wentz	3	1	2	5
18	Marzolf	3	1	3	6
21	Rebholz	3	1		3
23	Standafer	3	1		3
24	Borup	3	1		3
29	Luckey	3	1	2	5
1	Raebel	2	1		2
5	Peavey	2	1	1	3
6	G. Peterson	2	1	2	4
7	Grant	2	1	1	3
9	Larson	2	1		2
12	Mortensen	2		1	3
15	D. Peterson	2	1		2
16	Ostness	2		1	3
19	Norton-Bauman	2	1	1	3
25	Malick	2	1		2
28	Leonard	2	1		2
4	Hurtgen	1		1	2
17	Sather	1			1
20	Post	1		1	2
26	Hermsen	1		2	3
30	Demulling	1	1		1
31	Tommerdahl	1	1		1
2	Schrank			1	1
8	Tellijohn				0
11	Horne			1	1
22	Cranmer			1	1
27	Kolbe			2	2

19 Supervisor Assignments – 5 Per Committee

E – Executive Committee – Board Chair, Vice Chair, Elected Committee Chairs

Supervisor	Committees	E	Appointments	Total
1	2	1	2	5
2	2	1	2	5
3	2	1	2	5
4	2	1	2	5
5	2	1	2	5
6	2	1	2	5
7	1	1	2	4
8	1		2	3
9	1		2	3
10	1		2	3
11	1		2	3
12	1		2	3
13	1		2	3
14	1		2	3
15	1		2	3
16	1		2	3
17	1		3	4
18	1		3	4
19	1		3	4
Total	25	7	41	

Current Supervisor Assignments by Committees and Appointments

District	Supervisor	Committees	E	Appointments	Total
18	Marzolf	3	1	3	6
14	Ruetz	4	1	1	5
13	Wentz	3	1	2	5
29	Luckey	3	1	2	5
3	Speer	4	1		4
6	G. Peterson	2	1	2	4
10	King	3	1		3
21	Rebholz	3	1		3
23	Standafer	3	1		3
24	Borup	3	1		3
5	Peavey	2	1	1	3
7	Grant	2	1	1	3
12	Mortensen	2		1	3
16	Ostness	2		1	3
19	Norton-Bauman	2	1	1	3
26	Hermsen	1		2	3
1	Raebel	2	1		2
9	Larson	2	1		2
15	D. Peterson	2	1		2
25	Malick	2	1		2
28	Leonard	2	1		2
4	Hurtgen	1		1	2
20	Post	1		1	2
27	Kolbe			2	2
17	Sather	1			1
30	Demulling	1	1		1
31	Tommerdahl	1	1		1
2	Schrank			1	1
11	Horne			1	1
22	Cranmer			1	1
8	Telliohn				0

Committee Size: 5 committee members versus 7

- Pros of 5 member committees:
  - Traditional County committee size, familiarity with meeting dynamics
  - Cost less in per diems than 7
  - Lets supervisors specialize more by being on fewer committees
- Cons of 5 member committees:
  - Doesn't allow for "cross pollination" of committee membership, can reinforce silo interests
  - Potential for geographic misrepresentation
  - Less general supervisor involvement if committees are reduced in number

19 Supervisor Assignments – 7 Per Committee

E – Executive Committee – Board Chair, Vice Chair, Elected Committee Chairs

Supervisor	Committees	E	Appointments	Total
1	2	1	2	5
2	2	1	2	5
3	2	1	2	5
4	2	1	2	5
5	2	1	2	5
6	2	1	2	5
7	2	1	2	5
8	2		2	4
9	2		2	4
10	2		2	4
11	2		2	4
12	2		2	4
13	2		2	4
14	2		2	4
15	2		2	4
16	2		2	4
17	1		3	4
18	1		3	4
19	1		3	4
Total	35	7	41	

Committee Size: 7 committee members vs. 5

- Pros of 7 member committees:
  - More supervisors familiar with more than one committee, bigger picture outlook
  - More likely to provide geographical representation on each committee
  - Lets members break out into smaller sub-committee work groups
- Cons of 7 member committees:
  - Cost more in per diems
  - Could require more structure or formality in issue deliberation
  - Sense of too much supervisor involvement could develop/meeting fatigue

