



HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE

AMENDED SPECIAL MEETING AGENDA

Date & Time of Meeting: **Tuesday, December 15, 2020 at 6:30 p.m.**

Meeting Location: **Courthouse Assembly Room (B105), 500 Forest Street, Wausau WI**

Health & Human Services Committee Members: Tim Buttke, Chair; Michelle Van Krey, Vice-chair, Kelley Gabor, Dennis Gonnering, William Harris, Donna Krause, Tom Seubert

Marathon County Mission Statement: *Marathon County Government serves people by leading, coordinating, and providing county, regional, and statewide initiatives. It directly or in cooperation with other public and private partners provides services and creates opportunities that make Marathon County and the surrounding area a preferred place to live, work, visit, and do business. (Last updated: 12-20-05)*

Health & Human Services Committee Mission Statement: *Provide leadership for the implementation of the strategic plan, monitoring outcomes, reviewing and recommending to the County Board policies related to health and human services initiatives of Marathon County.*

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 Public Safety Committee members and the public to attend this meeting remotely. Instead of attendance in person, Committee members and the public may attend this meeting by **telephone conference**. If Committee 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: 1-408-418-9388. Access Code: 146 159 7938**

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

1. Call Meeting to Order

2. Policy Issues for Discussion and Possible Action:

a) WIPPS – A Public Dialogue about Our Future Relative to COVID-19

3. Operational Functions required by Statute, Ordinance, or Resolution:

a) 2021 Elderly and Disabled Transportation (Wis. Stats. 85.21) [Grant Application](#) and Resolution

4. Announcements

5. Adjournment

“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 one business day before the meeting.

SIGNED /s/ Tim Buttke

Presiding Officer or Designee

NOTICE POSTED AT COURTHOUSE

FAXED TO: Wausau Daily Herald, City Pages, and

FAXED TO: Other Media Groups

FAXED BY: T. Ranallo

FAXED DATE: _____

FAXED TIME: _____

BY: T. Ranallo

DATE: _____

TIME: _____

Addressing COVID-19 in Marathon County

A Public Dialogue about Our Future

A Proposal from
WIPPS Research Partners



I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this proposal is to provide a **Public Deliberative Inquiry Process** roadmap to support the following goals articulated by Marathon County leaders:

1. Engage county residents in meaningful and civil dialogue to lower the temperature around the highly contentious issue of reducing the spread of COVID-19.
2. Provide a mechanism for productively addressing long-term strategies to mitigate the spread and impact of COVID-19 and potential future pandemics.
3. Provide a transparent public inquiry process, culminating in a series of county-wide public deliberations involving key community leaders as well as the general population.
4. Provide inclusive opportunities to engage local public voices—particularly from underrepresented populations—to share viewpoints regarding COVID-19, its impact on community health, and options for effectively addressing its spread.
5. Engage in a process that builds and (where necessary) begins to restore trust and confidence in public health institutions and evidence-based practices around addressing COVID-19.
6. Engage local leaders in the process to set an example for improved civil discourse around a challenging public issue.
7. Uncover shared values and potential common ground for action.

II. RATIONALE AND EXPECTATIONS

We are at a particularly challenging moment in our nation, state and county regarding the effects of COVID-19 on public health as well as the health of our economy. Unfortunately, rather than bind us together, the pandemic has cleaved us as communities, institutions and even families—mirroring an unhealthy polarization generally in society. As a result, we lack trust in information sources about the spread and impact of COVID-19, in government attempts to address the pandemic, and in one another. Trust is a necessary foundation for any effective interaction between government and the governed, between decision-makers and stakeholders, as well as the foundation for effective collective action regarding such fundamental issues as our physical

and economic health and wellbeing. This project is designed to begin a process of restoring public trust in our institutions and in fellow citizens.

