



AGENDA
OZAUKEE COUNTY BOARD
REGULAR MEETING
WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 2022 – 9:00 AM
ADMINISTRATION CENTER - ROOM A-204
121 W. MAIN STREET, PORT WASHINGTON, WI 53074

THE FOLLOWING BUSINESS WILL BE BEFORE THE COUNTY BOARD FOR INITIATION, DISCUSSION, CONSIDERATION, DELIBERATION AND POSSIBLE FORMAL ACTION:

The public can access the meeting by viewing the live stream at the link which will be opened five minutes before the call to order:

[County Board Live Stream](#)

The public can submit comments here: [Public Comment Form](#)
[Public Comment Policy](#) & [Instructions For Submitting Public Comments Online](#)

1. CALL TO ORDER

Roll Call

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

June 1 & 15, 2022

4. PUBLIC COMMENT

Legislative Update

Chairperson's Proclamation

5. COMMUNICATIONS

6. CLAIMS

7. REPORT OF COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

- a. Popular Annual Financial Report
- b. Strategic Planning and Performance Measures Report Out
- c. American Recovery Plan Act (ARPA) Workshops Update
- d. Covered Bridge Repairs
- e. Administration Center Security
- f. Shared Ride Taxi Program Update
- g. Emergency Medical Services Grants
- h. Review of Open Meetings Law and Committee Responsibilities

8. RESOLUTIONS

RES. 22-6: Banning the Acceptance of Donations and Grants from any Non-Governmental Entity for the Administration of Ozaukee County Elections for the 2022-2024 County Board Term (*postponed June 1, 2022*)

RES. 22-7: Authorizing Ozaukee County to Enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with Washington County for a Cross-County Taxi Program

9. ORDINANCES

ORD. 22-2: Creating Section 3.02(18)(a) of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances pertaining to Speed Limits: County Trunk Highway "Q"

10. COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR'S RECOMMENDATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF LASATA SENIOR LIVING CAMPUS ADMINISTRATOR

11. COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS/REAPPOINTMENTS

12. COMMITTEE REPORTS AND SUPERVISOR ANNOUNCEMENTS

13. ADJOURNMENT

Ozaukee County Board

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE:	July 6, 2022
DEPARTMENT:	County Clerk
DIRECTOR:	Julie Winkelhorst
PREPARER:	Julie Winkelhorst

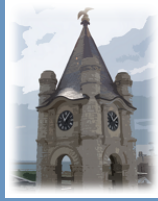
Agenda Summary June 1 & 15, 2022

June 1, 2022

[<https://www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/AgendaCenter/ViewFile/Minutes/_06012022-3090>](https://www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/AgendaCenter/ViewFile/Minutes/_06012022-3090)

June 15, 2022

[<https://www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/AgendaCenter/ViewFile/Minutes/_06152022-3097>](https://www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/AgendaCenter/ViewFile/Minutes/_06152022-3097)



County Administrator's Report

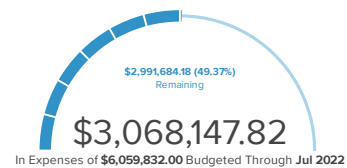
July 6, 2022

FINANCE

- No June Meeting
- Sales Tax Collections for April second highest month in history at \$1,032,000 - \$133,000 above 2021 YTD.

Finance Committee

Data Updated 3 days ago | Prorated Budget

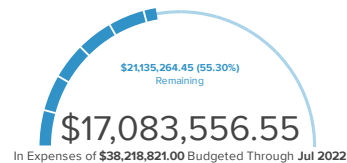


HUMAN SERVICES

- Meeting on County Board Day to approve the Lasata Campus Administrator appointment
- State of senior Care Industry planned for July meeting.

Human Services

Data Updated 3 days ago | Prorated Budget

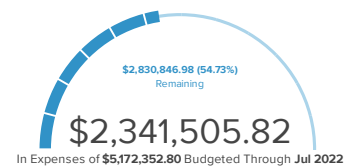


NATURAL RESOURCES

- Covered Bridge repair may take until fall

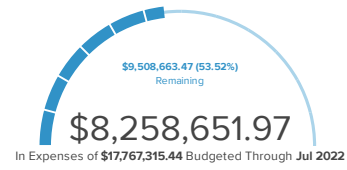
Natural Resources

Data Updated 3 days ago | Prorated Budget

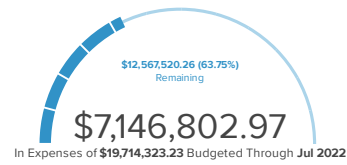


PUBLIC SAFETY -

- No June Meeting
- EMS Grants due June 30

Public SafetyData Updated 3 days ago | [Prorated Budget](#)**PUBLIC WORKS**

- Approved Administration Center Secure Entrance Bid

Public WorksData Updated 3 days ago | [Prorated Budget](#)

RESOLUTION NO. 22-6

BANNING THE ACCEPTANCE OF DONATIONS AND GRANTS FROM ANY NON-
GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF OZAUKEE COUNTY
ELECTIONS FOR THE 2022-2024 COUNTY BOARD TERM

WHEREAS, free and fair elections are requisite for American democracy; and

WHEREAS, Wisconsin counties are entrusted with the administration of elections at the local level; and

WHEREAS, Governor Evers' veto of 2021 Senate Bill 935 eliminated a legislative ban on the use of private resources for election administration; and

WHEREAS, because of Governor Evers' veto of 2021 Senate Bill 935 it is incumbent on individual counties to protect the administration of elections from private resources.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors that during the 2022-2024 County Board term, no donation from any person or non-governmental entity shall be accepted by the County Board for the purpose of elections administration; and

FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the 2022-2024 County Board term, no grant from any person or non-governmental entity shall be accepted by the County Board for the purpose of elections administration.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 1st day of June 2022.

SUMMARY: Banning the Acceptance of Donations and Grants from Any Non-Governmental Entity for The Administration of Ozaukee County Elections for the 2022-2024 County Board Term.

VOTE REQUIRED: Majority

Resolution brought forth by Supervisor Dave Irish to the Executive Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

05/23/22

Executive Committee

APPROVED

RESULT:	APPROVED [4 TO 2]
MOVER:	D. Irish, Supervisor District 17
SECONDER:	P. Melotik, Vice-Chairperson
AYES:	L. Schlenvogt, P. Melotik, M. Wolf, D. Irish
NAYS:	R. Nelson, R. Holyoke

06/01/22

Ozaukee County Board

POSTPONED

Next: 07/06/22

RESULT: **POSTPONED [17 TO 7]**

Next: 7/6/2022 9:00 AM

MOVER: M. Wolf, 2nd Vice-Chairperson

SECONDER: T. Winker, Supervisor District 1

AYES: Winker, Schlenvogt, Clark, Nelson, Matera, Larson, Melotik, Wolf, Richart,
Whitworth, Stelter, Ross, Godden, Strom, Holyoke, Schoessow, Foy

NAYS: Haas, Jobs, Grabow, Hagen, Rishel, Maguire, Watts

EXCUSED: D. Irish, J. Krane

Executive Committee
AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE:	July 6, 2022
DEPARTMENT:	Administrator
DIRECTOR:	Jason Dzwinel
PREPARER:	Jason Dzwinel

Agenda Summary Banning the Acceptance of Donations and Grants from any Non-Governmental Entity for the Administration of Ozaukee County Elections for the 2022-2024 County Board Term

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The resolution bans donation or grants from any person or non-governmental entity shall be accepted by the County Board for the purpose of elections administration, including but not limited to collection of ballots or voter registration.