Options for Populating Committees

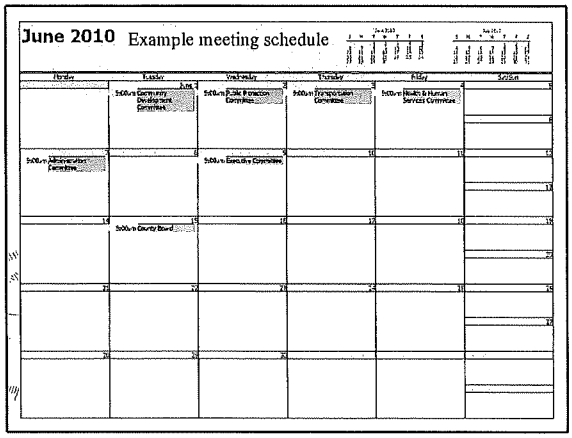
A. Newly elected board elects chair for each functional committee
   - Board Chair, Vice Chair and 5 committee Chairs work as a group to appoint members to each committee.

B. County Board Chair would appoint County Board Supervisors to each functional committees.
   - The committee would then elect their Chair.

C. Newly elected board elects Supervisors to serve on each committee and elects the chair.

D. County Board Chair appoints Supervisors to each committee and appoints the Chair to each committee.

E. The County Board Chair would appoint three Functional Committee Chairs and the County Board would elect the other three Functional Committee Chairs
   - The County Board Chair would then appoint the remainder of the County Board Supervisors to the Functional Committees

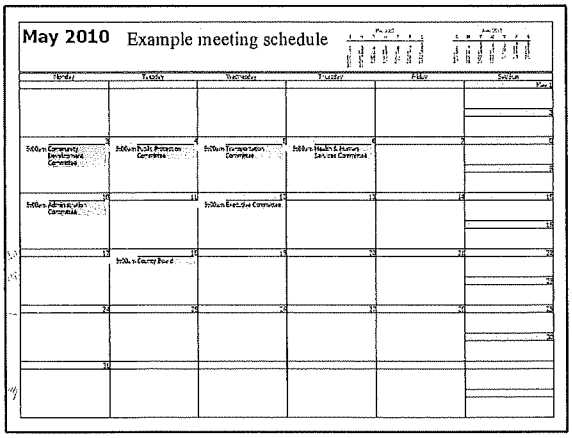


Additional Items to Consider

- Synchronizing committee meetings and board meeting
- Develop a timeline for board approval of reorganization

Possible Approval Timeline

- August 18- County Board Discussion
- August 21- Department Head Discussion
- September 2- Administration Committee Recommends Structure
- Early September - Review by other committees
- September 15- County Board Discussion
- September 18- Department Head Discussion
- October 7- Administration Committee Revises recommendation per comments
- Early October – Review by other committees
- October 20- County Board Votes on Proposal



Summary

1. Broader participation by board members and increased understanding of organizational issues (what changes will occur as a result of the new structure?)
2. Agree on committee structure
3. Assure that geographical representation of county is maintained on committees.
4. Establish a timeline for approving the new committee structure

COPY

RESOLUTION CREATING ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND PROCEDURAL RULES FOR 19-MEMBER BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Resolution No. 36(2009)

St. Croix County, Wisconsin

WHEREAS, in November, 2008, the voters of St. Croix County determined by binding referendum that the size of the St. Croix County Board of Supervisors shall be reduced from 31 members to 19 members; and

WHEREAS, the 19-member Board of Supervisors will hold its first meeting in April, 2010 following the spring election; and

WHEREAS, it is deemed advisable to modify the St. Croix County Board of Supervisors Rules and Bylaws to reflect the new organizational structure and provide new procedural rules under which the 19-member Board of Supervisors may commence operation; and

WHEREAS, the Administration Committee has reviewed options since January, 2009, and has discussed those options with the present Board of Supervisors on April 24 and August 18, 2009; and

WHEREAS, the Administration Committee recommends the organizational structure and the procedural rules described on the attachment be adopted, to be first effective at the Board of Supervisors regular meeting in April, 2010, and the provisions of the Rules and Bylaws not changed by the attachment shall continue to be in effect in April, 2010, and beyond; and

WHEREAS, the primary changes to the current organizational structure are: (1) reducing the number of standing committees to five (now referred to as "functional committees"); (2) delegating to some functional committees the oversight authority over additional County departments; (3) increasing the size of the Public Protection Committee from 5 members to 7 members; and (4) combining the functions of the present 5-member Administration Committee and 5-member Finance Committee into a 7-member Administration Committee; and

WHEREAS, ~~the primary changes to current procedures are: (1) the Board of Supervisors shall elect the functional committee chairs; and (2) all other functional committee members shall be appointed by the Board Chair, Vice Chair and functional committee chairs (appointments to the Health and Human Services Board shall still require full Board approval).~~ the Board shall elect the functional committee members and the members will elect their committee chairs.

