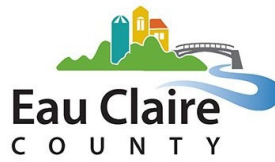


AGENDA
Committee on Finance & Budget



Monday, July 18, 2022

5:00 p.m.

Courthouse – Room #1301/1302

721 Oxford Ave, Eau Claire, WI

[Agenda items are linked to supporting documentation.](#)

[There are also bookmarks to navigate through the document.](#)

1. Call to Order and Confirmation of Meeting Notice
2. Roll Call
3. Public Comment
4. Review of Meeting Minutes / Discussion – Action
 - a. Regular Meeting: 06.20.22
 - b. Joint Meeting: 07.12.22
5. Climate Action & Resilience Plan (CARP) for County Operations / Discussion – Action
6. Proposed Ordinance 22-23.041 “To Repeal and Recreate Chapter 4.20 of the Eau Claire County Code: Acquisition and Sale of Tax Delinquent Lands...” / Discussion – Action
7. Village of Fairchild & Town of Fairchild Library Exemption Requests / Discussion – Action
8. Finance Department 2023 Budget Review / Discussion – Action
9. Board Budget Presentation Question & Answer / Discussion
10. Budget Update / Discussion – Action
 - a. Joint Committee Budget Review Sessions
 - b. Community Agencies
 - c. Budget Public Input Sessions
11. Vouchers over \$10K Board Report / Discussion
12. Budget Deviation Policy / Discussion
13. American Rescue Plan Act Funds (ARPA) Update / Discussion
14. Future Meetings and Agenda Items / Discussion – Action
15. Adjourn

Prepared by: Amy Weiss

PLEASE NOTE: Upon reasonable notice, efforts will be made to accommodate the needs of individuals with disabilities through sign language, interpreters, remote access, or other auxiliary aids. Contact the clerk of the committee or Administration for assistance (715-839-5106). For additional information on ADA requests, contact the County ADA Coordinator at 839-6945, (FAX) 839-1669 or 839-4735, TTY: use Relay (711) or by writing to the ADA Coordinator, Human Resources, Eau Claire County Courthouse, 721 Oxford Avenue, Eau Claire, WI 54703.

MINUTES
Eau Claire County
Committee on Finance & Budget

Monday, June 20, 2022
4:30 p.m.
Courthouse – Room #1273
721 Oxford Ave, Eau Claire, WI

Members present: Supervisors Jim Dunning, John Folstad, Robin Leary, Cory Sisk, Dane Zook, Nick Smiar (ex-officio)

Staff present: Greg Bowe, Purchasing Manager; Norb Kirk, Finance Director; Glenda Lyons, Treasurer; Sue McDonald, County Clerk; Sharon McIlquham, Corporation Counsel; Kathryn Schauf, County Administrator; Amy Weiss, Senior Accounting Manager

Chair Zook called the Committee on Finance & Budget to order at 4:30 pm and confirmed compliance with open meetings law.

The committee clerk took roll call. Members present are indicated above.

No members of the public wished to speak.

Review of Meeting Minutes

Motion: Folstad moved approval as presented

Vote: 5-0

Banking Request for Proposal Update

Greg Bowe presented the results of the banking request for proposal.

Motion: Folstad moved approval of award to US Bank

Vote: 5-0, motion passes

Proposed Code Change: Chapter 4.20 “Acquisition and Sale of Tax Delinquent Lands”

Sharon McIlquham, Glenda Lyons, and Sue McDonald gave an introduction to the proposed changes to code section 4.20. This revision will modify the code to reflect the process that the county should be doing.

Quarter 1 Financial Reports

Glenda Lyons presented the quarter 1 financial results for the Treasurer.

Sue McDonald presented the quarter 1 financial results for the County Clerk.

Norb Kirk presented the quarter 1 financial results for the Finance Department.

Norb Kirk presented the quarter 1 Director’s Report for financial information across the county.

Norb Kirk reviewed the sales tax and vehicle registration fee reports for collections through May 2022. The entire vehicle registration fee is used to maintain roads and bridges.

Proposed Resolution 22-23/032 “...To Authorize the Approval to Calculate Actual Revenue Losses Incurred for Each of the Years 2020-2023 Due to the Public Health Emergency Created by the Covid-19 Pandemic...”

This election gives the county more flexibility in how the county can spend the ARPA dollars. The county expects to have a higher lost revenue calculation than the standard \$10 million election.

Motion: Leary moved approval as presented

Vote: 5-0, motion passes

Proposed Resolution 22-23/034 “Abolishing the 1.0 FTE Fiscal Associate IV...and Creating 1.0 FTE Internal Control Specialist...”

Motion: Folstad moved approval as presented

Vote: 5-0, motion passes

Proposed Ordinance 22-23/035 “To Amend Section 2.12.140 B. of the Code: Medical Examiner System”

Motion: Dunning moved approval as presented

Vote: 5-0, motion passes

Budget Update

The committee reviewed the budget guidance that was distributed to departments for the 2023 budget. The committee reviewed the joint budget review session schedule. It is helpful to have all interested parties in the same room at the same time. Supervisors would like to hear specifics on service impacts when operation budgets are not able to be increased.

The committee discussed the dates and locations for public input sessions. The committee clerk will send out some possible dates and work to schedule with locations.

Proposed Resolution 22-23/025 “Requesting the State Legislature to Modify Levy Limits”

Nick Smiar provided background on this file. Committee members believe community is fearful of taxes and feels that this will not have a large impact on the county. This resolution is to notify the state legislature that there is a problem that needs to be solved.

Motion: Dunning moved approval as presented

Vote: 2-3, motion fails

American Rescue Plan Act Funds (ARPA) Update

Kathryn Schauf gave an update on the processes and projects to be funded by the county’s ARPA funds.

Future Meetings: regular meeting July 18; regular August 15; joint budget meetings per oversight committee schedule

Agenda Items: review department budget mitigation plans; 10K board report process and review (invite corporation counsel)

The committee adjourned at 6:45 pm.



Amy Weiss
Committee Clerk



MINUTES

Eau Claire County

Joint Meeting: Committees on Administration and Finance & Budget
Tuesday, July 12, 2022, at 2:30 p.m.
Eau Claire County Government Center
721 Oxford Ave., Eau Claire • Room 1277

Present Administration: Nick Smiar, Judy Gatlin, Connie Russell, Nancy Coffey, Gerald Wilkie, Allen Myren

Present: Dane Zook, John Folstad, Robin Leary, Jim Dunning, Cory Sisk (2:33 p.m.)

Others: Samantha Kraegenbrink, Jessica McDonald, Dave Riewestahl, Matt Theisen, Norb Kirk, Sharon McIlquham, Erika Gullerud, Sonja Leenhouts, Amy Weiss, Rod Eslinger, Kathryn Schauf, Sue McDonald, Eric Huse (2:50 p.m.)

Public: Avery Shanahan (Leader Telegram)

Call to Order Committee on Administration and confirmation of meeting notice

Chair Smiar called the Committee on Administration to order at 2:30 p.m.

Call to Order Committee on Finance & Budget

Chair Zook called the Committee on Finance & Budget to order at 2:30 p.m.

Samantha Kraegenbrink called the roll for each committee, respectively.

Public Comment

No members of the public wished to make comment.

Budget Overview (Facilities)

Director Matt Theisen provided an overview of his proposed 2023 budget. The committee had the opportunity to discuss in detail, ask clarifying questions, and provide input.

Internal ARP requests

Administrator Schauf provided an update to the committees on the status and timeline of the internal ARP requests and potential capital projects that may be able to be funded by ARP.

Opioid Settlement Options

Kathryn Schauf provided a brief overview of potential opioid funding. Finance Director Norb Kirk provided a presentation regarding the opioid settlement securitization options. An answer to the state is required by July 22, 2022 (non-binding.) It is Director Kirk's recommendation to move forward with a declaration of interest. For Finance & Budget: Supervisor Leary motions to approve the declaration of interest. For Administration: Supervisor Coffey motions to approve the declaration of interest; seconded by Supervisor Russell. Finance & Budget: All in favor. Administration: All favor.

Committee on Finance & Budget Adjournment

The Committee & Budget adjourned at 3:40 p.m. End of joint committee meeting.

Respectfully submitted by,

Samantha Kraegenbrink – Assistant to the County Administrator



Climate Action & Resilience Plan (County Operations)

2022-2030

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to the following individuals for their contributions:

County Staff

Regan Watts, Recycling & Sustainability Coordinator
Matt Michels, Senior Planner
Rod Eslinger, Director - Planning & Development
Greg Leonard, Land Conservation Manager
Matt Theisen, Director - Facilities
Josh Pedersen, Director - Parks & Forest
Jon Johnson, Highway Commissioner
Ben Jordan, Planning & Development Intern

County Board

Todd Meyer, District 1	David Hirsch, District 16
Amanda Babb, District 2	Thomas Vue, District 17
Joe Knight, District 3	Jim Dunning, District 18
Stella Pagonis, District 4	Gerald "Jerry" Wilkie, District 19
Larry Hoekstra, District 5	John Folstad, District 20
Dane Zook, District 6	Mark Beckfield, District 21
Steve Chilson, District 7	Dr. Katherine Schneider, District 22
Cory Sisk, District 8	Robin Leary, District 23
Allen Myren, District 9	Heather DeLuka, District 24
Nancy Coffey, District 10	Jodi Lepsch, District 25
Nathan Otto, District 11	Tami Schraufnagel, District 26
Brett Geboy, District 12	Kyle Johnson, District 27
Connie Russell, District 13	Kimberly Cronk, District 28
Judy Gatlin, District 14	Missy Christopherson, District 29
Nick Smiar, District 15	

Special thanks to board members Nancy Coffey, Jim Dunning, and Missy Christopherson for their work on the Sustainability Work Group.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Carbon neutrality: When the greenhouse gas emissions are equivalent to the emission offsets/sequestration to equal net-zero emissions.

CO₂e or CO₂ equivalent: A unit of measurement that converts green house gases like methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (NO₂), carbon dioxide (CO₂) and ozone (O₃) to a single unit of measurement in proportion to its impact on global warming.

County operations: The scope of this plan consists include the emissions from all county facilities, fleet, and employee commute.

Community CARP: The Community Climate Action and Resiliency Plan (CARP) is the follow up plan to this document that will address how the Eau Claire County Community can achieve carbon neutrality and 100% renewable energy by 2050.

Greenhouse gas (GHG): Gases which absorb solar radiation and traps heat through the greenhouse effect. Includes commonly emitted pollutants such as carbon dioxide, methane, ozone, nitrous oxide, and hydrochlorofluorocarbons.

FSC: The Forest Steward Council. View information on their certifications and requirements at <https://us.fsc.org/en-us>

SFI: Sustainable Forest Initiative. View more information on their certifications and requirements at <https://sfimi.org/>

VMTs: Vehicle Miles Traveled

INTRODUCTION

In March 2019, the Eau Claire County Board adopted a resolution establishing goals of 100% renewable energy and carbon neutrality by 2050 for county operations and the community.

The purpose of the Climate Action & Resiliency Plan (CARP) is to identify opportunities and areas of improvement within county operations, procedures, and policies that work to achieve the county's carbon neutrality goals.

This plan will provide a pathway to meet the county's interim goal of 30% greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction by 2030. Once the framework for the county's operations has been determined, the community plan will be developed in collaboration with community members and stakeholders.

This plan will serve as a living document. Objectives or strategies may change depending on change in technologies, funding opportunities, etc. which could advance carbon neutrality efforts and 100% renewable energy for county operations.

Climate Change Impacts on Eau Claire County and Wisconsin

Climate change has increased average temperatures in Eau Claire by 2.8 degrees Fahrenheit, from 43.8 degrees in 1960 to 46.6 degrees in 2010, and it's expected to further increase temperatures statewide by between 2 and 8 degrees by 2050 (1, 2). Days with temperatures over 90 degrees are expected to triple in that time (2).



63,000 acres of Wisconsin forests damaged by a derecho in 2019



Statewide, precipitation has increased **17%** since 1950



Eau Claire has warmed **2.8°** since 1960, Wisconsin expected to warm by another **2 to 8° by 2050**

Wisconsin is also getting wetter, with precipitation having increased by 17% up to 37 inches per year since 1950, and is expected to further increase (2). Extreme weather events like derechos and polar vortexes are becoming more intense as well.

These changes in weather patterns and extreme weather events impact more than human comfort. Warmer temperatures are pushing plants and animals north, introducing southern species to Eau Claire and moving native species further north. Not all species can adapt or move fast enough though, which may result in higher concentrations of certain species, potentially disrupting food webs and leaving species vulnerable. Extreme weather events, like the 2019 derecho in Northern Wisconsin which damaged 63 thousand acres of the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, will only make it harder for species to adapt as their refuges are harmed (2).

\$110 billion in damages to Wisconsin

Coastal sea level rise may receive a lot of attention as a consequence of climate change, but the local impacts can be just as devastating. From 2011 to 2021, 16 severe storms and two droughts resulted in \$110 billion in damages to Wisconsin (2). One severe storm and subsequent flooding in Eau Claire in September of 2016 caused almost \$300,000 in damage to public property, with additional costs to private individuals (3). Roadways and other infrastructure were inundated, washed out, and even collapsed in some cases, while water levels rose in Lakes Eau Claire and Altoona by 4.5' and 2' respectively. The storm caused \$90,000 in damage to Eau Claire County highways and County parks and forest.

Strains on community infrastructure will be an ongoing concern for county staff. Recovering from these events puts a strain on county budget, staffing and other essential services within the community. Adapting county operations to be more resilient and mitigate damages from events like this will be essential as they are projected to become more frequent and intense.



Figure 1. November 22, 2016. County Road G near Hathaway Creek.

"Climate impacts have a direct correlation to the reduced recreation and seasonal outdoor activities resulting in a substantial decrease in the billions of dollars that can directly affect Wisconsin's economy. (2)" Eau Claire County's outdoor recreational opportunities including hunting, fishing, agri-tourism, camping, and winter recreation increase economic activity in the community. **Visitors to Eau Claire County spent \$257 million in 2017 on outdoor recreation, bringing in \$32 million in tax revenue and employing 4,578 people (4).** Warmer, shorter winters and decreased snowfall will have significant impact on outdoor recreation opportunities in the winter.

In 2017, The agriculture sector in Eau Claire County employed 6,253 people, contributed \$36.2 million in tax revenue, and had an estimated economic impact of \$1.5 billion (5). As temperatures rise, agriculture will also be at risk without significant adaptation from farmers (2). Heat waves and less predictable rain events will increase risk to local farms, and consequently decrease food security and economic opportunity in the region.

Higher temperatures and longer growing seasons are expected to increase the incidence of Lyme Disease, West Nile Virus, and other insect borne diseases, and with it the number of people with potentially lifelong, debilitating illnesses. In Wisconsin, as many as 231 premature deaths can be avoided by addressing energy generation related emissions, saving up to \$2.5 billion a year in otherwise lost economic potential (2).

How does Eau Claire County define sustainability?

Sustainability within Eau Claire County operations is vital to the future of the organization and the community. To achieve sustainability the three sectors of sustainability: planet, people, and profit must be considered in a balanced manner.

Planet

Eau Claire County will consider the environmental impact in all decisions, policies, and processes.

*Act as stewards of the environment.
Work to preserve resources, reduce our ecological footprint, and preserve Eau Claire County's water, agricultural, and forest land.*

People

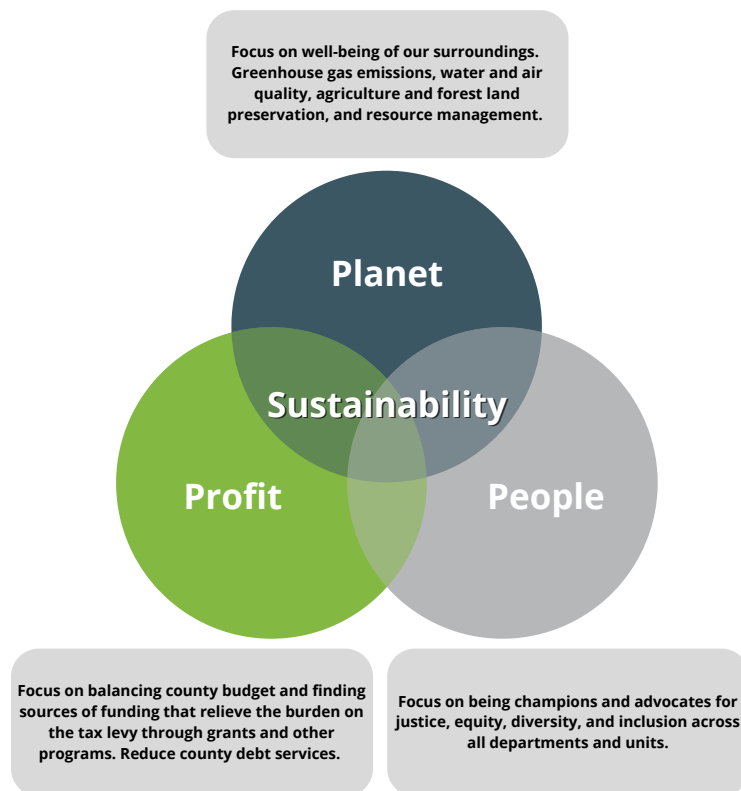
Eau Claire County will consider the impact decisions, policies, and processes have on all members of Eau Claire County's diverse community.

