

RESOLUTION NO. 2022- _____

Amending supervisory district boundaries to reflect annexations

Executive Summary

On November 9th, 2021, the Jefferson County Board of Supervisors adopted Resolution Number 2021-43 which established 30 supervisory districts for the purpose of electing the Jefferson County Board of Supervisors. Wisconsin statute section 59.10(3)(c) allows the County Board of Supervisors to amend supervisory districts to reflect city and village incorporation, annexation, detachment or consolidation which has occurred since its last adoption or amendment of supervisory districts and to make such adjustments to supervisory district boundaries as may be appropriate for purposes of election administration. A common practice is for cities and villages to assign the area being annexed to the adjacent ward within their corporate limits and the County Board to amend supervisory district boundaries to match the new corporate limits. This ordinance amends the Jefferson County Board supervisory district boundaries to reflect the annexations which have occurred since the County Board adopted the current supervisory districts following the 2020 Census. To date, three annexations have occurred since the 2021 adoption of the supervisory districts. The annexations are described in detail below and the attached maps identify the annexations. The Executive Committee considered this resolution on November 30, 2022 and recommended forwarding to the Jefferson County Board for adoption.

WHEREAS, the executive summary is incorporated into this resolution, and

WHEREAS, resolution number 2021-43 established 30 supervisory districts and their boundaries within Jefferson County, and

WHEREAS, three annexations have occurred since the supervisory districts were established on November 9, 2021, in Resolution Number 2021-43, and

WHEREAS, the table below shows the 2021 supervisory districts and the proposed amendments to the supervisory districts.

From:			To:				
Municipality	Ward	District	Municipality	Ward	District	Population	Document #
Town of Aztalan	1	15	City of Lake Mills	4	13	2	1459875/1466206
Town of Koshkonong	2	23	City of Fort Atkinson	10	29	2	1438508
Town of Koshkonong	2	23	City of Fort Atkinson	13	28	2	1468364

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Jefferson County Board of Supervisors that the following supervisory districts be amended as a result of annexations by local municipalities:

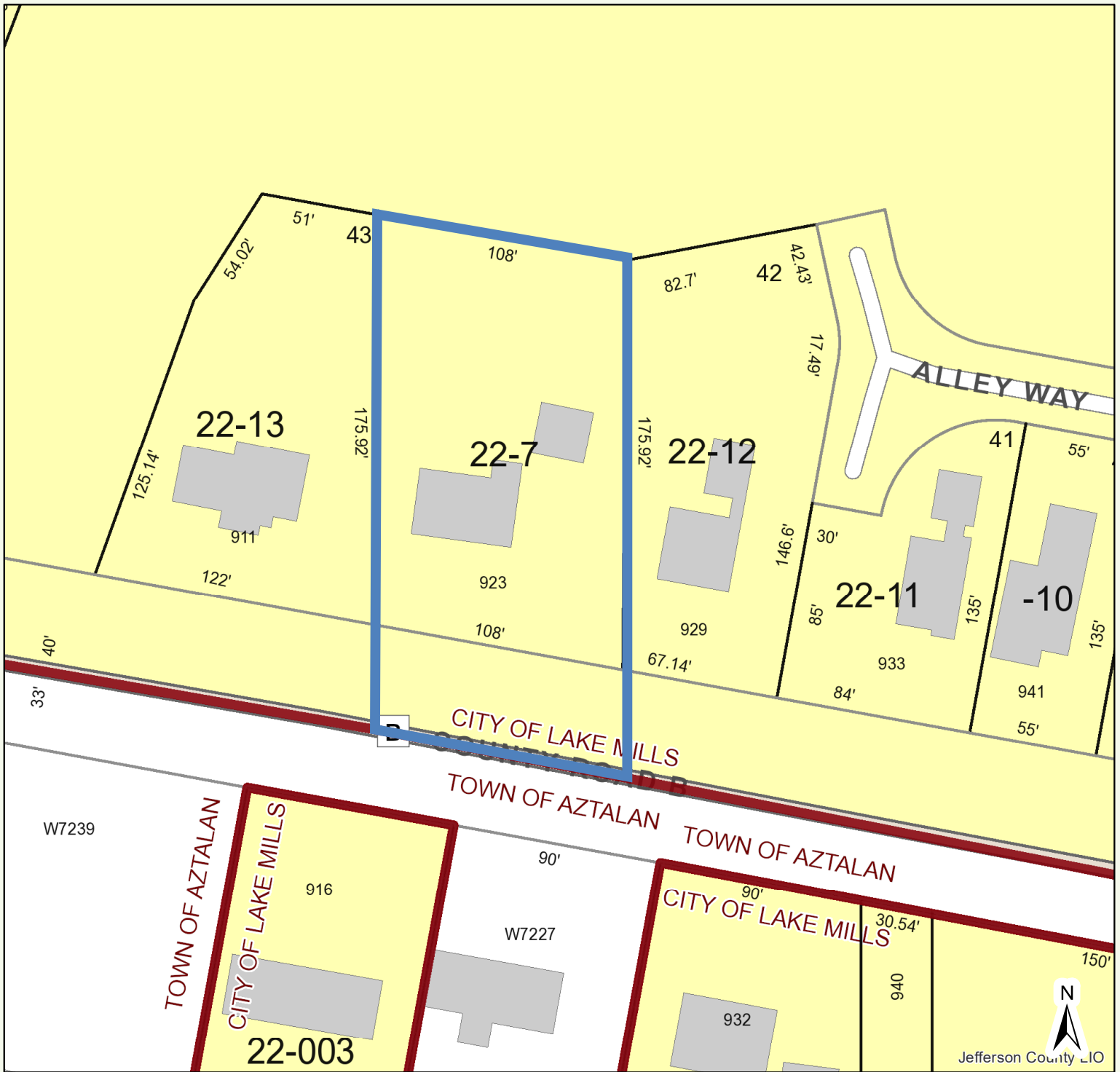
1. Parcel Number 246-0714-1822-007 is moved from Supervisory District 15 to Supervisory District 13 (923 County Road B, Town of Aztalan to City of Lake Mills)
2. Parcel Number 226-0514-0941-024 is moved from Supervisory District 23 to Supervisory District 29 (201 Highland Ave., Town of Koshkonong to City of Ft. Atkinson)
3. Parcel Number 226-0514-0941-007 is moved from Supervisory District 23 to Supervisory District 28 (21 Sunset Ave., Town of Koshkonong to City of Ft. Atkinson)

Referred By:
Executive Committee

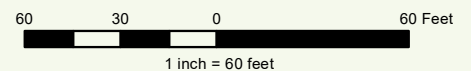
12-13-2022

REVIEWED: Corporation Counsel: ; Finance Director: .