THEREFORE, be it resolved by the St. Croix County Board of Supervisors that the organizational structure and the procedural rules shown on the attachment are adopted.

FURTHER, be it resolved that the organizational structure and the procedural rules shown on the attachment will first be effective at the Board of Supervisors regular meeting in April, 2010.

FURTHER, be it resolved that any of the Rules and Bylaws not changed by the attachment shall continue to be in effect in April, 2010, and beyond.

Offered by the Administration Committee

YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	SUPERVISOR	SIGNATURE
☐	☒	☐	☐	Richard King	
☒	☐	☐	☐	Eugene Ruetz	
☒	☐	☐	☐	Julie Speer	
☐	☒	☐	☐	Esther Wentz	
☒	☐	☐	☐	Daryl Standafer	

Reviewed as to form on October 14, 2009

Greg Timmerman

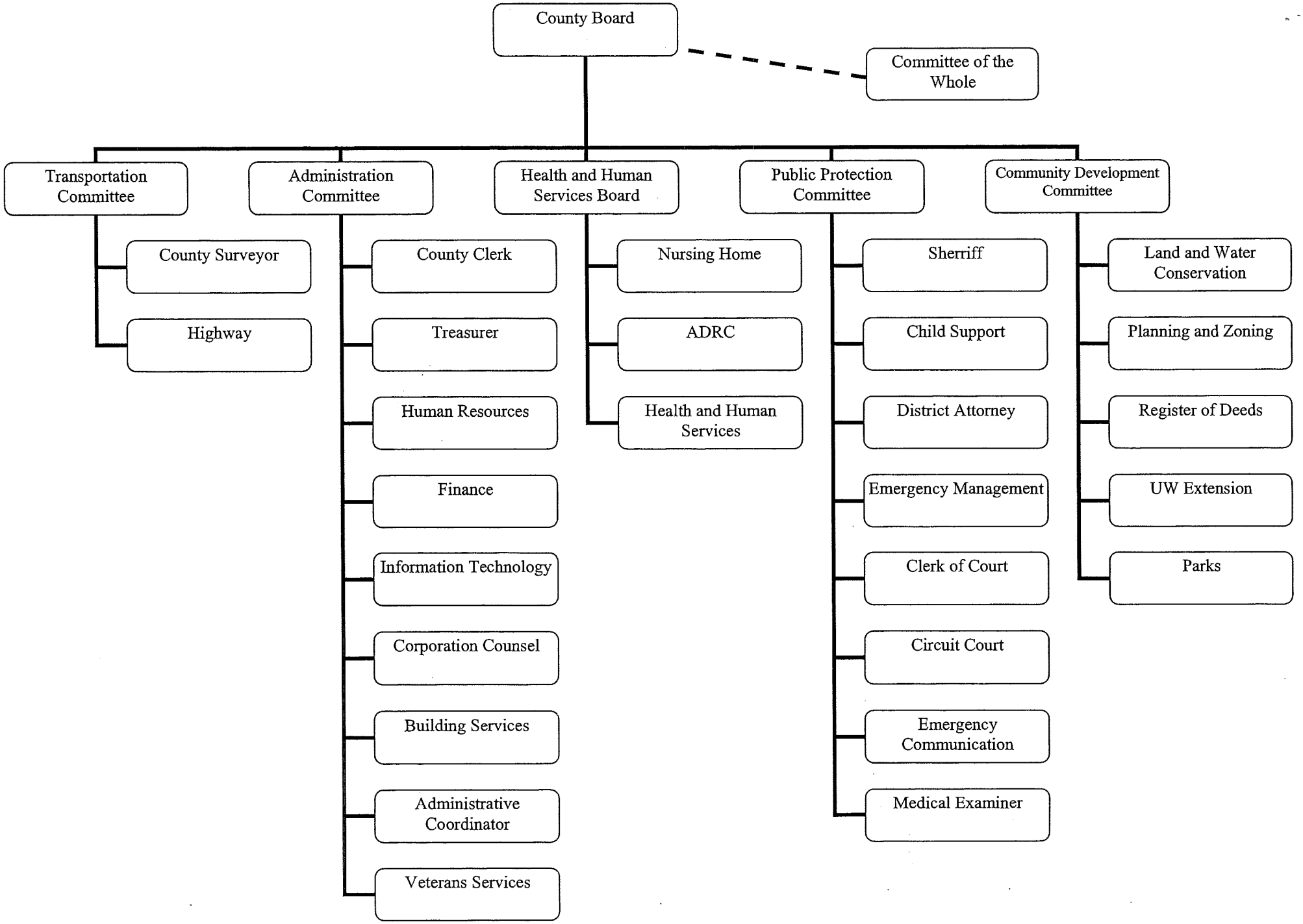
Greg Timmerman, Corporation Counsel

This Resolution was adopted by the St. Croix County Board of Supervisors on Oct 20 2009 as amended