Act as advocates and champions for justice, equity, diversity, and inclusion across all departments and units.

Profit

Eau Claire County will consider the fiscal impact that all decisions, policies, and processes have on the county budget.

Act in a fiscally responsible manner by investing in processes, equipment, policies, etc. which save money over time and reduce the burden on the tax levy and reduce county debt services.



COUNTY HIGHLIGHTS

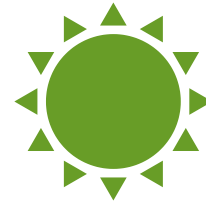
What are we already doing?



Decreased energy use for facilities by **28%** from 2018 to 2021



Manage **53,000** acres of FSC & SFI certified forests



As of 2020, **14%** of total facility energy and **35%** of electricity is from renewable energy sources



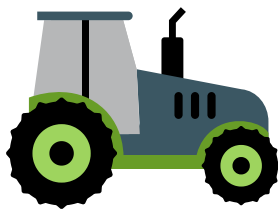
Reuse **100%** of existing highway material for improvement projects.



30% of sheriff fleet is hybrid.



In 2021, diverted over **214,000** pounds of electronics and household hazardous waste from the landfill.



1644 acres planted with the county's no-till drill rental program



Departments are increasing their paperless processes



Decreased emissions from employee commute by **519** metric tons of CO₂e from 2018 to 2021.

BASELINE OPERATIONS GHG INVENTORY

A baseline greenhouse gas inventory was performed for government operations based on the year 2018. 2018 was chosen as the base inventory year based on the recommendations of ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability who developed the software used to calculate emissions. In 2018, total county operation emissions were 10,274 tons of CO₂e. In order to reduce GHG emissions 30% by 2030 the county will need to reduce emissions 3,082 tons CO₂e.

In 2018, government facility energy use was responsible for 5,871 tons CO₂e (57.2%) of GHG emissions. The county's fleet made up 2,478 tons CO₂e (24.1%). Based on the 2021 Employee Commute survey (Appendix B) we were able to estimate the emissions from employee commute before a large portion started working remotely. Emissions from employee commute is estimated at 1,925 tons (18.7%) in 2018.

The following sections will break down the GHG inventory by category to give a better analysis of each.

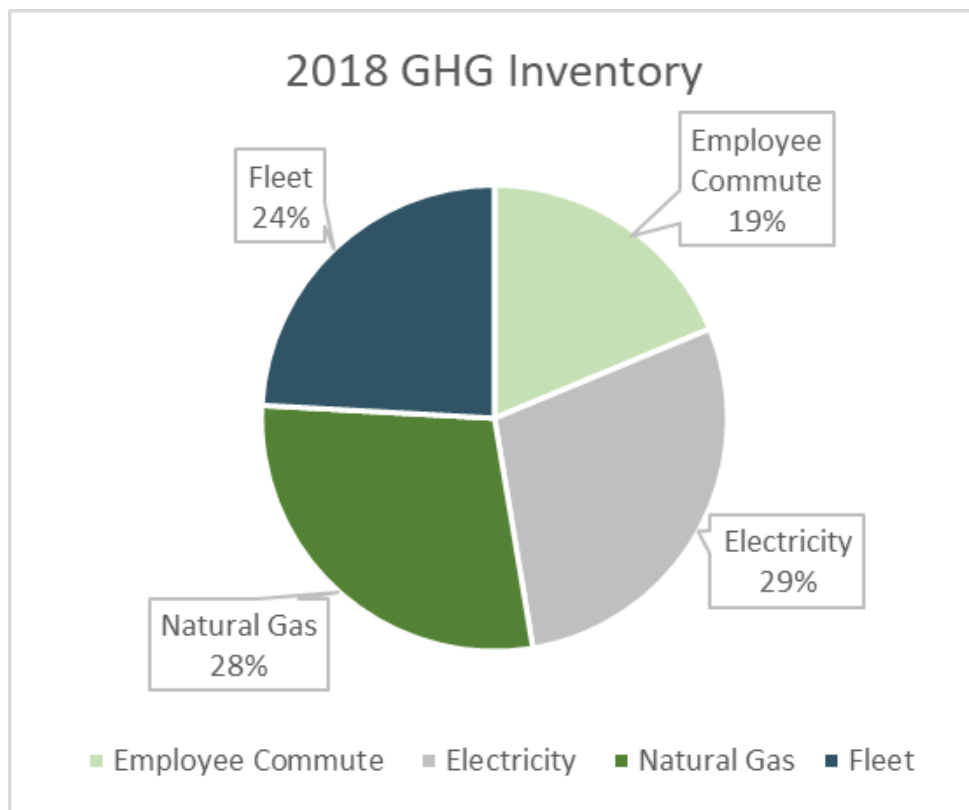


Figure 2. 2018 GHG Inventory summary by source.

ENERGY

Energy accounts for over 50% of the county's GHG emissions. Figure 2 shows how those emissions are distributed amongst county facilities. The Jail and Courthouse currently are the bulk of county facility emissions with a combined 4,274 tons CO₂e.

Overall, emissions between electricity and natural gas are evenly split. However, retrofitting the large facilities to run on electricity alone is likely not feasible in the near future. Reducing the carbon intensity of the county's electricity consumption will be much easier to achieve in the short term considering the goals of the utilities that serve county facilities and the option of subscribing to their solar as well as continuing to invest in energy efficient equipment and practices.

The County is currently served by two utilities, Xcel Energy and Eau Claire Energy Co-op. As of 2021 the county has exhausted the solar subscriptions offered by the utilities. With the purchase of these credits and the utilities existing renewable energy portfolio, the county receives 14% of it's energy from renewables.

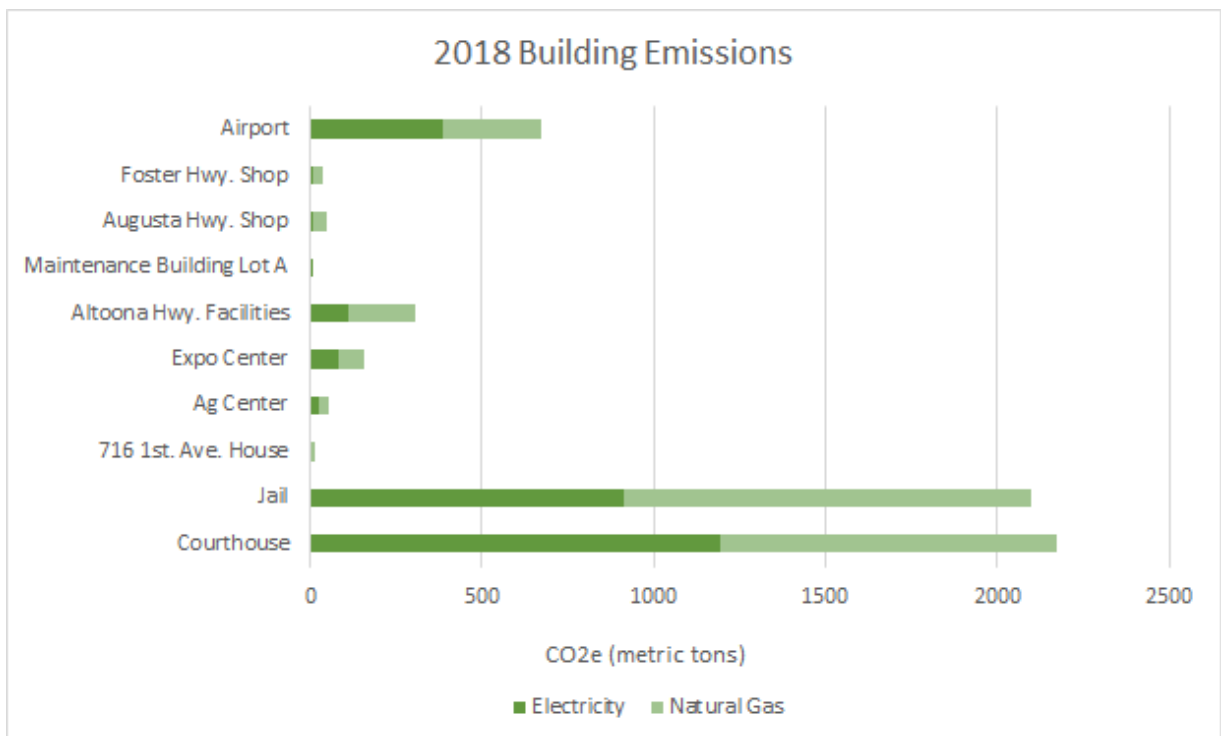


Figure 3. Facility emissions in 2018 by source. data collected from EPA Portfolio Manager. Does not include County parks.

COUNTY FLEET

In Figure 4, county fleet emissions are shown by department and fuel type. The highway department's diesel emissions are the greatest at 1,766 metric tons. However, due to the type of equipment utilized by the department, these vehicles are not easily replaced with a hybrid or electric vehicle.

In order to transition the county fleet to electric vehicles, charging infrastructure must be put in place first. Locations have been identified at several county facilities to build-out initial charging infrastructure. This will allow departments to easily transition to electric vehicles once they are available on the market.

A challenge that will persist in transitioning the fleet away from fossil fuels is market availability. Many departments require heavy duty trucks and machinery that do not currently have electric substitutes on the market. Also, with current restraints in the auto-markets, procurement is difficult.

Improving the fuel efficiency of our vehicles and reducing total VMTs will be another important strategy while the county works on establishing a charging network and acquiring electric fleet vehicles.

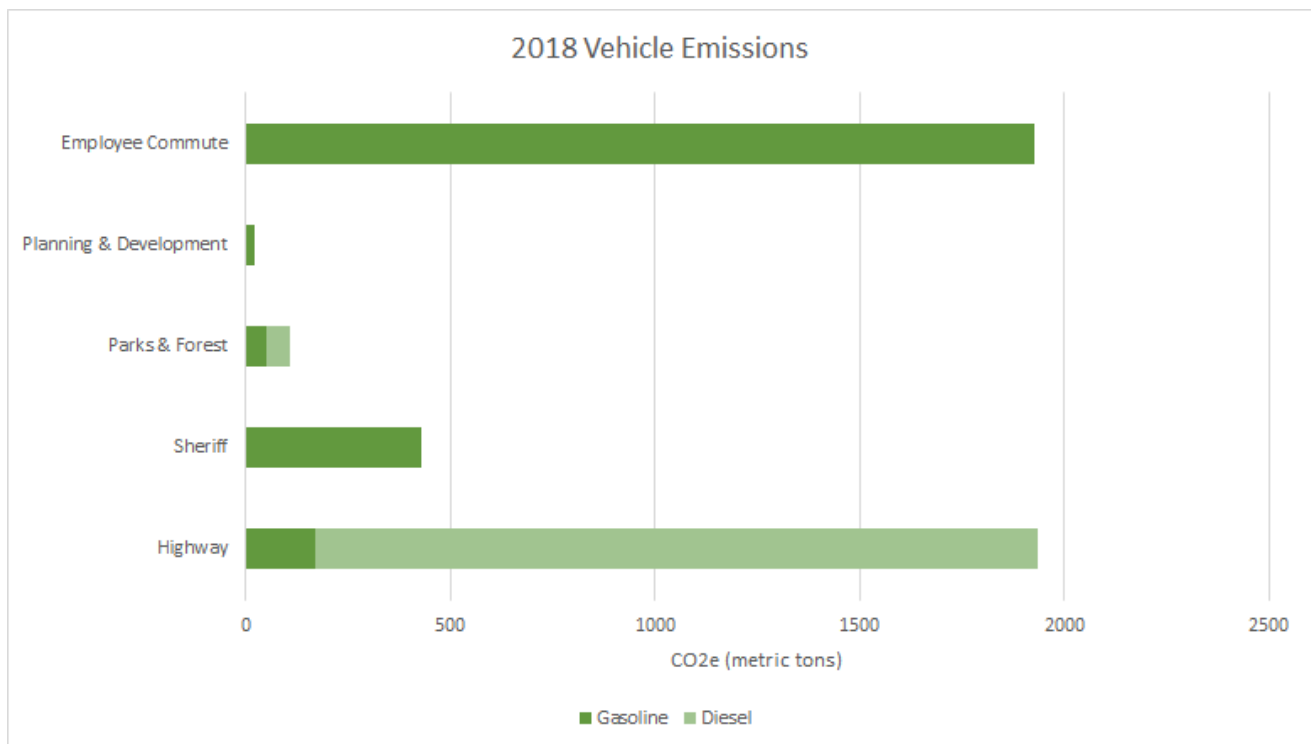


Figure 4. County fleet emissions in 2018 by source

COUNTY FLEET CONT.

The highway department's fuel emissions are directly tied to the amount of snowfall received each season. As noted in the figure below, 2018 had significantly more snow fall than average, whereas 2020 and 2021 were much lower than average. Highway fleet emissions, specifically from diesel, are likely to remain unpredictable from year to year because of this correlation.

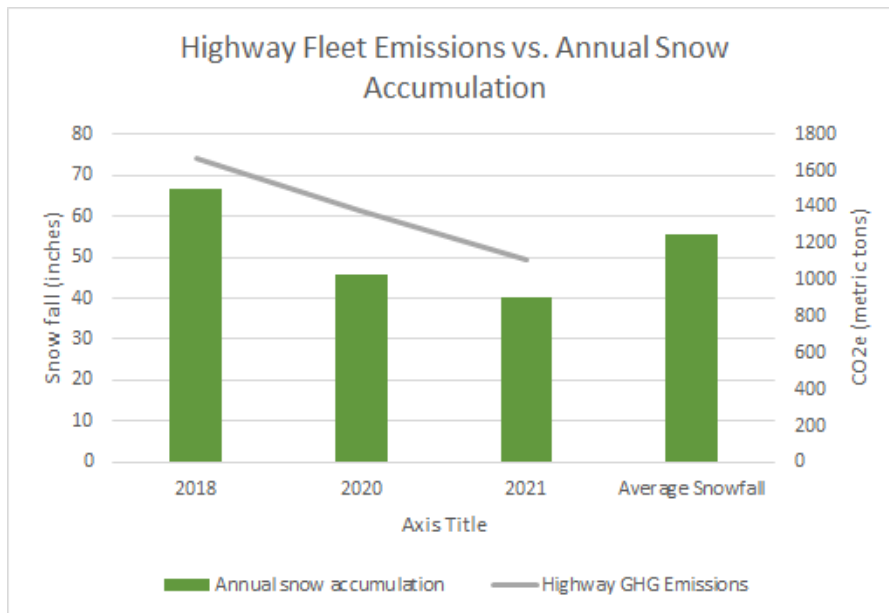


Figure 5. Fleet emissions compared to annual snow fall. Snow fall data from: <https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=mpx>

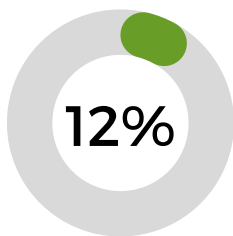
EMPLOYEE COMMUTE

A survey was sent to Eau Claire County employees in September 2021 to determine GHG emissions from employee commute as well as receptiveness to alternative transportation. The full survey results are located in the appendix. 206 of approximately 600 employees (34%) participated in the survey. From this survey it is estimated that emissions from employee commute was 1,925 tons CO₂e in 2018 using the assumption that a negligible number of employees were working remote.

The results show that the COVID-19 pandemic spurred an increase in remote work even after offices were opened back up. Over 46% of respondents work remotely at least 1 day per week and 26% work remotely 3 or more times a week at the time of the survey. This is estimated to have reduced GHG emissions from employee commute over 500 tons from 2018 estimated emissions.

The average employee commute is 21 miles to and from their work site each day. Employees who also use their personal vehicle for work travel add an average additional 25 miles per week. 37 respondents specifically mentioned distance from their worksite being a barrier to using alternative means of transportation.

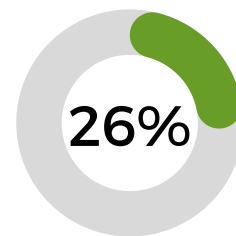
Employees felt that there were many barriers to utilizing alternative transportation including family responsibilities, location/weather, and job requirements. A significant portion of county employees do not currently have access to alternative forms of transportation like public transportation, safe bike trails, and carpooling options.



Use a form of transportation beside personal vehicle at least once a week.



Family obligations make using other forms of transport challenging



Work remotely 3+ days per week as of September 2021.

UPDATED GHG INVENTORY

GHG inventories for 2020 and 2021 demonstrate a significant decrease in the county's operational emissions. The significant decrease in 2020 is largely from natural gas and electricity. Significant investments in LED lighting and replacement of outdated equipment in 2019 decreased the energy demand of county facilities. In 2021 County facilities used 34% less energy compared to 2018. The County continues to subscribe to solar credits through Xcel Energy and Eau Claire Energy Cooperative programs for a total of 210 kW as of 2020.

The significant progress made toward the county's carbon neutrality goals in the first few years has resulted in 26% reduction in GHG emissions, surpassing the 2020 goal outlined in the 2019 resolution by over 20%. These achievements now position the county to amend our 2030 goal to 40% reduction by 2030 for county operations.



Figure 6. Greenhouse gas inventory by year.

ACHIEVING 40% BY 2030

4,110

Metric tons of CO₂e emissions. The amount the county needs to reduce its emissions by 2030 to achieve 40% emission reductions from 2018 levels.

