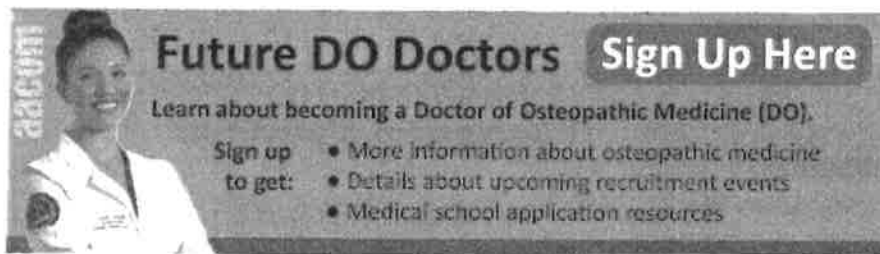


# What is Osteopathic Medicine?

**Osteopathic medicine is a distinct form of medical practice in the United States.**

Osteopathic medicine provides all of the benefits of modern medicine including prescription drugs, surgery, and the use of technology to diagnose disease and evaluate injury. It also offers the added benefit of hands-on diagnosis and treatment through a system of treatment known as osteopathic manipulative medicine. Osteopathic medicine emphasizes helping each person achieve a high level of wellness by focusing on health promotion and disease prevention.



## A 'Must Have' for Applicants!

2018-2019 Osteopathic Medical College Information Book



**Purchase your copy today!**

Or view free online version

## Fast Facts

- The nation faces a critical physician workforce shortage. According to a report by the American Association of Medical Colleges (AAMC), by 2025, the gap between our physician supply and demand will range from 34,500 to 88,000.
- Colleges of osteopathic medicine are graduating more and more students each year. More than 5,400 new osteopathic physicians enter the workforce each year.
- The nation's approximately 108,000 fully-licensed active and practicing osteopathic physicians practice the entire scope of modern medicine, bringing a patient-centered, holistic, hands-on approach to diagnosing and treating illness and injury.
- Today, more than 20 percent of medical students in the United States are training to be osteopathic physicians.
- Osteopathic physicians can choose any specialty, prescribe drugs, perform surgeries, and practice medicine anywhere in the United States.
- Osteopathic physicians bring the additional benefits of osteopathic manipulative techniques to diagnose and treat patients.



## Osteopathic Medicine Overview

Brief explanation of what a Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (DO) does and the philosophy that guides a DO's medical practice.

- Osteopathic physicians work in partnership with patients to help them achieve a high level of wellness by focusing on health education, injury prevention, and disease prevention.



### Physicians for the Future

Insights into osteopathic medicine and osteopathic medical school.

## About Osteopathic Medicine

Read the [Osteopathic Pledge of Commitment](#)

### Beginnings

Osteopathic medicine was founded in the late 1800s in Kirksville, Missouri, by a medical doctor who recognized that the medical practices of the day often caused more harm than good. He focused on developing a system of medical care that would promote the body's innate ability to heal itself and called this system of medicine osteopathy, now known as osteopathic medicine.

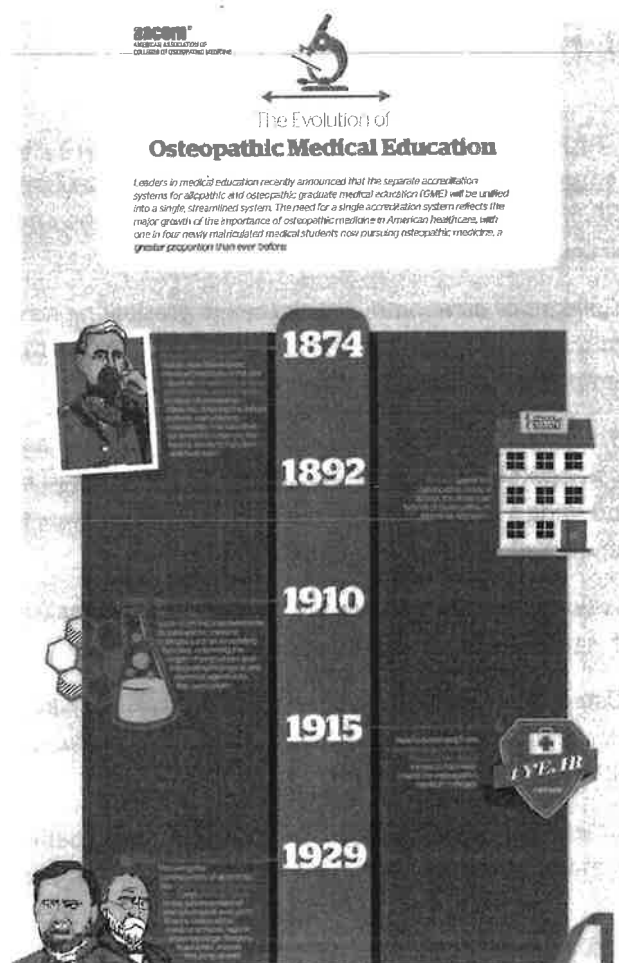
Osteopathic physicians, also known as DOs, work in partnership with their patients. They consider the impact that lifestyle and community have on the health of each individual, and they work to break down barriers to good health. DOs are licensed to practice the full scope of medicine in all 50 states. They practice in all types of environments, including the military, and in all types of specialties, from family medicine to obstetrics, surgery, and aerospace medicine.