Cindy Campbell

Cindy Campbell, County Clerk

St. Croix County Organizational Chart



Effective for the term beginning April, 2010

Functional Committees and Committee of the Whole

Administration Committee

- Addresses matters relating to insurance, bonds, equalization, claims, computer operations, building construction, maintenance, repairs, operations and rentals of county buildings and grounds.
- Reviews and recommends action on annual budget for submission to County Board.
- Addresses matters relating to Supervisor and employee personnel matters including, but not limited to, wages, salaries, ethics, grievances, new positions, reclassifications, negotiations, employee benefits and safety programs for county employees.
- Is the policy oversight committee for the following departments:
  1. County Clerk
  2. Treasurer
  3. Human Resources
  4. Finance
  5. Information Technology
  6. Building Services
  7. Veterans Services
  8. Corporation Counsel
  9. Administrative Coordinator.

Membership: 7 Supervisors

Health and Human Services Board

- Functions as the county human services board and is responsible for providing program oversight of the Human Services Department pursuant to Wisconsin Statutes sec. 46.23.
- Is the policy oversight committee for the following departments
  1. Health and Human Services
  2. Nursing Home
  3. ADRC.

Membership: 6 Supervisors on the 9-member Board

- The Health & Human Services Board is composed of 9 members: 6 Supervisors and 3 citizen members.

Transportation Committee

- Functions as the county highway committee and shall be a policy-making body determining the broad outlines and principles governing. administration of the Highway Department pursuant to Wisconsin Statutes sec. 83.015.
- Is the policy oversight committee for the following departments
  1. Highway Department
  2. County Surveyor

Membership: 5 Supervisors

Public Protection Committee

- This committee shall be responsible for policy matters relating to law enforcement, emergency planning, emergency communications, child support enforcement and the courts.
- Acts as Emergency Management Committee (required by state law) and Local Emergency Management Committee (required by federal law)
- Is the policy oversight committee for the following departments:
  1. Sherriff
  2. Child Support
  3. District Attorney
  4. Emergency Management
  5. Emergency Communication
  6. Medical Examiner
  7. Circuit Court
  8. Clerk of Court.

Membership: 7 Supervisors

Community Development Committee

- Functions as the land conservation committee pursuant to Wisconsin Statutes sec. 92.06.
- Acts as a policy-making body relating to County parks and other County recreational facilities.
- Acts as the county zoning agency, pursuant to Wisconsin Statutes sec. 59.69(2).
- Functions as the committee on agriculture and extension education and supervises educational programs in cooperation with the University of

Wisconsin, referred to as the "University Extension Program" pursuant to Wisconsin Statutes sec. 59.56(3).

- Is the policy oversight committee for the following departments
  1. Land and Water Conservation
  2. Planning and Zoning
  3. UW-Extension
  4. Register of Deeds
  5. Parks

Membership: 7 Supervisors

- The Community Development Committee shall be composed of 7 Supervisors and 1 citizen member. The citizen member shall be the person who is the chairperson of the Farm Service Agency. This person shall participate only on land conservation committee matters.

Committee of the Whole

- Any matter may be referred to this committee. Any action taken by this committee shall be deemed a recommendation to the full board and shall not constitute final action by the County Board. The committee shall meet at the call of, and be chaired by, the County Board Chairperson.

Membership: All Supervisors

Populating Committees

The Board of Supervisors shall elect the Chair, Vice Chair, and Second Vice Chair (this is a discussion item) of the Board.