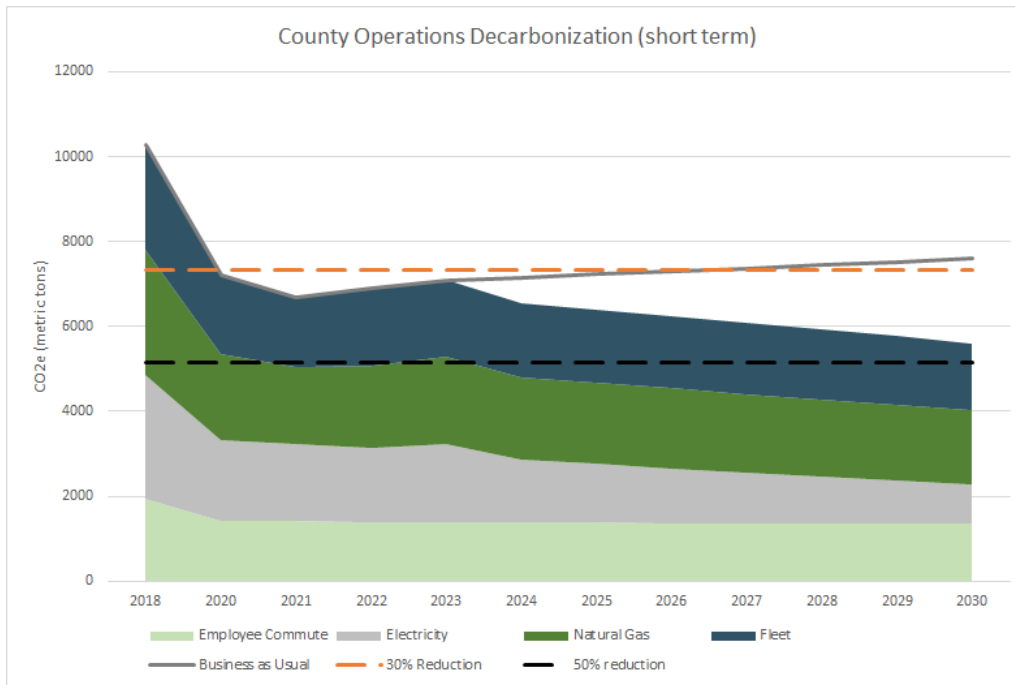


Figure 8. Emission projections to 2030 with modified 2030 goal.

Based on the 2018-2021 GHG inventories for county operations and the trend of decarbonization in various sectors, the county can achieve an overall 40% decrease in the County's **operational** emissions from 2018 levels by 2030. This would put the county ahead of its previous goal outlined in the 2019 resolution. Below are the goals for the individual sectors in order to achieve 40% reduction. These changes are projections of county operation emissions, NOT community scale emissions or goals.



50% decrease from electricity



15% decrease from natural gas



15% decrease from county fleet



4.5% decrease from employee commute

FISCAL IMPACTS

Investments in sustainable actions, like energy efficiency, have demonstrated significant cost savings for the county. In 2019, investments were made to transition the majority of lighting in Eau Claire County facilities to LEDs and the replacement of boiler systems in the Jail. Figure 7 demonstrates that **from 2019 to 2021 energy expenses decreased by \$175,134**. Designing new county facilities with sustainability and energy efficiency will provide long term savings. According to an analysis done by Focus on Energy, the new highway facility is estimated to have 65% annual energy cost savings compared to a baseline facility, saving the county an additional nearly \$200,000 annually.

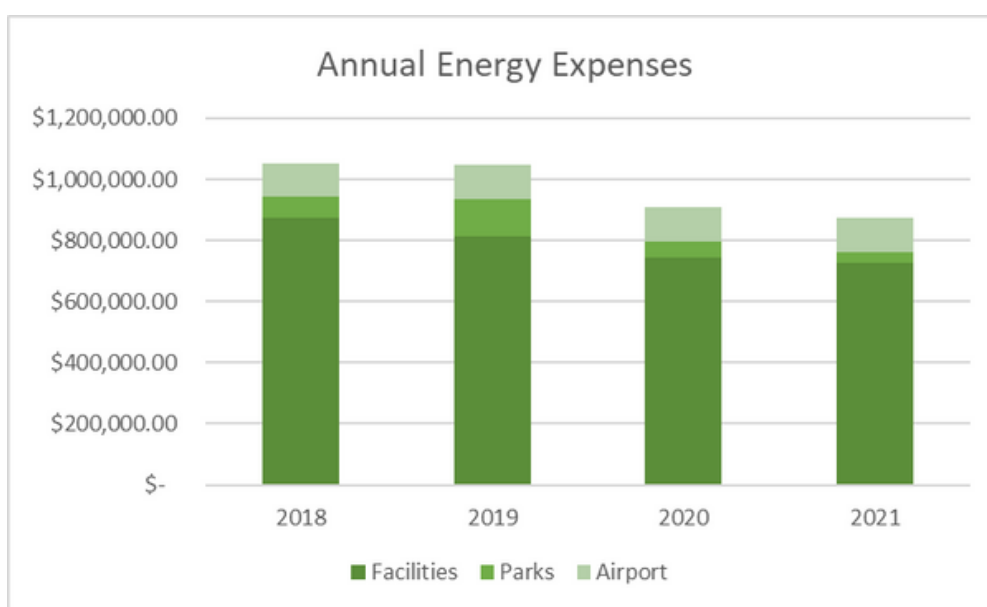


Figure 7. County energy expenses by year. All county facilities except parks and the airport are reflected within the facilities category.

As Eau Claire County continues to be a leader in sustainability, the leverage of grants and other external funding will be an essential asset to offset the initial investment that could be barriers to the county. To move forward it will be important for Eau Claire County to allocate a budget for sustainability initiatives to be competitive in grant applications. Often matching funds are necessary to obtain grants.



*County Operations
Greenhouse Gas
Emission Reduction
Strategy*

This strategy document will be updated to fit into other plans, including but not necessarily limited to the Eau Claire County Strategic Plan, the county Parks & Forest Plan, and the county Land Conservation Plan.

STRATEGY	MILESTONES & TACTICS	STAFF	PRIORITY
Policy and Purchasing			
P1. Align Eau Claire County's overarching vision with the 2050 goals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Align strategic plan and other county plans with 2030 interim and 2050 goals in this plan and the community plan. Communicate and integrate expectations 	Admin, Sustainability Advisory Committee, All	High, 2022, Ongoing
P2. Develop Eau Claire Community CARP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage and include community stakeholders in planning process Gain resident input through surveys, in-person listening sessions, etc. Work with Xcel Partners in Energy program to develop plan or develop plan in house 	P&D	High, 2022-2023
P3. Create Sustainability fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual allocations for variety of sustainability projects Develop criteria for allowable department expenses/projects 	Finance, P&D	High, 2023
P4. Develop sustainable purchasing policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop policy and approve with county board Integrate 2050 goals into capital improvement planning (CIP). Develop relevant employee trainings 	Finance, Sustainability Advisory Committee	Medium, 2023-2024
P5. Pursue alternative funding streams for projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue grant opportunities and community collaborations 	All	High, Ongoing

STRATEGY	MILESTONES & TACTICS	STAFF	PRIORITY
P6. Advocate for policies at the local, state, and federal level that further goals and objectives in this plan as well as the Community Climate Action and Resiliency Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue participation in Wisconsin Local Government Climate Coalition (WLGCC) 	P&D	High, Ongoing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that new and existing county policies align with 2050 goals. 	All	High, Ongoing
Energy Transition			
E1. Research adopting a natural gas succession plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a feasibility study for transitioning facilities away from natural gas. 	Facilities	Low, 2026
E2. Purchase of renewable energy subscriptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue purchasing renewable energy subscriptions through Xcel Energy and Eau Claire Energy Co-operative as available. 	Facilities	High, Ongoing
Building Optimization			
B1. Data collection & benchmarking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual GHG inventory reports Green Tier Legacy Reports Streamline energy and fuel reporting between departments to improve accuracy and efficiency of data collection. 	Facilities, P&D	High, Ongoing
B2. Improve energy efficiency in new construction, major renovations, and existing buildings and infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve building energy use intensity (EUI) by 1.5% annually (15% by 2030) Utilize Focus on Energy programs and incentives 	Facilities	High, Ongoing

STRATEGY	MILESTONES & TACTICS	STAFF	PRIORITY
B3. Increase onsite solar energy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize Focus on Energy solar incentives • Align solar installations with major roof repairs • Identify opportunities for ground mounted solar arrays • Require new county buildings to be solar ready. 	Facilities, P&D	Medium, Ongoing
B4. Explore renewable powered heating, cooling, and hot water technologies, and geothermal in new construction and major renovations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request these options during CIP and bidding process • Utilize Focus on Energy Incentives • Utilize grant funding when applicable. 	Facilities	High, Ongoing
Vehicle Fleet			
V1. Fuel efficiency and Fleet decarbonization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a fleet decarbonization plan • Participate in Drive Rural USA project • Improve MPG by 1.5% annually (15% by 2030) 	P&D, fleet managers All	High, 2023 High, Ongoing High, Ongoing
V2. Install fleet vehicle charging infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install chargers at county facilities and throughout the community • Require major renovations and new construction projects to add appropriate electric vehicle infrastructure. 	Facilities, P&D	High, Ongoing
Education & Engagement			
EE1. Employee trainings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop county employees and board member training on County sustainability goals and initiatives • Encourage employees to participate in sustainability trainings relevant to their position 	P&D, HR Admin, Department heads	Medium, 2023 Medium, Ongoing

STRATEGY	MILESTONES & TACTICS	STAFF	PRIORITY
EE2. Create Sustainability Advisory Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appoint group of citizens, staff, county board members, and other stakeholders to guide the implementation of the operation and community level CARP. 	P&D, Sustainability Advisory Committee	High, 2022
EE3. Create Sustainability Newsletters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform employees about county sustainability initiatives and policies. 	P&D	Medium, 2023
Parks & Forest			
PF1. County Forest Carbon Credits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory county forest carbon sequestration capabilities Evaluate the benefit of selling “credits” for future sustainability and conservation projects 	P&F	Medium, Ongoing
PF2. Sustainable Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue implementation of P&F forest management and land acquisition plan Consider buying additional county forest land 	P&F	High, Ongoing Medium, Ongoing
Recycling & Waste Reduction			
R1. Increase recycling and composting opportunities for residents and county operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify opportunities for the county to reduce waste in its operations 	P&D, All	Medium, Ongoing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the county recycling program to divert common waste streams from the landfill 	P&D	Medium, Ongoing



Appendices

FACT SHEET

TO FILE NO. 19-20/003

This resolution is an effort to join the world-wide effort to hold the increase in global average temperature to the limits agreed to by 195 nations in 2015 in the Paris Climate Agreement. This agreement sought to stabilize the global climate system by “holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2° C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels”. This effort is to be done by reducing the amount of “Greenhouse Gases(GHG)” released into the atmosphere.

What are Greenhouse Gases and what is their source?

<https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/overview-greenhouse-gases>

GHG's are generally defined to be carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases.

1. Carbon Dioxide: This gas comprises 81% (2016 data) of GHG released into the atmosphere. The primary sources of CO₂ are fossil fuels such coal, natural gas and oil products. Other sources are solid waste decomposition, wood products and tree decomposition. Living trees also absorb carbon dioxide.
2. Methane: (10% of US releases in 2016). The primary sources are the production and transport of coal, natural gas and oil. Livestock and agriculture practices also add to methane release. Landfill decay of organic waste is another source.
3. Nitrous Oxide-N₂O: (6% of US releases in 2016). The primary sources are agriculture and industrial activities. The combustion of fossil fuels and solid waste is also a source.
4. Fluorinated Gases: (3% of US releases in 2016). These are synthetic gases emitted from a variety of industrial processes. These gases are generally emitted in small amounts, but are very potent.

Factors Affecting Greenhouse Gas Emissions:

1. Type and amount of fuel used.
2. Efficiency of a fuel burning device such as a furnace.
3. The amount of insulation in buildings requiring heat.
4. The number of miles driven and the type of driving conducted.
5. The amount of recycling involved to reduce waste going to a landfill and to reduce the amount of processing of raw materials for new products.

Sources of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the US in 2016:

<https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/sources-greenhouse-gas-emissions>

1. Transportation: 28.5% This is primarily from the burning of fossil fuels. Over 90% of fuel used for transportation is petroleum based.
2. Electricity Production: 28.4% Approximately 68 percent of our electricity comes from burning fossil fuels, mostly coal and natural gas.
3. Industry: 22% This is primarily from fossil fuel used for energy and the release of GHG emissions from certain chemical reactions during the production process.

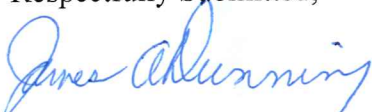
4. Commercial and Residential: 11% Greenhouse gas emissions from businesses and homes arise primarily from fossil fuels burned for heat, the use of certain products that contain greenhouse gases, and the handling of waste.
5. Agriculture: 9% Greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture come from livestock such as cows, agricultural soils, and rice production.
6. Land Use and Forestry: Neg. 11% Land areas can act as a sink (absorbing CO₂ from the atmosphere) or a source of greenhouse gas emissions. In the United States, since 1990, managed forests and other lands have absorbed more CO₂ from the atmosphere than they emit.

Plan of Action:

1. Determine current levels of greenhouse gas emissions within the County and including the City to use as a baseline.
2. Evaluate all infrastructure that the County owns for emissions and develop a plan to reduce and eliminate GHG (Greenhouse Gases) emissions.
3. Review all purchasing procedures to include a review of GHG emissions.
4. Determine the value of the County forests in reducing greenhouse gases.
5. Evaluate the need and ability to regulate construction and production within the County by means of codes and/or education to reduce GHG emissions.
6. Evaluate the current transportation operations within the County and develop a transportation plan to reduce emissions.
7. Establish relationships with the City of Eau Claire, the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, Chippewa Valley Technical College, School Districts, County retail and industry, PACE Wisconsin, and other cities and Towns within the County to reach the same goals.
8. Establish relationships with the power production companies within the County to procure carbon free energy.
9. Establish programs with the agriculture community to minimize and/or eliminate Green House Gas emissions.
10. Develop a plan to monitor the County's progress in achieving the goals.
11. What else?

Fiscal Impact: \$10,000 in 2019.

Respectfully Submitted,



James Dunning
Supervisor, District 18



Lydia Boerboom
Supervisor, District 16

SUSTAINABILITY RESOLUTION WORKPLAN

Draft

March 21, 2019

I. Developing the Carbon Baseline

1. Electrical use in all County Buildings
2. Amount of electricity from renewable sources used by the County government.
3. Amount of gasoline and diesel fuel purchased during the year by the County government.
4. Identify other energy sources used by County government and document usage.
5. Estimate of entire County electrical energy used in a year.
6. Estimate of entire County fuel purchased during the year.
7. Estimate of energy from renewable sources used by the entire County.
8. Identify other energy sources used by the entire County and estimate usage
9. Identify agriculture impact to energy usage and GHG emissions from agriculture practices.
10. Identify industrial GHG emissions and estimate quantity.
11. Identify land fill emissions and estimate quantity.
12. Estimate Greenhouse Gas emissions based on energy usage.
13. Estimate the effect of County forest land on reducing carbon emissions
14. Investigate other possible sources of GHG emissions
15. Set targets for emissions and dates

II. Areas of Energy Control

1. County Government
 - a. Vehicle purchases
 - b. HVAC purchases
 - c. Energy purchases
 - d. Energy use education
 - e. Building operation
 - f. Purchasing decisions
 - g. Adjust office operations functions.
 - h. IT operations
 - i. Develop transportation alternatives
 - j. Other
2. County as a Whole
 - a. Energy use education
 - b. Greenhouse Gas emissions education
 - c. Review building permit requirements (I.E: Solar panel connections in new construction)
 - d. Review building permit requirements for emissions

- e. Promote remodeling to improve energy efficiency and emissions control
 - f. Promote bio-mass conversion to fuel
3. -----
- a. ----

III. Program Incorporation

1. Search out and apply for grants to assist with implementation.
2. Incorporate IT programs to monitor usage and calculate emissions.
3. Incorporate new technologies and energy sources into County buildings as equipment is replaced.
4. Investigate investing in solar panels at the airport and County forest property.
5. Promote new building solar panels-Industry/Residential
6. Promote new building geo-thermal incorporation-Industry/Residential
7. Promote new building LEEDS implementation-Industry/Residential
8. Evaluate the use of wind generators at rural development.
9. Investigate financial incentives.
10. Include goals in Department workplans
11. Promote the use of PACE for financial assistance to businesses.

IV. Technology Investigation

1. Investigate any new technology for County application.
2. Evaluate alternative sources of energy
3. Evaluate new road materials
- 4.

V. To Be Continued

**FISCAL IMPACT ANALYSIS
SUSTAINABILITY RESOLUTION**

The resolution requires the County to determine a baseline of the net carbon usage in the government operations and the community and to evaluate the progress. This will require planning and action initiatives to achieve the sustainability goals. It will also require working with the City of Eau Claire's Sustainability Advisory Committee and many other government and civic entities in the community. As a result of this action there will be a need to incorporate many management decisions into future purchases, legislation, new sustainable technologies and practices. There will be a cost to these actions at the time of implementation.

An estimate of the type of cost inputs required for the initial implementation are as follows:

1. Budget Adjustment Requirements See page 2 for details.
 - a. Initial staff involvement in data collection for developing current status, grant application, software purchases, City collaboration and intern supervision.