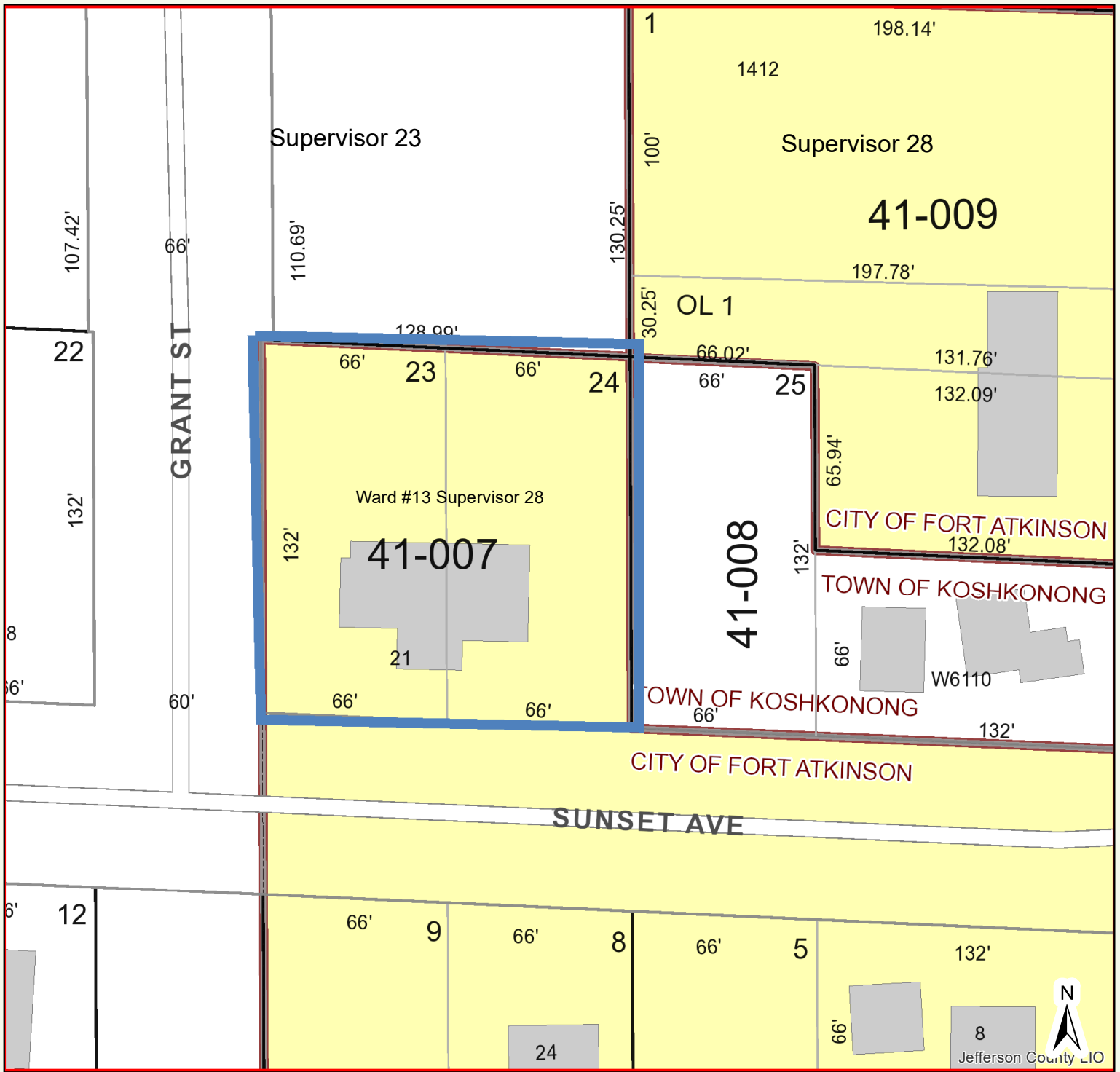
Aztalan to Lake Mills- Supervisor 15 to 13



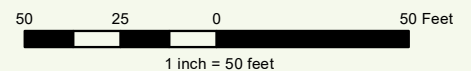
- Lines**
- Override 1
 - Municipal Boundaries
 - Old Lot/Meander Lines
 - Rail Right of Ways
 - Road Right of Ways
 - Section Lines
 - Surface Water
 - Map Hooks
 - Tax Parcels
- Parcel Lines**
- Property Boundary