### Osteopathic Philosophy

DOs are trained to look at the whole person from their first days of medical school, which means they see each person as more than just a collection of organ systems and body parts that may become injured or diseased. This holistic approach to patient care means that osteopathic medical students learn how to integrate the patient into the health care process as a partner. They are trained to communicate with people from diverse backgrounds, and they get the opportunity to practice

## The Evolution of Osteopathic Medical Education

Click on graphic to enlarge



these skills in their classrooms and learning laboratories, frequently with standardized and simulated patients.

### Strong Foundation in Primary Care

The osteopathic medical profession has a proud heritage of producing primary care practitioners. In fact, the mission statements of the majority of osteopathic medical schools state plainly that their purpose is the production of primary care physicians. Osteopathic medical tradition preaches that a strong foundation in primary care makes one a better physician, regardless of what specialty they may eventually practice.

Today, when the challenge of ensuring an adequate number of primary care physicians extends to osteopathic medicine, more than one-third of osteopathic medical school graduates choose careers in primary care. Osteopathic medicine also has a special focus on providing care in rural and urban underserved areas, allowing DOs to have a greater impact on the U.S. population's health and well-being than their numbers would suggest. Over the past three years, more than a third of osteopathic medical school graduates indicated they plan to practice in a rural or underserved area.

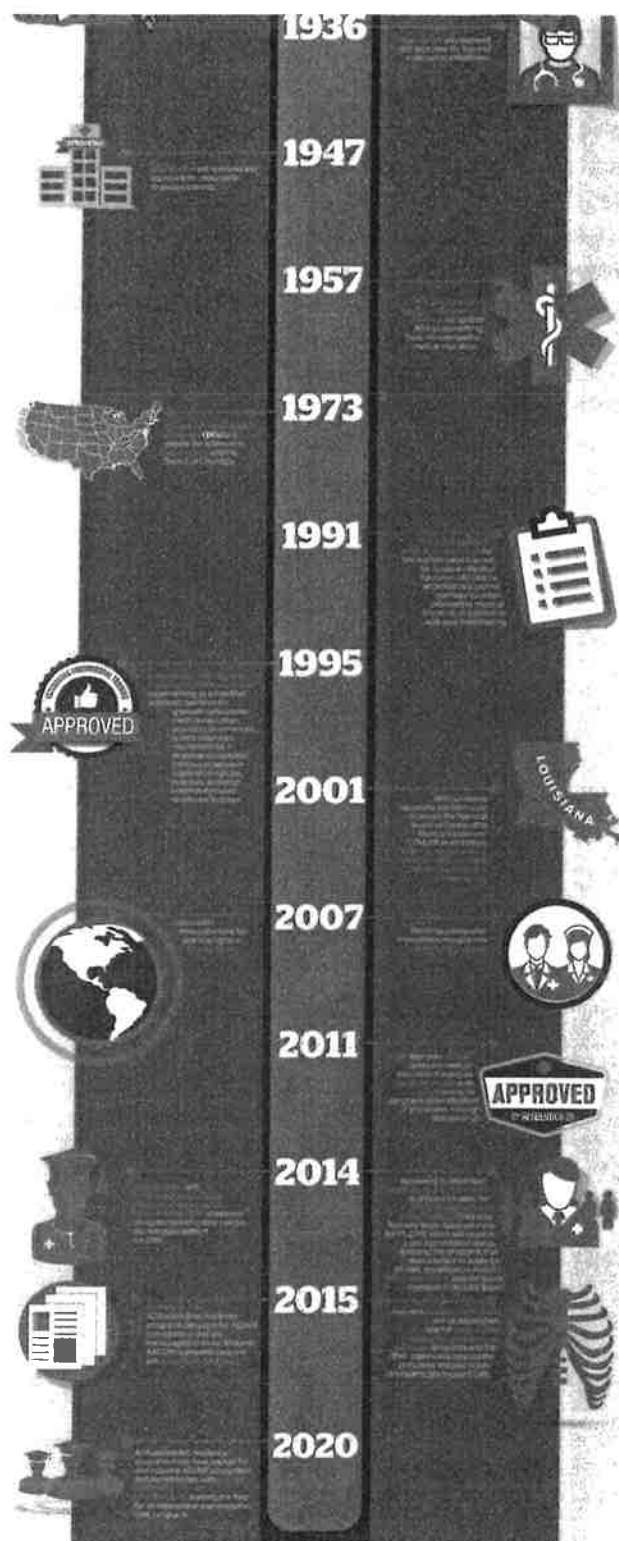
Osteopathic medicine is also rapidly growing! Nearly one in five medical students in the United States is attending an osteopathic medical school.