This proposal focuses on a deliberative inquiry process culminating in county-wide public deliberations around the issue of addressing and reducing the public health and economic impacts of COVID-19. Deliberation is a unique form of dialogue that seeks out opposing perspectives, takes into account the importance of factual information, considers the inherent value dilemmas in complex public controversies, and relies on structured discussion and debate to help achieve the critical goal of reasoned judgment. While deliberation encourages greater understanding and respect among diverse groups, it goes a step further than dialogue by asking participants to focus on the costs and consequences of various options and encouraging them to weigh various tradeoffs. Ultimately, deliberation holds out the possibility—and even seeks—common ground, where possible. However, we need to realize that achieving consensus or even a clear majority opinion can be elusive if the issue is still being worked through by residents—particular in a politically divided community. In other words, while it is possible that deliberation might point the community towards some agreed upon actions, if the issue is not ripe for resolution, the most likely result is a series of civil conversations where views are exchanged but without substantial policy direction achieved.

Nevertheless, there is solid evidence from research on public deliberations that participants *do* learn information from deliberative engagement, including information that is contrary to their opinions. Sometimes people change their opinions in line with this new information.¹ The flipside is that sometimes participant views can become even more entrenched as a result of deliberation. Even if citizens do not change their views during deliberation, they commonly emerge from such processes with a greater appreciation for people who hold opposing viewpoints. And the fact that their own opinions have survived greater scrutiny through a dialogue process means that the opinions should be taken more seriously both by outsiders and by citizens themselves. In other words, deliberative processes help generate respect for people and opinions that are sincerely held, even when there are wide gaps in those opinions.

Additional research suggests that deliberation can cause citizens to become more pro-social, meaning more attuned to and supportive of collective goals of the community.² For example, there is evidence from Deliberative Polls conducted by the Centre for Deliberative Democracy that participants of deliberative processes become more considerate of the needs of others.³

Although in a best-case scenario we would hope that participating residents find common ground for action, another equally valuable characteristic of deliberation is that it can and should explore

¹ See Nabatchi, et al., 2012, *Democracy in Motion*. Luskin et al., 2002, *Considered opinions*; Barabas, 2004, *How Deliberation Affects Policy Opinions*; Fishkin, 2009, *When the people speak*.

² Gastil, et al., 2010, *Is deliberation neutral?*

³ See, for example, Fishkin & Luskin, 2012, *Deliberation and “Better Citizens.”* A study of a public budgeting discussion held in a politically conservative state in the US found that the deliberative process led to residents proposing tax increases. See PytlikZillig et al., 2012, *Trust in Government*. Similar findings have been observed many times over throughout communities, including in Wisconsin.

the importance of self-interest and of negotiating conflicting interests. In sum, by choosing a deliberative inquiry approach, we are trying to thread the needle between these two outcomes. Too much emphasis on self-interest may entrench positions and lead participants to talk past one another. Too much focus on achieving the collective good can lead to minority voices feeling pressure to conform to the views of the majority. Without careful facilitation, privileging one or the other could lead to socially powerful viewpoints dominating the conversations. Such an outcome would lead to the exact opposite of the stated project goals.

WIPPS Research Partners understands that resource and time challenges may impact Marathon County's ability to create a comprehensive public engagement process. For this reason, although we provide an outline of a public inquiry process in this proposal, choices will have to be made around how to use scarce resources to maximize resident engagement and impact. Given the general goals of the project as well as taking into consideration best practices of community engagement, we recommend that this process:

1. Prioritize involvement of key stakeholder groups as well as underrepresented residents who have high stakes and significant interest in the outcome, including residents in rural areas, communities of color, and individuals with low socioeconomic status, among others.
2. Provide training and support for stakeholders and community members to participate in ways in which their voices are heard.
3. Direct available resources toward the activities most needed to maximize public participation.
4. Communicate clearly and transparently to stakeholders and the public about process, goals, and expected outcomes.
5. Remain realistic about what can and cannot be achieved as a result of community deliberations.
6. Recruit the participation of a Feedback Panel of key community stakeholders representing a variety of demographic characteristics and viewpoints to serve as an advisory body to provide feedback on the design, implementation, and assessment of the project.
7. Adopt an inclusive and transparent design process that embraces fidelity to resident concerns and input.
8. Integrate a coherent plan to monitor and evaluate the deliberative inquiry process from start to finish.
9. Generate a report that includes a summary of findings as well as potential common ground for action but *without expectation* that actionable recommendations will be achieved.