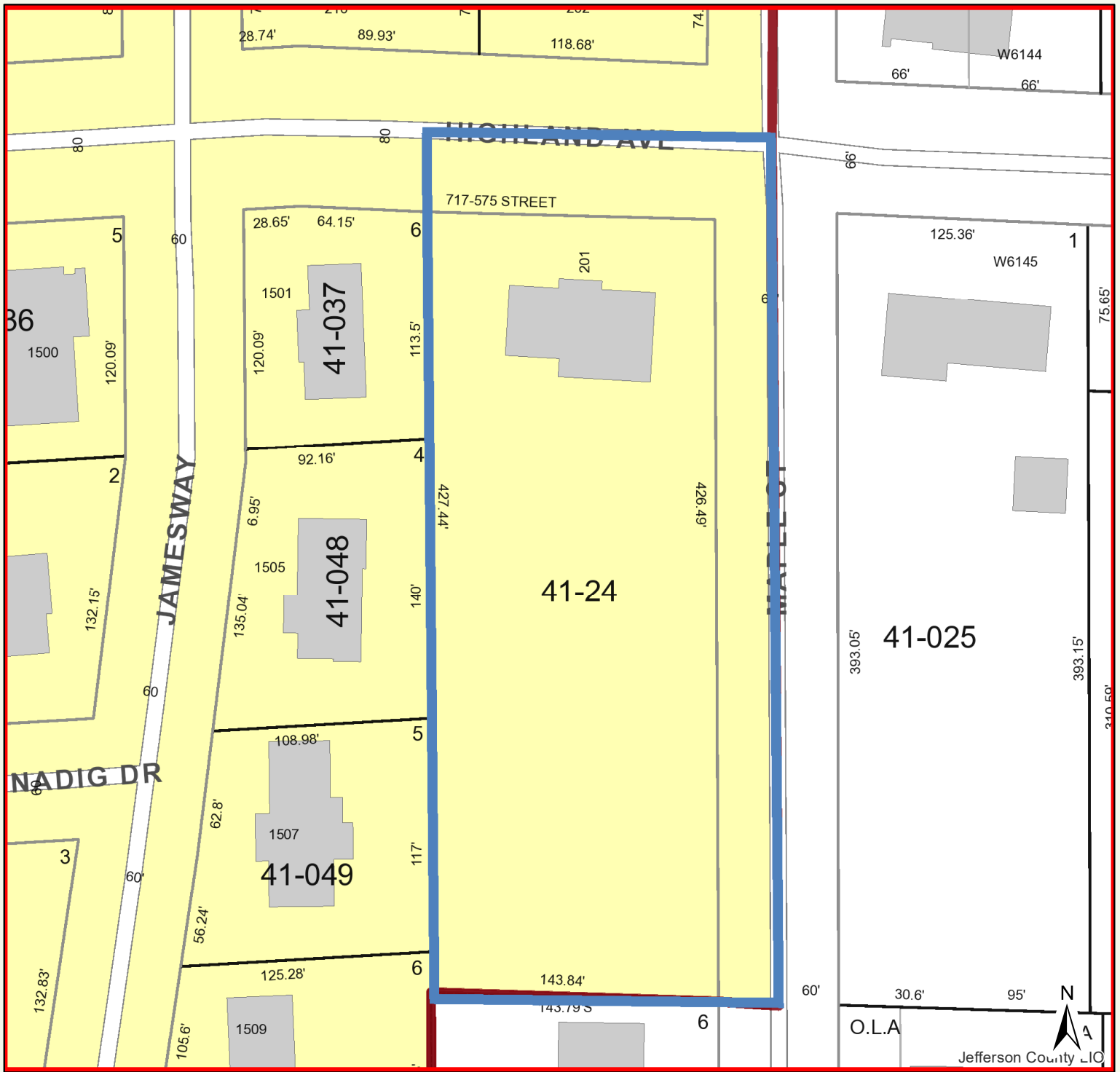
Supervisor 23 to Supervisor 28



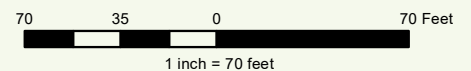
- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Lines | — Rail Right of Ways | Tax Parcels |
| Override 1 | — Road Right of Ways | |
| Parcel Lines | — Section Lines | |
| — Property Boundary | — Surface Water | |
| — Old Lot/Meander Lines | — Map Hooks | |