### Curriculum

In addition to studying all of the typical subjects you would expect student physicians to master, osteopathic medical students take approximately 200 additional hours of training in the art of osteopathic manipulative medicine. This system of hands-on techniques helps alleviate pain, restores motion, supports the body's natural functions and influences the body's structure to help it function more efficiently.

One key concept osteopathic medical students learn is that structure influences function. Thus, if there is a problem in one part of the body's structure, function in that area, and possibly in other areas, may be affected.

Another integral tenet of osteopathic medicine is the body's innate ability to heal itself. Many of osteopathic medicine's manipulative techniques are aimed at reducing or eliminating the impediments to proper structure and function so the self-healing mechanism can assume its role in restoring a person to health.



## Clinical Research

In addition to a strong history of providing high-quality patient care, DOs conduct clinical and basic science research to help advance the frontiers of medicine and to demonstrate the effectiveness of the osteopathic approach to patient care. Currently, several organizations are involved in osteopathic clinical research in coordination with the Osteopathic Research Center. The facility's staff develops, facilitates, and conducts multi-center, collaborative clinical research studies.

## *The Path to Passage*

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- The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (H.R. 1) was signed into law by President Trump on December 22, 2017.
- The sweeping tax overhaul legislation included provisions from S. 293, the Investing in Opportunity Act
- Original Opportunity Zones legislation sponsored by Sen. Tim Scott (R-SC); originally co-sponsored by Sen. Cory Booker (D-NJ)
- House of Representatives counterpart, H.R. 828, sponsored by Reps. Pat Tiberi (R-WI) and Ron Kind (D-WI)
- Bipartisan support
  - 14 Senate co-sponsors
  - 81 House co-sponsors



# Opportunity Zones Tax Incentives

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Opportunity Zones offer investors three incentives for putting their capital to work in economically distressed communities:



## Temporary Deferral

A **temporary deferral**: An investor can defer capital gains taxes until the end of 2026 by rolling their gains directly over into an Opportunity Fund.



## Step-Up In Basis

A **tax liability reduction**: The deferred capital gains liability is effectively reduced by 10% if the investment in the Opportunity Fund is held for 5 years and another 5% if held for 7 years.



## Permanent Exclusion

A **tax exemption**: Any capital gains on subsequent investments made through an Opportunity Fund accrue tax-free as long as the investor stays invested in the fund for at least 10 years.

## *Opportunity Zones In Practice*

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There are three major components to Opportunity Zones:



### **Investments:**

Opportunity Funds make equity investments in businesses and business property in Opportunity Zones.



### **Funds:**

Opportunity Funds are investment vehicles organized as corporations or partnerships for the specific purpose of investing in qualified Opportunity Zones.



### **Zones:**

States and territories nominated 25% of their eligible low-income census tracts as Opportunity Zones. Treasury approved final map.

## *Assets Eligible for Opportunity Zone Investments*

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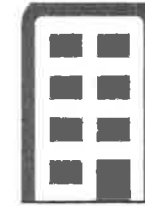
There are three types of property eligible for Opportunity Zone investment:



**Stock** of a qualified Opportunity Zone corporation



**Partnership interest** in a qualified Opportunity Zone partnership



**Business property** used in qualified Opportunity Zones

- A qualified Opportunity Zone business must use **“substantially all”** of its tangible property within a zone and meet a few additional basic tests. *Treasury just released draft regulations setting the “substantially all” test at 70% of the basis of the building itself excluding the cost of land*
- Investments that **do not** qualify include funds of funds, “sin” businesses (e.g. golf courses, package stores, casinos), and financial institutions
- A **substantial improvement** test applies unless the business property is original use



# Investment Impact of Opportunity Zones

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*The early movers are seeking to shape the future of Opportunity Zone investing, and with it the character of neighborhood and community development in the U.S. for at least the next decade.*

-Dennis Pierce, ImpactAlpha, “Early Movers are Getting a Jump on Opportunity Zones – and the Future of Community Investing”

- Deferral of capital gains taxation affords Opportunity Zone investors larger investments upfront
- Basis step-up explicitly reduces deferred taxation of invested capital gains, rewarding long-term commitment to Opportunity Zone communities
- Capital gains tax on investment returns eliminated entirely for 10-year investors