The Board of Supervisors shall elect ~~chairs of each Functional Committee. The Board Chair, Vice Chair, Second Vice Chair (if applicable) and Functional Committee Chairs appoint remaining members to each committee~~. functional committee members, and the members will elect their committee chairs. ~~(Members of the Health and Human Services Board must be approved by the Board of Supervisors.)~~

(amended per action of the County Board – October 20, 2009)

REDISTRICTING PRESENTATION
WISCONSIN COUNTY CLERK'S ASSOCIATION
JUNE 21, 2010

REDISTRICTING

- Once Every 10 Years Following the Census
  - Realign Districts Based on Population Shifts
  - Opportunity to Change the Number of Districts
  - Incorporate Annexations
- All Existing District & Ward Lines are Gone
  - Start with a Blank Slate
- The First Lines Drawn are for the County Supervisory Districts

BASIC REDISTRICTING PRINICIPLES

- Equal Population
- Contiguous – (Share a Common Boundary)
- Compact
- Preservation of Communities of Interest
  - Traditional Neighborhoods
  - Racial or Ethnic Groups
  - Common Characteristics

BASIC REDISTRICTING PRINICIPLES Cont'

- Preservation of Political Subdivisions
  - Cities Like Supervisory Districts to Mirror Aldermanic Districts
  - Try Not to Split Smaller Villages & Townships
- Preservation of School District Boundaries
- Preservation of Cores of Prior Districts
  - Only if Not Changing Number of Districts
- Protection of Incumbents

TERMS

- Districts
- Wards
- Municipalities
  - Town, Village, City
- Ballot Styles
- Reporting Units

DISTRICT

- Area a Legislator Represents
  - Supervisor – Alderman – State Senator
- Equal in Population – 1 Man / 1 Vote
- Contiguous
- Can Cross Municipality Lines
- Can be Made Up of Multiple Wards

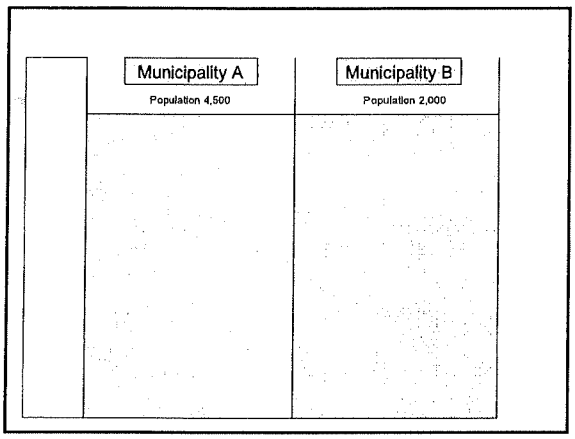
WARD(s)

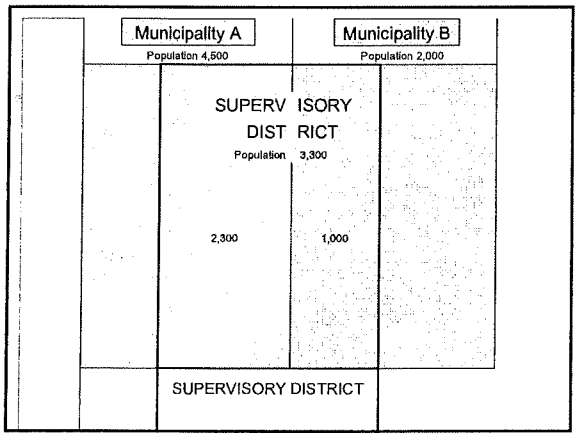
- Identify a Portion of a Municipality
- Building Blocks that Form and Define Districts
- Contiguous
- Can Not Cross Municipality Lines
- Can Not Cross District Lines
  - Except School Districts
- Do Not Have to be Equal in Population
- Population Range is Limited by State Statute

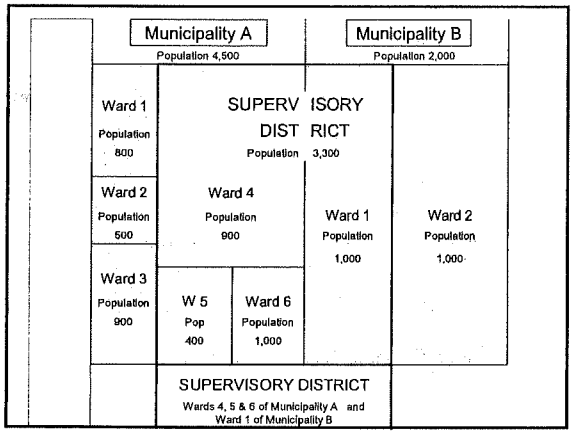
Ward Population Limits

Wisconsin Statutes - Section 5.15 (2)(b)

MUNICIPALITY POPULATION			WARD POPULATION		
			Minimum		Maximum
0	to	999	N/A		
1,000	to	9,999	300	to	1,000
10,000	to	38,999	600	to	2,100
39,000	to	149,999	800	to	3,200
150,000	and	Over	1,000	to	4,000