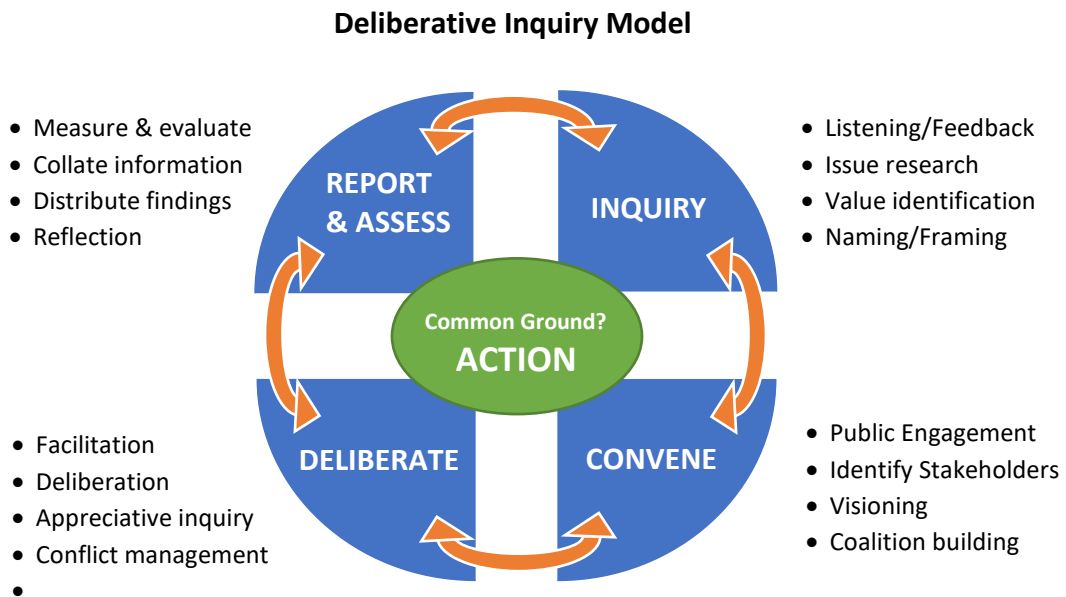
III. DELIBERATIVE INQUIRY PROCESS

Deliberative inquiry is an approach to politics in which citizens, not just experts or politicians, are deeply involved in community problem solving and public decision making. In a deliberation, citizens come together and consider relevant facts and values from multiple points of view; listen to one another in order to think critically about the various options before them and consider the underlying tensions and tough choices inherent to complex public issues; and ultimately seek to come to some common ground for action in the form of a reasoned public judgment.

The practice of deliberation is the cornerstone of democratic and community politics. Deliberation connects people, even those with conflicting interests, in a way that allows them to make decisions and act in regard to problems or challenging circumstances. Deliberation can also reveal new possibilities for action that individuals alone did not see before.

However, deliberative inquiry is primarily reserved for situations when decisions haven't been made and for which some public judgment is required. Issues for which a decision has already been made—or for which decision makers want public support—are more appropriately presented as problems of advocacy and are best resolved by debate about the merits of respective positions. Deliberative inquiry, by contrast, provides an opportunity for citizens to work through an issue using their collective wisdom and judgment with no predetermined outcomes.

There are four basic phases to the deliberative inquiry model, which is outline in the diagram below: 1) Inquiry, 2) Convene, 3) Deliberate, and 4) Assess and report. Each step consists of multiple steps, the process of which is outlined below.



IV. INQUIRY PHASE

The purpose of the Inquiry Phase is to understand the issues at stake and name and frame them in such a way that ALL stakeholders can “see” their perspective(s) and values fairly represented. A complementary purpose of this phase is to build credibility, legitimacy and trust in the goals, purpose and design of the proposed public engagement process.