**IMPACTALPHA**  
INVESTMENT NEWS FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

Features | Themes | Community |

---

Inclusive Economy | July 18, 2018

## Early movers are getting a jump on opportunity zones – and the future of community investing



## *Key Features of Opportunity Zones*

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- ✓ **Flexibility:** Low income communities come in many different shapes and sizes. All have different needs. This tool is capable of supporting a variety of mutually reinforcing activities within the same community
- ✓ **Scalability:** There is no statutory cap on the amount of capital that can flow into Opportunity Zones in any given year. As such, this tool has the potential to help fuel economic renewal on a national scale
- ✓ **Simplicity:** Opportunity funds do not compete for fixed allocations of public-sector financing, and as a result do not require pre-approval of their investments. This should lower the cost, time and risk to business transactions, and encourage broad participation

## *Key Tools for Local Governments*

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- ✓ **Land use:** Address land use zoning as a means to protect/preserve affordable “commercial workspaces and locations”
- ✓ **Planning:** Local governments’ proactive participation in negotiating redevelopment plans designed to prevent displacement of micro- and/or small businesses
- ✓ **Knowledge:** Conduct economic impact assessments that measure the value of business services to a city’s resident base
- ✓ **Social Impact:** Small businesses are often more than service providers: they are social supports, particularly for lower-income communities
- ✓ **Incentives and Community Investment:** Economic incentives from Tax Increment Financing, Community Development Block Grant investment, infrastructure development, workforce training, and others contribute to creating stronger communities

## *How Are Things Likely To Proceed From Here?*

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2018

- ✓ Opportunity Zones certified and final map in place
- ✓ Q3-Q4: Early mover funds form and capitalize
- ✓ Q4: IRS/Treasury release further guidance
- Q4: IRS released Opportunity Fund self-certification form

2019

- Bulk of funds form and capitalize
- Investment starts to flow

2020 and 2021

- Funds begin to invest at scale
- Funds reach 90 percent thresholds
- Investors continue to pile on in advance of the 2021 deadline to get the 5-year step-up by 2026
- First real picture of impact takes shape

# **Letter of Intent**

## **Between**

**Jefferson County, a quasi-municipal corporation**

**and**

**The College of Osteopathic Medicine, Inc.**

**Section 1 - Parties:** Jefferson County (hereinafter the COUNTY) and The College of Osteopathic Medicine, Inc. (hereinafter the COLLEGE).

**Section 2 - Basis and Purpose of this Letter of Intent (hereinafter the LETTER):** It has been determined by mutual agreement between the COUNTY and COLLEGE that development of a technology/research/medical park/advance manufacturing (hereinafter the PARK) on Farmland currently owned by the COUNTY would provide mutual benefits for both parties. The focal point of the PARK is to establish the COLLEGE, attract aligned business partners to increase employment in Jefferson County, provide services aligned with the COUNTY's Health and Human Services operations, and advance economic development goals within Jefferson County.

The purpose of this LETTER is to set forth some of the basic terms and conditions of the proposed purchase by the COLLEGE of certain real estate owned by the COUNTY. The terms and conditions set forth in this LETTER are not intended to be the basis for the sale of land, but will be utilized to develop a more detailed "Purchase Agreement" (hereinafter the AGREEMENT) to be negotiated and signed by the parties, as contemplated by the terms and conditions set forth within this LETTER.

Further, this LETTER will establish terms and conditions for operational partnership parameters that will be further developed in future negotiated agreements related to the operations of the PARK.

**Section 3 - Term of LETTER:** The COLLEGE will have until December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020 to meet performance requirements as outlined herein which will be conditions precedent to any land conveyance from COUNTY to COLLEGE. An additional 6 month option extending the time to meet these performance requirements to July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021 may be authorized after review and approval by the COUNTY's Finance Committee. Total compliance with the designated land acquisition benchmarks described in Section 6 below will create the foundation for the execution of future AGREEMENTS consistent with the goals set forth herein. The COLLEGE will

continue to meet additional requirements, as shown below through the term of this agreement ending December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2024.

**Section 4 - Property Description:**

As legally described in Exhibit "A" the property is generally located in the southwest corner of the City of Jefferson, Wisconsin and surrounded by the Jefferson County central highway facility, parks maintenance facility, health and human services operations (multiple buildings), workforce development center, the UW-Extension and economic development building and Potter's field. Exhibit "B" provides a conceptual site plan to serve as a baseline for future site plan development.

**Section 5 - Land Purchase:**

The terms and conditions established in this LETTER must be met as conditions precedent which will then create the foundation for the execution of future AGREEMENTS consistent with the goals set forth herein.

***(a) Obligations of the COLLEGE:***

- (i) To complete the pre-land transfer/sale benchmarks and the benchmarks as outlined in Section 6 below.
- (ii) To demonstrate that 50% of funding has been secured based on a budget of \$125 million by December 31<sup>st</sup> 2019.
- (iii) That Jennifer DeKrey and/or Mark Lefebvre remain as consultants to the COLLEGE Board of Directors through the opening of the school. This obligation can be waived only by written authorization by COUNTY through its County Administrator.
- (iv) To seek a non-binding Letter of Interest related to ancillary development of PARK to help gauge feasibility for future development to include academic partners and aligned mission business.
- (v) To develop a payment in lieu of tax (PILOT) program for the City and the County to recover lost tax dollars as a tax-exempt entity and to offset lease revenue related to the development of the county farmland. The COUNTY at minimum will be made whole as it relates to the leasing of the property on an annual basis based on 2018 lease rates.
- (vi) The COUNTY will be made whole as to the lease rates received upon land ownership being transferred to the COLLEGE based on the proration of land transferred.