More than 202 municipalities in Wisconsin received more than \$10 Million in Center for Tech and Civic Life Grants in 2020.

Link to Database of Wisconsin Municipalities receiving CTLG Grants -
<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/17P7kKEAeFkvHk71yJFv1B3DAVbPf-5K6qlFtpDgxWcA/edit#gid=0>

FISCAL IMPACT: No fiscal impact

ATTACHMENTS:

- LRB Analysis of Private Election Donation Funds (PDF)
- WillLawFINGER-ON-THE-SCALE.6 (PDF)

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

USE OF PRIVATE RESOURCES FOR ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

Under the bill, no official or agent of a state agency, county, city, village, or town may apply for or accept any donation or grant of moneys, equipment, materials, or personnel from an individual or nongovernmental entity for purposes of election administration, except as expressly authorized under the statutes relating to elections. Additionally, the bill provides that no official or agent of a state agency, county, city, village, or town may enter into a contract related to election administration that includes any of the following:

1. Any requirement governing election administration.
2. The transfer of any duty or power related to election administration to a person not having that duty or power under Wisconsin law.

Under the bill, whoever violates one of the prohibitions described above is guilty of a Class I felony, the penalty for which is a fine not to exceed \$10,000 or imprisonment not to exceed three years and six months, or both.

The bill also makes it a Class I felony for any person to assist in counting or tabulating votes at an election unless the person is a resident of this state, is an election official who is trained to the extent provided by law, and has signed the official oath and returned it to the municipal clerk with respect to that election. Additionally, under the bill, it is a Class I felony for any individual other than an election official or a vendor of an electronic voting system to perform any task in election administration.

FINGER ON THE SCALE:

Examining Private Funding of Elections in Wisconsin



Will Flanders, PhD, Cori Petersen, & Kyle Koenen



Will Flanders, PhD

Research Director



Cori Petersen

Research Associate



Kyle Koenen

Policy Director

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2020 election was one of the most politically divided, polarizing events in recent American history. There are many factors that play into that, but one phenomenon that did not help cure the problem of polarization was the massive amounts of money pouring into swing states from organizations claiming to be “non-partisan.” The Center for Technology and Civic Life (CTCL) was one of those organizations, and grants they distributed prior to the 2020 Election caused a great deal of controversy, in both Wisconsin and the country at large.

In an effort to understand the impact of these grants in Wisconsin, WILL completed open records requests to every one of the more than 200 municipalities in the state that received grants. This report represents a comprehensive analysis of where the money was spent, and whether the distribution of funds from CTCL was equitable. The key takeaways from this report are that:

Wisconsin Municipalities Received Over \$10 million from CTCL. WILL received records from 196 communities that received a total \$10.3 million in funding from CTCL. These grants ranged from a high of \$3.4 million for the City of Milwaukee to \$2,212 for the Town of Mountain in Oconto County.

Large Cities got the Lion’s Share of Funding. The largest five cities in the state (Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Kenosha, and Racine) received nearly 86% of all CTCL grant funds in Wisconsin.

Large Cities Spent Tens of Thousands on Voter Education. While most small towns used CTCL resources for voting equipment and COVID-related equipment, Milwaukee, Green Bay, and Madison spent close to or above \$100,000 on ostensibly “non-partisan” voter education efforts.

Spending Increased Turnout for Joe Biden. Areas of the state that received grants saw statistically significant increases in turnout for Democrats. Increases in turnout were not seen for Donald Trump.

Wisconsin Needs Reform. This report highlights the inequitable distribution of private resources that came into the state during the 2020 election. Reforms that are designed to ensure that any grant money is distributed in a per capita manner across the state will go a long way in increasing faith that our elections are being conducted in an open and honest manner.

WHAT IS CTCL?

The Center for Tech and Civic Life is a foundation that, as of 2020, receives most of its funding from Mark Zuckerberg and his wife, Priscilla Chan. The organization uses data to increase voter turnout and improve election administration. According to their website¹, the nonprofit was founded in 2012 to ***“connect Americans with the information they need to become and remain civically engaged; and, ensure that our elections are more professional, inclusive and secure.”***

However, many have questioned² whether the organization is, in fact, nonpartisan. Prior to launching CTCL, the organization's three founders³ were a civic technologist, an election official, and a civic data expert. According to Influence Watch, the three founders were co-workers at the New Organizing Institute (NOI) until 2015, when that organization dissolved. A Washington Post reporter once referred⁴ to NOI as the ***“the Democratic Party’s Hogwarts for digital wizardry.”*** With CTCL’s mission so similar to that of NOI, it certainly served as a training ground. There are two arms of CTCL, the civic data arm—which involves collecting and dispersing information on candidates and elections—and the other portion of the project that consists of training election officials. CTCL has infrastructure in place to collect data from almost every local voting location throughout the country.

In the summer of 2020 CTCL awarded \$15 million in grants. Then in September, CTCL received \$250 million from Zuckerberg and Chan; and in October, another \$100 million more. According to CTCL, the second round of funding was to ensure that every eligible community that applied for a grant could receive one.⁵ Zuckerberg and Chan cited⁶ ***“inadequate public funds and a global pandemic”*** as their reasons for ***“doubling down on [their] commitment to ensuring that every qualified jurisdiction has the resources it needs to allow every eligible citizen to vote safely and have their vote counted.”*** But whatever the reason, this is an astounding amount of money. In fact, \$350 million is quite close to the \$425 million that the federal government designated⁷ to states in FY2020 budget for election security.

Prior to Chan and Zuckerberg’s donation, CTCL had received money from other center-left organizations in much smaller amounts. For instance, in April 2020 the Skoll Foundation gave them a \$1.5 million grant. And in the funding years from 2015-2017 CTCL received more than \$1.3 million from the John S. and James L McKnight Foundation, \$690,000 from the Democracy Fund, and \$10,000 from the Rockefellers Brothers Fund.⁸ However, it is unclear where the donations came from for the grants they distributed in the summer of 2020.

The largest municipalities to receive grants nationwide tended to be left-leaning. According to the Amistad Project,⁹ which is an initiative of the Thomas More Society, CTCL's 20 largest donations, that come to \$76.5 million, all went to cities that Hillary Clinton won in 2016—targeting states such as Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

In July 2020, CTCL announced¹⁰ that it had donated \$6.3 million to five cities in Wisconsin—the specific amount that the five mayors of those cities had requested from CTCL. With subsequent rounds of funding according to open records requests by WILL, this amount eventually ballooned to approximately \$8.8 million for Wisconsin's five largest cities. Then in August, CTCL launched their COVID-19 relief grant program for rural municipalities, indicating in the press release¹¹ that they would give priority to *“jurisdictions that are required to provide language assistance under section 203 of the Voting Rights Act and have a higher percentage of historically disenfranchised residents,”* and jurisdictions that changed absentee laws or voting rules in response to the pandemic.

According to the *“Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan 2020,”*¹² proposed by the five recipient cities of the \$8.8 million from CTCL, there are four main recommendations to ensure a safe and secure election. The first is to *“Encourage and Increase Absentee Voting.”* The second is to *“Dramatically Expand Strategic Voter Education & Outreach Efforts, Particularly to Historically Disenfranchised Residents.”* The third is to *“Launch Poll Worker Recruitment, Training & Safety Efforts.”* And the fourth is to *“Ensure Safe & Efficient Election Day Administration.”* In CTCL's responses¹³ to the cities awarding the grants, CTCL stipulates, among other things, that the municipalities must hold to the *“Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan”* or *“CTCL may discontinue, modify, withhold part of, or ask for the return of all or part of the grant funds.”* Amistad Project also found¹⁴ that the donations to Philadelphia had strict requirements attached, including the opening of 800 new polling locations. CTCL also paid election officials to help count the vote.