Impact of Wards

- Municipalities Under 30,000
  - Number of Wards Doesn't Matter
  - Wards can be Combined for Election Reporting
    - One Polling Location
    - Same State/Federal Legislative Districts
- Municipalities Over 30,000
  - Must Report by Ward
    - Can Create the Need for Additional Polling Locations
    - Additional Poll Workers, Paperwork, Ballot Styles

TIMELINE

- By February 2011
  - Final Determination of Board Size
    - Under 25,000 - No More Than 21
    - 25,000 - 50,000 - No More Than 31
    - 50,000 -100,000 - No More Than 39
    - 100,000 -500,000 - No More Than 47
    - Over 500,000 - Milwaukee Only

TIMELINE

- Also in February 2011
  - Appoint Redistricting Committee
    - Existing County Board Committee
    - Group of County Supervisors
  - Can also Have a Citizen Advisory Committee
    - Service Groups –
      - League of Women Voters
      - Rotary Club
      - Senior Citizen Group
  - Educate the Committee

TIMELINE

- March 2011
  - Committee Establishes Guiding Principles *
  - Determines the Number of Draft Plans
  - Sets Their Meeting Schedule and Hearing Dates
    - They Need 2 Public Hearings
      - One on the Tentative Plan - May
      - One on the Final Plan - August

Guiding Principles

- Which Principles are the Most Important
  - Is Keeping a Municipality Whole more important than Exactly Equal Population?
  - Is Keeping a School District Together more important than Compactness?
  - Are There Any City/County Issues
    - Number of Districts
    - Districts Follow City Boundaries or Not
      - Representation Issues
  - Any Specific Areas they want Addressed?

Ready to Start Redistricting

3-Step Process

Broken into Three 60-Day Sessions

First 60 Days – County
Second 60 Days – Municipalities
Last 60 Days – County

- April 2011 – Start of County's 60 Days
  - Information Received from Census Bureau
    - Maps
    - WISE/LR Program
  - Draft Plans Created – 2-3 Weeks Maximum
    - Have Your Own Maps for Reference
      - Easier to See Roads, etc.
      - Unincorporated Areas – School Districts
      - Where Incumbents Live

Equal Population

- Ideal Population
- Equal Population Statutory Standards
  - County Districts – Substantially Equal (59.10)
  - Aldermanic Districts – Equal as Practicable (62.08)
- District Deviation
  - Constitutionally (U.S.) – 10% Standard
  - May be required to show a rational policy/reason
- Plan Deviation
  - Range Between Smallest and Largest District

Packing, Fracturing, & Gerrymandering

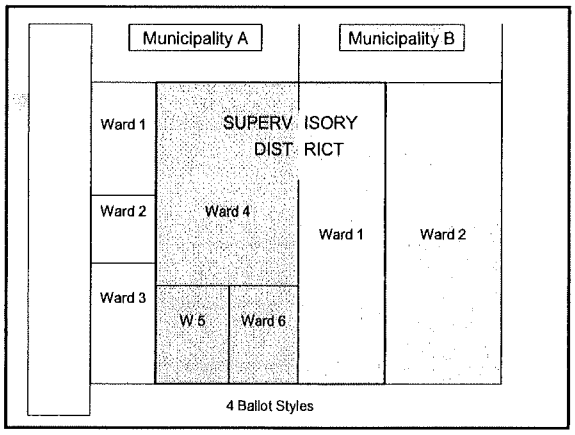
- Packing
  - Concentrating a Minority Group in One District
  - Reduce their Number of Representatives
- Fracturing
  - Breaking up a Minority Group into Multiple Districts
  - Diluting their Voting Strength
- Gerrymandering – Racial or for Political Gain
  - Trying Too Hard to Create a District
  - Violates Principles of Contiguous, Compact, Etc.

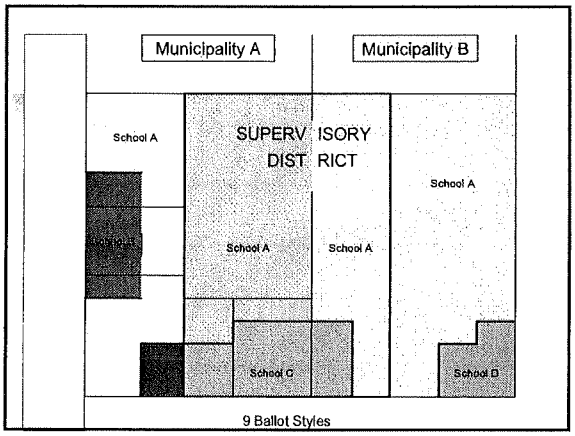
Other Considerations

- Ward Size Restrictions
- City Aldermanic Districts
  - Work with Municipal Clerks !!
- Unincorporated Villages
- Prisons
- What Lines are you Following?
- School Districts
- Ballot Styles