A. Recruit Feedback Panel

To help ensure transparency, representative community participation, legitimacy, and fairness of the overall process, we propose the creation of a “panel” of community leaders who represent key demographics and points of view that are broadly reflective of views held in the community. The purpose and tasks of this advisory group include:

1. Provide input on the design and implementation of the deliberative inquiry process.
2. Observe one or more public deliberations to ensure fidelity of process.
3. Provide feedback to the project design, process, findings, assessment, and final report.
4. Serve as public ambassadors for the project and encourage community and resident participation.

B. Gather Viewpoints and Uncover Values

To appropriately name and frame the issue at hand, we must gather information from a variety of stakeholders such as businesses (including small business owners), public health officials, government leaders, non-profit organizations, geographically unique groups (urban, suburban, rural), and the public at large (including underrepresented populations), among others. In other words, we must ensure that a range of voices and perspectives are represented.

This can be accomplished through multiple methods including stakeholder interviews, public listening sessions, and an online questionnaire. Although the process of information gathering need not be scientific for purposes of naming and framing, it *is* important to ensure that those whose voices are often underrepresented, including culturally unique groups, low income groups, and rural residents (to name just a few) are fairly and accurately represented. This is particularly important given the divisiveness surrounding public policy options to address COVID-19 and the potential impact on community health and economic wellbeing.

Although not everyone in the County will participate in the deliberative inquiry process, the goal is to ensure a transparent, well-publicized opportunity for as broad and diverse participation as can be reasonably accommodated given available resources.

C. Naming and Framing⁴

The ultimate purpose of the Inquiry Phase is to collect and collate the concerns and viewpoints of County residents and stakeholders in order to create an issue framework or guide that will be used during the Deliberative Phase of the project to help residents constructively address the issue at hand. If the concerns gathering process is effective and careful attention is paid to the diverse viewpoints in the community, the resulting issue guide will reflect underlying values as well as specific positions that appeal to different segments of the population. Below are the key steps in the naming and framing process:

1. Convene a Naming and Framing team (usually a small group of individuals with experience framing issues and writing ideas for broad audiences)
2. Name and frame the issue using information gathered from the Feedback Panel, online public questionnaire, and stakeholder interviews.

⁴ For a detailed primer on the value and process of naming and framing, see Davis Matthews, *Naming and framing Difficult Issues to make Sound Decisions*, accessed here: <https://www.kettering.org/sites/default/files/product-downloads/CRG%20Naming%20and%20Framing%20FINAL%20Digital%2010-14-16.pdf>.

3. The issue guide typically consists of three approaches to addressing the problem with each approach consisting of multiple potential action items or policy choices and potential tradeoffs or consequences.
4. In the case of addressing COVID-19, it may also be imperative to add appropriate technical or scientific information to the issue guide to ensure residents have a more complete picture as they begin the Deliberative Phase.
5. Once the issue is framed it is helpful to test the frame to ensure it holds up to public scrutiny.
6. We recommend creating a post-forum survey to capture viewpoints of participants.
7. Once named and framed, we are ready to design and print the issue guide for public dissemination.

It is important to note that no framed issue guide is perfect. Instead, the guide is meant to allow multiple stakeholders to find things they value and actions they can support (or reject), with space to provide new ideas. Therefore, as we name and frame issues, it is wise to consider the words of David Matthews, President of the Kettering Foundation, and longstanding advocate of citizen engagement in decision-making:

*The issue guides that result from the framings are like the starters on cars. Their purpose is to jump-start deliberative decision-making. Their job is to be provocative, not comprehensive. People in forums will add their own options and views on advantages and disadvantages, and their contributions are part of what makes deliberation work in any given context.*⁵

Examples of framed issue guides can be found at the National Issues Forum Institute website and through a variety of organizations that form a global network of practitioners and organizations committed to public participation.⁶

V. CONVENING PHASE

The Convening Phase focuses on planning, organizing and populating public deliberations. Key steps include:

A. Identify and Train Facilitators

Constructive and meaningful conversation about wicked problems benefits from a structured dialogue format led by trained facilitators who help ensure that participants stay on track as they deliberate and weigh tradeoffs of policy choices. As part of the convening phase, WIPPS will call on a cadre of trained facilitators in our community who understand and have experience in deliberative dialogue facilitation. In addition, WIPPS has the capacity and experience conducting forums using a virtual format.