Stories about a concerning amount of control exercised by CTCL have emerged in Wisconsin as well. In Milwaukee, CTCL assisted in the ballot curing process¹⁵—where clerks attempt to get missing information on a ballot filled in, either on their own or by contacting the voter. In Green Bay, CTCL officials were given keys and access to absentee ballots. The process was so frustrating that assistants to the clerk were threatening to leave.¹⁶

While much attention has been paid to the largest recipients of CTCL grants in Wisconsin, to date no one has painted the entire picture of the impact of the grants on the state. This study represents a comprehensive look at each of these grants, and answers the question of whether or not they could have affected the outcome of the presidential election.

WHERE DID THE MONEY GO?

For this analysis WILL sent record requests to 257 different communities. To determine where our requests should be directed, we utilized a list of grant recipients by CTCL,¹⁷ who inferred that 216 communities in Wisconsin received a grant. Because this list did not specify the county where each town or municipality was located, we sent duplicate requests to towns of the same name around the state, which accounts for the higher number of requests. Many clerks were not receptive to our requests. Some took months to respond. One clerk even told us that he “usually ignores open records requests.” Through a number of follow ups and the threat of lawsuits, we were able to acquire the records from all but six municipalities.¹⁸ A number of listed communities also stated that they inquired about the grant, but ultimately decided not to follow through with it. What follows is a breakdown of what we learned.

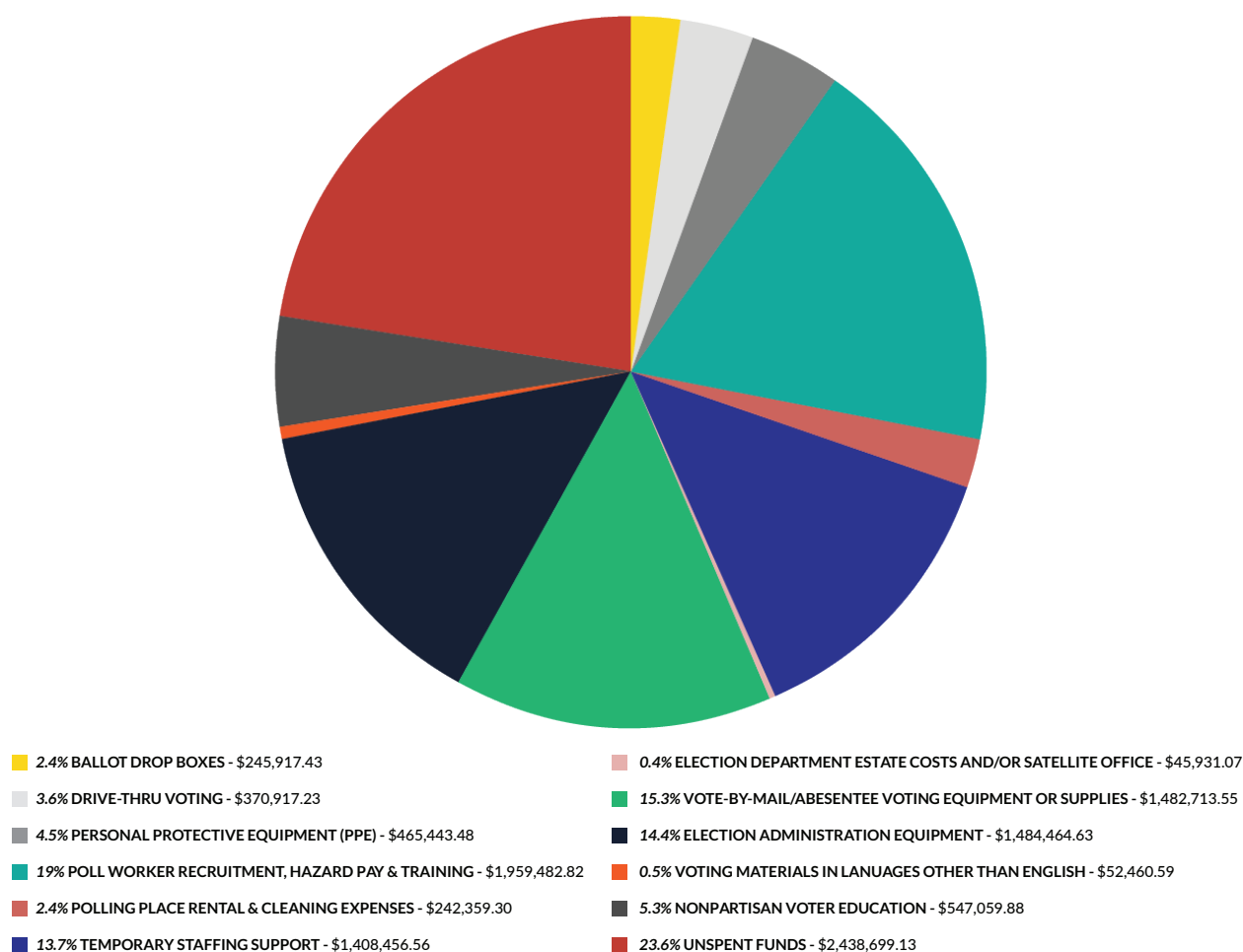
A large number of municipalities in Wisconsin received grants from CTCL. WILL received records from 196 municipalities that received grants totaling more than \$10.3 million, the vast majority of which were in the amount of \$5,000. These went to smaller municipalities around the state, after the initial round of grants that went to the five large requestors (Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Racine, and Kenosha) that also received the greatest amount of media attention.



SPENDING BREAKDOWN

As a condition of receiving the grant, CTCL required communities to report how the money was spent. To ensure uniform reporting, the categories below represent the same manner in which communities reported back to CTCL. The figure below shows the percentage breakdown of spending for all municipalities in the state that received grants for which we have data. Note that a few municipalities reported spending that was above the grant amount received, presumably including both CTCL money and funds from other sources. *The amounts from non-CTCL sources are not large – roughly 3% of the total – and it is unlikely that they would materially alter the picture presented here.* Because we cannot “back out” non – CTCL money, we analyze total spending reported by the municipality. The largest percentage of funding overall was spent on paying poll workers. The next largest percentage was spent on purchasing additional supplies, postage, and equipment for absentee voting. Perhaps of most interest is the 5.2% of funding that was spent on Nonpartisan Voter Education (NVE).

FIGURE 1. CTCL GRANT SPENDING BY CATEGORY





NVE is the category that includes outreach to local residents, and could include funding events such as the “Democracy in the Park” event in Madison, where more than 17,000 voters turned in their absentee ballot at parks around the city.¹⁹ Only 16 municipalities that received CTCL grants reported spending money on NVE, and the bulk of that money was spent in left-leaning municipalities that voted 71.5% for Joe Biden relative to about 49.4% statewide. The table below lists the municipalities that spent money on NVE.