FY 2019 Budget Est. Amount \$10,000

- b. Application for State of Wisconsin Office of Energy Innovation Grant. The purpose of the grant would be to verify the base line data and to develop program ideas and a plan of action that can be implemented into County and Community operations in future years.

FY 2020 Capital Projects Fund Est. Amount for matching funds: \$50,000

2. Continuing Budget Requirements
 - a. Once the initial baseline is developed and a plan of action is determined, the cost will become part of the annual operations budget for program development and the Capital Projects budget. Departmental work plans will be developed on an annual basis with a long-term emphasis on achieving the sustainability goals. The development of buildings, equipment purchases, supplies, and support will be part of these plans. This will be over a 31 year timeline so the replacement of capital equipment and projects will occur several times.

Respectfully Submitted,

James Dunning
Supervisor, District 18

Lydia Boerboom
Supervisor, District 16

DETAIL OF FISCAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

FILE NO. 19-20/003

SUSTAINABILITY RESOLUTION

1. Budget Adjustment Requirements
 - a. Department staff attending collaboration meetings with the City of Eau Claire and UWEC in 2019

Estimated	20 hrs @ \$100/hr	\$2,000
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 - b. Developing the current baseline data, collecting data, and developing a collection process. Accomplished by an intern.

Estimated	100 hrs @ \$20/hr	\$2,000
-----------	-------------------	---------
 - c. Software and Membership purchases for data processing

Software to be Determined		\$2,000
Memberships to be Determined		\$ 500
 - d. Staff Training, Seminars, Travel

Estimated	2 events @ \$400 each	\$ 800
-----------	-----------------------	--------
 - e. Grant Application Development by Intern
Wisconsin Office of Energy Innovation Grant or similar grant

Estimated	25 hrs @ \$20	\$ 500
-----------	---------------	--------
 - f. Unknown Expenses in 2019 - Estimated \$2,200
 - g. **TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED FROM CONTINGENCY**
FUND TO BE DISTRIBUTED AS NEEDED **\$10,000**

RESOLUTION PRESENTATION NOTES

March 26, 2019

Jim Dunning

Lydia Boerboom

Paris Climate Agreement Goals:

1. Holding temperature increases
2. Achieve this by reducing Greenhouse Gases (GHG)
3. Reduce GHG by:
 - a. Reduce CO₂ by reducing fossil fuel use.
 - b. Reduce Methane by reducing production sources in industry, agriculture and landfills.
 - c. Reduce N₂O (Nitrous oxide) found in agriculture and industrial activities (fossil fuels)
 - d. Reduce fluorinated gases in industrial processes.
4. Major Sources

a. Transportation	28.5%
b. Electricity Production	28.4%
c. Industry	22%
d. Commercial/Residential	11%
e. Agriculture	9%
f. Land Use/Forestry	-11%
5. Current Efforts
 - a. Xcel Energy has calculated carbon emissions for Eau Claire County customers
 - b. Xcel has set a goal of 100% renewable energy by 2050.
 - c. Calculations on carbon emissions for the County operations and community has begun.
- 6.

4 - RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH GOALS OF 100% RENEWABLE ENERGY AND
5 CARBON NEUTRALITY BY THE YEAR 2050 FOR EAU CLAIRE COUNTY AND TO
6 AMEND THE BUDGET TO MOVE \$10,000 FROM CONTINGENCY FOR INITIAL
7 PLANNING-

8 WHEREAS, the Paris Climate Agreement seeks to stabilize the global climate system by
9 “holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial
10 levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels”;
11 and,

12 WHEREAS, climate scientists have determined this upper temperature limit to be the best
13 feasible scenario in managing climate change impacts (such as extreme weather events and sea
14 level rise) that threaten public safety, infrastructure, private property and economic prosperity;
15 and,

16 WHEREAS, Wisconsin pays an estimated \$14 billion dollars to states with fossil fuel
17 resources and is last in per capita workforce in the clean energy economy compared to other
18 Midwestern states. Pursuing these goals will reduce out-of-state monetary flows, recycle dollars
19 back into the local economy, spur local economic development and create jobs; and,

20 WHEREAS, the City of Eau Claire passed a 100% Renewable Energy and Carbon
21 Neutrality Resolution in March 2018 to achieve these goals; and,

22 WHEREAS, Eau Claire County approved Resolution 09-10/102 in October 2009 to
23 support the State of Wisconsin’s goals for energy independence and to be eligible to gain access
24 to its accelerated technical and financial assistance; and,

25 WHEREAS, Eau Claire County approved Resolution 15-16/073 to join the Wisconsin
26 Department of Natural Resources in partnership with the League of Wisconsin Municipalities and
27 multiple organizations and communities in participating in the GREEN TIER LEGACY
28 COMMUNITY PROGRAM; and,

29 WHEREAS, by signing the GREEN TIER LEGACY COMMUNITY PROGRAM, the
30 County is committed to meeting the goals of the Legacy program with regards to developing a
31 sustainability Implementation and Monitoring Plan; and,

32 WHEREAS, the County envisions a climate and energy planning process that will reflect
33 community values and stakeholder participation to develop low-carbon means to reach these goals.
34 Stakeholders include all county residents, low-income and minority populations, large and small
35 businesses, local utilities, the educational community, institutions, the building and construction
36 sector, transportation providers, waste companies, Towns and municipalities within the County,
37 and many others; and,

38 WHEREAS, the County recognizes the process to achieve these ambitious goals represents
39 a journey that needs to be realistic and sensitive to unintended impacts. Careful and ongoing
40 planning is necessary to understand what is practical in the short term while ratcheting up efforts
41 in the mid and long-term target ranges, where technological advancements occur and costs decline;
42 and,
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51

1 WHEREAS, the Eau Claire Chamber of Commerce's position is "Economic growth and
2 environmental progress go hand in hand. Responsible stewardship of our resources can both grow
3 our economy and preserve the planet;" and,
4

5 WHEREAS, a 2017 community sustainable development survey revealed public support
6 in the County of Eau Claire for pursuing aggressive municipal and community goals, and further,
7 demonstrated a willingness to pay slightly more in making the transition; and (Ref. Clean
8 Wisconsin Survey by Fairbank, Maslin, Maullin, Metz and Associates, Dec 2017)
9

10 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Supervisors of Eau Claire
11 County, that it adopts the following sustainability goals:

- 12 1) Achieve Eau Claire County government and community carbon neutrality by 2050 with
13 incremental drawdown targets of 5% by 2020, 25% by 2030, 30% by 2040 and 40% by 2050.
14 2) Obtain 100% renewable energy by 2050 for the Eau Claire County government,
15 3) Assist the County Community in achieving the 100% renewable energy goal by 2050;
16 and,
17

18 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the County will undertake planning and action
19 initiatives to establish baseline data and to prepare a plan to achieve the sustainability goals and to
20 engage in a periodic evaluation of progress; and,
21

22 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED to collaborate with the City of Eau Claire's Sustainability
23 Advisory Committee, other governmental bodies within the County, PACE Wisconsin, UWEC,
24 CVTC, school districts, other civic entities, and encourage community participation; and,
25

26 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that County government will continue to evaluate and
27 incorporate new sustainable technologies and practices into future management decisions,
28 purchases and construction projects; and,
29

30 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED to move \$10,000 from the contingency fund for initial
31 planning.
32

33
34 _____
35 *James A. Hennings*
36 *Cadin J. Seary*
37 _____
38 *Donald D. McKie*
39 _____
40 _____
41 *Steve Pagen*
42 _____
43 Committee on Finance & Budget
44 KRZ/yk

33 _____
34 *Gary Gutz*
35 _____
36 *James A. Hennings*
37 _____
38 *Joseph T. Wright*
39 _____
40 *Cadin J. Seary*
41 _____
42 _____
43 Committee on Planning & Development

44
45 ① Dated this 26th day of March, 2019.

ORDINANC/19-20/003

② *8th Day of April*
APPROVED BY
CORPORATION COUNSEL
AS TO FORM

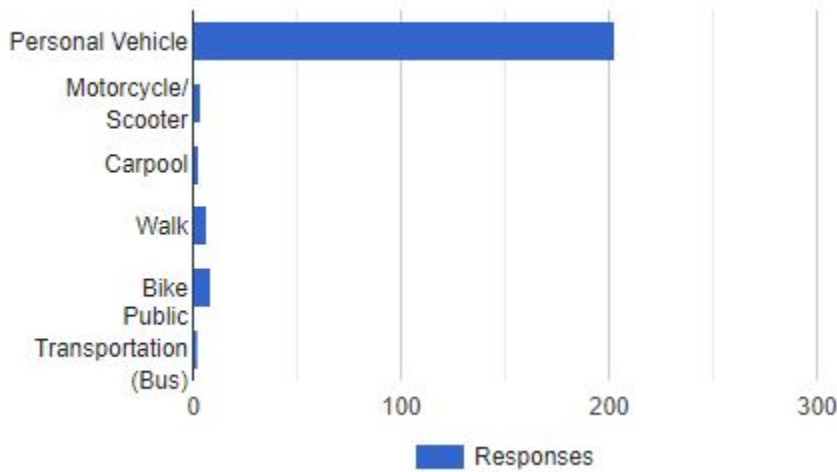
2019

Reviewed by Finance Dept.
for Fiscal Impact

Appendix B: Eau Claire County Employee Commute Survey Results (9/2021)

Total response: 206 individuals or ~34% of county employees and elected officials

1. What method of transportation do you use to commute to work? Select all that apply.

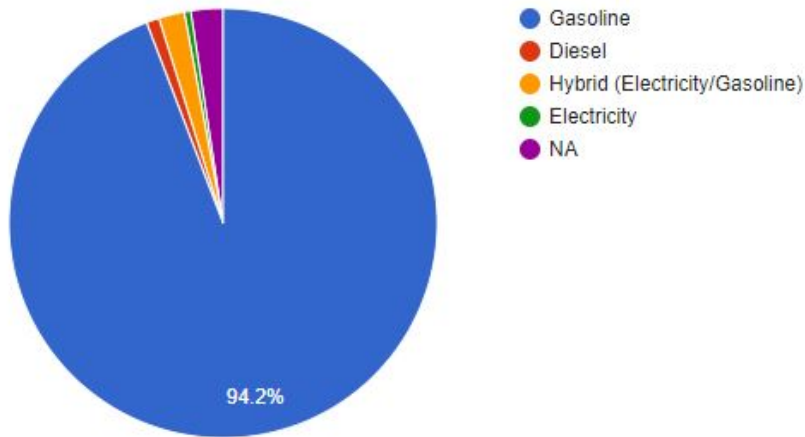


Answer Choices	Responses	Count
Personal Vehicle	89.04%	203
Motorcycle/Scooter	1.75%	4
Carpool	1.32%	3
Walk	3.07%	7
Bike	3.95%	9
Public Transportation (Bus)	0.88%	2

2. If you chose more than one for the question above, how many days per week do you use each mode of transportation? This question was used to calculate total miles traveled per week to calculate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from employee commute.

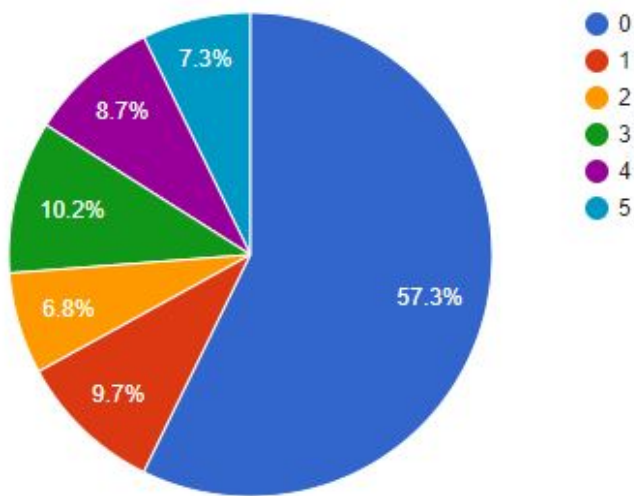
3. If you use a personal vehicle how many miles is your total commute (to and from work)? This question was used to calculate total miles traveled per week to calculate GHGs from employee commute. Average employee commute is 21 miles.

4. What type of fuel does your vehicle use?



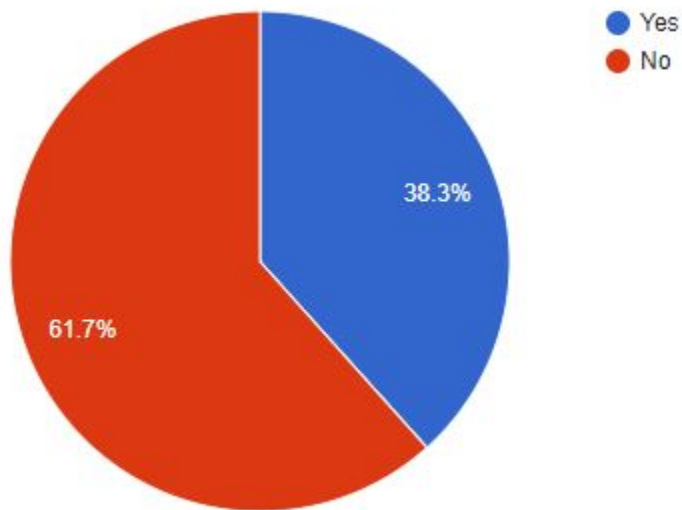
Answer Choices	Responses	Count
Gasoline	94.17%	194
Diesel	0.97%	2
Hybrid (Gasoline/Electric)	1.94%	4
Electricity	0.49%	1
N/A	2.43%	5

5. How many days per week do you work remotely?



Answer Choices	Responses	
0	57.28%	118
1	9.71%	20
2	6.80%	14
3	10.19%	21
4	8.74%	18
5	7.28%	15

6. Do you use your personal vehicles to complete tasks for your job?

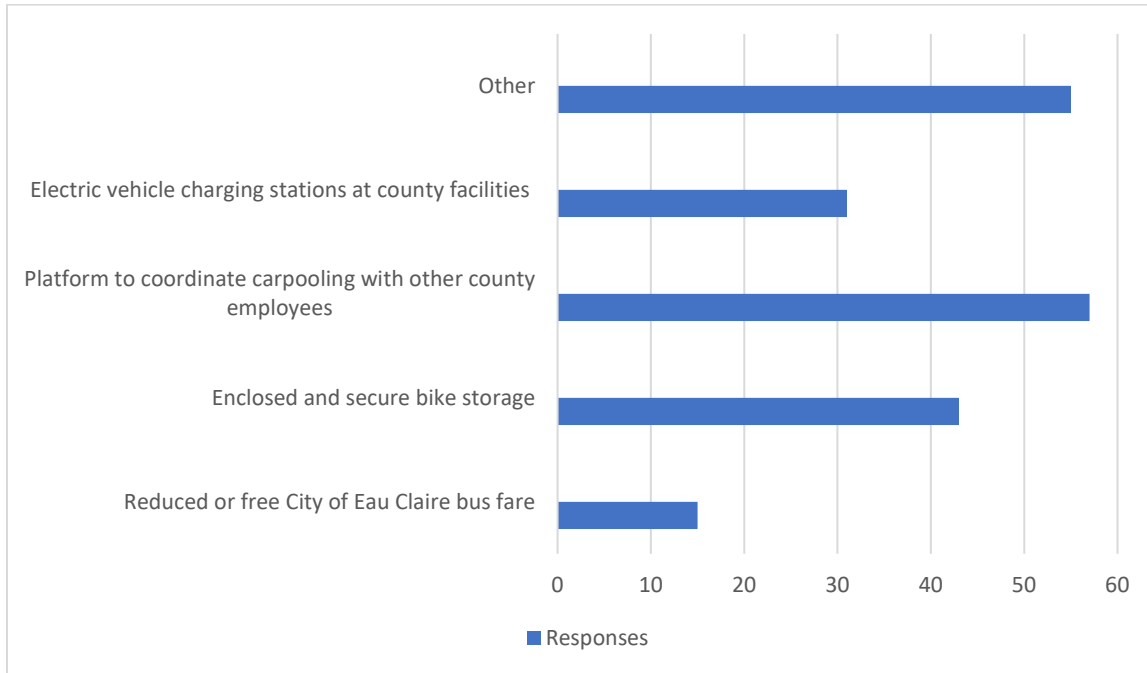


Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	38.35%	79
No	61.65%	127

7. If yes, how many miles do you drive each week in your personal vehicle, on average, while working?

This question was used to calculate total miles traveled per week to calculate GHGs from employee commute. Average per week is 25 miles.

8. If the county provided an option for alternative transportation, which would you be most likely to participate in? Select all that apply.