***(b) Obligations of the COUNTY:***

- (i) Land Transfer/Sale. The COUNTY agrees upon the satisfaction of all conditions precedent by COLLEGE, a conveyance of land to the COLLEGE will be made by COUNTY. The COLLEGE and COUNTY agree that Option A and/or Option B below will serve as a framework as to the final agreement for the conveyance of the subject property.
  - Option A –The COUNTY agrees that 75 acres of land as shown in exhibit B will be conveyed/sold to the COLLEGE upon the satisfaction of all conditions precedent by the COLLEGE at the market rate. The COUNTY agrees that additional acreage may be allocated to the COLLEGE based on

a feasibility review and formal action by the COUNTY through its Finance Committee finding that the development of additional acreage is in the best interests of COUNTY and consistent with the COUNTY's long term goals for the PARK.

(or)

- Option B –The COLLEGE would have an option within the term of this LOI to purchase the COUNTY's land within the corporate limits and/or unincorporated limits in separate phases in its entirety at the agreed to market price based on a feasibility review and formal action by the COUNTY through its Finance Committee finding that the development of additional acreage is in the best interests of COUNTY and consistent with the COUNTY's long term goals for the PARK. .
- (ii) The market value of the county farmland is \$10,000 per acre as of March 5, 2018. After the COLLEGE is established, COUNTY recognizes that the surrounding land will be more likely to attract business development thereby realizing the long term goals of COUNTY and COLLEGE in further developing PARK. As an incentive for the COLLEGE to directly attract business development in the PARK, the COUNTY **may** reimburse to the COLLEGE the cost or portion thereof on a per acre basis of land purchased by COLLEGE for educational purposes based on the business attracted directly by the COLLEGE through a separate negotiated agreement with the COUNTY. Factors that would be considered for a potential reimbursement would include property investment, the number of jobs produced and the median salary wages offered.
  - (iii) Stand-Still – The County shall not initiate or carry on negotiations for the sale of the Real Estate with any party other than the COLLEGE unless either (1) COLLEGE and COUNTY fail to enter into a binding Purchase Agreement by Dec, 31, 2020 or any extension thereof; or (2) COLLEGE and COUNTY agree in writing to abandon this Letter of Intent; or (3) COLLEGE fails to comply with any other condition precedent set forth in this Letter of Intent.
  - (iv) The COUNTY shall convey the proposed property to COLLEGE by warranty deed which will warrant that the COUNTY's title to the Property is good, indefeasible in fee simple and free and clear of encumbrances except those encumbrances that are made known to COLLEGE.
  - (v) The COUNTY will work collaboratively with the COLLEGE to utilize the Opportunity Zone designation (see exhibit C), new market tax credits and support the City of Jefferson in the development of a TID.

## **Section 6 – Benchmarks**

### ***(a) Pre – Land Acquisition Benchmarks:***

- (ii) By December 31<sup>st</sup> 2019, the COLLEGE has demonstrated that 50% of a budget of \$125 million has contractually obligated funding in place. This includes costs for construction and meeting the financial requirements of COCA. This also includes meeting all financial requirements as required for candidate status for

- accreditation in COCA. The College has the option to provide signed binding letters of funding with clearly defined conditions to fulfill this requirement.
- (iii) By December 31<sup>st</sup> 2019, the COLLEGE has named a Dean per requirements of COCA.
  - (iv) By December 31<sup>st</sup> 2020, the COLLEGE will have obtained candidate status with standards as set forth by COCA letters of funding with clearly defined conditions to fulfill this requirement.

(COCA stands for The American Osteopathic Association's Commission on Osteopathic College Accreditation which accredits osteopathic medical education programs leading to a Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (DO) degree to include free standing college accreditation. Current standards in effect are 2017 COCA Standards.)

**(b) On-going Benchmarks**

- (i) The COLLEGE establishes an accreditation advisory committee by June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2019.
  - (ii) COLLEGE has developed an enhanced concept design plan of the site by June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2019.
  - (iii) The COLLEGE has a commitment from a medical institution/academic partner to be a partner per requirements of COCA by December 31<sup>st</sup> 2020.
  - (iv) The COLLEGE has achieved 90% project funding by December 31<sup>st</sup> 2020
  - (v) The COLLEGE has obtained Pre-Accreditation status by Dec 31<sup>st</sup> 2021
  - (vi) The COLLEGE has developed one corporate partner by 2021.
  - (vii) The first class will matriculate no later than fall of 2022.
- (c) **Reversionary Clause:** If the COLLEGE is unable to obtain pre-accreditation status within the required time set forth by COCA or achieving the financing benchmarks as incorporated above; it is agreed the land will revert back to the COUNTY in substantially the same condition as it was transferred to the COLLEGE.