⁵ The Kettering Foundation is a nonprofit operating foundation rooted in the American tradition of cooperative research. Kettering's primary research focuses on what it takes to make democracy work as it should—in other words, what people can do collectively to address problems affecting their lives, their communities, and their nation. For more information, visit <https://www.kettering.org/about>.

⁶ Examples of framed issue guides can be accessed here: <https://www.nifi.org/en/nifi-materials>.

B. Organize Deliberative Forums

If we are to move the needle on helping to improve the divisive climate around the issue of appropriate responses to a pandemic, we must convene deliberative forms “where the people are,” as opposed to where we want them to be. Special attention will have to be paid to both urban and rural, for example, to ensure a wide representation of voices and perspectives. We will need to be thoughtful about where to host deliberations and how to invite people to come to the table. Especially in an environment where face-to-face interactions are dangerous to public health, we must be prepared to hold these events in a virtual format. But this begs the question of how to encourage participation by populations who are skeptical about masking and who may be “turned off” by virtual meetings. Here again, access to a Feedback Panel of trusted community leaders can help provide legitimacy to the process.

C. Public Engagement Campaign

Perhaps the biggest challenge of the deliberative inquiry process is bringing people together who have strongly competing views and who maintain a high level of emotional commitment and intensity about the “correctness” of their point of view and/or the fallacy of differing viewpoints. Although election season is slowly winding down, the notion of “winning” as the most important political outcome is still in the forefront of our minds. This will undoubtedly mean a high level of skepticism of the value of coming together to have difficult conversations, especially with those who do not think as we do. On the other hand, studies consistently reveal that people believe policy issues are more readily “solvable” at the local level. And despite seemingly never-ending political conflict in the foreground, local communities manage to get things done. Nevertheless, sponsors and organizers of this project will have to call on a variety of allies and stakeholders across the aisle to help invite and convince community members to come to the table.

For this reason, the project will require a credible and meaningful public communications campaign endorsed by key organizational partners and community leaders who can convince residents to see the value of participating in deliberations. Asking our partners and allies to share these opportunities through email and social media is a key part of an effective public communications plan. In addition, we propose using traditional media sources, op-ed articles, and social media to keep the project at the forefront of public consciousness. This, in turn, will help encourage participation in the deliberative forums.

VI. DELIBERATION PHASE

The Deliberative Phase of the project consists of the following components:

A. Convene Deliberative Forums

We recommend holding a significant number of deliberative events. Although there is no “magic” number, holding more deliberative events increases overall participation. This is particularly important in a large county with a diverse population spread over a large area. Project organizers will consult with public health officials and local leaders across the County to determine the safest and most effective way to convene forums, whether virtual, face-to-face, or some combination.

B. Facilitation and Data Collection

At each forum, a trained facilitator and notetaker helps moderate and capture the highlights of the conversation. Usually, a third observer captures themes, common ground, tensions, agreements and disagreements. If a post-forum survey or deliberative poll is used, this data is also collected. All quantitative and qualitative data will be collated, analyzed, and presented in user-friendly report distributed to community leaders and the public at the conclusion of the Deliberative Phase.

VII. REPORTING AND ASSESSMENT PHASE

A. Collate and Analyze Data

It is difficult to predict what outcomes will emerge from the deliberative forums, especially whether or not there will be common ground for action. Regardless, it is important to collect, collate and analyze available data in the form of qualitative outcomes from forums, including recurring themes, tensions, common ground, and other relevant viewpoints. In addition, we propose to use a post-deliberation poll to gain a snapshot of where people are with respect to COVID-19-related issues *after* participating in a forum. Other data we will seek to collect includes what information (and information sources) people find most and least credible.

B. Generate a Findings Report

Although we are not using random sample techniques to populate the deliberative forums, we believe that it is important to report out what was said and learned as accurately as possible. A comprehensive report will be created based on the data collected and will be made freely available to the public online as well as to community leaders.