TABLE 1. SPENDING ON NVE BY CITY

Milwaukee	\$260,621.73
Green Bay	\$167,849.00
Madison	\$88,866.67
Racine	\$24,887.00
Marathon County	\$2,500.00
Sun Prairie	\$1,368.00
Mount Hope	\$200.00
Oakland	\$200.00
Elkhart Lake	\$153.79
Mountain	\$111.95
Riverview	\$111.95
Hammond	\$75.00
Plymouth	\$64.79
Rush River	\$50.00

A number of municipalities got creative with how they spent their CTCL grant money. The City of Racine spent \$222,045 on an RV to serve as a mobile voting booth. Green Bay used CTCL funds to pay artists to create a number of “I Voted” stickers and paint voting rights murals. The Town of Goodman in Marinette County spent \$4,223 to purchase a surveillance system in their town hall, and another community verbally indicated they planned to use the money to replace the doors on their town hall. A large portion of communities that received a smaller grant utilized the funding for additional staffing, postage, and the purchase of new equipment to tabulate or process absentee ballots.

Some municipalities reported to us that they had not spent any or all of the money yet, and had requested an extension from CTCL. Under the terms of their grant contract with CTCL, municipalities could request a 6-month extension to expend the remainder of the funds. Some cities had significant funding remaining after the November 2020 election. For example, the City of Racine reported having \$757,012 of CTCL funding remaining. Similarly, the City of Green Bay reported having \$734,041 of their grant funding remaining.

Despite over 200 communities receiving a grant, geographic diversity of recipients was limited. For example, 55 of the grant recipients were either partially or completely located within Marathon County. A municipal clerk in Marathon County told us that the County Clerk alerted communities of the grant as an opportunity to buy new voting machines. Multiple invoices show the county purchasing and billing communities \$3,482 for each machine. Eight counties had just one municipality that received a grant, and 31 counties had communities that did not receive any grant. Figure 2 below shows the geographic breakdown of grant recipients.

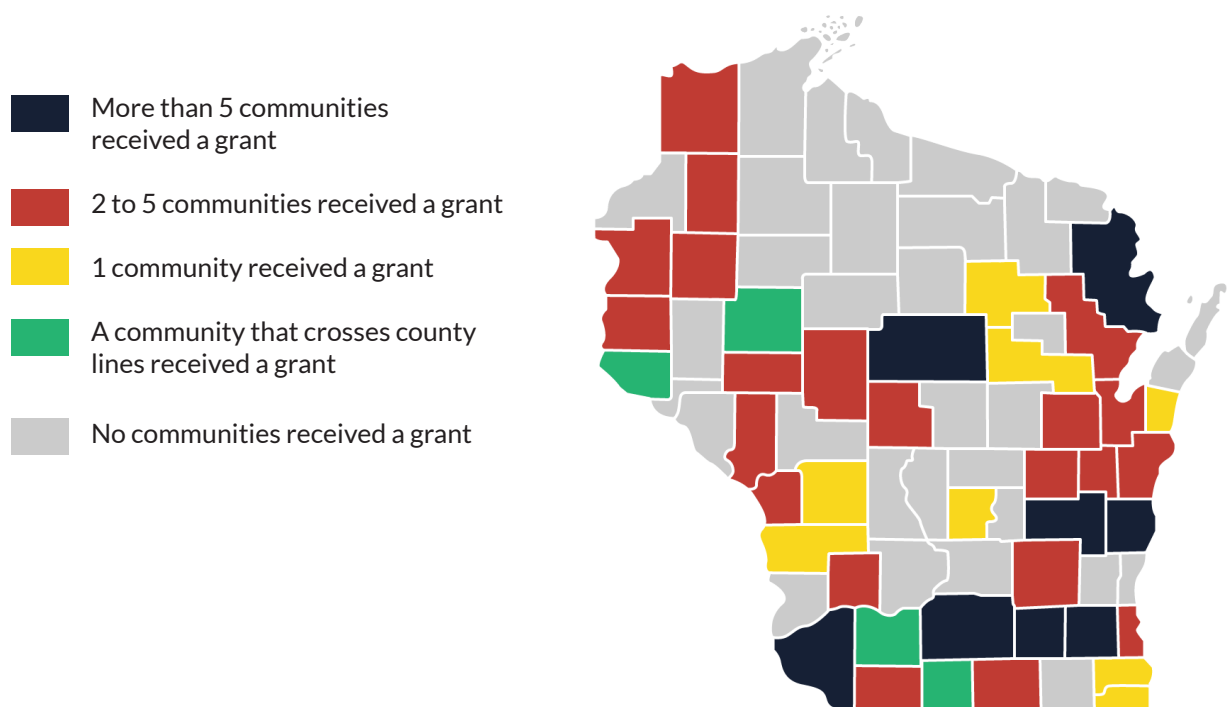
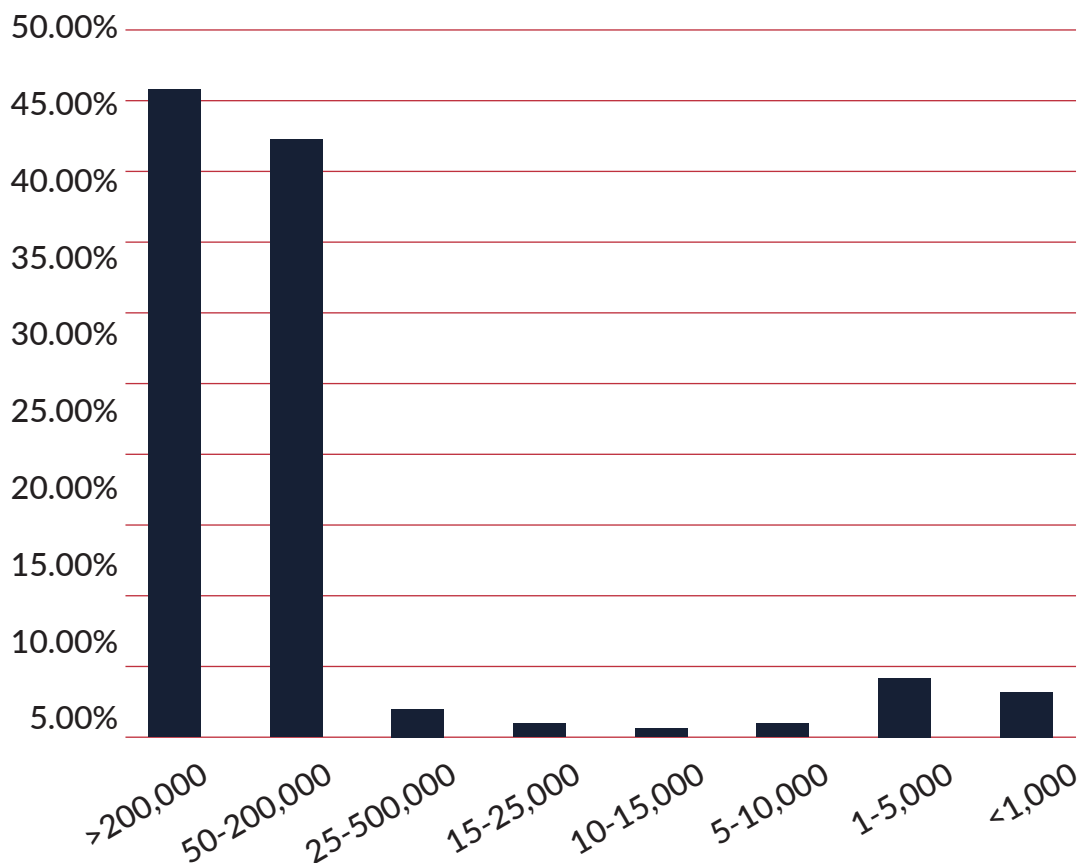


FIGURE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF CTCL SPENDING BY MUNICIPALITY SIZE

BIAS TOWARD LARGER CITIES

While there were small towns that received grants, a sizeable amount per capita in some cases, many more municipalities in Wisconsin received no funding. Figure 3 depicts the amount of money CTCL distributed to municipalities by their population. In the aggregate, Wisconsin's only two cities with populations over 200,000 (Milwaukee and Madison) got the lion's share of the spending at more than 45%. The 13 municipalities between 50,000 and 200,000 got the second most. The funds that went to these two groups account for more than 85% of the total CTCL expenditure in the state. The numbers step down in the expected fashion perhaps until we get to the smallest municipalities—areas between 1,000 and 5,000 residents. These municipalities collected about 5% of the spending compared to only about 1% in the subsequent 5,000-10,000 range. However, note that the most common municipality size in Wisconsin is under 1,000, constituting more than half out observations.