**Section 7 - Future Development and Governance:**

**Governance:** The parties mutually agree that there is a benefit to creating a Board of Directors to develop a governing structure to ensure that the long term goals of COUNTY and COLLEGE are met to include complimentary development, maximizing job opportunities and commonality of care.

Based on this, the parties agree that a Board of Directors shall be created to oversee operations and development in phase 1 and future phases as determined by the COUNTY. The COUNTY and COLLEGE agree to develop by-laws that will facilitate the parameters of the board to carry out the vision of the PARK. The composition of the governing Board of Directors shall have at minimum the following:



- (i) County Representation (as appointed by the County Board Chair)
- (ii) City of Jefferson Representation (as appointed by the Mayor)
- (iii) College Representation
- (iv) Medical Affiliation Representation
- (v) Business representation
- (vi) Ex-officio (County Administrator)

#### **Section 8 - General Provisions:**

- (a) **Severability.** The terms of this LETTER are severable and any determination by any court or agency having jurisdiction over the subject matter of this AGREEMENT that results in the invalidity of any part shall not affect the remainder of this LETTER.
- (b) **Amendments.** This LETTER may be revised, modified, or amended only upon written agreement of the parties. All modifications, amendments, or alterations shall be set forth in writing and made a part of this LETTER by incorporated reference.
- (c) **Entire LETTER.** This LETTER constitutes the entire agreement among the parties hereto with respect to the subject matter hereof. Any and all prior and contemporaneous agreements, representations and understandings of the parties with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement, oral or written, are superseded by this LETTER.
- (d) **Assignment.** The parties agree that there shall be no assignment or transfer of this LETTER, nor any interests, rights or responsibilities contained herein, except as agreed to in writing.
- (e) **Non-Binding.** This Letter of Intent does not, and is not intended to, contractually bind the parties, and is only an expression of the basic conditions to be incorporated into a binding Purchasing Agreement. This Letter of Intent does not address all of the essential terms of any potential purchase agreement.
- (f) **Purchase Agreement.** This LETTER does not require either party to negotiate in good faith or to proceed to the completion of a binding Purchase Agreement. The parties shall not be contractually bound unless and until they enter into a formal, written Purchase Agreement, which must be in form and content satisfactory to each party and to each party's legal counsel, in their sole discretion. Neither party may rely on this LETTER as creating any legal obligation of any kind; neither party has taken or will take any action

in reliance on this non-binding Letter of Intent, whether a contract claim, a claim for reliance or estoppel (such as a claim for out-of-pocket expenses incurred by a party), or a claim for breach of any obligation to negotiate in good faith. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph to the contrary, Seller and Buyer agree that the above paragraph entitled "Stand Still" shall be binding, regardless of whether a binding Purchase Agreement is entered into by the parties.

The above LETTER reflects the mutual understanding of COUNTY and COLLEGE and sets forth the basis for proceeding to negotiate a Purchase Agreement as outlined above.

**Jefferson County, Wisconsin**

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
James Schroeder, Chairperson  
Jefferson County Board of Supervisors

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**The College of Osteopathic Medicine, Inc.**

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Fredrick Ridders  
The College of Osteopathic Medicine, Inc.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Exhibit "A"

### Legal Description

The North  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the South West  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 15, excepting all land described in Transportation Project Plat 1390-04-22-4.05 Doc 1216070 and amended by Doc 1227241.

The Northwest Quarter of Section 15 excepting there from all land lying East of Wisconsin Drive, further excepting all land described in Doc 1328082 and utilized for Jefferson County Highway Department purposes, further excepting Transportation Project Plat 1390-04- 22-4.09 Doc 1216075.

South West  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the South West  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 10 lying South of County Road J, excepting all land described in Doc 1328082 and utilized for Jefferson County Highway Department purposes, further excepting Transportation Project Plat 1390-04- 22-4.09 Doc 1216075.

The Northerly 20 acres of the South West  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 15, excepting Transportation Project Plat 1390-04-22-4.04 Described in Doc 1216070 & Transportation Project Plat 1390-04-22-4.07 in Doc 1216073 and those land deemed right of way for County Road W.

The South East Quarter of Section 15, excepting all lands lying East of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad right of way, further excepting all lands described in Transportation Project Plat 1390-04-22-4.05 and Amended described by Doc 1227241.

The Northwest  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Southwest  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 14 lying west of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad right of way, excepting 66 foot wide strip deeded to the City of Jefferson and described in Deed Doc 1064930.

The South  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the Northeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 15, excepting therefrom those portions lying in Annex Road.

The South 20 acres of the Northwest  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Northeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 15, excepting therefrom those portions lying in Annex Road.