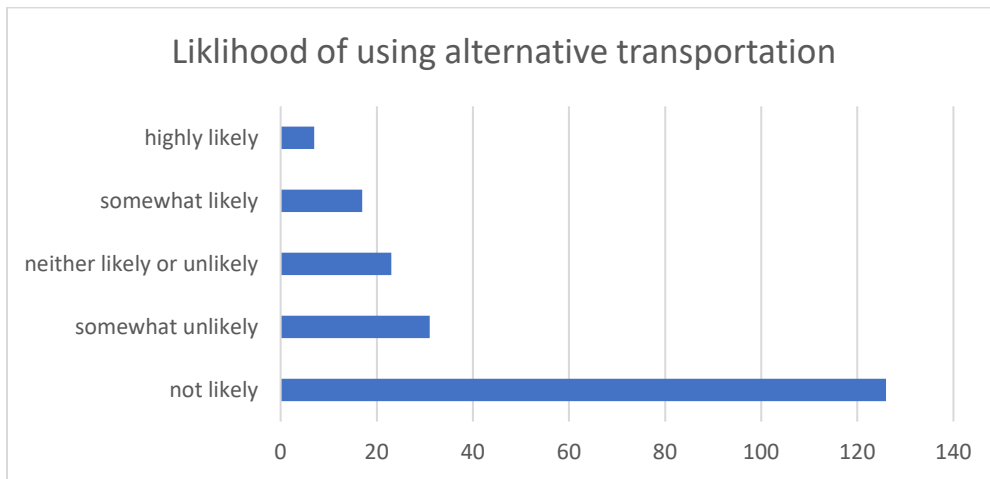
Answer Choices	Responses	Percentage	Count
Reduced or free City of Eau Claire bus fare		7.46%	15
Enclosed and secure bike storage		21.39%	43
Platform to coordinate carpooling with other county employees		28.36%	57
Electric vehicle charging stations at county facilities		15.42%	31
Other		27.36%	55

Other: n/a
Other: Use of County Vehicle for a flat rate fee
Other: None
Other: unknown, i prefer to drive my personal vehicle, but wear and tear commuting would be nice to decrease
Other: None
Other: Mileage incentive or county provided vehicle.
Other: Would not participate
Other: Work Remotely More Days of the Week
Other: I prefer to drive myself
Other: This option doesn't work for me or county vehicles to use and check out
Other: None of these

Other: None, would not participate in alternative transportation
Other: None
Other: None, I live outside city limits
Other: none
Other: NA
Other: None
Other: Only option is my personal vehicle, as I have home visits.
Other: None
Other: gas cards? :) Very hard to have an alternative for people who live in rural areas.
Other: none of the above
Other: none
Other: corvette
Other: None
Other: none - I don't have electric vehicle
Other: I would not participate in alternative transportation
Other: Gas cards
Other: none
Other: mileage program
Other: My F-150
Other: N/A
Other: I would not use alternative transportation
Other: Due to living in rural Chippewa Falls, none of the above apply.
Other: County provided vehicle.
Other: N/A
Other: None of the above. As a part of my job requirements is that I have my own transportation to use during the day as a part of my work duties.
Other: none of the above
Other: work vehicle for client transportation
Other: None
Other: NA
Other: none
Other: Discounted gas pricing
Other: I live out of town so none of these are relevant to me
Platform to coordinate carpooling with other county employees
Other: None of the above
Other: None- need vehicle to complete tasks for my job
Other: Bus if it came out that far!
Other: I live 26 miles away and would not be able to utilize these alternative options
Other: car rentals
Other: none
Other: More access to work from home if possible = less driving

Other: none
Other: none of the above
Other: More remote work
Other: gas credit or coupon
Other: Position does not allow. Live out of town. Not buying electric vehicle
Other: None
Other: I live in Fall Creek and at times need my vehicle for work so none of the options really fit
Other: none of the above
Other: None listed and I can't think of another option.
Other: EC has already allow remote work 3 days/week, which helps tremendously
Other: No idea, read barriers below
Other: I likely wouldn't participate in any program
Other: none of the above at this time
Other: so seldom work would drive myself
Other: none
Other: I live in a rural area. It is not likely this would be feasible for the county.
Other: None
Other: None
Other: live out of county
Other: none for reasons below
Other: Vehicle required for my job due to on-call nature

On a scale from 1-5 how likely are you to use an alternative form of transportation? (1=not likely to 5=highly likely)



Answer Choices	Responses	Count
not likely	61.76%	126
somewhat unlikely	15.20%	31
neither likely or unlikely	11.27%	23
somewhat likely	8.33%	17

highly likely

3.43%

7

What barriers do you currently face in regard to using or accessing alternative forms of transportation? Example: Cost of bus fare, child pick-up/drop-off, inclement weather, etc.

Most not available out in the country.
No other employees live by me so carpool out of question.
lack of access to bus stop
Maybe weather
Work night shift so many options are not available.
location. I do not live in area which i work, commuting is about the only option. There are very few that live in my area, and carpooling isn't an option when my job requires me to be mobile and possibly work late hours (in a crisis situation). I cannot rely on someone else for transportation as well as them relying on me. I feel that most workers would not utilize the bus and biking or other open-air modes of transportation are not viable in the winter/colder months.
Do not know anyone who lives near me that works at the Courthouse
School schedule, weather, cost of EV
Inclement weather and distance.
I like the freedom to come and go as I need and also be available for my child.
Live in Chippewa Falls.
Distance
No barriers as I choose to not go with an alternative form of transportation
I am a social worker in DHS and try to see clients in their homes or local businesses on a regular basis. To see clients in various parts of the city, its too time consuming to use the bus system with the necessary transfers so I use my own car. Currently, I schedule my downtown client appointments in clusters so I can walk between residences and work remotely in various areas using my phone's hot spot if there is no internet access. I use the bus on these days to get to work and return home.
Child pick-up/drop-off
child pick up and drop off. I also don't live in Eau Claire so the options aren't helpful for me. Unless the county provides vehicles that are more user friendly
My job description and day-to-day work responsibilities require that I have a personal vehicle available for work-related purposes at all times.
time
No barriers, just preference of having access to my own vehicle and being only responsible for myself.
Distance
Possibly of schedule change daily due to construction projects during summer & storm events during the winter.
child pick-up/drop-off
no public transportation from rural area. Too far to travel by bike.
Childcare, Distance from work, weather
Out of the way and too difficult to arrange.
live to far out in the rural area with no other means of transportation
child pick-up/drop-off

Distance traveled: other modes of transportation are not feasible. Live in a small community: not many options to carpool with other community members. Challenge coordinating schedules: other appointments before/after work often limit ability to carpool. Time consuming: I already spend a significant portion of my day on the road. I do not want to consume more of my time to drive out of the way to meet up with someone to carpool.
Child pick-up/drop-off.
Having a remote office
Do not drive in inclement weather
Weather and time allotment.
time of day
Living in the boonies
Lack of desire.
Work site is not in the city limits.
No secure place for my bike when I get here. Weather Child pick up during certain times of the year
bus stop location is not in my area, home visits with clients
I live in Chippewa County
I cannot use alternative transportation because I have home visits.
Live too far away
Weather, errands to get accomplished or appointments needed to attend.
I live far away and would rather rely on my own modes of transportation due to potential child care issues or changes in schedules.
weather/time
Rural living - my commute is 30 miles/40 minutes each way. Also have to worry about daycare drop off and winter driving. SO MUCH money is spent on driving to and from work!
child pick up/drop off, live outside city limits w/ no bus that far out, inclement weather
Home visits throughout the county where bussing and biking are not feasible.
Don't have an electric vehicle!
I live in Chippewa County and there is not a bus line from me to work.
Hours of operation
Inclement weather and child drop off
second shift working hours
working 3-11 pm very scary using other means of transportation at night when it is very dark outside and bad weather and being a female.
Schedule and location of living
Need vehicle to transport material and equipment for work.
inclement weather
Work shift times
Distance is the biggest barrier. Many other forms of transportation would not be feasible being 15 miles away. (25 minute drive)
outside of bus route
I have children who are both in school and participate in extra-curricular activities, so I need to have my own transportation.
I live very far away and don't think anybody else that works for the county lives by me. Also I'm

introverted and wouldn't want to ride share anyway.
child drop off, i have a child with medical needs so i need a quick way to get to them if i need
live out in the country
Child pick-up/drop-off, work hours
I have other things to do after work that require me to have a vehicle
Child pick up
The location of my home does not lend itself to these options.
I live in Chippewa (no bus route) and it is unrealistic to bike due to business professional required attire and weather conditions for the distance.
I work nights and it just easier to drive to and from work. I dont have to worry about counting on others to carpool with or pick me up. I dont have to worry about bus schedules. It just easier.
A large amount of work-related gear that I need to transport to and from work/home.
child pick up/drop off, schedule, errands after work
child pick up/drop off
inclement weather
I use my vehicle for daily work, home visits, etc.
none
Bus schedule, inclement/unpredictable weather
Inconvenience of relying on others. Not having door to door transportation. If a bus or car pool would pick me up in my driveway and take me to and from work plus any side trips like the grocery store and then return me to my driveway I might consider it if it was free. The LACK of Independence and Liberty to come and go as I please and on my schedule.
live in rural area, need my own vehicle for work purposes (to conduct home visits)
I live in Chippewa and have a pretty limited commute schedule do to schooling as well
None
My next vehicle will likely be electric but do not have funds to buy a new vehicle when I have one in good working condition.
Working from home more often would be the number one thing I could do to reduce carbon emissions
Child pick-up/drop-off
child care pick up/drop off
having other issues before and after work that I need to do
Rural location in Chippewa Falls.
Time, inclement weather, accessibility, ease, and convenience.
Child pick-up/drop-off
Weather.
Need to have a vehicle for my job duties which include visiting facilities on a short notice or planned visits
A part of my job requirements are that I have my own transportation during the day. I need to travel to home visits, meetings, transport clients, help clients move items, etc.
weather, far commute
I don't live in Eau Claire and have to get to daycare on time
Inclement weather

I live outside of the community and clients do not always live on the bus route.
None.
none- choose not to use.
Too far out and my schedule is flexible along with errands to run before or after workday.
It's too cold 6 months of the year. Taking the city bus adds an hour to my commute each way. Covid makes me hesitant to share a vehicle with people outside my household.
inclement weather; amount of time it takes to get to & from work via car
Inclement weather, time
Living in a different county.
weather, time, distance needed to travel
Weather
Distance of commute
Distance from work
Child pick up/drop off and the need to use my personal vehicle for work purposes once at the county building
I wouldn't use alternative forms of transportation
The need to travel throughout ECC for my job duties, requiring me to have my own vehicle. Electric vehicle- accessibility, cost.
Family flexibility
No bus service, and shorter to just drive to work rather than go to a park & ride.
Distance, child pickup/drop off
work schedule, kids schedule, don't have a hybrid or electric vehicle, often drive in inclement weather needing all-wheel drive, no other form of transportation is available from my location, my property doesn't have a charging station, the cost of an electric vehicle is not within my budget, the fear that an electric vehicle will not operate well during winter
Having personal vehicle available if needed, leaving vehicle in public place, distance.
Weather isn't always good for walking or biking, but I could probably ride my sled most of the way in on the bike trails if it wouldn't look silly
car rentals are not always available
Numerous tasks needed for my role that requires a personal vehicle.
Weather, a child in school and an infant at home, spouse works opposite shift so have conflicting schedule - no daycare, one spouse needs to be home with baby before the other one leaves for work so coordinating to wait at a bus stop is not feasible, personal car faster with lower downtime
Inclement weather
Location of my home, schedule, wanting to come and go during hours other than 8-430
don't live in Eau Claire County
Child pick up for next 6 months and then my daughter will have her driver's license.
All of the unknown reasons one may need a vehicle at a moments notice.
I live in Chippewa Falls. Other options would be difficult.
Too far away from the city
child pick-up/drop off both in Altoona and in Eau Claire before coming to work, weather, I bring a lot of bags to work
I've considered the bus, which I could catch close to home, but with switching buses at the station and any wait would be much longer than my 10 min commute. I've also considered riding my bicycle, but I

work in the Extension office and there is nowhere to shower.
Weather
child pick-up/drop-off
inclement weather and offsite meetings
fluid hours due to issues
Availability of electric vehicle options to purchase from dealer, and availability of charging station for the electric vehicle at work
no barriers. I have a vehicle
Live out of town. Job requires me to travel out of town.
No barriers but I like the freedom of having my own car to come and go as I please. It's hard to turn down my 5 minute commute for a 20-30 minute bus ride or ride share.
child pick-up/drop off
If I were to use an alternative form of transportation, it would be a bicycle or I would walk. Time is usually a barrier and inclement weather would pose a problem on a bike.
Inclement weather
weather
Child pickup and drop off
live in fall creek and need my care for work at times
*home not near bus route *require vehicle in case of child pick-up/drop-off
I can't afford an electric vehicle, or hybrid vehicle. I am too far away to ride a bike to and from work, and the nearest bus stop is too far away and would require me walking up and down a steep hill which I am not up to doing especially when the weather is bad. Wisconsin weather can be harsh and I am not so young anymore.
none work remotely
distance to drive to work.
Too far away for any type of alternative forms of transportation. Normally work after 4:30 so carpooling would be difficult.
I work from home and only travel to the office to obtain paperwork, which is 1-2 times per month. My other travels are case specific and take me to specific homes at specific times. Not something I can achieve with shared transportation.
Convenience
time and convenience
I transport clients
Child drop off
I do not live in Eau Claire...I could not take the bus
vehicle used for home visits.
While there is a bus stop 2 blocks from my house, I am required to use my personal vehicle for work because I do home visits and meet with people who are homebound or have barriers to transportation. I also need to drop my daughter off and pick her up from daycare. I am looking into purchasing an electric vehicle and would be very interested in electric vehicle charging stations at county facilities.
Time. If I took the bus it would not be timely. Also I plan to work remotely as much as possible and this reduces the need for me to drive my vehicle significantly thus reducing my part in pollution and use of gas.

I don't live in EC County. Also I don't want to ride share.
Child pick-up/drop-off, weather for biking.
I live so close it wouldn't pay to use any alternatives other than walking. Problem is that I don't like getting sweaty and having to wear dress shoes is not a good option when I have to walk back up the hill and it's too much of a hassle with having to switch my shoes all the time.
child pick-up/drop-off, appointments, errands after work
Have to drop off kids at school in morning
I live in a rural area. It is not likely this would be feasible for the county.
child pick-up/drop-off
location, child care and schedules.
Child pickup drop off / distance no buses out here.
Inclement weather
no indoor option for bike storage in winter, cost of bus and additional time involved with using bus, lack of electric vehicle charging station
Cost of switching to a Hybrid or Electric vehicle; time delay if I would use the bus; I can't really use the bus or bike in case I have to do a home visit because I use my personal vehicle in the County. I have another suggestion... offer electric or hybrid vehicle options through Enterprise Rental if possible (as long as they are safe - example: I will not drive a tiny smart car on the highway) Thank you for your consideration.
I choose to use my personal vehicle over alternative transportation due to convenience.
Just the length of the commute and if I needed to make personal stops before or after work, that would be more difficult to plan around.
I can't ride my bike to work in the winter :-(
I live to far away to commute with others
I work from home
I do not live within the City of Eau Claire. I live about 23 miles south of Eau Claire and not many are coming from this direction when I do go in to the office.
job duties require that I have transportation to make home visits; transport child to school and pick up on occasion; i don't live far from work so commute is more convenient to use my own vehicle
the ability to run errand after work or leaving work early for children's sporting activities
I would run or bike to work, but the locker room leaves a lot to be desired. A better changing area (Not open to the hall way when the door is open) and shower facilities (more than one shower) would make a huge difference. I cannot chance not have time to shower because someone else is using it.
live far, have daycare pickup/dropoff, travel for work in unplanned ways
I live in a rural location, so would need to ride-share. My job involves completing home visits, sometimes without much notice, so having a vehicle is an essential part of my job.
Child drop off and pick up and inclement weather.
Remote work-having to go to the county building to access vehicle.
Few county employees that reside in my location to carpool. The freedom to come and go as needed for children, work tasks, personal appointments, etc.
There are no alternative forms of transportation where I live. If reducing GHG is a priority, allow employees to work from home.
Unfamiliarity with public transportation; feeling that the public transportation is unreliable and takes too much time to be a viable alternative. 37 minutes from my residence to work by bus is far from ideal in my mind.

Incllement weather
child pick up and drop off
I get ordered in for odd hours working in the 24-hour operation that I do.
Child drop off/pick up
live out of county
I live in the country with no bus service and no neighbors to carpool with - I worked successfully from home during the pandemic for 15 months straight but am no longer offered that option
Child pick up and drop off
unsure
Vehicle required for my job
child pick-up/drop-off
child pick up drop off
child pick up/drop off
child pick-up/drop-off, winter weather, overall convenience

REFERENCES

1 City of Eau Claire Renewable Action Plan, 2022:

<https://www.eauclairewi.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/30746/637321522054730000>

2 State of Wisconsin Clean Energy Plan, 2020: <https://osce.wi.gov/Documents/SOW-CleanEnergyPlan2022.pdf>

3 Eau Claire County 9/21/16 Storm Damage Estimates

4 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, Appendix 5: Tourism economic impact, by county:

<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/fl/PropertyPlanning/Scorp>

5 University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Extension, Economic Impact of Agriculture in Eau Claire County:

<https://economicdevelopment.extension.wisc.edu/files/2021/10/Eau-Claire.pdf>

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

GHG Inventory Methodology:

https://s3.amazonaws.com/icleiusaresources/lgo_protocol_v1_1_2010-05-03.pdf

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change: <https://www.ipcc.ch>

Eau Claire County Sustainability page: <https://www.co.eau-claire.wi.us/our-government/departments-and-facilities/department-directory/planning-and-development/sustainability>

Eau Claire County Strategic Plan: Link once approved by County Board

Parks & Forest Plan: ""

Land Conservation Plan: ""

County Comprehensive Plan: <https://www.co.eau-claire.wi.us/home/showpublisheddocument/34664/637187522823470000>

FACT SHEET

TO FILE NO. 22-23/041

This ordinance changes county code Chapters 4.20 and 4.25 to align with state law regarding delinquent tax collection including the use of the in rem process. Currently, the collection process is primarily handled by the County Clerk's office. This ordinance will shift responsibility to the County Treasurer's office, which is consistent with state law.