Koshkonong to Fort - Supervisor 23 to 29



- Lines**
- Override 1
 - Municipal Boundaries
- Parcel Lines**
- Property Boundary
 - Old Lot/Meander Lines
 - Rail Right of Ways
 - Road Right of Ways
 - Section Lines
 - Surface Water
 - Map Hooks
 - Tax Parcels



Correspondence Memorandum

Date: Wednesday, November 16, 2022

To: WCUTA Board of Directors

From: George A. Klaetsch

Re: 2023 Utility Aid Proposal Options

At the WCUTA Board of Directors direction, the following memo provides three options for consideration for proposed legislative changes to the Utility Aid (UA) formula during the 2023-24 legislative session.

While the proposal provides options for the legislative session, WCUTA is likely to focus on securing Governor Evers support and inclusion of any UA changes in his 2023-25 biennial budget proposal AND adoption in the legislative Republican's version of the budget. As of this writing, the best opportunity for passage of statutory changes of the UA formula (if any) would be in the budget.

Plan A-Ensure Continued Increases in Utility Aid & Monitor Budget to Defend Current Funding

- According to Legislative Fiscal Bureau (July 14, 2022 presentation to WCUTA) – UA payments to local governments continue to increase
 - In the 2012-13 biennial budget, UA payments totaled \$67.8 million
 - Annual UA Payments
 - 2017 = \$73.5 million
 - 2018 = \$75.6 million
 - 2019 = \$75.6 million
 - 2020 = \$77.9 million
 - 2021 = \$82.6 million
 - 2022 = \$84.2 million (est)
 - Increase of 13% over the last six years
 - Increase of 20% over the last decade
- According to LFB, even with the increase in renewable energy generation and current/future decommissioning of traditional fuel-based generation facilities, UA payments will continue to increase “as long as aid remains in the renewable rate base”
- While the calculations have not been completed, LFB estimates that “incentive aids” portion of UA will increase given the Operation or Under Construction status of solar farms throughout Wisconsin (attached)
 - Generation capacity needs to be maintained resulting from decommissioning of traditional fuel-based generation facilities
 - There will not be a decommissioning aid cliff

- Pros / Cons of Plan A
 - Pro – WCUTA membership continues to receive increased UA
 - Pro – Incentive aids will still be provided to counties with operational or under construction solar, while counties with traditional generation facilities will continue to see nine mill payments due to delayed decommissioning
 - Pro – In 2021 all 72 counties received a UA payment totaling \$40.2 million (49% of total payments made to municipalities)
 - Pro – Legislatively & strategically, WCUTA’s UA position would be aligned with other state-based utility taxpayer associations
 - Con – WCUTA membership may not receive the amount of UA that corresponds with government services provided to domiciled utilities regardless of inflation

Plan B – Propose Increase Mill Payment From 9 to 10 Mills

Total UA payment amounts under the mill rate payment would increase by approximately 11.1%, and payments to towns, villages, cities, and **counties** receiving such aid payments would also increase by approximately 11.1%. Using 2020-21 numbers, UA payments would increase approximately \$5 million in 2023.

	9 Mill Payment	10 Mill Payment (11.1% increase)	Capacity Payment	Incentive Aids	Total (with 9 Mill payment)	Total (with 10 Mill payment)
2020	34,100,839	37,886,032	34,707,200	10,055,855	77,898,506	82,649,087
2021	35,838,026	39,816,046	36,449,800	11,377,650	82,610,712	87,643,497

- Business Case
 - Utility aid payments have been at 9 mills since 1977. Have not received an adjusted increase in 45 years
 - Costs to continue county services (inflation) supporting generation facilities continues to rise. County services to utility/utility property has increased **XX% since XXXX**
 - State of Wisconsin can afford UA adjustment
 - Taxes Derived from Property Eligible for Utility Aid
 - 2016-17 = \$249 million
 - 2017-18 = \$256 million
 - 2018-19 = \$252 million
 - 2019-20 = \$245 million
 - 2020-21 = \$246 million
 - 2021-22 = \$256 million (est)
 - **Increase of 3% over the last six years***
 - Utility Aid Payments
 - 2017 = \$73.5 million
 - 2018 = \$75.6 million
 - 2019 = \$75.6 million
 - 2020 = \$77.9 million
 - 2021 = \$82.6 million
 - 2022 = \$84.2 million (est)
 - **Increase of 13% over the last six years***