C. Assess the Process

Process assessment is critical and we will create an assessment rubric consisting of categories including (but not limited to) the following:

1. The extent to which the project met stated goals.
2. Whether and to what extent the deliberative process itself was perceived as transparent.
3. The breadth and effectiveness of communication of the project, including opportunities for public participation throughout Marathon County.
4. The extent to which the deliberations involved diverse residents from the County that reflect the actual distribution of residents (based on multiple factors including geography, race/ethnicity, gender, income status, etc.)
5. A list of takeaways, including successes, areas of concern, and challenges that impacted the project process and outcomes.

We will seek input from the Feedback Panel as well as Marathon County leaders. WIPPS Research Partners will also conduct a self-assessment.

D. Presentation on Process and Outcomes

In consultation with Marathon County, WIPPS Research Partners will plan to present results of the project to various audiences as needed.

VIII. PROJECT COSTS

A. Project Management and Feedback Panel

Recruit and Manage Feedback Panel	Cost Estimate
Project management, including meetings with County leaders, project team members, and panelists.	\$2,000
TOTAL	\$2,000

Is this expense necessary?

Project management is an essential expense as is communication with project team members from the county as well as the stakeholder Feedback Panel.

B. Gather Viewpoints and Uncover Values

Gathering Data/Values	Cost Estimate
Design upload and manage the online questionnaire	\$500
Conduct 25 key stakeholder interviews	\$3,500
TOTAL	\$4,000

Is this expense necessary?

Although these two components are not absolutely necessary to effectively name and frame an issue guide, there are tradeoffs to consider regarding process legitimacy, transparency, and credibility. The online questionnaire is the most efficient and cost-effective means to obtain viewpoints and values of the community necessary to name and frame an issue guide. In particular, encouraging public involvement in this early step will signal to the public that their voice matters.

The stakeholder interviews are less essential from the perspective of obtaining information that could otherwise be gleaned from the online questionnaire. However, conducting key stakeholder interviews is instrumental to other key goals as follows:

1. Ensures that key stakeholder viewpoints are consulted and their views included in the naming and framing process.
2. Lends transparency, credibility and legitimacy to the project by publicly involving high profile community leaders with diverse points of view.
3. Uses the interviews as a recruitment tool for populating the Feedback Panel.

C. Naming and Framing

Naming/Framing	Cost Estimate
Collate and analyze interview data	\$1,000
Analyze survey data	\$1,000
Research and curate appropriate data around COVID-19 and its impact on public health and the economy	\$1,000
Name and frame issue guide	\$3,000
TOTAL	\$6,000

Is this expense necessary?

The core element of this phase is naming and framing the issue guide. It is difficult to cut corners here because the guide is the foundational basis for the Deliberative Phase of the project. However, it is possible to forego the analysis of the questionnaire and interview data, particularly if either or both are eliminated from the overall process. However, the tradeoff of eliminating both is a decrease in public engagement early in the project, which could affect transparency, credibility, and public participation in the Deliberative Phase. Probably the most obvious opportunity to reduce costs is in the research and curation of COVID-19-related facts and information. This data could be provided by the Department of Public Health and other county sources.

D. Identify and Train Facilitators

Preparing Facilitators	Cost Estimate
Recruit and train facilitators	\$1,000
Facilitator/note-taker stipends (non-WIPPS staff)	\$1,000
TOTAL	\$2,000

Is this expense necessary?

There is tremendous value in having multiple facilitators for a public facing project. In fact, it is a best practice to have at least two trained facilitators at each deliberation. This funding is minimal yet important.

E. Organize, Convene, and Facilitate Deliberative Forums

The number of deliberative events (in-person or online) is to be determined by WIPPS Research Partners in consultation with the County. We recommend fifteen (15) groups of 10-12 participants each for a total of 150-180 participants representing diverse backgrounds.

Deliberative Forum Expenses	Cost Estimate
Organize and manage 15 deliberative online forums: IT	\$1,000
Organize communications/registration for online forums	\$1,000
WIPPS Marketing/Public communications/social media	\$1,000
Forum facilitation (WIPPS staff)	\$4,000
Forum notetaking/data collection	\$1,000
TOTAL	\$8,000

Is this expense necessary?