Fiscal Impact: None (transferring expenses and revenue from County Clerk to County Treasurer)

Respectfully Submitted,

Glenda Lyons
County Treasurer

2
3 TO REPEAL AND RECREATE CHAPTER 4.20 OF THE EAU CLAIRE COUNTY CODE:
4 ACQUISITION AND SALE OF TAX DELINQUENT LANDS; TO REPEAL SECTIONS
5 4.25.100, 4.25.110 AND 4.25.120 OF THE CODE: SALE OF FORECLOSED PROPERTY,
6 DISTRIBUTION OF FORECLOSURE PROCEEDS AND ORDINANCE ELECTING TO
7 PROCEED UNDER WIS. STAT. § 75.521 IN RELATION TO ENFORCEMENT OF
8 COLLECTION OF TAX LIENS

9
10 The County Board of Supervisors of the County of Eau Claire does ordain as follows:

11 SECTION 1. That Chapter 4.20 of the code be repealed and recreated to read:

12
13 Chapter 4.20

14
15
16
17 ACQUISITION AND SALE OF TAX DELINQUENT REAL PROPERTY

18
19
20 Sections:

- 21
- 22
- 23 4.20.010 Definitions.
- 24 4.20.020 Collection and enforcement of taxes.
- 25 4.20.030 Sale of tax deeded real property.
- 26 4.20.040 Right to repurchase.
- 27

28 4.20.010 Definitions.

- 29 A. "Committee" means the Eau Claire County Committee on Finance and Budget.
- 30 B. "Tax deeded property" means real property which has been acquired by Eau
31 Claire County through enforcement of the collection of delinquent taxes by tax deed, foreclosure
32 of tax certificates, in rem tax lien foreclosure, or any other means available by law.
- 33

34 4.20.020 Collection and enforcement of taxes.

- 35 A. Pursuant to Wis. Stat. §§ 59.25(3) and 74.07 and subject to the provisions herein,
36 the treasurer shall collect property taxes and any other allowable costs available by law.
- 37 B. From and after January 1, 2023, Eau Claire County elects to adopt the provisions
38 of Wis. Stat. § 75.521 for the purpose of enforcing tax liens in such county in the cases where the
39 procedure provided by such section is applicable.
- 40 C. Pursuant to Wis. Stat. §§ 74.53, 74.55, and 74.57(2), County hereby adopts and
41 authorizes the treasurer to use any of the following enforcement actions to collect delinquent
42 taxes or other costs available by law:
 - 43 1. Acquiring a tax deed pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 75.14.
 - 44 2. Commencing foreclosure action pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 75.19.
 - 45 3. Commencing an in rem tax lien foreclosure action to enforce tax liens
46 pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 75.521.
 - 47 4. Commencing a civil action pursuant to Wis. Stat. §§ 74.53 and/or 75.55.
 - 48 5. Any other option that may be available by law.
- 49 D. The treasurer is authorized to charge a fee for enforcement actions under this
50 section to cover the actual and reasonable costs to the County.
- 51

1 4.20.030 Sale of tax dedeed real property.

2 A. Pursuant to Wis. Stat. §§ 75.35, 75.36, and 75.69 and subject to approval by the
3 county board, the Committee, in coordination with the county clerk and treasurer, shall manage
4 and diligently proceed to sell acquired real property upon terms that are in the best interests of
5 the County (i.e. non-refundable earnest money deposit).

6 B. The Committee is authorized to appraise tax dedeed real property for sale.

7 C. The Committee shall determine the means as to how tax dedeed real property is
8 sold (i.e. a licensed real estate broker, written sealed bids, or auction).

9 D. Upon acceptance of a bid to sell tax dedeed real property, the county clerk shall
10 convey the subject real property via quit claim deed unless directed otherwise by the county
11 board.

12 E. Sale proceeds shall be dispersed pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 75.36.

13 F. In lieu of selling tax dedeed real property and subject to approval by the county
14 board, the County may retain tax dedeed real property for public use as recommended by the
15 Committee and conferring with the applicable governing body (i.e. committee on parks and
16 forest).

17
18 4.20.040 Right to repurchase.

19 A. The Committee may, at its option, convey tax dedeed real property to the former
20 owner(s) or heir(s) of the former owner(s) pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 75.35(3) upon request.

21 1. This section is limited to the last owner(s) of record or the heir(s) of such
22 owner(s) immediately preceding the County acquiring the subject real property.

23 2. This section shall not apply to real property which has been improved or is
24 dedicated to public use by the County subsequent to its acquisition thereof or real property that
25 has been sold pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 75.69 through appraisal and advertisement for sale.

26 B. Requests for repurchase shall be in writing and approved by the Committee upon
27 terms that are in the best interests of the County.

28 C. The repurchase price shall be the full payment (no installments) of the amount
29 due at the time payment is remitted for taxes, penalty, interest, special charges, special
30 assessments, special taxes, and costs. The costs shall include an administrative fee to cover the
31 actual and reasonable and costs incurred by the County to acquire and convey the tax dedeed real
32 property.

33 D. Any sale made to the former owner(s) or heir(s) of the former owner(s) under this
34 section shall be exempt from the provisions in Wis. Stat. § 75.69.

35 E. Failure to give notice to the proper party as former owners(s) or heir(s) of the
36 former owner(s) shall not create a right in any person or persons to redeem or repurchase tax
37 dedeed real property.

38
39 SECTION 2. That Sections 4.25.100, 4.25.110 and 4.25.120 of the code be repealed.

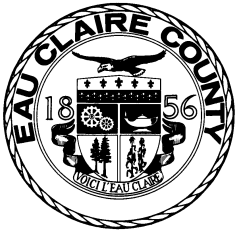
40
41 ENACTED:

42
43 _____
44
45 _____

46
47
48 _____
49 Committee on Finance & Budget

49 JB/yk

50 Dated this _____ day of _____, 2022.



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Sarah E. Brown-Jager*

CORPORATION COUNSEL

Sharon G. McIlquham

July 6, 2022

TO: Committee on Finance and Budget
FROM: Jake Brunette
RE: Flowcharts for tax deed vs. in rem processes

Attached to this memo are flowcharts depicting high level views of the processes for tax deed and in rem. These flowcharts are based on approximate timelines for delinquent property tax collection in Wis. Stat. 75 and do not accurately reflect the past practices of Eau Claire County. As presented at the previous meeting, a new ordinance is proposed to provide delinquent tax collection options based on Wis. Stat. 74 and 75. If the proposed ordinance is adopted, I would recommend a detailed policy be adopted to provide guidance to the treasurer, county clerk, and the Committee on Finance and Budget. I do plan on attending the committee meeting scheduled for July 18, 2022 at 5 PM. If you have any questions, please contact me.

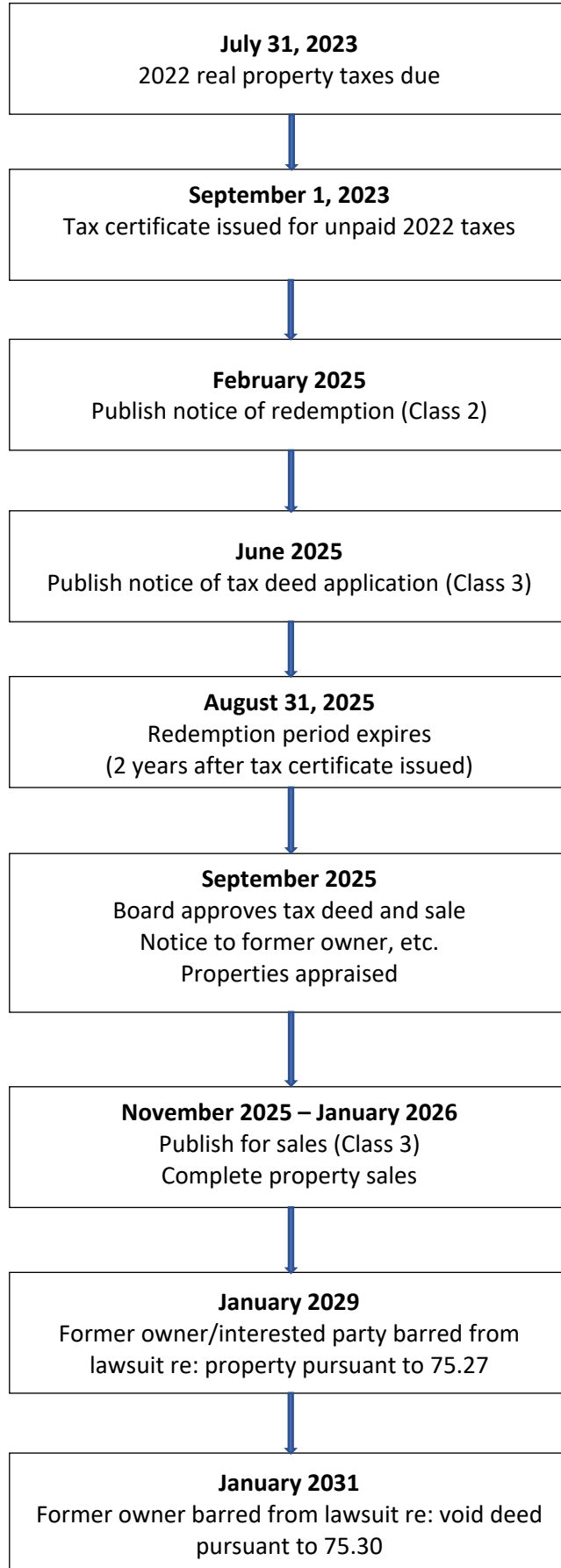
Sincerely,

Jake Brunette
Assistant Corporation Counsel
jake.brunette@eauclairecounty.gov

JCB

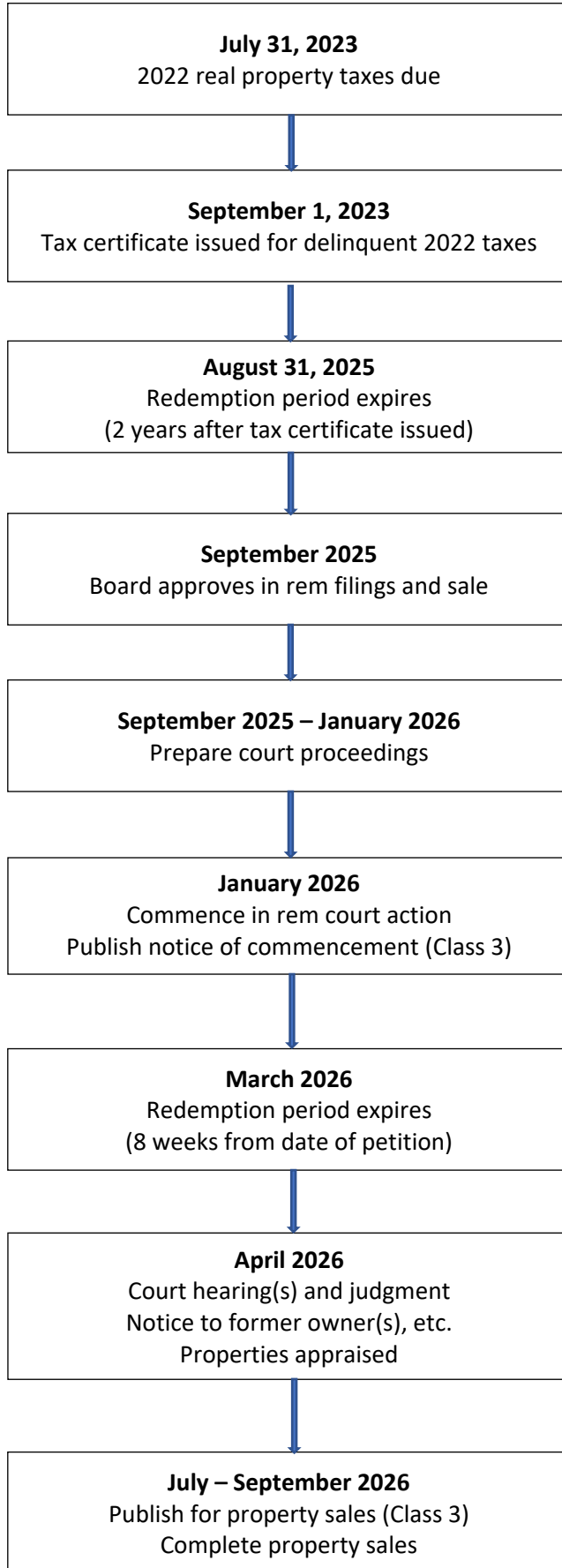
Tax Deed Process

(Effective immediately; proposed process does not necessarily reflect county's past practice)



In Rem Process

(Effective January 1, 2023, proposed process subject to committee/Board approval and policy)



Chapter 4.20

ACQUISITION AND SALE OF TAX DELINQUENT ~~LANDSREAL~~ PROPERTY

Sections:

4.20.010 Definitions.

4.20.020 ~~General duties.~~Collection and enforcement of taxes.

~~4.20.030~~ Conformity with statutes of limitations.

~~4.20.040~~4.20.030 Sale of tax deceded real property. ~~Powers of the county clerk and the committee on finance and budget.~~

~~4.20.050~~4.20.040 Right to repurchase. ~~General sale policy.~~

~~4.20.060~~ Advertisement and sale.

~~4.20.065~~ Earnest money deposit and forfeiture.

~~4.20.070~~ Examination of lands Rejection of or absence of bids.

~~4.20.080~~ Conveyance by clerk.

~~4.20.090~~ Per diem and mileage payments.

~~4.20.100~~ Sale to former owners.

~~4.20.110~~ Charge to former owners or their heirs on sale.

~~4.20.130~~ Special assessments Tax deed sales.

~~4.20.140~~ Preference.

4.20.010 Definitions.

~~The following definitions apply to this chapter:~~

~~A. "County clerk Committee" means the Eau Claire County Committee on Budget and Finance, elected official who holds such office or the clerk's designee.~~

~~A.~~

~~B. "Tax deeded lands property" means real property lands which have has been acquired by Eau Claire County through enforcement of the collection of delinquent taxes by tax deed, foreclosure of tax certificates, deed in lieu of tax deed, in rem tax lien foreclosure, or any other means available by law. (Ord. 27-78 Sec.2(part), 1978).~~

4.20.020 Collection and enforcement of taxes.

A. Pursuant to Wis. Stat. §§ 59.25(3) and 74.07 and subject to the provisions herein, the treasurer shall collect property taxes and any other allowable costs available by law.

B. From and after January 1, 2023, Eau Claire County elects to adopt the provisions of Wis. Stat. § 75.521 for the purpose of enforcing tax liens in such county in the cases where the procedure provided by such section is applicable.

C. Pursuant to Wis. Stat. §§ 74.53, 74.55, and 74.57(2), County hereby adopts and authorizes the treasurer to use any of the following enforcement actions to collect delinquent taxes or other costs available by law:

1. Acquiring a tax deed pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 75.14.
2. Commencing foreclosure action pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 75.19.
3. Commencing an in rem tax lien foreclosure action to enforce tax liens pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 75.521.
4. Commencing a civil action pursuant to Wis. Stat. §§ 74.53 and/or 75.55.
5. Any other option that may be available by law.

D. The treasurer is authorized to charge a fee for enforcement actions under this section to cover the actual and reasonable costs to the County.

4.20.030 Sale of tax deeded real property.

A. Pursuant to Wis. Stat. §§ 75.35, 75.36, and 75.69 and subject to approval by the county board, the Committee, in coordination with the county clerk and treasurer, shall manage and diligently proceed to sell acquired real property upon terms that are in the best interests of the County (i.e. non-refundable earnest money deposit).

B. The Committee is authorized to appraise tax deeded real property for sale.

C. The Committee shall determine the means as to how tax deeded real property is sold (i.e. a licensed real estate broker, written sealed bids, or auction).

D. Upon acceptance of a bid to sell tax deeded real property, the county clerk shall convey the subject real property via quit claim deed unless directed otherwise by the county board.

E. Sale proceeds shall be dispersed pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 75.36.

F. In lieu of selling tax deeded real property and subject to approval by the county board, the County may retain tax deeded real property for public use as recommended by the Committee and conferring with the applicable governing body (i.e. committee on parks and forest).

4.20.040 Right to repurchase.

A. The Committee may, at its option, convey tax deeded real property to the former owner(s) or heir(s) of the former owner(s) pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 75.35(3) upon request.

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1. This section is limited to the last owner(s) of record or the heir(s) of such owner(s) immediately preceding the County acquiring the subject real property.

2. This section shall not apply to real property which has been improved or is dedicated to public use by the County subsequent to its acquisition thereof or real property that has been sold pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 75.69 through appraisal and advertisement for sale.

B. Requests for repurchase shall be in writing and approved by the Committee upon terms that are in the best interests of the County.

C. The repurchase price shall be the full payment (no installments) of the amount due at the time payment is remitted for taxes, penalty, interest, special charges, special assessments, special taxes, and costs. The costs shall include an administrative fee to cover the actual and reasonable and costs incurred by the County to acquire and convey the tax dedeed real property.