*According to LFB July 14, 2022 presentation to WCUTA)

- Pros / Cons
 - Pro – WCUTA has a fair and reasonable business case to justify one mill increase
 - Pro – Additional \$5 million in UA to eligible municipalities regardless of type of generation plant
 - Con – Winners & Losers among WCUTA membership due to expected shift of UA for many WCUTA member counties
 - Con – Legislatively & strategically, WCUTA’s UA position would be an outlier when compared with other state-based utility taxpayer associations
 - Con – Legislative leadership has strong concerns with UA. May be unintended consequences, due to ask
 - Con – WCUTA doing the heavy lifting for WUTA on mill rate increase given that a total rate of nine mills is applied to the value of all qualifying utility property.
 - Payments to cities and villages are computed at a rate of six mills (\$6 per \$1,000 of net book value), if generation plant is located in their boundaries, while payments to counties would be three mills.
 - If plant is located in a township, payments to towns are computed at a rate of three mills and six mills to counties.

Plan C – Update/Revise “Incentive Aid” portion of UA Payments

- Wisconsin Trending to Renewables
- **Part C1** – Propose a 50% increase to incentive aid payment provision of \$600 per megawatt on the site of: or adjacent to an existing or decommissioned plant or on a brownfield or adjacent to a brownfield
 - A 50% increase would total \$900 per megawatt
- **Part C2** – Propose a 50% increase to incentive aid payment provision of \$1,000 per megawatt that derives energy from an alternative energy resource
 - A 50% increase would total \$1,500 per megawatt
- **Part C3** – Decommissioning Aid adjustment for power production plants with multiple power generation units
 - Per 2021 Senate Bill 468, revise state statute to ensure that UA payment received by a county or municipality will not be reduced on the basis that one or more units, BUT ALL units of the power production plant are no longer generating electricity (i.e. Columbia plant shutting one of two units down and their decommissioning aid is automatically cut in half due to only one unit being shut down, but the plant generating electricity at 50% of its capacity)
- Pros & Cons - Winners & Losers
 - Pro – Operational and Under Construction solar farms in Wisconsin has a diversified geographic footprint throughout WCUTA membership through 2026
 - Pro – Provisions related to Incentive Aid payments have not been increased since their inception in 2003 (\$600/megawatt and \$1,000/megawatt in C1 and C2 respectively)
 - Pro – Incentive Aid payment related to C1 provides even further incentives to those counties who have future decommissioning of fossil fuel-based plants
 - Pro – Support Sen. Ballweg provision on unit shutdown legislation (SB 468)
 - Con – It takes a lot of acres to reach megawatt amounts for a solar field. Likely solar fields will not achieve fuel-based decommissioned total megawatts lost

CAFO and Agricultural Regulation

Summary and Next Steps

Summary of Events

- Presentation to five committees
 - Executive
 - Planning and Zoning
 - Board of Health
 - Land and Water Committee
 - Solid Waste Committee
- Provided history of issues from past year
- Reviewed Question and Answers giving to staff by board and public with state agency response
- Reviewed July presentation
- Reviewed/primary focus on Oct Handout – covered 11 broad topic areas brought forward

Summary of Requests – move forward by committee(s)/board

- Determine what authority counties may have for siting of high capacity wells; if authority determine what regulatory/oversight roles
- Reporting mechanism related to manure complaints
- Consideration of a stormwater ordinance
- Regulation/banning of aerial manure spraying and industrial waste
- Development of composting ordinance
- Key items discussed, but not officially voted on
 - Ground water study – already in motion and was beyond the scope of this work
 - Education sessions