Another approach to looking at the fairness of CTCL's distribution of funds is to use a statistical analysis comparing spending per capita²⁰ with our categories of municipality size. These results are found in Table 2 below.²¹

TABLE 2. SPENDING PER 2016 VOTER BY MUNICIPALITY SIZE

VARIABLES	SPENDING PER '16 VOTER
>200,000	8.672*** (1.672)
50-199,000	9.015** (4.121)
15-24,999	-1.055 (1.162)
25-49,999	-1.236 (1.634)
10-14,999	-1.394 (1.105)
5-9,999	-1.518** (0.680)
1-4,999	-0.440 (0.302)
African American	0.0376 (0.0495)
Household Income	2.70e-05 (1.84e-05)
Constant	0.0319 (0.877)
Observations R-Squared	1,854 0.023

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

The coefficients here represent the number of dollars given per 2016 voter to municipalities of the listed population, relative to the omitted baseline of the smallest municipalities (those under 1,000 residents). For example, cities with more than 200,000 residents received approximately \$9 more per voter on average than cities with under 1,000 residents. Overall, our findings suggest that those in the largest two groups (municipalities with more than 50,000 residents) received the most money per person. No other grouping of municipalities was statistically different from the smallest municipalities, with the exception of the group of cities between 5,000 and 9,999 residents that actually fared worse than the smallest towns.

There was also a bias toward the top five largest cities even at the expense of others in the state. Table 3 lists the amount of CTCL grant funding for each of Wisconsin's ten largest cities. The so-called "Big Five" cities received substantially more funding per 2016 voter than did the 6th through 10th largest cities in the state. Indeed, the "Big Five" received about 86% of all funding that CTCL sent to Wisconsin.

TABLE 3. SPENDING PER 2016 VOTER, TEN LARGEST WISCONSIN CITIES

MUNICIPALITY	CTCL FUNDING PER 2016 VOTER	TOTAL CTCL GRANT AMOUNT
Milwaukee	\$13.82	\$3,409,500
Madison	\$8.30	\$1,271,788
Green Bay	\$36.00	\$1,600,000
Kenosha	\$20.94	\$862,799
Racine	\$53.41	\$1,699,100
Appleton	\$0.51	\$18,330
Waukesha	\$1.18	\$42,100
Eau Claire	\$2.01	\$71,000
Oshkosh	\$0.00	\$0
Janesville	\$6.11	\$183,292

The bottom line from this analysis is that grant funds were not distributed in a manner to ensure that every Wisconsinite had an equal chance to benefit from them.

DID THE MONEY MATTER?

When this issue was first brought up following the election, WILL conducted a preliminary analysis in which it appeared that receiving CTCL grants did have an impact on turnout. In the analysis below, we expand on those initial findings through the addition of relevant, county-level control variables as well as an improved data set where additional municipalities have confirmed whether or not they received the grant. These variables include the percentage of residents who are African American and average income. Recognizing that third party turnout was quite high in 2016 and might affect the turnout for the major parties, we also control for the 2016 third party vote in each city.

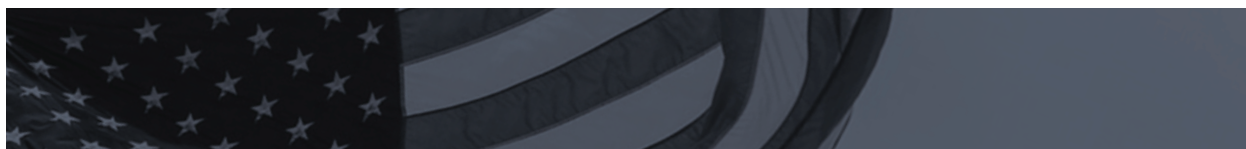
The dependent variable in this analysis is the change in turnout between 2016 and 2020 (Δ Turnout) for Democrats and Republicans. We look at turnout changes between Hillary Clinton in 2016 versus Biden in 2020, and for President Trump in both elections. The results of this analysis are found in Table 4 below.

TABLE 4. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CTCL GRANTS AND TURNOUT CHANGE, WISCONSIN 2020

VARIABLES	TURNOUT, BIDEN-CLINTON	TURNOUT, TRUMP
CTCL Grant	40.93*** (15.16)	8.359 (9.424)
Turnout 2016	-0.179*** (0.00519)	0.216*** (0.00633)
CTCL Grant Third Party Vote, 2016	2.106*** (0.0603)	-0.828*** (0.0438)
African American	15.05*** (1.770)	-0.158 (1.079)
Income	0.00137** (0.000639)	0.000814** (0.000399)
>200,000	14,014*** (508.7)	3,102*** (309.1)
15-25,000	-48.54 (89.68)	-252.8*** (55.79)
25-49,999	107.6 (84.30)	-369.7*** (54.83)
10-14,999	-369.5*** (96.08)	-252.3*** (59.49)
5-9,999	-355.6*** (95.87)	-309.3*** (59.20)
1-4,999	-473.1*** (100.6)	-327.7*** (61.80)
<1,000	-472.0*** (102.0)	-343.9*** (62.59)
Constant	388.4*** (105.1)	315.6*** (64.95)
Observations	1,869	1,869
R-Squared	0.864	0.697

Standard errors in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

For President Biden there was a statistically significant increase in turnout in cities that received CTCL grants. In those cities, President Biden received approximately 41 votes more on average. While the coefficient was also positive for President Trump, it did not reach traditional levels of statistical significance. This means that we cannot say that turnout for Republicans in CTCL receiving areas was any different than it would have been without the grants. Given the number of municipalities in the state that received grants, this a potential electoral impact of more than 8,000 votes in the direction of Biden.



An Opportunity for Reform

Whether CTCL grants were made in an ostensibly nonpartisan manner or not, the municipalities they went to had an outsized impact on election results in Wisconsin. For better or worse, Wisconsin's elections are run largely by clerks at the local level. For some of these clerks, this is a part-time, unpaid job. They likely lack the time and resources to seek out every grant that may be available from an out-of-state entity. This creates a fundamental unfairness in the voting system, where residents of larger municipalities with full-time elections staff are more likely to enjoy the benefits of election grants than residents of small town or rural parts of the state. Moreover, in the absence of electoral reform, there is little to stop an organization—on either side of the aisle—from assisting in election administration in an even more openly partisan manner.

Reforms to remedy the problem of unequal distribution of grant funds could go one of two ways: a ban on the practice altogether, or taking steps to ensure that any such funds are distributed equitably. In our mind, the latter proposal seems preferable. Individuals and groups may wish to donate money toward elections with good intentions, but the state should work to ensure that all Wisconsinites benefit equally from that funding. Legislation from Senator Duey Stroebel (R-Saukville) and Representative Adam Neylon (R-Pewaukee) proposes to do just that. It is expected to pass the legislature this Spring, and we urge Governor Evers to take action.