BALLOT STYLES

- A Separate Ballot "Ballot Style" for Every Combination of Districts
  - County Supervisor, Municipal, School District
- Multiple Ballot Styles can add to Voter & Poll Worker Confusion and Errors
- Additional Cost





- April 2011
  - Committee Reviews Draft Plans
    - Committee Makes Adjustments / Refinements
  - New Draft Plans Created
  - Committee Chooses Tentative Plan
    - Cannot Adopt Multiple Tentative Plans
  - Tentative Plan Sent to Municipalities
    - Cooperation Between County & Municipalities is Required!
    - Within 60 Days County Board MUST Solicit Suggestions from Municipalities concerning the plan

- May 2011
  - Public Hearing on Tentative Plan
    - Early May
    - Municipality Input
    - Changes Made as Necessary
  - Resolution Approving Tentative Plan
    - Acted Upon at May County Board Meeting
  - Send Adopted Tentative Plan to Municipalities

- June and July 2011 – Municipality 60 Days
  - Municipalities Divide Into Wards
    - Following the County Supervisory District Lines
    - Must Make Good Faith Effort to Accommodate County
    - Ward Plan Must Permit Lawful Creation of Supervisory Districts
  - Municipalities Adopt Ward Plan
    - Ward Lines Can No Longer be Changed
  - Cities Create Aldermanic Districts and Adopt Plan
    - This can be Done in Last 60 Day Period
    - Utilizing the Wards they Created
  - Ward Plans are Sent to the County
    - Also Forwarded to the State Legislative Reference Bureau

- August 2011 – County's Last 60 Days
  - Ward Plans Received
  - Changes Necessary for Municipalities Ward Lines
  - Committee Approves the Final Supervisory Plan
    - Should Not Very Substantially from Tentative Plan
  - Draft Ordinance Approving the Final Plan
    - Need Written District Descriptions
  - Public Hearing on Final Plan
    - Usually August County Board Meeting
- September 2011
  - Ordinance on Final Plan Enacted
  - Plan Sent to the Secretary of State
  - Plan Effective as of November 15, 2011

IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation

International Association for Public Participation

Increasing Level of Public Impact

	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
Public participation goal	To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.	To place final decision-making in the hands of the public.
Promise to the public	We will keep you informed.	We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will look to you for advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.	We will implement what you decide.
Example techniques	▪ Fact sheets ▪ Web sites ▪ Open houses	▪ Public comment ▪ Focus groups ▪ Surveys ▪ Public meetings	▪ Workshops ▪ Deliberative polling	▪ Citizen advisory committees ▪ Consensus-building ▪ Participatory decision-making	▪ Citizen juries ▪ Ballots ▪ Delegated decision

County Board Leadership Interview Responses 9/8/20

The County Board Taskforce decided to interview County Board leadership to determine what, if any, survey questions be directed to all County Board supervisors as a part of the taskforce's deliberation regarding recommendations of County Board size. Interviews were conducted in late August and early September. All individual responses are confidential. The results reported below are a thematic analysis of the responses.

Demographics

1. *Are you currently employed? Full Time? Part Time? Self Employed?*
   Nine supervisors are employed full time. Two of the nine are self-employed. Four are not currently employed.

2. *Do you hold any other elected office?*
   Four hold other elected offices (3-local municipal government, 1-school board)

3. *How long have you been a County Board Supervisor?*
   The average number of years on County Board is over seven years. The range is from less than a year to 22 years.

4. *How long have you been either a Chair or Vice Chair of a Committee/County Board?*
   The average number of years in Board leadership is a little over 4fouryears with the range being from less than a year to ten years.

Time Commitment

1. *Thinking about the time you spend in County Board meetings, committee meetings, preparation for meetings, constituent work, local government communications, and other County activities, what is the average amount of time you spend in a month on County Board related activities?*
   The average reported a little over 40 hours per month. The range is from ten to 100+ hours per month. The most frequently reported was 10 to 15 hours per month (four responses) 3 supervisors reporting 20 to 25 hours per month and 3 more 35 to 40 hours per month.

2. *If given the opportunity would you spend more or less time on County activities? Why?*
   Nine of thirteen reported that they would like to spend more time on County Board activity. Most cited work-life balance as the reason why they can't do more at present.

   -28% of the reasons for wanting to spend more time was the desire to have more time to research issues that are in more need of attention.