Requested Items

- Well Siting – Legal review – Corporation Counsel
- Manure Reporting – L & W staff will review current process and reports to committees
- Aerial Spraying – L&W Staff; look at other jurisdictions; need to identify options/unintended issues; need to define aerial and industrial
- Compositing/animal mortality; levels of jurisdiction, define scope of regulation; stakeholder input
- Stormwater Ordinance – survey our local gov partners; look at neighboring counties; break down by components – identify what should be included in Jeff county ordinance

Recommended Next Steps

- Each request will have a recommended lead department; staff has identified certain questions for each area to seek feedback
- Have a joint meeting in January
- Look at priorities
- Budget needs
- Validate/confirm requests
 - *note committee's still maintain their authority
- Discuss next steps

Strategic Plan

Current Plan - Process

- Primary Plan developed in 2017 with update in 2019
- County Board appointed a Strategic Plan Committee (include representative internal and external; represented various stakeholder groups; and demographics)
 - All county board members were interviewed by a consultant; plus other third party
- Approved by Board
- Results are incorporated into budget goals of departments; used as part of priority based budgeting

Strategic Plan – what is included

- Jefferson County – The Future
- Our Mission
- The Vision
- Our Guiding Principles
- Jefferson County Goals
- Goal Creation and Actionable Steps

Current Plan – Original 10 Goals

- Goal 1 - Promote a culture of growth and services by continuing our positive fiscal history
- Goal 2 - Create an economic environment resulting in strong income levels and above state average educational goals which will attract and retain residents
- Goal 3 - Foster an educational atmosphere that benefits both our youngest and oldest residents
- Goal 4 - Establish a cohesive efficient and cost effective program for protective and public services throughout the county
- Goal 5 - Initiate an ongoing marketing plan to inform and attract a qualified workforce, tourists and new business

Current Plan – Original 10 Goals

- Goal 6 - Develop a system where smart growth and natural resources complement each other
- Goal 7 - Institute a transportation plan of conventional and nonconventional means to connect resources and residents
- Goal 8 - Develop a broadband expansion plan to improve the quality and coverage of digital data throughout the county
- Goal 9 - Devise an infrastructure plan to improve our county road system and our building complexes
- Goal 10 - Maintain the key agricultural economic drivers while keeping up with advancing related technology

Current Plan – Revised – Top 5 (2019)

- GOAL 1: JEFFERSON COUNTY IS COMMITTED TO SUSTAINABLE GROWTH THAT IMPROVES THE LIVES OF OUR RESIDENTS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS AND CREATES A MORE POSITIVE FISCAL ENVIRONMENT
- GOAL 2: JEFFERSON COUNTY HAS DEVELOPED A TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN
- GOAL 3: ENSURE SAFETY, PUBLIC SERVICE AND WELL-BEING FOR ALL RESIDENTS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY
- Goal 4: EXPAND COMMUNICATION ABOUT JEFFERSON COUNTY TO IMPROVE AWARENESS, INCREASE TOURISM AND ATTRACT WORKERS AND NEW RESIDENTS
- GOAL 5: JEFFERSON COUNTY IS KNOWN FOR ITS NATURAL RESOURCES AND PARKS AND IS A GREAT PLACE TO LIVE WORK AND PLAY

Thoughts for 2023

- Staff is updating/reviewing Implementation section Comp Plan
 - Validate information/relevancy of tasks
 - Status of task as appropriate
 - Identify clarification of language/tasks identify
 - Identify tasks that may be missing to help move comp plan forward



Thoughts for 2023

- Develop process
 - Review of mission and vision
 - Education sessions – specifically comprehensive plan
 - How to develop priorities/capacity
 - Develop goal of timeline for completion
 - Outside assistance- especially geared towards “listening” to provide independent source
 - Oversight committee; standing committee or special