D. Any sale made to the former owner(s) or heir(s) of the former owner(s) under this section shall be exempt from the provisions in Wis. Stat. § 75.69.

E. Failure to give notice to the proper party as former owners(s) or heir(s) of the former owner(s) shall not create a right in any person or persons to redeem or repurchase tax dedeed real property.

~~4.20.020 General duties. The county treasurer or any person acting for the treasurer shall personally serve or serve by certified mail with return receipt requested the owner, or one of the owners of record as recorded in the office of the register of deeds. The county clerk or designee shall take all necessary steps preparatory to the issuance of tax deeds on all property on which Eau Claire County holds delinquent tax sales certificates which are eligible for and subject to the taking of tax deeds. The county clerk shall notify municipalities of parcels located within the respective municipal boundaries subject to tax deed at the time of taking tax deed, sale of the property and award of bid. At the time of taking tax deed, a notice shall specify which parcels are subject to special assessment. Prior to the acquisition of any real property by tax deed the county clerk shall request the department of planning & development in conjunction with health department to perform an environmental liability assessment pursuant to 16.08.070. (Ord 158-006, Sec. 1, 2014; Ord. 153-15, Sec. 1, 2009; Ord. 133-22 Sec.1, Ord. 133-28, Sec.8, 1989; Ord. 129-73 Sec.1, 1986; Ord. 27-78 Sec.2(part), 1978).~~

~~4.20.030 Conformity with statutes of limitations. The county clerk or designee shall safeguard the interests of Eau Claire County in the taking of timely action within any and all statutes of limitation so that no such statute shall be allowed to bar the legal rights of Eau Claire County either on tax sales certificates or tax deeds, unless with the authorization and approval of the county board. (Ord. 27-78 Sec.2(part), 1978).~~

~~4.20.040 Powers of the county clerk and the committee on finance and budget.~~

~~A. Pursuant to Wis. Stat. §§ 75.35 and 75.69, and subject to the provisions thereof, the county clerk acting under the supervision of the committee on finance and budget, is hereby empowered to manage and sell all tax dedeed lands owned by Eau Claire County, subject to the approval of the county board, except such lands as have been improved for or dedicated to a public use by Eau Claire County, in accord with Wis. Stat. § 59.52(6), subsequent to its acquisition thereof.~~

~~B. The county clerk shall conduct tax deed sales as needed.~~

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~~C. The county clerk shall refer any property potentially subject to acquisition with substantial improvements located on it or which could be substantially improved, to the county department of planning and development for inspection and submittal of a written report to the county clerk. The planning and development department inspection fees shall be \$100.00. The planning and development department shall coordinate an inspection of the property with the health department when there is a house on the property or there is reason to suspect that contamination of the soil or groundwater has occurred. The director of environmental health shall assign an environmental health specialist to do an investigation and report back to the county clerk and committee on finance and budget in writing. If a house is located on the property the health department shall do a standard housing inspection for a fee determined by the Board of Health and in all other cases shall charge a fee determined by the Board of Health. The county shall reimburse the health department for their charges only after the recovery of fees. The committee on finance and budget may order an environmental assessment on any property subject to acquisition by tax deed. (Ord. 159-18, Sec. 2, 2015; Ord. 141-03, Sec.1, 1997; Ord. 138-93, 1995; Ord. 138-53, 1994; Ord. 131-17 Secs.1,2, 1987; Ord. 129-73 Sec.2, 1986; Ord. 27-78 Sec.2(part), 1978).~~

~~4.20.050 General sale policy. In the acquisition, management and sale of the aforesaid tax deeds, the county clerk and the committee on finance and budget shall follow the general policy of disposing of such lands so as to realize as much tax revenue as existing circumstances may permit and without speculation as to the possible future sale value of such lands. (Ord. 27-78 Sec.2(part), 1978).~~

~~4.20.060 Advertisement and sale. The committee on finance and budget shall have the power to supervise the sale of any and all of such tax deeded lands by the Eau Claire County clerk through public advertisement and sale, subject to the approval of the county board, to the highest reliable bidder, whose bid is equal to or exceeds the advertised appraised value of the property in question, for cash upon delivery of a quit claim deed or land contract and may direct the county clerk to arrange and prepare advertisement notices as to any and all of such lands at such times as said committee may deem expedient. The prospective sale of lands under this chapter shall be publicly advertised in a newspaper of general circulation within Eau Claire County as a class 3 notice in accord with Wis. Stat. ch. 985. Such advertisement shall include the calendar week during a 3-week period, such period to commence with the date of first publication. It shall also be advertised that only sealed bids delivered to the county clerk at the clerk's office in the courthouse may be accepted by the committee on finance and budget for submission, for consideration, and recommendation for acceptance of such bid by the Eau Claire County board. The committee on finance and budget may create a subcommittee consisting of the county clerk or designee and the finance director or designee, for the purpose of opening tax deed bids in advance of the committee meeting for presentation at the next scheduled meeting. No bids shall be accepted until approved by the county board with at least the highest bid equal to or exceeding the appraised value for any lands so advertised submitted to the county board for its consideration, but the county board may accept the most advantageous bid submitted which is at least equal to or exceeds the appraised value of the lands advertised for sale. In the event that the county board rejects all bids submitted for any parcel or parcels of such lands or portions~~

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thereof, regardless of the amount bid, the committee on finance and budget may consequently direct the county clerk to readvertise such lands for sale as hereinbefore provided, but the county clerk may cause the sale, subject to the approval of the county board, for an amount equal to or exceeding the appraised value of any lands, without readvertising of any lands previously advertised for sale. (Ord. 136-53, 1992; Ord. 27-78 Sec.2(part), 1978).

~~4.20.065 Earnest money deposit and forfeiture.~~ No bids shall be accepted unless accompanied by an earnest money deposit in the amount of 10% of the bid. Successful bidders shall forfeit their earnest money deposits unless full payment is made to the county clerk within 2 weeks of the clerk's mailing notice of the bid award. (Ord. 129-73 Sec.3, 1986).

~~4.20.070 Examination of lands—Rejection of or absence of bids.~~ It shall be the duty of the county clerk to have examined and appraised, any tax deeded lands proposed to be sold by Eau Claire County. In the event that any tax deeded lands so appraised and advertised for sale fail to draw bids or bids are rejected for any reason by the county board, the committee is authorized and empowered to determine a minimum bid of such tax deeded lands of the county. (Ord. 129-73 Sec.4, 1986; Ord. 27-78 Sec.2(part), 1978).

~~4.20.080 Conveyance by clerk.~~ After the county board has duly accepted a bid for the purchase of tax deeded lands, the county clerk shall, under the clerk's name and seal, convey said land by way of a quit claim deed in accordance with the terms of such acceptance. (Ord. 27-78 Sec.2(part), 1978).

~~4.20.090 Per diem and mileage payments.~~ The members of the committee on finance and budget shall receive the standard rate of per diem and mileage as established from time to time by the county board in accord with Wis. Stat. § 59.10(1)(c), and the provisions of 3.20.040 and 2.09.220 for such duties enumerated herein, the performance of which does not constitute a "committee meeting" as defined in 3.20.030. Such duties shall be limited to examination of properties for appraisal purposes and for ascertainment of the relative worth of retaining said property in the ownership of the county for park use or other public purposes. It is presumed that in the absence of other business which is proposed to be handled at such time as the above-stated duties, such duties may be undertaken by a subcommittee. (Ord. 147-80, Sec. 14, 2003; Ord. 141-03, Sec.1, 1997; Ord. 133-28, Sec.9, 1989; Ord. 27-78 Sec.2(part), 1978).

~~4.20.100 Sale to former owners.~~ Pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 75.35(3), the county clerk subject to the approval of the county board, is hereby empowered to supervise the sale of tax deeded lands to their former owners, or their heirs, who lost title through delinquent tax collection enforcement procedure, and is further authorized to grant to such former owners first preference and right to purchase said lands. Any sale made pursuant to this section shall be exempt from the operation of Wis. Stat. § 75.69. No such sale shall be approved by and authorized by the county board unless, as a minimum, the former owner or the owner's heirs pays to the county the taxes, the interest thereon and the applicable charges attributable to said lands. This section shall not apply to tax deeded lands which have been improved for or dedicated to the public use by Eau Claire County, subsequent to its acquisition thereof. (Ord. 133-28, Sec.10, 1989; Ord. 27-78 Sec.2(part), 1978).

~~4.20.110 Charge to former owners or their heirs on sale.~~ In the event of tax deeded lands, where the former owners or their heirs are granted first preference and duly exercise such right to purchase such lands, subject to the approval and authorization of the county board, there shall be assessed against such owners or their heirs a charge to cover reasonable costs incurred by said county in processing said tax delinquent property. In addition, such owners or heirs shall be assessed a charge in an amount derived from the total current tax rate for the district wherein the property lies times the current assessed value, but not less than \$100. This amount shall be assessed for each year the property is off the tax roll. (Ord. 130-26 Sec.1, 1986; Ord. 27-78 Sec.2(part), 1978).

~~4.20.130 Special assessments Tax deed sales.~~ The committee on finance and budget is further authorized to supervise the sale of tax deeded lands taken pursuant to the issuance of tax sales certificates for special assessments, which certificates were issued in accord with the provisions of Wis. Stat. §§ 66.0703, 66.0717 and 66.0721. Such sales shall be made in compliance with all of the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. 151-21, Sec. 3, 2007; Ord. 133-28, Sec.11, 1989; Ord. 27-78 Sec.2(part), 1978).

~~4.20.140 Preference.~~

~~A.~~ Any tax deeded lands taken pursuant to this chapter shall, subject only to the privilege afforded to former owners in 4.20.100, be reserved for examination by the committee on parks and forest as to the advisability of retaining said lands in county ownership as forest or park lands under the following conditions only:

- ~~1.~~ Where such lands abut or adjoin or are partially or wholly contained within the county conservancy district; or
- ~~2.~~ Where such lands abut or adjoin any existing or unimproved county park or are suitable for park purposes.

~~B.~~ The committee on parks and forest shall report its finding to the county board. (Ord. 27-78 Sec.2 (part), 1978).

Chapter 4.25

PROPERTY ASSESSED CLEAN ENERGY FINANCING

Chapters:

- [4.25.001](#) Purpose.
- [4.25.010](#) Definitions.
- [4.25.020](#) Statutory authority.
- [4.25.030](#) Annual loan repayments as special charges.
- [4.25.040](#) Wisconsin Pace Commission.
- [4.25.050](#) Loan approval.
- [4.25.060](#) Supplemental agreement.
- [4.25.070](#) Annual installments added to tax rolls.
- [4.25.080](#) Remittance special charges.
- [4.25.090](#) Property tax foreclosure procedures.
- ~~[4.25.100](#) Sale of foreclosed property.~~
- ~~[4.25.110](#) Distribution of foreclosure proceeds.~~
- ~~[4.25.120](#) Ordinance electing to proceed under Wis. Stat. § 75.521, in relation to enforcement of collection of tax liens.~~

4.25.001 Purpose. The County finds that renovations or additions to premises located in the County made to improve energy efficiency, improve water efficiency, and/or use renewable resource applications, increase property values, stimulate local economic activity, provide local and global environmental benefits, and promote the general welfare of County residents. The purpose of this Chapter is to facilitate loans arranged by property owners or lessees to make such improvements by treating loan principal and interest, fees, and other charges as special charges eligible for inclusion on the tax roll for these properties.

4.25.010 Definitions.

- A. "Annual installment" means the portion of the PACE loan that is due and payable for a particular year under the supplemental agreement.
- B. "Borrower" means the property owner or lessee of the subject property that borrows the proceeds of a PACE loan.
- C. "Default loan balance" means the outstanding balance, whether or not due, of a PACE loan at the time that the County receives foreclosure proceeds.
- D. "Foreclosure proceeds" means the proceeds received by the County from the disposition of a subject property through an in rem property tax foreclosure.
- E. "Loan amount" means the principal, interest, administrative fees (including the Program Administrator's fees) and other loan charges to be paid by the borrower under the PACE loan.
- F. "PACE" means the acronym for property assessed clean energy.

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G. "PACE default provisions" means:

1. The delinquent annual installment(s) due when the County initiates the in rem property tax foreclosure on the subject property;
2. Any additional annual installment(s) that become due between the time that the COUNTY initiates in rem property tax foreclosure on the subject property and the date the County receives the foreclosure proceeds;
3. Any default interest charges applied to unpaid annual installments referenced in subs. (1) and (2) above, as provided in the supplemental agreement; and
4. Any default loan balance.

H. "PACE lender" means any person that makes a PACE loan, and which may include an affiliate of the borrower.

I. "PACE loan" means a loan made by a PACE lender to a borrower under this Chapter for energy efficiency improvements, water efficiency improvements, or renewable resource applications made to or installed on a subject property.

J. "Person" means any individual, association, firm, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, trust, joint venture or other legal entity, or a political subdivision as defined in Wis. Stat. § 66.0627.

K. "Program Administrator" means the person retained by the Wisconsin PACE Commission as provided in 4.25.040 B.

L. "Subject property" means any premises located in the County on which energy efficiency improvements, water efficiency improvements, or renewable resource applications are being or have been made and financed through an outstanding PACE loan.

M. "Supplemental agreement" means a written agreement among a borrower, a PACE lender and the County, as provided for in 4.25.060.

N. "Wisconsin PACE Commission" means the Wisconsin PACE Commission to be formed under Wis. Stat. § 66.0301, as amended, by the County and one or more other political subdivisions as defined in Wis. Stat. § 66.0627, pursuant to a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement Relating to the Wisconsin PACE Commission dated [], as amended.

4.25.020 Statutory authority. This Chapter is enacted pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 66.0627, as amended, which authorizes a county to make a loan or enter into an agreement regarding loan repayments to a 3rd party for owner-arranged or lessee-arranged financing, to an owner or a lessee of a premises located in the County for making or installing an energy efficiency improvement, a water efficiency improvement or a renewable resource application to a premises.

4.25.030 Annual loan repayments as special charges. Any PACE loan made and secured pursuant to this Section shall be considered a special charge on the subject property. Any installment or portion of a PACE loan made and secured pursuant to the Section that becomes delinquent according to the terms of the PACE loan shall be a lien against the subject property and placed on the tax roll, as permitted pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 66.0627 as amended.

4.25.040 Wisconsin Pace Commission.

A. Any of the powers and duties of the County under this Chapter, except for those under 4.25.070 B. and 4.25.080, may (but are not required to) be delegated to the Wisconsin PACE Commission.

B. The Wisconsin PACE Commission is further authorized to retain a Program Administrator to act as its agent and administer the PACE program, subject to adherence with PACE program requirements consistent with this Chapter and in Wis. Stat. § 66.0627, as amended.

4.25.050 Loan approval.

A. A prospective borrower applying for a PACE loan shall comply with the loan application process set forth in the program manual approved by the County.

B. The County shall approve the financing arrangements between a borrower and PACE lender.

4.25.060 Supplemental agreement.

A. The County, the borrower and the PACE lender shall execute the supplemental agreement which, without limitation:

1. Shall inform the participants that the PACE loan amount shall be imposed as and considered a special charge, and each year's annual installment may be included on the property tax roll of the subject property as a special charge and an annual installment that is delinquent shall be a lien against the subject property pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 66.0627, as amended;

2. Shall recite the amount and the term of the PACE loan;

3. Shall provide for the amount, or a method for determining the amount, of the annual installment due each year;

4. Shall provide whether default interest may be applied to unpaid annual installments;

5. Shall require the PACE lender and the borrower to comply with all federal, state and local lending and disclosure requirements;

6. Shall provide for any fees payable to the County and/or Program Administrator;

7. Shall recite that the supplemental agreement is a covenant that runs with the land;

8. May provide for prepayments of annual installments by the borrower with a resulting reduction in the special charge for the prepayment, subject to any prepayment premium charged by the PACE lender, if any; and

9. May allow for amendment by the parties.

B. Prior to executing the supplemental agreement, the owner of the subject property, if different from the borrower, and any existing mortgage holder(s) on the subject property must have executed a separate writing acknowledging the borrower's use of PACE financing for the subject property and the special charge that will be imposed under this Chapter and its consequences, including the remedies for collecting the special charge.

C. Each PACE loan shall be amortized over the term of the PACE loan as provided in the supplemental agreement.

D. The annual payments of a PACE loan may be payable in installments as authorized by Wis. Stat. § 66.0627, as amended.

4.25.070 Annual installments added to tax rolls. Upon the request of the Program Administrator the County shall place each year's annual installment on the tax roll for the subject property as permitted pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 66.0627, as amended.

4.25.080 Remittance of special charges. The County shall promptly remit to the Wisconsin PACE Commission any payment(s) it receives in respect of any special charge imposed under this Chapter, including penalties and charges thereon, it may receive from any taxing district or the County treasurer pursuant to Wis. Stat. Ch. 74, as amended.

4.25.090 Property tax foreclosure procedures.

A. The County elects to utilize the provisions of Wis. Stat. § 75.521, as amended, for the purpose of enforcing tax liens if a subject property owner fails to pay any special charges imposed on the subject property under this Chapter as required.

B. The County shall begin an in rem property tax foreclosure proceeding on the subject property at the earliest time allowed under Wisconsin Statutes, unless the County determines that subject property is a “brownfield” (as defined in Wis. Stat. § 75.106, as amended) or that in rem property tax foreclosure is not in the best interests of the County due to the condition of the property or for other reasons.