While we have no objection to the use of resources to help people vote (with appropriate safeguards), it is important to remember that elections are a contest. When resources are expended that ease voting in some areas and not in others, their expenditure has a distorting effect on the election. CTCL contributions were not the non-partisan civic beneficence that they are claimed to be. They were close to a thinly disguised and undisclosed independent partisan expenditure, mostly partially a ground game in heavily Democratic areas. It is not surprising that they were perceived as unfair. They were unfair.

ENDNOTES

1. "Our Story." Center for Tech and Civic Life. <https://www.techandcivicle.org/our-story/>
2. "Amistad Project: Time To Fully Unmask Mark Zuckerberg's \$350 Million Funnelled For Election Administration And The Motivation Behind It," Amisted Project. PRNewswire, Oct. 8, 2020. <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/amistad-project-time-to-fully-unmask-mark-zuckerbergs-350-million-funnelled-for-election-administration-and-the-motivation-behind-it-301161751.html>
3. "Our Story." Center for Tech and Civic Life. <https://www.techandcivicle.org/our-story/>
4. "Inside the Democratic party's Hogwarts for digital wizardry." Brian Fung. Washington Post. July 8, 2014. Post <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-switch/wp/2014/07/08/inside-the-democratic-partys-hogwarts-for-digital-wizardry/>
5. "Press Release: CTCL Receives Additional \$100 Million Contribution to Support Critical Work of Elections Officials" <https://www.techandcivicle.org/100m/>
6. "Press Release: CTCL Receives Additional \$100M Contribution to Support Critical Work of Election Officials." Center for Tech and Civic Life. Oct. 13, 2020. <https://www.techandcivicle.org/100m/>
7. "Federal Funds for Election Security in FY2020 Budget Legislation, by State." Rebecca Autrey. Brennan Center for Justice. Dec. 17, 2019. <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/analysis-opinion/federal-funds-election-security-fy-2020-budget-legislation-state>
8. See reference 2.
9. See reference 2.
10. "Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan for 2020 Submitted to the Center for Tech and Civic Life June 15, 2020." City of Green Bay, City of Kenosha, City of Madison, City of Milwaukee, City of Racine. <https://www.techandcivicle.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Approved-Wisconsin-Safe-Voting-Plan-2020.pdf>
11. "CTCL Announces COVID-19 Response Rural Grant Program." Center for Tech and Civic Life. Aug. 7, 2020. <https://www.techandcivicle.org/covid-19-rural-grants/>
12. See reference 6.
13. "Center for Tech and Civic Life Revised Grant Agreement Green Bay." Empower Wisconsin. July 2020. <https://empowerwisconsin.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/CTCL-contract-.pdf>
14. See reference 2.
15. Empower Wisconsin Open Records Request email, Green Bay. <https://empowerwisconsin.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Green-Bay-email-SR-curing-.pdf>

16. Kittle, M.D. 2021. "Special Investigation: Infiltrating the Election." Wisconsin Spotlight
17. "CTCL Program Awards Over 2,500 COVID-19 Response Grants." Center for Tech and Civic Life. Oct. 29, 2020. <https://www.techandcivicle.org/grant-awards/>
18. For the following analyses, we treat these six communities as missing data. They are all small towns that likely received small grants and are unlikely to affect the overall findings. However, this does represent a limitation on our work worth mentioning.
19. "Was 'Democracy in the Park' Illegal?" Eric Litke. Politifact. March 10, 2021. <https://www.politifact.com/article/2021/mar/10/was-democracy-park-illegal/>
20. In this case, we divided spending by 2016 voter turnout in the area.
21. Flanders, Will. 2021. "CTCL Grants to Wisconsin Municipalities Boosted Democratic Turnout." Wisconsin Institute for Law & Liberty blog post. <https://will-law.org/analysis-ctcl-grants-to-wisconsin-municipalities-boosted-democrat-turnout/>



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RESOLUTION NO. 22-7

AUTHORIZING OZAUKEE COUNTY TO ENTER INTO A MEMORANDUM OF
UNDERSTANDING WITH WASHINGTON COUNTY FOR A CROSS-COUNTY TAXI
PROGRAM

WHEREAS, Ozaukee and Washington Counties both operate a comparable Shared-Ride Taxi Service in their respective counties, open to the general public for the purposes of transportation to and from employment, medical appointments, social and personal business, school, and shopping; and

WHEREAS, cross-county transportation has been an identified unmet need in the County's *Public Transit - Human Services Transportation Coordination Plan for Ozaukee County: 2016*, and prioritizes strategies that encourage transit agencies to create memorandums of agreement that create transit connections between counties and establish procedures for funding these services; and

WHEREAS, Ozaukee and Washington Counties wish to provide their residents with transit services in the most efficient and cost-effective manner while maintaining or improving the level of service currently provided; and

WHEREAS, Transit began a one-year pilot program in April 2021 using the Shared Ride Taxi to provide transportation into Washington County without having to transfer; and

WHEREAS, this program is established through a MOU with Washington County, and provides cross-county transportation without duplicating services; and

WHEREAS, the Counties recognize that a Memorandum of Understanding for the continuation of the Cross-County Taxi Pilot Program is mutually beneficial to the parties and the taxpayers served by both Counties, represents significant intergovernmental cooperation and serves to positively enhance service delivery in a variety of ways; and

WHEREAS, this Memorandum of Understanding maintains each county's ability to operate and fund their Transit Services as a separate entity; and

WHEREAS, this Memorandum of Understanding outlines roles and responsibilities of the Counties providing the services, funding, marketing, and maintenance and fuel, and liability for operating the Cross-County Taxi Program.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Supervisors of Ozaukee County that the County Administrator and County Clerk be hereby authorized to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding Between Ozaukee County and Washington County for the purposes of continuing the Cross-County Taxi Program.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 6th day of July 2022.

SUMMARY: Authorizing Ozaukee County to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding between Ozaukee and Washington Counties for a Cross-County Taxi Program.

VOTE REQUIRED: Majority

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE

06/16/22

Public Works Committee

APPROVED

RESULT:	APPROVED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER:	T. Grabow, Vice-Chairperson
SECONDER:	M. Godden, Supervisor District 20
AYES:	Wolf, Grabow, Richart, Strom, Godden

Public Works Committee
AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE:	July 6, 2022
DEPARTMENT:	Administrator
DIRECTOR:	Jason Dzwinel
PREPARER:	Jason Dzwinel

Agenda Summary Authorizing Ozaukee County to Enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with Washington County for a Cross-County Taxi Program

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: This resolution will continue the Ozaukee/Washington County for a Cross-County Taxi Program. The program, MOU, and Resolution are being presented to this Public Works Committee for a vote.

ANALYSIS: The Shared Ride Taxi Cross-County Pilot Program has proved cost effective and feasible after a pilot. The MOU allows Ozaukee County to enter into a service agreement with Washington County without merging services. The MOU must be adopted by resolution.