   -25% of responses would like to spend more time on education of supervisors and the Board.

-8% would spend more time in preparation.

County Board

1. *From your perspective, thinking about County Board, what works well?*

   -24% of responses stated that the Committee structure works well for County Board, especially given the complexity and diversity of issues.

   -24% cited interpersonal relationships as a part of what works well. Their perceptions are that the Board works well together, trust each other, are respectful and minimize interpersonal conflict

   -15% cited administrative staff. They trust staff to provide the background on issues.

2. *In the spirit of continuous improvement from your perspective, thinking about County Board, what would you suggest to improve the effectiveness of County Board?*

   -26% of responses expressed concern about increasing partisan in County Board deliberation and a lessening of a collegial approach to discussion and deliberation

   -15% expressed a desire to see County Board focus on County priorities and the strategic plan

   -13% desire improvement in Board communication this includes better Information about what is being worked on and what is emerging, hot button items, need for someone who is a professional communicating on behalf of the Board. Also, there is a desire to have more digital access to all County committee meetings

   -10% felt that further education and understanding of the difference between policy governance and operations and the appropriate role of County Board and supervisors.

   Other improvements mentioned were more/better mentoring and onboarding of supervisors, investment in supervisor development, staff that is employed by the Board (not a part of administration) and the lack of respect of committee work.

Committee

1. *From your perspective, thinking about the Committee(s) you serve on, what works well*?

   -20% of responses mention that meetings are well run, including agenda setting, participation by everyone, civil conversation

   -7% cited the expertise of committees

-7% cited the ability to handle complex issues in a deliberate way, to better understand the nuances of issues and decisions

-5% cited the linking of committee work to the strategic plan

-5% cited the ability to get to know other supervisors especially those who are from other parts of the County

2. *In the spirit of continuous improvement from your perspective, thinking about your Committee work, what would you suggest to improve the effectiveness of Committees?*

   -17% of responses addressed education of committee members regarding policy governance versus operations, onboarding by County Board leadership with assistance of staff (not conducted or led by staff), better understanding of the relationship of committees, sub committees, etc.

   -10% expressed concern that committee work is driven by staff rather than County Board

   -6% expressed that supervisors should respect and trust committee process

   -6% felt there was a need for more involvement and engagement of committee members

   -6% expressed concerns about the Rules Review process and the lack of input from current committees about potential changes to committees and responsibilities

   -6% expressed the need for more transparency of committee work

3. *How satisfied are you with your current Committee appointments? Why?*

   Ten respondents were satisfied with their current committee appointments.

   -25% of responses indicated that current committee assignments were in areas of their interest

   -12% felt meetings were run efficiently

   -12% felt current committee assignments fit their work-life balance

   -12% saw committee work as an opportunity for growth and learning

   Reasons for dissatisfaction were poor attendance by supervisors and meetings going too long.

Supervisor

1. *In your time as a Supervisor what is your most significant contribution to County Board?*

   -20% of responses mentioned bring a unique perspective (rural, younger, employed, female, minority, etc.)

   -15% cited work on specific issues

   -10% indicated just showing up, being active and engaged

   -6% cited policy development

2. *In your time as a Supervisor what is your most significant contribution to Committee work?*

   -18% cited bringing the unique perspective (referenced above)

   -18% cited work on specific issues

   -9% work with local officials

   -9% the opportunity to lead

3. *What talents do you have that we are not currently tapping into?*

   -Six out of 13 felt that their talents were being tapped into

   -11% expressed the desire to better utilize their professional expertise

   -11% expressed desire to work on issues of interest to them

4. *What one change to County Board/Committee would you suggest that would help you be more effective?*

   -15% of responses recommended more investment in the development of supervisors (education and mentoring)

   -10% increased/better communication of emerging issues and issues being worked on by committees

   -7% expressed a desire to eliminate cross committee work

   -7% want to develop ways to fast track issues

-7% want to streamline work through multiple committees

-5% see better preparation by supervisors for meetings

-5% would like all committee meetings taped and available online to allow the ability to hear and better understand committee's deliberation

-5% would like County Board supervisors to have a better understanding of policy governance versus operations

Summary

Prevalent themes were as follows:

1. Collegial versus political approach to County Board/Committee work
2. Investment in County Board supervisor education and development
3. Better understanding of policy governance versus operations
4. Increased transparency and accessibility to Committee discussion and deliberation
5. Improved communication with supervisors and the public about issues, status of policy development, hot button issues, etc.
6. Respect and trust in committee process