C. If the County has determined that it will not commence an in rem property tax foreclosure proceeding, then the PACE lender may request that the County, pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 75.106, as amended, assign the County’s right to take judgment against the subject property, provided that the PACE lender and the County fully comply with all provisions of Wis. Stat. § 75.106, as amended, concerning the subject property and the PACE lender agrees to pay the amounts required by Wis. Stat. § 75.36(3)(a)1 and 1m, as amended.

~~4.25.100 Sale of foreclosed property. If the County prevails in an in rem property tax foreclosure action against a subject property, the County shall diligently proceed to sell the subject property pursuant to the procedures set forth in Wis. Stat. § 75.69, as amended.~~

~~4.25.110 Distribution of foreclosure proceeds. The County treasurer shall follow the procedures set forth in Wis. Stat. § 75.36, as amended, to distribute the proceeds from the sale of a subject property.~~

~~4.25.120 Ordinance electing to proceed under Wis. Stat. § 75.521, in relation to enforcement of collection of tax liens. From and after January 1, 2017 the County elects to adopt the provisions of Wis. Stat. § 75.521, as amended, for the purpose of enforcing tax liens in such County in the cases where the procedure provided by such Chapter is applicable.~~

THE TOWN OF FAIRCHILD

E29266 Tioga Road

Fairchild, WI 54741

(715-334-5797)

townfair@centurytel.net

RECEIVED

JUL 08 2022

COUNTY CLERK

.....

June 30, 2022

Dear Sue, Eau Claire County Clerk,

This letter has been addressed to you from the clerk of the Town of Fairchild who has been in conference with the Village of Fairchild clerk.

This letter is written to notify you that the Town of Fairchild and the Village of Fairchild are requesting to remain exempt from the Eau Claire County Library System for the year 2022-2023 concerning our Joint FPL agreement with the Village of Fairchild and the Town of Fairchild.

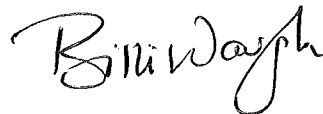
Thank you.

Sincerely,

Rozanne Traczek, TOF clerk



Billie Waugh, VOF clerk



Finance

DEPARTMENT MISSION

The purpose of the Finance Department is to facilitate the effective and efficient use of County resources and to provide a record and accountability for those resources. The Finance Department maintains financial records according to established accounting principles; coordinates budget preparation and implementation; provides financial information and support to the County Board and County departments; provides County Purchasing support; and processes bi-weekly payroll. The goal of the department is to provide insight and contribute to the overall fiscal management of Eau Claire County.

DEPARTMENT BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2023 budget for Finance reflects the continued evolution of the Finance department to provide additional financial support and oversight for the county. In 2023, the Finance department will be continuing design and implementation of an internal audit function within the department. This will include implementation of standardized documentation of controls, as well as quarterly attestation of control existence and control testing. This will increase the internal control environment of the county overall, as well as assist in the execution of the annual external audit. In addition, the department plans to shift more processes and procedures from being paper-based to electronic media.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION AND PRIORITY ISSUES

- Support the required fiduciary responsibilities of the Finance function for the County.
- Assess the internal control environment of the county, implement necessary changes where it is needed and provide for means of internal auditing of controls.
- Continue to evolve and improve financial reporting to County departments, committees, and the Board to provide consistent and meaningful reporting. In 2023, we will continue expanding the financial reporting available to provide greater financial visibility, insight, and external transparency.
- Continue the transition of the department from less transactional support to more analysis and departmental business support.
- Continue to create and/or update financial policy documents for the County.
- Provide training opportunities for new staff, as well as existing staff

TRENDS AND ISSUES ON THE HORIZON

- The movement in Finance is to eliminate paper transaction workflows and replace them with electronic workflows. We will continue to assess financial workflows that could be transitioned to more efficient electronic workflows.
- Finance systems for the future will need to evolve to handle more automation and the introduction of new technology.

Finance

- Future financial reporting will be moving towards more real-time financial reporting and less emphasis on structured time reporting such as monthly/quarterly reporting.
- The skills required for financial support personnel will be more analytical and require the ability to transition from scorekeeper to business partner.

POSITION CHANGES IN 2023

- There are no position changes being introduced with the 2023 budget.

OPERATIONAL CHANGES – WITH FISCAL IMPACT

- An open Fiscal Associate IV position was abolished in July 2022 and replaced by an Internal Control Specialist position. The annual fiscal impact of that change is \$18,342.

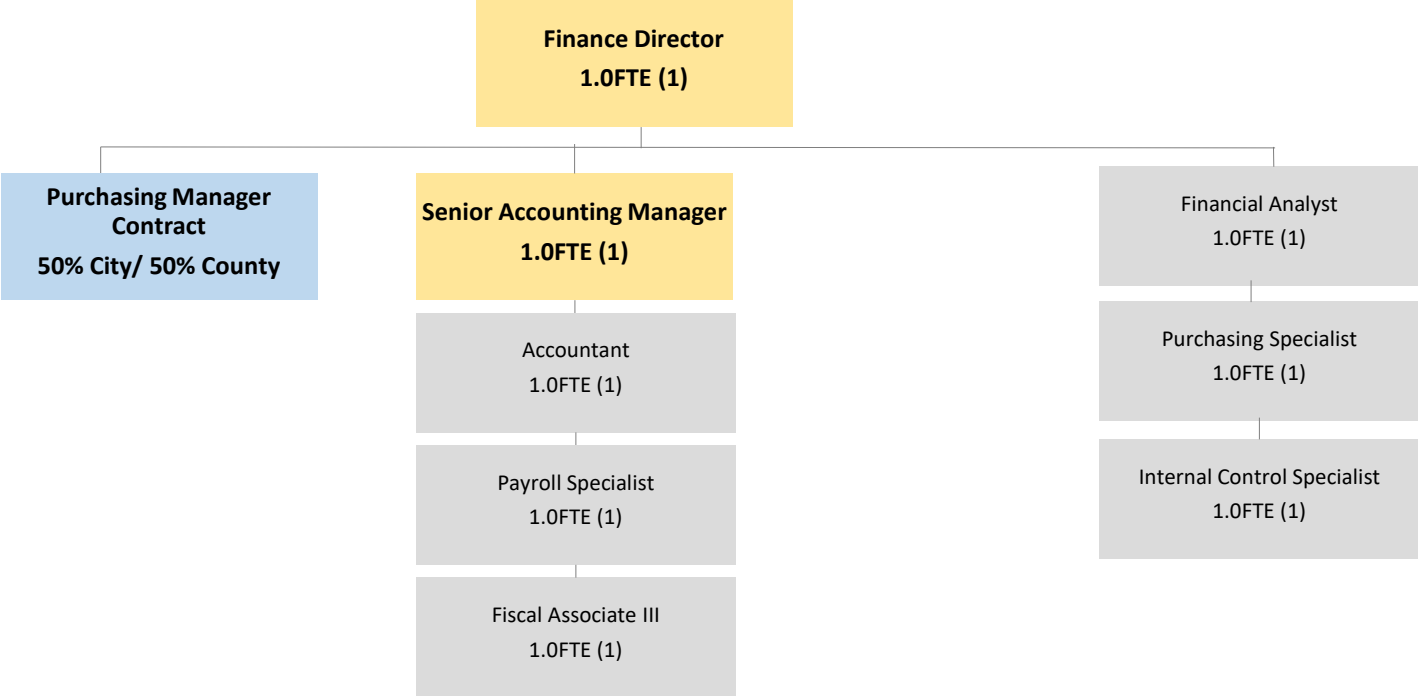
OPERATIONAL CHANGES – WITHOUT FISCAL IMPACT

- Implemented additional process steps to improve vendor management controls
- Continued improvements to financial reporting implemented
- Added additional reporting elements to the 2023 budget reporting and analysis sections

KEY ASSUMPTIONS AND POTENTIAL RISKS

- Key Assumptions
 - Revenue from Purchasing Card transactions will continue to increase and return to pre-pandemic levels.
 - Support staffing remains stable and no staff turnover occurs during 2023.
 - Employees select the same level of health insurance in 2023 as in 2022
- Potential Risks
 - The revenue assumptions include an increase in Purchasing Card rebates that is based on the continued increase in use of the card during 2023. If that doesn't occur, revenue may be less than budgeted. Estimated risk is \$2,000-\$4,000
 - Changes necessary to implement an internal audit function in Finance may require outside assistance to complete and funds are not budgeted to support external assistance. The estimated risk is \$5,000.
 - Implementation of a scanning/archiving invoice entry process could require outside assistance to implement or require subscription for additional Alio modules. Estimated risk is \$2,500-\$5,000.

Finance



Year	2022
FTE	8.0

Finance

Provide financial information and insight, budgetary assistance/training and purchasing support to all county departments, employees, elected officials, outside agencies, and other customers. Produce the annual financial statements and support the annual external audit and single audit reports as well as file the appropriate state and federal documentation as required. Support the financial internal controls for the County as well as financial policies and County code requirements.

OUTPUTS	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>YTD* 2022</u>
General Finance				
Number of PBC (prepared by County staff/client) audit adjustments and value posted. (new measure)	25	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of non-PBC audit adjustments and value posted. (new measure 2018)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of policies drafted/adopted	0	1	1	0
Percent of cash and accounts receivable accounts reconciled on an monthly/quarterly basis	100%	64%	70%	50%
Number of journal vouchers posted during the year	1,097	819	883	349
Number of new Alio accounts created during the year	193	305	326	165
Number of vendor payments processed during the year	13,376	11,148	10,689	5,081
Number of 1099's issued during the year	375	338	337	N/A
Payroll				
Number of paychecks processed	16,804	16,396	15,879	7,438
Number of payroll adjustments required	626	1,315	878	406
Number of employee changes processed - new hires, terminations, and changes	369	320	271	209
Number of reports prepared and provided to other county departments, outside agencies, and other customers	164	101	206	35
Purchasing				
Number & dollar amount of procurement bids processed during the year	16 / \$2.6M	17 / \$2M	27 / \$30.3M	20 / \$5.4M
Number & dollar amount of RFPs processed during the year	7 / \$2.0M	3 / \$7.3M	11 / \$10.2M	14 / \$613K
Number & Dollar amount of POs issued during the year	574 / \$20.4M	566 / \$19.9M	575 / \$21.2M	352 / \$20.3M
Number of transactions and dollar amount of procurement card spending	6099 / \$1.019M	4429 / \$.828M	5,056 / \$.975M	2,950 / \$.57M
Number of new vendors added (jurors) during the year	706	374	837	337
Number of new vendors added (non-jurors) during the year	730	496	463	354
Number of vendor change requests processed during the year	739	737	1,394	557

**YTD indicates Jan-Jun Results*

Finance

Overview of Revenues and Expenditures

Revenues	2021	2022	2022	2023	%
	Actual	Adjusted Budget	Estimate	Request	Change
01-Tax Levy/General Revenue Allocation	\$840,604	\$885,696	\$885,696	\$964,074	9%
09-Other Revenue	\$24,860	\$22,000	\$19,652	\$24,000	9%
Total Revenues:	\$865,464	\$907,696	\$905,348	\$988,074	9%

Expenditures	2021	2022	2022	2023	%
	Actual	Adjusted Budget	Estimate	Request	Change
01-Regular Wages	\$483,672	\$546,125	\$507,814	\$587,538	8%
02-OT Wages	\$594	\$2,500	\$770	\$750	-70%
03-Payroll Benefits	\$163,756	\$199,041	\$195,717	\$235,838	18%
04-Contractual Services	\$131,309	\$138,280	\$133,580	\$146,248	6%
05-Supplies & Expenses	\$4,341	\$16,750	\$5,865	\$12,700	-24%
09-Equipment	\$6,197	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	0%
Total Expenditures:	\$789,870	\$907,696	\$848,746	\$988,074	9%

Net Surplus/(Deficit)- Finance	\$75,594	\$0	\$56,602	\$0	
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Finance

Budget Analysis

	2022 Adjusted Budget	2022 Operational Changes not Budgeted	Cost to Continue Operations in 2023	2023 Requested Budget
01-Tax Levy/General Revenue Allocation	\$885,696	\$18,342	\$60,036	\$964,074
09-Other Revenue	\$22,000	-	\$2,000	\$24,000
Total Revenues	\$907,696	\$18,342	\$62,036	\$988,074

01-Regular Wages	\$546,125	\$16,033	\$25,380	\$587,538
02-OT Wages	\$2,500	-	(\$1,750)	\$750
03-Payroll Benefits	\$199,041	\$2,309	\$34,488	\$235,838
04-Contractual Services	\$138,280	-	\$7,968	\$146,248
05-Supplies & Expenses	\$16,750	-	(\$4,050)	\$12,700
09-Equipment	\$5,000	-	-	\$5,000
Total Expenditures	\$907,696	\$18,342	\$62,036	\$988,074

Finance

Revenue Assumptions

	2021	2022	2022	2023		
Revenue Source	Actual	Budget	Estimate	Request	Assumptions	Confidence Level %
County Tax Levy	840,604	885,696	885,696	964,074	Levy request	100%
Retained Sales Tax	267	-	52	-	one-time revenue	100%
Misc Revenue	2,383	2,000	1,600	2,000	Expect to remain flat	85%
Pro Card Rebates	22,210	20,000	18,000	22,000	Expect small increase	85%
TOTAL	\$865,464	\$907,696	\$905,348	\$988,074		

Finance

Contracted Services Summary

	2021	2022	2022	2023
Expenditure Type	Actual	Budget	Estimate	Request
Professional Services	128,909	136,280	133,080	145,748
Utility Services	2,400	2,000	500	500
Repairs And Maintenance	-	-	-	-
Other Contracted Services	-	-	-	-
Total	\$131,309	\$138,280	\$133,580	\$146,248

Finance

Contracted Services Detail

	2021	2022	2022	2023		
Expenditure	Actual	Budget	Estimate	Request	Description	Expenditure Type
Finance/ Contracted Services	99,825	89,870	88,670	94,338	Purch. manager, Laserfiche services, CESA-10	Professional Services
Finance/ Telephone	2,400	2,000	500	500	Telephones	Utility Services
Independent Audit/ Accounting & Audit	29,084	40,000	38,000	45,000	External audit fees	Professional Services
Independent Audit/ Other Prof Svcs	-	6,410	6,410	6,410	Indirect cost study fee	Professional Services
TOTAL	\$131,309	\$138,280	\$133,580	\$146,248		

2022 Joint Budget Meetings

- July 18 4:00 p.m. – ADRC (Brianna Werner – Brianna.werner@eauclairecounty.gov)
- July **20 and 27** 3:00 p.m. – Jud & Law (Eric Huse – eric.huse@da.wi.gov)
- August 1 5:30 p.m. – DHS **initial presentation July 11** (not a requirement, but if you would like additional time to hear the DHS budget) – Bridget Kinderman (bridget.kinderman@eauclairecounty.gov)
- August 8 5:00 p.m. – Parks & Forest (Winnie Parker Winnie.parker@eauclairecounty.gov)
- August 9 5:00 p.m. – Planning & Development (Rod Eslinger rod.eslinger@eauclairecounty.gov)
- August 11 at 8:30 a.m. – Highway (Natalie Szews Natalie.szews@eauclairecounty.gov)
- August 23 at 2:30 p.m. – Administration (Samantha Kraegenbrink samantha.kraegenbrink@eauclairecounty.gov)
- August 24 at 4:00 p.m. – Extension (Kristi Peterson kristin.peterson@eauclairecounty.gov)
- August 26 8:30 a.m. – Human Resources (Samantha Kraegenbrink samantha.kraegenbrink@eauclairecounty.gov)

Budget Deviations

Background

The annual budget is developed by assessing the available revenue and resources and balancing against the expenditure needs of the County. It is the responsibility of all Eau Claire County departments to operate within their adopted balanced budget and to review with their oversight committee fiscal performance on a regular basis. During the budget year it is the responsibility of the County Administrator and Finance Director to provide county-wide fiscal oversight and monitoring in support of adherence to the adopted budget. Ultimately, departments are responsible for their overall budget and the fiscal management of their budget, while oversight committees have responsibility for fiscal oversight for the departments under their purview.

Policy

When it becomes apparent that a department has, or will likely, exceed their overall budget due to exceeding expenditures, incurring expected shortfalls of revenue, or some combination of the two, it is the departments responsibility to notify the County Administrator, the Finance Director, their oversight committee, and the Committee on Finance and Budget as soon as the shortfall is recognized, and to inform the committees of the mitigation strategies.

Procedure

1. As soon as a department becomes aware that their overall annual budget **has, will, or is likely** to be impacted, resulting in a potential negative fiscal impact to the County, the department should alert the County Administrator and Finance Director. The County Administrator and Finance Director will work with the department to assess the materiality of the fiscal impact to the budget and review the department mitigation strategies.
2. The department shall notify their oversight committee and the Committee on Finance and Budget in writing of the budget deviation at the next scheduled committee meeting. The department shall provide, as soon as is practical, the analysis of the potential budget deviation, and the steps taken within departmental control to mitigate the budget over-run.
3. Once notified, the department oversight committee has the responsibility to continue fiscal oversight and monitoring on a monthly basis of the deviation and mitigation activity. The department shall also report monthly to the Committee on Finance and Budget on the status of the budget deviation and mitigation efforts until such time as the deviation has been mitigated or eliminated.
4. The director of the department shall report to the County Board of Supervisors of the budget deviation and mitigation activity.