Convening and facilitating the deliberative forums are at the heart of the project. These costs are therefore considered necessary to the project.

F. Post-Forum Data Collation, Analysis and Report

Data Collation/Analysis and Report	Cost Estimate
Collate and analyze deliberative forum data	\$3,000
Report write-up	\$2,000
TOTAL	\$5,000

Is this expense necessary?

At the conclusion of the deliberations, researchers will collect, collate, and analyze the data from the forum, including the post-forum survey, and will write a qualitative report incorporating the findings. WIPPS Research Partners will present findings to and debrief the County and other key stakeholders. Although these tasks are essential to the project, we could scale back the scope of the analysis and findings.

G. Deliberative Inquiry Process Assessment

Project assessment will be carried out at no additional cost and we intend to share the assessment findings as part of the project report.

H. Other Potential Expenses

The costs outlined above do not include additional resources which may be needed such as:

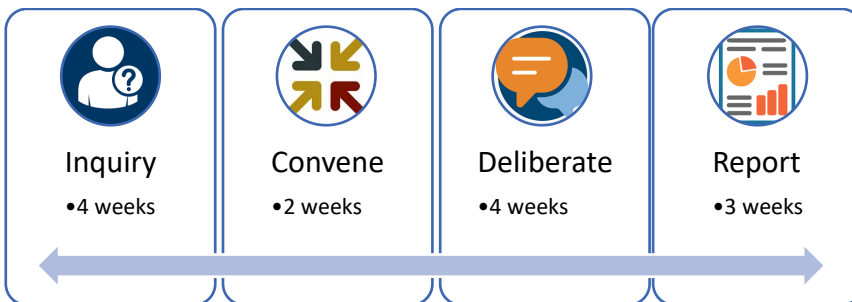
1. Graphic design needs for an issue guide or placemat.
2. Additional advertising to encourage public participation in the deliberation sessions.
3. Assistance for low-income and other vulnerable populations to support participation.

I. Total Expenses

TOTAL PROJECT EXPENSES	\$27,000
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IX. NEXT STEPS

This proposal is purposely meant to serve as a “working” draft and WIPPS Research partners invites feedback on any aspect herein. Although we have purposely avoided a specific timeline due to the changing landscape around COVID-19, we have provided a minimalist version of a timeline below. This is also negotiable depending on needs.



X. CONTACT INFORMATION

WIPPS Executive Director	Research Partners Director	Marathon County Liaison
Eric Giordano 385-223-0932 egiordano@uwsa.edu	Sharon Belton 715-302-8483 sbelton@uwsa.edu	Name Phone Email

RESOLUTION # R-____-20

2021 ELDERLY AND DISABLED TRANSPORTATION (85.21) APPLICATION

WHEREAS, Section 85.21 of the Wisconsin Statutes authorizes the Wisconsin Department of Transportation to make grants to the counties of Wisconsin for the purpose of assisting them in providing specialized transportation services to the elderly and the disabled; and

WHEREAS, each grant must be matched with a local share of not less than 20% of the amount of the grant; and

WHEREAS, this body considers that the provision of specialized transportation services would improve and promote the maintenance of human dignity and self-sufficiency of the elderly and the disabled.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Marathon does ordain as follows:

- 1) Authorizes Dave Mack, Program Manager of Conservation, Planning, and Zoning, to prepare and submit to the Wisconsin Department of Transportation an application for assistance during 2021 under Section 85.21 of the Wisconsin Statutes, in conformance with the requirements issued by that Department.
- 2) Authorizes the obligation of funds in the amount of \$72,390.00 in order to provide the required local match.
- 3) Authorizes Kurt Gibbs, County Board Chairperson, to execute a state aid contract with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation under Section 85.21 of the Wisconsin Statutes on behalf of Marathon County.

Dated this 15th day December 2020.

TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE

Total allocation for 85.21 transportation program for 2021:

State allocation: \$361,951.00

Local match @ 20%: \$72,390.00

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The required local match for transportation services under the s.85.21 program have been budgeted for 2021.