The South 20 acres of the Northeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Northeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 15.

The North  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the Northwest  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Northeast  $\frac{1}{4}$ , excepting therefrom 0.525 lying in Annex Road and 1.436 acres lying in Collins Road, further excepting all land described in Certified Survey Maps 1548-5-64 & 3669-17-40.

All said described lands lying in Town 6 North, Range 14 East, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.

Exhibit B

Land Concept Plan

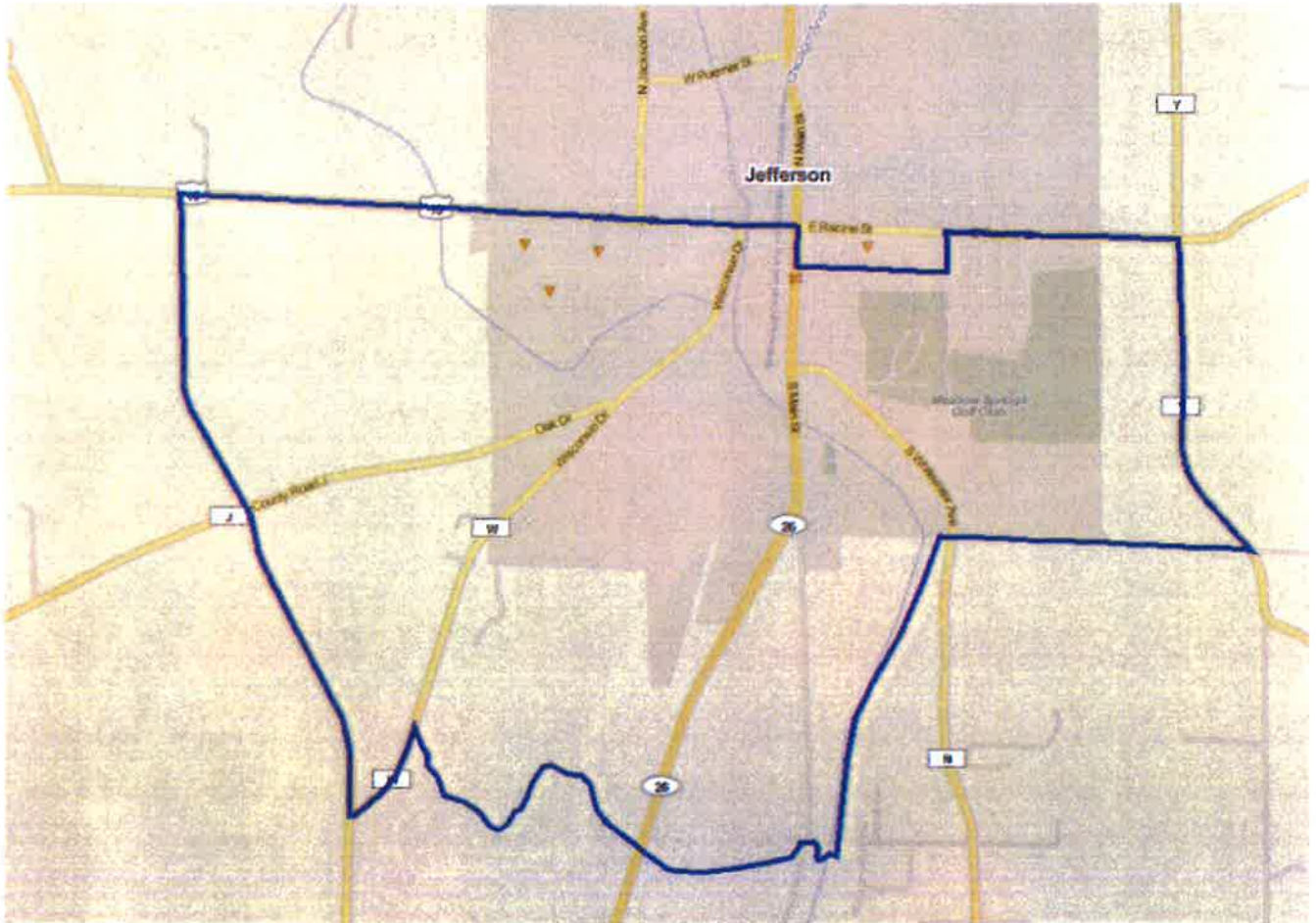






Exhibit C

Opportunity Zone



**2019  
Jefferson County  
Proposed Supervisor Amendment**

By Supervisor(s) Donald Reese, Lloyd Zastrow Amendment # 1

**To amend the 2019 Recommended Budget, we hereby propose:**

2018 Amended Budget includes a full time Deputy County Clerk  
2019 Proposed Budget reduces this position to  
20 hours with 1/2 health insurance (shared).  
Amendment would provide for 32 hour fully benefited position  
through the end of April.