Transit began a one-year pilot program in April 2021 using the Shared Ride Taxi to provide transportation into Washington County without having to transfer. Passengers who need to travel to Washington County can use Ozaukee County Shared Ride Taxi to be dropped off in Washington County. Washington County Shared Ride Taxi brings them back. This program is established through a MOU with Washington County, and provides cross-county transportation without duplicating services. The primary users of this service are adult disabled residents and the primary purpose is for employment. The Department of Workforce Development uses this service for some of its clients. Ozaukee County scheduled 613 cross county rides March-April, with about 32% of the rides coming from within one-mile of the county line.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Balance Current Year: \$0 Next Year's Estimated Cost: \$175,000

FUNDING SOURCE:

County Levy: \$18,000

Non-County Levy: \$135,000	Indicate source:	Farebox \$46,000
		WisDOT 85.20 \$29,900
		WisDOT 85.21 \$60,000

RECOMMENDED MOTION: Recommend approval of the Resolution and Memorandum of Understanding with Washington County to the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Cross-County Taxi MOU_Proposed 06.14.22 (PDF)

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN OZAUKEE COUNTY AND
WASHINGTON COUNTY**

This Agreement (“Agreement”) is made by and between Ozaukee County, a body corporate, and Washington County, a body corporate, and shall be in effect from July 1, 2022 through July 31, 2023.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Ozaukee and Washington Counties wish to provide their residents with transit services in the most efficient and cost-effective manner while maintaining or improving the level of service currently provided; and

WHEREAS, Ozaukee and Washington Counties entered into a Memorandum of Understanding for a pilot program to run from January 2, 2021 through June 30, 2022, providing cross-county Shared Ride Taxi services as separate entities; and

WHEREAS, Ozaukee and Washington Counties wish to continue the cross county Shared Ride Taxi services as an on-going program; and

WHEREAS, the Counties recognize that the agreement contained herein is mutually beneficial to the parties and the taxpayers served by both Counties, represents significant intergovernmental cooperation and serves to positively enhance service delivery in a variety of ways; and

WHEREAS, the Counties agree that these areas of shared interests described herein are intertwined and constitute a complete agreement;

NOW, THEREFORE, Ozaukee County and Washington County agree as follows:

I. Services

- A. Ozaukee County and Washington County agree to participate in a Cross-County Shared Ride Taxi Program through the Transit Departments of both counties;
- B. Under the program, Ozaukee Shared Ride Taxi agrees to provide curb-to-curb and door-to-door transportation from all addresses in Ozaukee County to all addresses in Washington County. Washington County Shared Ride Taxi agrees to provide curb-to-curb and door-to-door transportation from all addresses in Washington County to all addresses in Ozaukee County. To avoid duplication, services will be limited to drop-offs in the other county. Cross-county services will be available to the general public, including riders needing ADA accommodations.

II. **Location**

Ozaukee County Transit Services is located at 741 W. Oakland Ave, Port Washington, WI 53074. Washington County Transit Services is located within the Washington County Highway Department at 900 Lang Street, West Bend, WI 53090. Washington County Shared Ride Taxi operations are located at 2151 W Washington Street, West Bend, WI 53095.

III. **Funding**

- A. **County Funding.** Each county will continue to operate and fund the Transit Services as a separate entity.
- B. **Fares.** Each County retains the to right to all fares collected by their taxi service. The cross-county service will not affect the in-county fare structure. A cross-county surcharge will be added to all fares using the additional service.
- C. **Marketing.** Ozaukee County and Washington County agree to provide adequate funding for marketing of the cross-county service in their respective service areas.

IV. **Maintenance and Fuel**

- A. **Preventive Maintenance and Fuel.** Preventative maintenance and fuel for Ozaukee County Shared Ride Taxi will remain the sole responsibility of Ozaukee County; Preventative maintenance and fuel for Washington County Shard Ride Taxi vehicles will remain the sole responsibility of Washington County.
- B. **Breakdowns.** In the event of a breakdown, each county will be responsible for the retrieval and repair of their county-owned vehicles. Continuation of a cross-county ride due to a breakdown will be decided by the service provider based on availability of drivers and vehicles. Fare revenue received during a split trip due to a breakdown will be credited to both county services.

V. **Equal Burden**

If one county clearly sustains a greater burden of loss of revenue as a result of providing the service to the other county, the county with the greater burden may request additional funding from the county of less burden to continue the service.

VI. **Data Sharing**

- A. Ozaukee County and Washington County agree to share information about passengers who use the Shared Ride Taxi service with each other which may include: 1) riders full name, 2) rider's home address, 3) rider's eligibility for

discounted fare rates, including senior or disabled status, and 4) travel destinations.

- B. Ozaukee County and Washington County agree to limit the use of personal data to the provision of services on the Shared Ride Taxi and evaluation of the program. Personal identifies shall be removed for any data used for evaluation purposes.

VII. Real and Personal Property

No change of ownership of real and personal property will be required for the provision of the cross-county shared ride taxi service.

VIII. Limitation of Liability

This Agreement does not create any duty or obligation on the part of any county board to another county board or any other person or entity to perform any specific task or provide any specific good or service except as specifically agreed to by the respective county board or its authorized representatives set forth herein.

IX. Indemnification and Insurance

Ozaukee County and Washington County shall maintain comprehensive policies of general liability, property, auto and other insurance and shall be legally responsible for their own acts and omissions arising under this Agreement, and that of its respective appointed and elected officials, employees, officers, agents, assigns, and representatives, including the contracted operations of the Shared Ride Taxi. To the extent that applicable state or federal law does not provide complete or partial immunity for any liability arising out of this Agreement or the operation of or the services through the Cross-county Shared Ride Taxi Program, Ozaukee County and Washington County shall, indemnify, hold harmless and defend each other and its respective appointed and elected officials, employees, officers, agents, assigns, and representatives from and against any and all liability, loss, cost, damage, and expense arising or alleged to have arisen directly or indirectly out of or in consequence of the performance of this agreement and the operations of the Cross-county Shared Ride Taxi Program.

X. Term and Termination.

- A. **Term.** The initial term of this agreement shall be for one (1) year.
- B. **Renewal.** Upon expiration of the initial term, this Agreement shall renew automatically for subsequent one year terms on the same terms and conditions contained herein or as modified by subsequent written amendments unless termination/withdrawal occurs.

- C. **Termination/Withdrawal.** The county board of either county may terminate this Agreement and withdraw from the Program by giving written notice prior to 90 days before the end of the current term to the Board Chairman and County Clerk, and the county board of the other county that it is withdrawing from this Agreement. Termination shall be effective at the expiration of the then current term.

XI. Dispute Resolution

In the event of any controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this Agreement regarding performance, interpretation, application or enforcement, including, but not limited to breach thereof, each county board shall designate a representative to consult and negotiate with each other and, recognizing their mutual interests, attempt to reach a solution that is satisfactory to both county boards. If a settlement is not reached within a reasonable period of time, the county boards shall refer the matter to mediation with a mutually agreed upon mediator. Initiation of any lawsuit shall not occur until the county boards have exhausted reasonable good faith efforts to resolve the dispute through mediation.

XII. Integrated Agreement

This Agreement is an integrated agreement and represents the entire agreement of the parties and supersedes all prior negotiations, discussions and oral or written communications regarding the Cross-County Service Program.

XIII. Amendment

This Agreement may be amended or modified only by a written instrument signed by both parties.

XIV. Severability

If any term of this Agreement is to any extent illegal, otherwise invalid or incapable of being enforced, such term shall be excluded to the extent of such illegality or unenforceability. All other terms of this Agreement, to the fullest extent possible, shall remain in full force and effect. In the event of severability and to the extent permitted and possible, the invalid or unenforceable term shall be replaced by a term that is valid and enforceable and that comes closest to expressing the intention of such invalid or unenforceable term. If either county suffers material economic loss as a result of the severed clause, the other county shall compensate the county adversely impacted as fully as possible provided the loss is not the result of serious misconduct by the county seeking compensation.