**We estimate that this proposed amendment would increase the tax levy  
by \$ 7,338**

**We also propose offsetting any tax levy increase with  
a change to the following departments and program areas:**

\$10,000 by increasing Marriage License by \$20 increasing them from \$90 to \$110  
\$6,175 savings by billing 1/2 the cost of modems to municipalities as done by other counties  
\$3000 savings by including installation of new modem software with annual maintenance.

**THIS SECTION FOR FINANCE DEPARTMENT STAFF USE**

Bus Unit Description	Bus Unit	Account Number	Expenditure Increase (Decrease)	Revenue Increase (Decrease)	Other Sources Increase (Decrease)	Net Levy Increase (Decrease)
Elections	11702	511210	\$ 3,795	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,795
Elections	11702	512141	290	-	-	290
Elections	11702	512144	2,491	-	-	2,491
Elections	11702	512173	180	-	-	180
Elections	11702	512145	1	-	-	1
Elections	11702	512142	248	-	-	248
Elections	11702	512150	333	-	-	333
Clerk	11701	431001	-	10,000	-	(10,000)
Elections	11702	472007	-	6,175	-	(6,175)
Elections	11702	531303	(3,000)	-	-	(3,000)
Clerk	11701	411100	-	(10,000)	-	10,000
Elections	11702	411100	-	(1,837)	-	1,837
General Govt	11002	411100	-	11,837	-	(11,837)
General Govt	11002	599908	11,837	-	-	11,837
<b>Totals</b>			<b>\$ 16,175</b>	<b>\$ 16,175</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Finance Member	Aye	Noe
Jaeckel, George	1	
Jones, Dick	1	
Kutz, Russell	1	
Nelan, Conor	1	
Rinard, Amy	1	
Result	5	0

Fiscal note:

**County Board voting record:**

Ayes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Noes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Abstain	<input type="checkbox"/>
Absent	<input type="checkbox"/>

## **Highway Department** (Budget Amendment)

### ***Capital Projects – Adjustment 11/05/2018 for 2019 and 5 Year Capital Plan***

#### **2019**

CTH B (Dane County – Waukesha County) – Mill/Surface	\$2,500,000
CTH E (CTH CI – Sullivan) – Resurface	\$1,600,000
CTH J (STH 106 – US 12) – Planning/Prep Work	\$ 100,000

---

#### **2020**

CTH J (STH 106 – US 12) – Phase I Rehabilitation	\$1,250,000
CTH E (Palmyra – CTH CI) – Resurface	\$1,100,000
CTH CI (STH 106 – CTH Z) – Resurface	\$1,600,000

#### **2021**

CTH J (STH 106 – CTH G) – Phase II Rehabilitation	\$1,400,000
CTH D (STH 59 – STH 106) – Resurface	\$1,900,000

#### **2022**

CTH A (STH 106 – CTH S) – Rehabilitation	\$3,900,000
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#### **2023**

CTH Q (STH 89 – STH 19) – Resurface/Rehabilitation	\$4,000,000
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#### **2024**

CTH K (Rock County – Ft. Atkinson) – Reconstruction	\$2,500,000
CTH S (CTH A – CTH B) – Resurface	\$1,500,000



## **RATIONALE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT BUDGET AMENDMENT**

### **Part-time Kitchen Cook (10 Hours per Week)**

**Rationale.** The Sheriff's Office has been short one full time cook position since 2009. This position was vacated through a retirement and was not filled due to budgetary shortfalls within the Sheriff's Office budget. The county granted an emergency personnel request in the middle of 2018 through Human Resources as a stop-gap response to these uncovered hours. The Sheriff's Office would have included this position in the 2019 budget but did not in order to meet operational goals established by the county. However, after a recent inspection, it has become apparent this position is needed, and not being in the budget submitted, it must be requested as an amendment. Part of the impetus for requesting this position is the mandated Department of Corrections requirements of serving two hot meals per day to the inmates.

Establishing an additional part-time kitchen cook will help in many ways. First, it will decrease the overtime hours of the other cooks. Second, it will help the kitchen supervisor who is spending a large part of the day assisting with food preparation, forgoing other operational duties. Third, it will assist the kitchen staff by filling-in for both full and part time cooks who take vacation, holiday, sick time, or when there is no Community Service Worker available. Fourth, the extra hours provided can enhance kitchen sanitation, something the regular cooks have a limited time to accomplish. Fifth, it will assist with the prepping of Huber bag lunches. Sixth, it will allow the jail to cut back on using expensive disposable items. Finally, it allows the kitchen to serve other departments with meals and other food related activities.

**Fiscal Impact.** \$10,015.20 will be added to the Sheriff's Department budget, slightly increasing the overall county budget.

**Finance Director's Note:** A 10 hour/wk ( 520 hour/yr), non benefitted Jail Cook position would equate to \$10,276. We are currently levied at the maximum amount allowed by state statute, so an increase in property tax levy is not an option to us. If approved, the Finance Committee will need to determine a funding source for this amendment.