XV. Notice

Any notices required or permitted to be given shall be given in writing and may be

delivered in person or by regular mail except that a notice of withdrawal or termination must be delivered in person, with a receipt demanded, or by certified mail, postage prepaid and return receipt requested. Notices shall be addressed as follows:

Notices to Ozaukee County:

Attn: County Clerk
121 W. Main Street
Port Washington, WI 53074

Notices to Washington County:

Attn: County Clerk
432 East Washington Street
P.O. Box 1986
West Bend, WI 53095-7986

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, each county representative signing below represents that he or she is duly authorized by the respective governing body to sign this agreement.

OZAUKEE COUNTY:

County Administrator

County Clerk

Printed Name

Printed Name

Date: _____

Date: _____

WASHINGTON COUNTY:

County Executive

County Clerk

Printed Name

Printed Name

Date: _____

Date: _____

ORDINANCE NO. 22-2

CREATING SECTION 3.02(18)(A) OF THE OZAUKEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES
PERTAINING TO SPEED LIMITS: COUNTY TRUNK HIGHWAY "Q"

An Ordinance creating Section 3.02(18)(a) of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances
pertaining to Speed Limits: County Trunk Highway "Q".

The County Board of Supervisors of the County of Ozaukee does ordain that Section
3.02(18)(a) of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances be created as follows:

3.02 SPEED LIMITS

(18) County Trunk Highway "Q"

(a) Forty-five (45) miles per hour from the I-43 on & off ramps to CTH C.

This Ordinance shall take effect upon enactment and publication.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 6th day of July 2022.

*SUMMARY: Creating Section 3.02(18)(a) of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances
establishing speed limits on County Trunk Highway "Q".*

VOTE REQUIRED: Majority

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE

06/16/22

Public Works Committee

APPROVED

RESULT:	APPROVED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER:	T. Grabow, Vice-Chairperson
SECONDER:	T. Richart, Supervisor District 12
AYES:	Wolf, Grabow, Richart, Strom, Godden

Public Works Committee
AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE:	July 6, 2022
DEPARTMENT:	Highway
DIRECTOR:	Jon Edgren
PREPARER:	Jon Edgren

Agenda Summary Creating Section 3.02(18)(a) of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances pertaining to Speed Limits: County Trunk Highway "Q"

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: Based upon a resident's request to reduce the speed limit of CTH Q from 55 MPH to 45 MPH, a speed study was conducted along CTH Q from I-43 to CTH C (Lake Shore Road), which is the entirety of CTH Q.

Additionally, in 2013, a speed study was conducted along the same stretch of highway based upon a request from the Town of Grafton to reduce the speed limit, and the data from both speed studies is contained on the attached map.

The Ozaukee County Highway or Sheriff's Departments occasionally receive requests from residents or local officials regarding lowering speed limits along various stretches of County Highways. If a speed study hasn't been performed in the last several years, the Sheriff's Department will schedule one when practical.

A speed study consists of the Sheriff's Department deploying their speed trailer in multiple locations in the study area in order to obtain the number of passing vehicles and their travel speed data. Upon completion, the data is presented to the Traffic Safety Commission (TSC).

Historically, the TSC has followed the 85th Percentile Rule when reviewing speed limits. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) Traffic Engineering, Operations & Safety Manual (Chapter 13 - Traffic Regulations, Section 5 - Speed Limits) describes the philosophy as follows:

It has been found that motorists are generally capable of determining the driving speed that is reasonable for prevailing road and traffic conditions unless there are some roadway conditions that they are unaware of or which are not readily apparent and that the majority will subsequently adjust their speed accordingly. The 85th percentile speed, the speed at or below which 85% of the vehicles travel a particular roadway, has been found to best represent this perceived "reasonable" speed. The MUTCD Section 2B.13 states "when a speed limit is to be posted, it *should* be within 5 MPH of the 85th percentile speed of free-flowing traffic." This practice promotes safety as research shows the lowest risk of being involved in a crash occurs at approximately the 85th percentile speed (see "Setting the Speed Limit" in the Wisconsin Statewide Speed Management Guidelines, June 2009). The practice also promotes voluntary speed limit compliance as the majority of drivers would be anticipated to observe the limit. A third benefit of

posting speed limits close to the 85th percentile speed is the ability to target law enforcement efforts toward the limited number of motorists that speed.

Unreasonably low speed limits, also called irrational speed limits, are not effective in changing driver behavior and have several negative effects. Research shows that drivers do not reduce their speed to the posted limit on the basis of signage alone (ITE Journal, 2004, “The Effectiveness of Transitional Speed Zones.”). While irrational speed limits do not result in desired driver behavior, resulting negative effects include higher financial cost due to need for increased enforcement, higher potential for crashes due to larger variability in vehicle speeds, and encouragement of motorist disregard of other, rational posted speed limits. Irrationally low speed limits also promote a false sense of security among residents and pedestrians who *may* expect that posting lower limits will change drivers’ speed behavior.

Therefore, based upon the 85th Percentile Speeds, the TSC has historically recommended speed limit reductions if speeds are well below posted speed limits.

ANALYSIS: Based upon the 85th Percentile Rule, the speed limit would be recommended to stay at 55 MPH, but it’s close. At the TSC’s May 25th meeting, the TSC recommended approval of the speed reduction to 45 MPH based upon the Town of Grafton’s original request, the resident’s request and creating consistency with Ulao Lane, which is the extension of CTH Q to the east, and CTH C (Lake Shore Road).

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A **FUNDING SOURCE:** N/A

RECOMMENDED MOTION: If the Public Works Committee supports the CTH Q speed limit reduction as presented, then they should approve the ordinance revision and forward to the County Board for final approval.

ATTACHMENTS:

- CTH Q Speed Study Comparison (PDF)

Speed Study: CTH Q - I-43 to CTH C



Health and Human Services Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: July 6, 2022
DEPARTMENT: Administrator
DIRECTOR: Jason Dzwinel
PREPARER: Jason Dzwinel

Agenda Summary County Administrator's Recommendation for Appointment of Lasata Senior Living Campus Administrator

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The County Board approved the appointment of Pat Brown as the Interim Campus Administrator for the Lasata Campus. The County Administrator is recommending that Ms. Brown be appointed to the role.

ANALYSIS: Ms. Brown is dually licensed Nursing Home Administrator and Director of Nursing and will fulfill the Campus Administrator role. The county will recruit for both the Campus Administrator and Director of Nursing positions and hire based on best fit for the facility and objectives for the campus.

RECOMMENDED MOTION: Approve the County Administrator's recommendation to appoint current Director of Nursing Patricia Brown to the Campus Administrator position.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Pat Brown Resume (PDF)

PATRICA BROWN

- 23 years' experience in the Long-Term Care industry.
- Worked as a Director of Nursing and Nursing Home Administrator in government and private settings.
- Experience implementing nurse competency trainings
- Leader of numerous performance improvement teams.
- Managed an Assisted Living Facility.
- Exemplary regulatory compliance history in Skilled Nursing and Assisted Living Settings/

LICENSURE

- Nursing Home Administrator, licensed in WI
- Registered nurse, Licensed in WI(compact) and MN
- Certified Infection Control Nurse

EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
Nursing Home Administrator Certification

FOX VALLEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE
Associates Nursing Degree

SKILLS

- Staff Development
- Regulatory Compliance
- Infection Control
- Clinical Oversight
- Performance Improvement

Ozaukee County Board

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: July 6, 2022
DEPARTMENT: County Clerk
DIRECTOR: Julie Winkelhorst
PREPARER: Julie Winkelhorst

Agenda Summary July 2022 Committee Appointments/Reappointments

JOINT WASHINGTON OZAUKEE BOARD OF HEALTH

Reappoint Doug McManus with a term to expire July 1, 2025